







His Majesty
King Abdullah II bin Al Hussein



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Our Strategic Objectives

All parties with an interest in the bank will benefit from the bank's continued growth and ambitious transformation.

Challenging Objectives

For Shareholders:	High and Sustainable Returns.
For Personnel and Management:	Rewarding Careers and Above Average Remuneration.
For Customers:	A Wide Range of Products, Excellent Service and Fair Prices.
For Society:	Significant Contributions to Economic & Social Development.
For the Regulators:	Reliability, Integrity and Compliance With Basel II.

Meeting the challenging objectives requires the bank to be transformed into a world class financial institution.



Our Vision

The vision for the bank is exciting and is one of the most ambitious in Jordan's banking history.

An Exciting Vision

Phase 1: One of the most Profitable, and One of the Largest, Financial Services Groups in Jordan.
"More Than Just a Bank"

Phase2: A Recognized Leader Across the Middle East
"More Than Just a Jordanian Institution"

Phase3: A Significant Player at the Global Level
"More Than Just a Middle Eastern Institution"

Strategies for achieving this vision have been developed and are currently under implementation.



Board of Directors

H.E. Dr. Rajai S. Muasher ----- Chairman

Mr. Nadim Y. Muasher ----- Deputy Chairman

Members

Byblos Bank (Lebanon) ----- Represented by Mr. Samaan F. Baseel
Until 3/11/2008
Represented by H.E. Mr. Sami Haddad
Starting 4/11/2008

Abraaj Capital (UAE) ----- Represented by Mr. Mustafa Abd Alwadoud
Until 29/9/2008

Jordan Investor Center ----- Represented by H.E. Mr. Wasef Azar

Muasher Investment & Trading Company Represented by Mr. Emad Muasher

The Social Security Corporation ----- Represented by H.E. Dr. Mohammad Abu Hammour
Until 28/8/2008
Represented by the Investment Unit/Social Security
Starting 29/8/2008

Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co. ----- Represented by Mr. Rafiq S. Muasher

ZI & IME Co. (Saudi Arabia) ----- Represented by Mr. Ala-Eddin Sami

Arabia S.A.L Holding (Lebanon) ----- Represented by Mr. Hani Fraij

Mr. Mahmoud Z. Malhas ----- Member

Mr. Rajai S. Sukkar ----- Member
Passed away on 28/12/2008

Mr. Tawfik Amin Kawar ----- Member
Until 28/9/2008

Mr. Karim Tawfik Kawar ----- Member
Starting 29/9/2008

Auditors

Deloitte & Touche (Middle East) - Jordan



Executive Management

H.E. Mr. Marwan Awad	CEO / General Manager
Mr. Fuad Al-Werr	Deputy CEO / Head of Group International Banking & Abroad Branches
Mr. Ibrahim Ghawi	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Finance
Miss Lina Bakhit	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Ahli Capital Markets
Mrs. Hadeel Kayyali	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Operations
Mr. Hani Farraj	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Administrations & Logistics (Secretary of the Board of Directors)
Mr. Zahi Fakhoury	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Credit
Mr. Sa'ad Mouasher	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Strategy and Corporate Communications
Mr. Iyad Al Asali	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Corporate Banking
Mr. Faleh Al Najjar	Deputy CEO / Head of Group SME Banking Services
Mr. Ahmad Al Khubb	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Personal Banking & Branch Management
Mr. Kameel Haddad	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Remedial and Recoveries
Mr. Bashar Bakri	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Human Resources
Mr. Suleiman Dababneh	Assistant GM/ Accounting
Mr. Rageb Halaseh	Assistant GM/ Inspection & Internal Control
Mr. Youssif Shukri	Assistant GM / Group Information Technology
Mr. Ja'far Majdalawi	Assistant GM/ Corporate Banking Department
Mr. Abdulaziz Reda	Assistant GM/ Corporate Banking Department
Dr. Ghassan Abu Yaghi	Assistant GM/ Personal Banking Services
Mr. Tarek Imaish	Assistant GM/ Branches Management & Electronic Services
Mr. Ziad Kokash	Executive Manager/Group Risk Management
Mr. Basel Khraisheh	Executive Manager/Group Ahli Investment Banking
Mr. Ghassan Garaibeh	Head of Legal Department

Advisors

Mr. Issa Khoury	Chairman's Advisor
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Foreword from the Chairman

Esteemed Shareholders,

I am pleased to present to you the thirty-fifth Annual Report for Jordan Ahli Bank, which includes the Board of Directors' report for the most important activities and achievements of the Bank in accordance with the designed strategies, and the Bank's final balances for 2008. Also included in the Report, is the future plan for 2009, in addition to the most prominent economic indicators for the performance of the national economy during the past year.

Continuous efforts exerted by the employees of Jordan Ahli Bank and its Executive Management have enabled the Bank to gain a fair share of market profits during the past year, whilst the Bank has been successful in taking further steps towards modernization, development, and restructuring in line with the bank's strategic objectives. Our positive transformation continued to unfold despite the global financial crisis of 2008 and its repercussions on the local market.

Despite the global financial crisis that has ravaged most world economies, and the effects of which continue to unfold until the present time, the Jordanian banking system emerged unscathed. Whereas the financial crisis has been detrimental to many economies, declined consumer spending and the spread of financial recession have only marginally affected our national economy. In view of the large deteriorations that befell the international financial markets, the Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) also witnessed a sharp deterioration during the last quarter of the past year, which negatively affected the evaluation of local investment portfolios. The general performance of the ASE, however, was not as poor as its regional and international counterparts, with the full effect of the global financial crisis, which is becoming an economic crisis, emerging during 2009.

With regard to the Bank's functions, Jordan Ahli Bank chose to implement a prudent lending policy, in addition to an investment policy which avoids investment in high-risk financial instruments to safeguard the rights of the Bank's shareholders, depositors, and borrowers equally. These safeguards were supported by the strict policies and laws adopted by the Central Bank, which Jordan Ahli Bank is cautious to abide by, as well as our full compliance with Basel II requirements. Jordan Ahli Bank also applies corporate governance to reflect the efforts of decision makers in the Bank in order to advance risk management and achieve a higher level of transparency and abidance by banking oversight laws. Consequently, the Bank only suffered a loss of two million Euros as a result of the collapse of Lehman Brothers Bank, and a reserve has been taken for the entire amount.

Concerning the optimal utilization of resources and serving the national economy, Jordan Ahli Bank has participated in the establishment of Middle East Payment Services, with an initial investment of Five Million Jordanian Dinars, in a major strategic partnership that includes The Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, Jordan Kuwait Bank and Jordan Islamic Bank. Middle East Payment Services is a company dedicated to managing the processes of issuing and accepting debit and credit cards and in specific,

MasterCard payment cards, in addition to administering the operations of ATMs and other electronic payment services.

In comparison with 2007, total Bank assets in 2008 increased by 6.6% to reach JD2.106 billion, while operating income during 2008 reached JD81 million, an increase of 16.6% over the amount of JD70 million recorded at the end of 2007. The Bank's total income reached JD90 million at the end of 2008, 90% of which was net interest and commission revenue. The provision for credit facilities impairment losses decreased by 44% at the end of 2008 compared to 2007, and customers' deposits increased by 10.5% to reach JD1.373 billion, while total equity recorded an increase of 2.8% to reach JD202.9 million. Gross profit before taxes reached approximately JD25 million, while net profit reached approximately JD17.4 million, thereby recording an 8.7% return on the average equity.

In closing, I would like to thank all our clients and shareholders and express my great appreciation to them for their valued trust in our generous establishment, and their loyalty to this important national edifice. I would also like to express my thanks and appreciation to the employees and Executive Management for their continuous efforts, their unrelenting cooperation, their concern for the Ahli establishment, and their continuous quest to uplift the bank to the desired level of performance and quality. Finally, I would like to thank all the regulatory authorities and praise the efforts and cooperation of the Central Bank of Jordan, the Securities Commission, and the Companies Control Department and commend their concern for the strength of the Jordanian banking sector and its standing under the auspices of our wise and beloved Hashemite leadership.

Dr. Rajai Muasher
Chairman of the Board

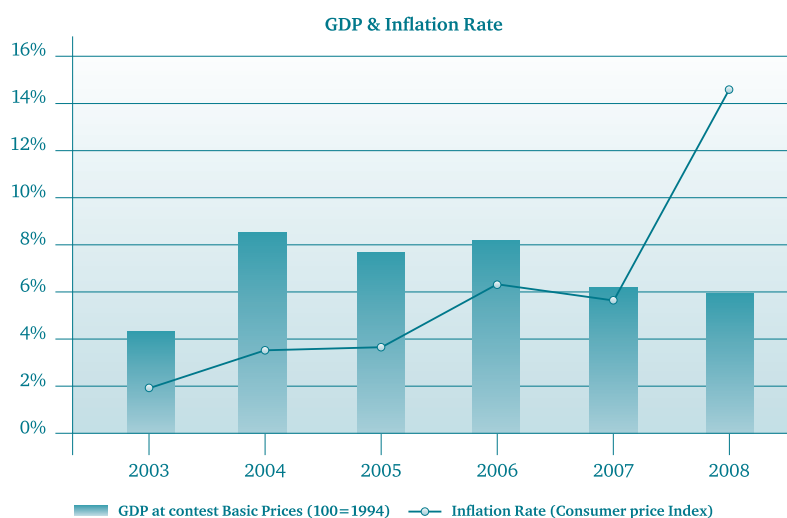


Performance of the Jordanian Economy During 2008

In spite of the recent developments in the global financial crisis, Jordan remained a safe haven for the wealth of Arab and foreign investors in view of the stable political environment it enjoys, in addition to the fiscal policies that are primarily concerned with stability and the comprehensive balance of the economy. The Jordanian economy also managed to maintain strong levels of growth, leveraging on indirect profits made by the national economy as a result of the oil boom, and by way of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and the remittances of workers, especially during the first half of 2008. The economy also succeeded in avoiding many risks associated with fluctuations in world economies, which were a result of the spread of the global financial crisis during the second half of the previous year, thus steering clear of the liquidity crisis and maintaining the soundness of the banking sector. Specifically, Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) witnessed a 6.2% growth rate during the first three quarters of 2008, despite the external challenges embodied in the surge in world food and fuel prices during the previous year, and which in turn contributed to increasing the annual inflation rate to unprecedented levels. On the other hand, the marked worldwide decrease in the prices of commodities and oil during the second half of the year contributed to diluting the effect of inflation on the economy after the reduction of the prices of fuel locally. In addition to the aforementioned, the Central Bank's foreign exchange reserve balance continued to grow during the past year at rates adequate to face any expected effects on the local currency and to cope with any liquidity crisis. Contributions through remittances of Jordanian expatriates and those working abroad also increased to reach approximately JD2.3 billion by November of 2008, thereby recording a growth rate of nearly 13.8% compared with the same period of the previous year.

On the other hand, and in correspondence with the strict policies adopted by the Central Bank regarding the strength of the infrastructure of the banking system and regulation, the Jordanian economy was able to remain removed from any pressures associated with the liquidity crisis, thus reflecting the soundness of the Jordanian banking system, which remains detached from mortgage risks and not party to structured credit products. On yet another front, the Government's announcement of a blanket bank deposit guarantee until the end of 2009 in turn helped foster an environment of confidence amongst investors, despite the diminished levels of confidence globally. The standpoint on credit policies of Jordanian financial establishments also remained stable in accordance with the latest credit rating issued by the international rating agency - Moody's, as of the end of December of last year, thus reflecting the excellence of the operating environment and the imperviousness and soundness of the financial status of the banking system. Similarly, the general overview of the Jordanian economic environment, as portrayed in the International Monetary Fund report, the results of which were published during November 2008, as "generally favorable", further confirm that the effect of the global financial crisis on the Jordanian economy is still contained in light of the deterioration of international prices of commodities. This has alleviated the severity of pressures on the Jordanian trade balance and the budget deficit and reduced the effects of inflation.

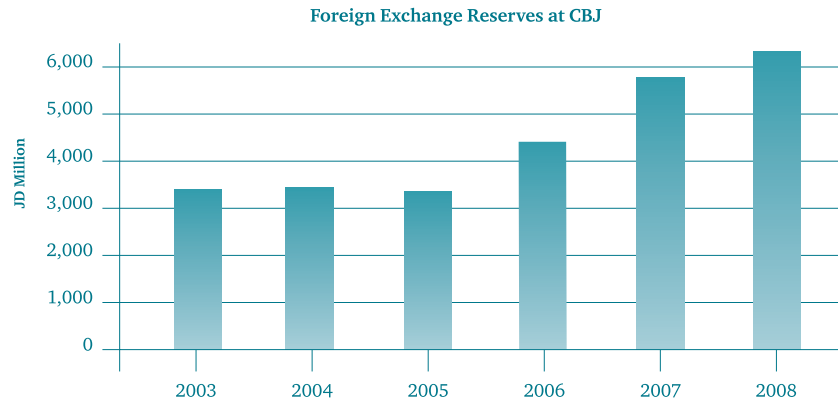
Notwithstanding the amalgamation of the negative effects of the global economy, the Jordanian economy displayed a high level of flexibility in adjusting to the effects of the global crisis, continuing to grow during the third quarter of 2008. During the first three quarters of 2008, real GDP increased by 6.5%, compared to a 7% growth rate during the same period in 2007. This was primarily due to the growth in the main economic sectors represented by the financial, insurance, real estate and business services sectors, which displayed a high level of flexibility in dealing with the fallout on the financial services industry during the second half of previous year, 2008. The probability remains, however, that these sectors will become affected by the deterioration seen in Middle Eastern economies, in light of the spread of the negative effects of the global financial crisis.



Throughout the year, and especially during the first nine months of 2008, inflation rates rapidly increased in Jordan, concurrent with an international increase in the prices of fuel, foodstuffs, metals and basic commodities witnessed during the first half of last year, in addition to the floating of prices of most oil derivatives in the local market at the beginning of the year. The annual inflation rate measured by the relative change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) during 2008 reached 14.9% compared to 5.4% during 2007, while the Consumer Price Index, which is recorded on a monthly basis, saw a marked decline during the last two months of 2008, in light of the fall in consumer prices resulting from the large decline in international prices of oil and commodities, and the decrease in fuel prices locally.

In view of the widespread turmoil in global financial markets and the sharp decline in the Amman stock exchange, the Central Bank of Jordan moved from its usual position of adopting a conservative fiscal policy, responding to the variables in the global economy by cutting interest rates on the Bank's fiscal policy instruments by 50 Basis Points (BP) during November of 2008, and leaving room for a second decrease to be applied to options should the need arise, whilst maintaining the pegged exchange rate of the Jordanian Dinar to the US Dollar.

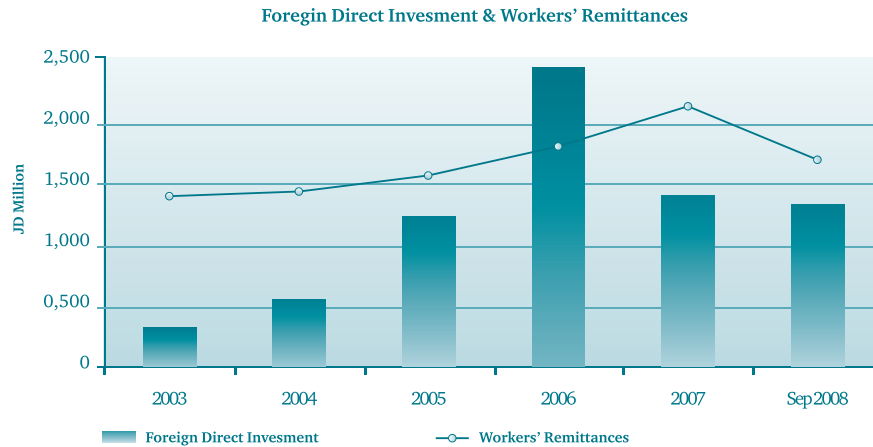
Conversely, domestic liquidity ratios recorded an increase of 17.3% over 2007, compared to an increase of 10.6% during the previous year. The Central Bank's foreign exchange reserve rose noticeably by 10% over its recorded level at the end of 2007, to reach US\$7.55 billion, sufficient to cover the Kingdom's imports of commodities and services for approximately five months.



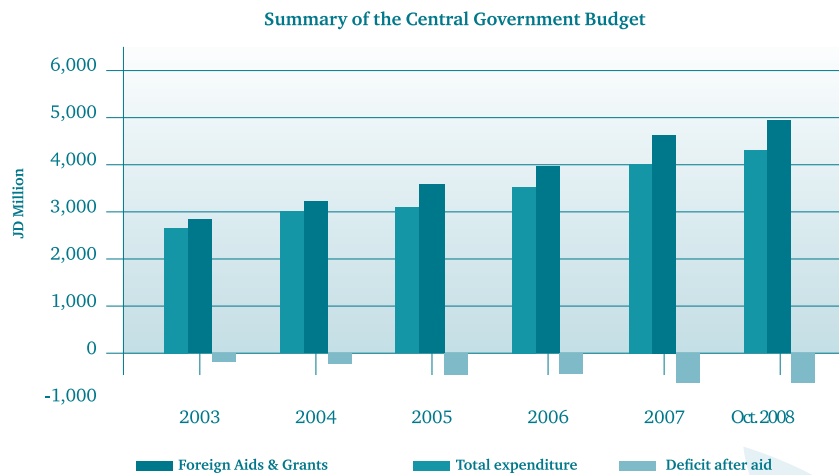
On the external front, the Kingdom's total exports achieved a growth rate of 35.9% to reach JD5.52 billion, as a result of a rise in national exports by 37.7%, which reached JD4.38 billion. Moreover, re-exported commodities rose by 29.4% thus reaching JD1.13 billion. The Kingdom's imports also rose, recording an increase of 23.2%, to reach JD11.97 billion. The rise in the value of the Kingdom's exports was mainly due to growth in the exports of phosphates and potash, in addition to drug and pharmaceutical products, whereas the Kingdom's exports of garments, 93% of which is dominated by the American market, declined. Despite the rise in the kingdom's exports, the deficit in the trade balance rose by 14% during 2008, to reach JD6.45 billion.



During the first three quarters of 2008, the current account of the balance of payments recorded a deficit of JD1.6 billion, compared to a deficit of JD1.21 billion recorded during the same period in 2007. This came as a result of the increase in the Kingdom's trade balance deficit, which grew despite the improvement in the balance of services surplus and an increase in the net income account surplus, in addition to a rise in workers' remittances and foreign aid provided to the Kingdom. FDI flowing into the Kingdom during the first three quarters of 2008 also witnessed positive growth, as the Kingdom benefitted particularly from the oil boom revenues of Arab Gulf countries, with FDI reaching JD1.28 billion compared to JD992.6 million recorded during the same period of 2007. Having said that, a decline in FDI can be expected due to the recent decline in oil prices and liquidity levels, which will undoubtedly lead to Arab investments returning to their home countries.



During the first eleven months of the year 2008, Jordan's general budget recorded an after grants fiscal deficit of JD616.7 million, against a cash deficit of JD342.6 million during the same period of 2007. Domestic revenues increased by 14.6% to reach JD3.69 billion, as a result of an increase in tax revenues, while foreign grants recorded an increase of JD293.8 million to reach JD557.1 million during the same period of 2008. On the other hand, public expenditure increased by 27.2%, reaching JD4.86 billion during the same period, as a result of a concurrent increase in current and capital expenses by JD893.3 million and JD145.8 million, with Government expenditure focused on supporting worker compensations within the social security and social benefits network, as well as allocations for the military.



At the end of November 2008, the net public debt (internal and external) witnessed an increase of JD252 million over recorded levels in 2007, reaching JD8.45 billion (constituting 61% of the estimated GDP), versus JD8.199 billion (70% of the GDP) recorded at the end of 2007. The net internal public debt increased during the same period over its recorded levels at the end of 2007 by JD1.91 billion, reaching JD5.6 billion, as a result of the Central Bank's issuance of Debentures valued at JD800 million. This in turn raised the balance of debt and loans provided by the Central Bank to the Government to JD1.07 billion at the end of 2008.

Moving on, the ASE witnessed a historic performance during 2008, mainly propelled by growth in most of the Kingdom's economic sectors. This in turn reflected on the growth of returns of listed companies, in addition to cash inflows, particularly those from the Gulf Region, increasing notably from the rise of international oil prices. During the entire second half of the year, a series of sharp declines prevailed, with the index falling to levels unseen since 2004. The unraveling of the international global crisis that rocked world financial markets, triggered the demise of a number of the largest international financial institutions, and sent a number of the world's economies into a state of recession. Specifically, the index rose during the first half of the year from 3.6863 points at the end of 2007, to 5.04372 points recorded on June 19, a rise of 36.8%, only to slip sharply thereafter to 2.758 points - recording a 45.3% decline from the highest level recorded during the year, and concluding the dealings for 2008 with a decline of 25% compared to the end of 2007. The market value of the ASE recorded a decline of 13.03% compared to the end of 2007 reaching JD25.406 billion.

Board of Directors Report on the Bank's Achievements During 2008

2008 was marked by challenges and difficulties resulting from the global financial crisis that rocked international financial markets, with repercussions on local and regional markets. The Board of Directors of the Jordan Ahli Bank persisted in confronting and dealing with all these difficulties and challenges, in order to complete its course of continued development, employing hedging policies and controls, and effective risk management controls. To its best ability, the Bank was able to maintain the rights of shareholders and clients, in addition to successfully implementing modernization programs intended to raise the efficiency of the services provided to clients and elevating the Bank to the highest levels of advancement. Following are the key achievements of the various departments and sectors of the Bank:

First: Productive Services Sector

(1) Banking Services and Branches Sector; comprised of:

a. Group Corporate Banking

The principal focus of the Group is the provision of financial services and products to large corporations operating in all economic sectors. Through specialized corporate banking units, the Group acts as a center for the provision of services to branches operating in Jordan and abroad. The first unit in the Group is dedicated to specialized financing, the second to trade finance, and the third to financing overseas activities for branches in Cyprus and Palestine.

Whilst the Group provides a number of traditional credit products, we have distinguished ourselves from other banks as a result of our ability to be close to our clients, to understand their needs and fulfill them, fostering partnerships with clients, so as to provide them with appropriate solutions in accordance with their particular needs in a timely and appropriate manner. 2008 was a year of achievements for the Group, which realized all financial targets and other goals, based on the methodology adopted regarding the broad frameworks that define credit exposure for the various sectors, such as the integrity of assets, which is considered the foremost priority. This was achieved through:

- Continuous reinforcement of the process of follow up as an imperative aspect of work, giving non-performing loans utmost priority, thus allowing for the collection of outstanding balances of bad debt; diligent coordination with the Bank's legal advisor to take required actions to maintain efficient debt recovery; routine and periodic follow up with clients for settlement of the payables on their accounts; timely follow up on renewals prior to their due dates; rigorous follow up on incomplete documentation to guarantee the rights of the Bank; curtailing account overdrafts and following up with clients to ensure settlement; and exiting relationships that do not comply with the Bank's regulations and requirements.

- Continuous adherence to a policy of augmenting guarantees and minimizing unhedged credit risk in accordance with the policy pursued.

- Bearing in mind the abovementioned, the adoption of profitability as a fundamental premise in the process of granting, and continuing to employ a policy of enhancing account profitability to be concurrent with the minimum acceptable standard, in accordance with what has been established through the profitability index and risk rating models, and exiting relationships that do not achieve the benchmark adopted by the Jordan Ahli Bank or alternatively, increasing profitability to conform therewith.

- Maintenance of a policy espousing a close relationship with the client, through routine visits and direct contact to ensure hedging from any negative matters that may occur, or seizing opportunities for serving the client and expanding the relationship, in addition to maintaining distinctive clients and serving them better.

As for our most significant achievements, they can be summarized as follows:

The launch of a one of a kind, specialized branch dedicated exclusively to corporate clients. A pioneer in Jordan, the Ahli Corporate Branch is equipped with exceptional facilities providing corporate clients with speedy, efficient, and all-inclusive banking services through a «one stop shop» concept. The Branch has commenced operations, and the process of transferring corporate client accounts is underway. Additionally, the size of the high-risk portfolio, not in line with the perimeters of the credit policy, has also been reduced through defining the acceptable framework for granting credit, and increasing the size of guarantees provided by clients. A project technical valuation division has also been established, headed by a specialized engineer recruited to oversee projects financed by the Bank or projects under review. Financial leasing was also activated in the Bank, and its share in the Kingdom has been raised to about 14.6% of the total market (excluding the real estate market). New and daily reports, that allow branch and account managers to manage and control overdraft activities, have been initiated. Furthermore, the management by objectives principle is being applied to relationship managers, based on monthly and quarterly evaluations of portfolio officers and managers, which are compared to the monthly budget, thereby activating the principles of accountability and reward. Finally, the Bank has undertaken the reevaluation of financing structures of large accounts and their existing guarantees in light of the existing risks and profitability.

b. Group Small and Medium Enterprises Banking

The year 2008 proved to be an exceptional one for the Group, which has managed to further expand its scope of excellence in the provision of banking services, while providing a diverse array of products and services targeting SME's, thus becoming a leader in the field of SME financing. Additionally, the work plan of the Group conformed to the Bank's philosophy, credit policies and guidelines, and the Group played a key role in the Bank's achievement of its broad objectives, which are centered on three main areas:

- An ambitious growth policy for performing assets and sources of funds (client deposits).
- Raising the level of performance efficiency and realizing changes to stay abreast of the latest developments in the banking industry.
- Abiding by conservative financing policies in accordance with international banking and professional standards.

Furthermore, the Group succeeded in achieving a number of the goals previously planned for. Compared with the previous year, the Group successfully expanded its client base, and with a higher growth rate than the previous year, while focusing on enhancing the cross selling ratio and the time allocated for selling. The Group also achieved a marked growth in the size of its direct and indirect credit facilities portfolio, and strengthened its efforts aimed at increasing its share of deposits. At the heart of the Group's strategy was providing and availing competitive banking products that take in consideration the needs of all segments of SME clients in all economic sectors, thus introducing in 2008 "Amali", "Ihtiyajati" and "Amlaki" products. And so as to maintain leadership and excellence, another diverse group of high-quality banking products and services that respond to the needs of the targeted categories in all the sectors and locations, will be developed and offered during 2009.

c. Group Personal & Premium Banking and Branches Management

During 2008, the Group fulfilled numerous accomplishments in a number of fields, such as the development of branch operations, the increased distribution of the ATM network, the support of sale activities and the development of banking services and products and marketing. A model framework conforming to the accepted classification of sectors was adopted for the branches. Moreover, the centralization of the operations of two model branches in Mecca Street and Wakalat Street was completed, and the centralization process for remaining branches was initiated.

Renovation of the Ma'an branch, Hikma office, the Sales Center and the Sweifeh branch was completed, and work for the completion of remaining branches is underway. The Sales Center was transferred to a larger location and direct sales centers were reinforced with qualified cadres to support branches in attracting new clients. The direct call center has also been modernized and its cadre was enlarged and trained to accept inquiries and complaints from clients, while responding to them promptly and professionally. Additionally, standards for quality assurance and increased client satisfaction for the Bank's services were established. These standards are managed and followed up on by the Quality Assurance Department, in coordination with the Marketing and Corporate Communications Department.

The Group focused on updating and developing existing personal products by granting more competitive features, allowing for Jordan Ahli Bank to be most creative and advanced in this area. And to accomplish this, personal loans and credit card products were developed, while novel services and products were created to meet all targeted segments' requirements. Consecutively, this led to accomplishing a growth in the personal loans portfolio at the end of 2008 by 48.4% in comparison to 2007. The redesign and development of premium clients' services was also completed, while the SMS and electronic transfers services are still under development. The modernization of the "Ahli Net" service and website which will enable the provision of a greater number of financial operations is in continuation and is expected

to be completed during 2009. The accepted policies and procedures for granting personal loans are also being amended to simplify procedures and guarantee the efficiency and speed for completing facilities' applications. The Group is also developing and updating a new commissions policy that aims to achieve growth in the Bank's profitability.

Lastly, calculated marketing advertisement and media campaigns were organized to promote the Bank's existing and new products, intended to reinforce clients' trust in the Bank's products and services provided within the Bank's new identity. Numerous advertising campaigns were launched for retail services such as housing loans, personal loans, Visa and MasterCard, MoneyGram remittances, the support of renowned stores and the printing of new brochures for all retail services.

d. Group International Banking

One of the most important espousals on which the Group drew upon during the past year is the distinguished relationship between clients and Jordan Ahli Bank. The Bank's management, in its turn, is aware of the worth of the relationship that connects it with its clients and constantly endeavors to strengthen and cultivate it. In order to achieve the highest levels of efficiency in international banking services, efforts have been doubled and an increased focus on the strong points that distinguish Jordan Ahli Bank branches in Palestine, Cyprus, and Lebanon from other banks have been made. The points of strength are Jordan Ahli Bank's reputable name in local and neighboring markets, the size and diversity of the Bank's client database, and the Bank's diverse distribution channels.

Building on the aforementioned, during the past year, the Group's achievement of its goals was centered on a new vision limited to specific trends, which include the implementation of a new banking system - BANKS in all Palestine's network of branches and the regional administration, the activation of the Inter-Branch system to minimize the operating cost of Palestine's branches, and the modernizing and adoption of a new commercial name for the Bank in Palestine and Cyprus' branches. Bethlehem's branch location was transferred to another approved location and a special electronic webpage has been set up for the various banking services and products offered by the Palestine and Cyprus branches. Internet banking services have also been launched for the retail and corporate sectors in the Cyprus branch. General and specialized training opportunities have been made available for those working in the branches and the Group, to raise their capabilities in performing their tasks in an ideal manner. A special booklet was compiled for the several banking services offered by the Cyprus branch which was then distributed to existing and potential clients, offering them a preview on the branch's services and features. A specialized department was created within the International Banking Services Group to serve clients that deal with the Cyprus and Lebanon branches and an employee was also hired to serve this special category of clients. Furthermore, a program for the cooperative loan product replacing the instant loan was launched for the Palestine branches on 8/4/2008, and special brochures were published for this product. Lastly, an agreement to finance guaranteed loans was signed in Palestine with CHF-OPIC for financing the business of small and medium sized enterprises with amounts possibly reaching (500,000) Dollars (of which CHF-OPIC is the guarantor for up to 70% of the loan amount granted).

(2) Capital Markets and Investment Sector

a. Group Ahli Capital Markets

Since the start of this year, the Group continued to create plans and policies to safeguard its achievements in light of the challenges that ensued on the world as of the end of 2007, as well as the status of the economic and financial conditions in 2008 and their all encompassing consequences. Despite all challenges, the Group's achievements were ambitious. The treasury and international brokerage department was able to advance itself through its conservative management approach of assets and liabilities and diversifying its investment options in a manner that enabled it to obtain rewarding profits, whilst concentrating on an elevated degree of security and maintaining the highest ratio of legal liquidity. Expanding the client database while garnering their loyalty were key priorities, and the Group continued to attract clients who are highly aware and knowledgeable of markets and available financial instruments. The Group was also able to live up to its clients' expectations regarding the diversity and quality of the financial services it offers, which reflected positively on the returns of clients and departments equally, especially given the department's pursuit and increasing concern to develop and increase its revenue from commissions, without focusing on profits generated from interest.

The Group concurrently worked on developing its approaches and systems to conform with local and international banking and accounting requirements related to financial ratios, concentrations, liquidity ratios and diversifying investments. Additionally, it intensified the role of risk management and the middle office with regards to oversight and production of the necessary reports for the management of assets and liabilities. Despite the difficult circumstances in financial markets, wealth management succeeded, by way of its specialized cadre, to offer investment products especially prepared for all types of investors, and was able to safeguard their savings and attain acceptable returns thereon.

On the other hand, the Group was mindful of granting its employees the highest levels of attention by developing their skills and expertise and allowing them to participate in courses and internal and external work groups, in addition to training them to acquire international professional certificates, which greatly contributed to creating a highly professional environment when dealing with economic and financial variables or clients.

b. Group Ahli Investment Banking

2008 witnessed the completion of automation and activation of the Bank's systems intended for the Group's capital market investment activities and banking services, which encompasses: investment portfolios and asset management, primary stock issue management, debentures, custodial and trustee services, fiscal and registration agent, research studies and specialized advisory services correlated with the capital market and corporate restructuring. These systems discern the Group's investment products with precision, speed and comprehensiveness.

The Group focused on generating a revenue power by providing investment banking services for the capital market, classified as off balance sheet items. This allowed the Group to fulfill diverse achievements, despite the global financial crisis and its repercussions locally.

The Group was successful in achieving its goals in the area of managing private and public issuances of proprietorship instruments for public shareholding companies in various economic sectors, with a majority focus on insurance sector companies. The Group also took an outstanding lead in investment support services throughout the Kingdom by performing the duties of a fiscal agent for a regional/local proprietorship deal whose value exceeded 10,000,000 Jordanian Dinars. The Group's agenda for capital market investments also includes the achievement and integration of financial and technical consulting services, specialized in the field of activating the bridge loan service to close interim financial loopholes during merger and acquisition processes. This enables the Bank to be a one-stop shop for resources and functions of investors, governed by a credit policy and controls for fully assimilating the service with special banking activities. The investment policy adopted by investment managers, focusing on the inclusion of profit shares (annual cash dividends) in the portfolio, helped attain revenue for the Asset Management Unit, whilst contributing to overcoming challenges in capital markets resulting from the global financial crisis. The investment policy was supported by the reports and research papers released by the Group, that applied standards and principles derived from the scientific and practical expertise of its cadre.

Second: Support Services Sector

(1) Group Operations

The most important of the Group's achievements during 2008 was the centralization of banking operations including facilities' operations such as loan disbursement and promissory notes, and the execution of automated technical services, whereby all the technical operations currently carried out in branches are transferred and programmed for to be executed through headquarters. The Group also continued to implement a time saving policy in its branches to widen the customer base by increasing sales and profitability, decreasing expenditures and improving services. A Central Operations Unit was established and staffed with qualified employees responsible for undertaking all technical operations. To date, twenty-six branches have been centralized with the remaining branches to be centralized during the first quarter of the current year. Other banking operations which include salaries and deposits are to be centralized during 2009. On another front banking operations provided to customers, such as transfers and letters of credit and guarantees, have been modernized and automated to be programmed and implemented during the first quarter of this year. Service channels made available through Ahli Net and the ATM network have also been modernized to provide the fastest and most up-to-date of services, whereby the scope of services provided through Ahli Net has been expanded and network security has been enhanced. An external party has also been contracted by the Bank to maintain the ATM network 24 hours a day, seven days a week, in order to increase the network's efficiency as required.

(2) Group Information Technology

During 2008, the Group accomplished many of the key requirements for the new banking system which is soon to be implemented in coordination with the system provider pending the signing of the contract. The Group also implemented the "BANKS" system in all Palestine branches to replace the previous "CABS" system, with actual work having commenced at the beginning of April. The infrastructure of

the Group was also updated and the divisions and units were restructured and reorganized. A new data center, an employee training hall, and an independent center for software inspection were also setup. Work on establishing a DRC Site was also initiated, in addition to the creation and implementation of a new system for group logistics to automate all the Group's functions, such as the fixed assets system, the procurement system, the maintenance contract management system, real-estate management, and the bureau system. A new system for shareholders shall be implemented at the beginning of 2009.

Regarding automated teller machines, 20 new ATMs have been purchased and will be set up in different areas of the Kingdom during 2009. Additionally, the Collections Follow-Up Unit's programs were upgraded by the Group, as were the credit and guarantees system, in addition to the Ahli Net system and new services were added to the website. The human resources management systems, such as annual appraisals and training, have also been upgraded, and support has been provided for the implementation of central remittances. The Group also put into operation a queuing system in ten of its branches as had been planned, and applied the hand punch system at all of the Bank's buildings. Implementation of the e-IPO (electronic initial public offering) was completed in all branches of the Bank, and automation of the Central Bank's reports was initiated.

The Group worked on enhancing the security efficiency of the Bank's information network and fortifying it against possible hacking attempts, by installing state-of-the-art devices and performing annual hacking tests. The Group also continued to develop the current banking system, and provide its various services specific to the technology and support of systems for all groups, divisions, and branches of the Bank in Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon and Cyprus.

(3) Financial Management & Oversight Group

A number of projects were accomplished during 2008 by the Financial Management & Oversight Group, including the budget and work plans for 2009 through the application of a bottom-up methodology. To facilitate routine monitoring and follow-up, detailed strategic and executive work plans containing timelines for deliverables year round, were also prepared for the Operations and Support groups of the Bank. Moreover, data, and financial and analytical reports were developed and updated to measure and follow-up on the performance of the Bank's groups according to acknowledged customer sectors. Compliance of the Bank's group with the budget, and in specific, capital and current expenditures, was followed up and monitored. A methodology for evaluating quarterly performance for the Bank's groups against the work plans and budget for 2008, and automation of the latest Central Bank reports and requirements was initiated.

(4) Group Human Resources

Stemming from management's faith in the importance of training and development, the training plan for the year 2008 focused on conducting a number of programs with specific attention given to the various specialization standards of the different jobs and managerial levels in the Bank. Roughly 4,074 employees benefitted from nearly 337 training programs amounting to an approximate 17 thousand days of training. Trainers and experts were recruited to train employees on various skills and in all sectors of the banking industry, with special consideration given to quality services, sales skills, and leadership and

supervisory skills. Training activities also included the participation of a number of Bank employees and officials in advanced courses, conferences and workshops held abroad, enhancing their knowledge and providing insight on the latest practices of international financial and banking establishments.

The year 2008 also witnessed the launch of the first phase of the “High Fliers Program” which proved to be a model for a number of development programs to be conducted by the Bank, aimed at qualifying competent individuals in various domains of the banking industry. This Program – the first of its kind in the Bank specialized in the training of “credit officers”, whereby a group of qualified Bank employees and university graduates with distinction were carefully selected to participate. The Program, which runs for two years, provides trainees with theoretical and practical training and prepares them for work as credit officers, to be assigned to relevant groups. During the coming period, alongside the “High Flyers Program”, a similar development program, “The Leadership Program” is expected to start in order to prepare a group of the best employees for leading positions such as branch manager and assistant manager.

From an organizational perspective, and based on the new organizational structure of the Bank, job descriptions have been developed for the majority of positions to be completed by the beginning of 2009. It is worth mentioning that these job descriptions included specialization criteria for each individual position in the Bank, which will consequently contribute to developing and improving planning and job replacement programs, and performance appraisals, in addition to giving support to the training plan and the entire human resources systems used in the Bank. A performance appraisal system has also been developed to be more objective, fair, and comprehensive, in addition to allowing for the definition of an employee’s strengths and weaknesses, thus adjusting and enhancing performance to the required standard.

The year 2008 was a notable one, as in it, the competencies of all those working at the Bank were put to use. Internal staffing was the focal point for filling vacancies, especially at the executive and middle managerial levels which had a positive effect on strengthening institutional loyalty as it motivated employees to find opportunities for developing their career path. Despite this, and because of our wholehearted belief that young people provide the best of services to the Bank’s clients, the majority of external hires aimed to bring in new blood to these fields, and to prepare and train them to carry out their job responsibilities in the best way possible.

In the job satisfaction survey for 2008, there was a marked improvement in staff engagement levels for the various fields, which were evaluated in accordance with the two factors of Herzberg’s theory, that measure the extent of employee satisfaction with safety and motivational factors. The year 2008 was also marked by the “Ahli Cares Program” that was based on important pivots, the most significant being the program to strengthen the institutional values of new employees and the programs which are concerned with employees and their health and those which conduct social and entertainment events for the Bank’s employees and their families such as the “My Parents are Ahli Employees Festival” and the carting racing championship whereby the Jordan Ahli Bank came in first among the various participating banks and companies, in addition to a number of other activities. The Bank management’s endowment of half a

monthly salary to all the employees of the Bank had a very positive effect, especially since it came as help to endure the rise in prices and increased cost of living that resulted from the growth of inflation rates, which made record numbers in the Kingdom during 2008.

(5) Group Logistics

The Group is comprised of a number of departments which include:

The Administrative Affairs Department, the Engineering and Maintenance Department, the Real-Estate Affairs Department, the Employee Affairs Department, the Numismatic Museum and Shareholder Affairs Department.

Among the most outstanding activities and achievements of the Group during the year, are the supervision and follow up on modernizing and developing the central administrative headquarters, in addition to repairing a number of them and some of the branches, while providing all necessary equipment within the approved strategic plan for this purpose. This also includes the credit management building in Shmeisani, the central technical operations building in Jabal Amman, the corporate departments branch, the Bethlehem branch, the Abu Nseir branch, the Hashemi Shamali branch in Irbid, the Wakalat Street in Sweifieh, the direct sales center, and the Ma'an branch among others.

Numerous locations have been equipped with ATM machines, and a number of different administrative systems have been updated.

In addition to the provision of all necessary administrative and provision services, and all logistical requirements for all administrations and branches, a surveillance camera system has been installed in a number of central administrations and branches, and the queuing system service has been provided to an additional number of branches. The requirements to change the name and logo of the Bank have been completed, as has the due sale of several real estate properties owned by the Bank.

Third: Group Strategy and Corporate Communications Division

Group Strategy is officially charged with guiding, monitoring, and managing Ahli Bank's ambitious transformation process. As such, Group Strategy has established an advanced strategic planning process that tracks, guides, and supports in the execution of strategic imperatives across the entire banking organization. There are hundreds of strategic imperatives across the bank, focused in one way or another on increasing income, reducing costs, improving risk management, and transforming corporate culture and customer services.

In 2008, Group Strategy developed a more advanced strategic planning and group assessment system, which is very similar to a "balanced scorecard" methodology. Each division's imperatives have impact levels (low, medium, high) and have different kinds of impact (financial, customer, human resource, internal business process). As such, each division's impact levels and business focus can be measured and guided to maximize profitability and ensure that the bank moves in the right strategic direction.

Group Strategy also has a “Strategic Projects” unit that focuses exclusively on troubleshooting some of Ahli Bank’s most difficult projects, including such things as the bank’s segmentation process, restructuring, rebalancing the bank’s cost and profit centers, and spearheading some of the bank’s key initiatives such as the first of its kind in the Middle East exclusive Corporate Branch.

Marketing and Corporate Communications:

The marketing department is considered to be among the most important departments that provide support to all banking sectors through the setting of marketing strategies, brand management, fact based advertising campaigns, and public relations. It constantly strives to develop its methodologies for building marketing strategies that are based on the strategic criteria for marketing financial products and services to a targeted segment of the public, using the best and most successful of methods.

During 2008, the marketing department’s achievements included the implementation of the “Mystery Shopper” program in most of the Kingdom’s Bank branches, in addition to supporting a various number of sponsorships and events, the most prominent being the “Ramadan Wishes” campaign, which continued for two weeks in City Mall. The marketing department also works continuously on updating and restructuring the Bank’s website and information management, in addition to supervising the development of the bank’s institutional identity, and designing and managing marketing campaigns for the Bank’s various products.

Fourth: Risk Management, Legal, and Compliance

(1) Group Risk Management

During 2008, the Group continued to complete the necessary requirements for activating its functions and also abiding by the requirements of the Basel II Accord. Work continued on strengthening corporate governance principles in the Bank, as did the application of the recently adopted corporate governance policy, designed on the basis of the Central Bank of Jordan’s guidelines. All committees branching from the Board of Directors were also established.

Within the same framework, the Board of Directors approved the policies for information security and an emergency plan and work-flow in the Bank’s branches was prepared and is currently undergoing approval before being implemented. The Group also continued to develop early warning procedures, and to increase the efficiency of activities and credit monitoring and documentation, which will contribute to speeding up work procedures and guarantee the security and safety of the Bank’s credit portfolios.

Concerning market risks, the investment policy, and in cooperation with the Treasury Department, has been approved by the Board of Directors and Central Bank in its final form. The duties of the middle office at the Treasury Department have also been activated in accordance with the Central Bank regulations.

As for compliance oversight, policy and procedures for anti-money laundering have been adopted, based

on updated regulations from the Central Bank of Jordan, in addition to the adoption of work procedures for compliance oversight. The department has also intensified its activity in the field of following-up on account movements, ensuring the abidance by requirements of regulatory authorities, and observing new international guidance regarding anti-money laundering. The department also continued to update correspondent banking data with regards to compliance.

In addition to the aforesaid, the Group continued to implement a control, risk and self-assessment system for risks with the aim of uncovering the operational risks and risks related to existing transactions, and limiting those risks.

(2) Remedial & Recoveries Department

The Remedial & Recoveries Department contributed to directly funding the Bank's income account, by collecting outstanding allowances and interest as a result of cash collections on some bad debt during 2008. It managed to accomplish this by dividing and coordinating work in accordance with the classification of facilities and creating a follow-up group for each category, whether corporate, small and medium enterprises or personal.

(3) Inspection & Internal Control Department

During 2008, the Inspection & Internal Control Department continued working on correcting audit report remarks by including them in the approved audit report for 2008/2009, in order to measure commitment to correcting these remarks and the procedures taken to avoid their repetition, whilst limiting remarks that entail medium to high risk by activating oversight controls.

(4) Legal Affairs Department

The Legal Affairs Department made an exceptional effort during 2008 embodied in the increasing collections from cases registered before courts and decreasing the number of executed cases therewith. On the other hand, the Department completed a system to computerize cases and automate them, it also established and approved a comprehensive work system to advance the realized procedures and speed of execution in a manner that will positively affect the Bank.

Fifth: Credit Sector

Group Credit:

During 2008, the Group implemented effective instruments to grant credit facilities by focusing on sectors that enjoy financial profitability and lower risks. It also effectively implemented a risk management system on the credit portfolio for all the sectors of Jordan Ahli Bank, to guarantee the financial quality of the portfolio, thus reducing bad and non-performing debt and decreasing outstanding interest. The Group is diversifying credit facilities from all economic sectors, while focusing on the highest growth sectors with the highest profitability and reasonable risks, keeping abreast of current developments.

Corporate Culture

Corporate culture defines the concepts, beliefs and behavior of individuals and companies in accordance with the corporate identity of the Jordan Ahli Bank. Reinforcement of this culture requires commitment from all members of the Jordan Ahli Bank family to the following:

Focus on profitability	by maintaining profits and increasing them in the future.
Focus on sales	by creating more sales positions and doubling sale time for employees.
Focus on clients	by continuously developing the organizational structure with the aim of serving all economic sectors.
Follow a scientific Methodology	by creating modern and scientific methods in the field of evaluating risks and profits.
Merit	by granting bonuses and profit sharing, in accordance with the performance, productivity and merit of the employee.
Excellence	by focusing on the quality of employee training and adopting a continuous learning methodology.
Creativity & Innovation	by creating new products and distribution channels that are in line with market reality.
Strategy	by instilling in the employees of the Bank a culture of strategic thinking, planning, and execution.
Advanced Technology	by the optimal utilization of information technology.

Social Responsibility and Jordan Ahli Bank's Community Support Excerpts from 2008

Jordan Ahli Bank sustained, during the past year, its customary approach since its establishment to positively affect the development of the Jordanian community by allocating large amounts of money for corporate social responsibility activities in a bid to contribute to social development, and improve the quality of life for future generations of the Kingdom. The Bank's management is conscious that its responsibility towards the country is not restricted to providing excellent banking solutions or realizing profits only, but encompasses corporate social responsibility and the effects of the Bank's activities on the Jordanian community, starting with its employees and ending with the community as a whole.

Internally, the Group Human Resources in Jordan Ahli Bank, organized a number of activities that adhered to the guidelines of the Bank's senior management and its belief in human resources being the most important success factor. The Group Human Resources supervises the needs of the Bank employees, the development of their performance and organizing activities that aim to strengthen the affectionate ties and cooperation between them. Those activities included the organization of the "My Parents are Ahli Employees Festival" for the Bank employees and their families in the Children's Museum, employees' participation in the first carting racing championship for banks, in addition to the Bank's female staff celebrating Mother's Day and other special activities and initiatives.

The Bank also launched "Ahli Cares" program, which is considered the first pioneering project in the internal change program framework, with a positive effect on the corporate culture of the Bank and the local community as a whole. Building on this principle, the Bank launched an "Anti-Smoking" campaign inside the Bank's facilities as a first step to protect the general health of employees and customers alike, and to maintain a smoke-free environment as a starting point for a wider-spread campaign.

Socially, the Bank launched and supported many Jordanian initiatives, projects, activities and campaigns and worked with the local community to fulfill the requirements of community development. As is the case each year, Jordan Ahli Bank participated actively and constructively in the community, by visiting a number of Jordanian charitable societies concerned with the elderly. During these visits, the Bank provided foodstuffs, clothing, and blankets to these societies, in accordance with their needs during the winter. These visits mainly aimed to contribute to improving the quality of life provided to those individuals as an embodiment of the Bank's belief in the importance of human interaction.

The Bank also sponsored the fourteenth annual exhibition for the products of the Young Women Muslim Association for Special Education that was held under the patronage of H.R.H Princess

Sarvath Al-Hassan demonstrating the Bank's belief in the importance of supporting individuals with special needs in the local community, and making an effort to improve their conditions while providing the necessary social, psychological and health care to them, while providing them with suitable opportunities to rehabilitate those capable of practicing vocational professions and handicrafts. In line with this, the Bank also sponsored the Dead Sea Ultra Marathon the proceeds of which were earmarked to support the Society for the Care of Neurological Patients, in a bid to support different segments of the Jordanian Society.

The Bank continued to extend support to Fatima Al-Zahra Primary School in Wadi Musa, in accordance with an agreement signed by the Bank with Tkiyet Um Ali to provide entire free meals to students throughout the academic year. Representatives of the Bank paid the School a visit and joined the students in entertainment activities as part of the Bank's charity and volunteer work, reflecting the concept of social responsibility towards underprivileged individuals in Jordan. Furthermore, the Bank launched the "Ramadan Wishes with Ahli Bank" campaign in celebration of the holy month of Ramadan. This campaign allowed the Jordanian society the chance to send their wishes to the Bank allowing for a draw of numerous winners of "Ghoushan" certificates, savings accounts with the Bank, in addition to making the dream of a Jordanian citizen to own a car come true, all within the framework of social outreach with the Jordanian community, and sharing the joy of the month with them.

The Bank also participated in sponsoring the first regional conference for banks for financing SME's in a display of its awareness of the importance of providing innovative and special banking solutions catering to the needs of small and medium enterprises that form 85% of the companies registered in the Kingdom. The Bank also sponsored the fourth annual CHI Consultation Conference dedicated to children's rights that was convened for the first time in the Middle East, in line with the directives of H.M. Queen Rania Al Abdullah and her concern for the rights of children who are the future. This embodies the Bank's leadership and commitment towards Royal initiatives and visions that have shaped the features of Jordan's future and that of its people.

As usual, the Bank contributed in helping creative individuals and sought to provide all the necessary facilities in demonstration of its commitment and responsibility to the local community. Jordan Ahli Bank sponsored the sixth National Song Festival in harmony with the vision of H.M. King Abdullah II to spread awareness of national culture and to revive Jordanian heritage. The Bank also sponsored the launch of the sixth cultural forum "Art and Nature" under the patronage of H.R.H Princess Rajwa Bint Ali, in line with the vision of H.M. King Abdullah II aiming to promote tourism and cultural sites in the Kingdom and as a continuity of the Bank's approach to encourage local talents in Jordan.

As a sign of its constant commitment towards promising Jordanian generations and concern for young talent in various fields, the Bank honored a basketball team formed of students from grades one and two in Al-Ahliyyah School for Girls as part of its support to the 21st Little League

Basketball, within the framework of its annual support for the league and its encouragement for sports in Jordan. The Bank also hosted a group of tenth grade students from the Queen Rania Al Abdullah School, who toured its Numismatic Museum and were briefed about Jordan's history and civilization. Through this Museum, Jordan Ahli Bank aims to contribute to enriching and strengthening the historic culture among new generations, and to provide a distinct national service to Jordan and the Arab world.

Jordan Ahli Bank renews its commitment towards social responsibility throughout the coming years. The Bank's future plans include many studied initiatives that will serve the Jordanian community and showcase the Bank's values and principles and its unique social responsibility.

Incentive Schemes

The scheme aims is to build a comprehensive and competitive remunerations and benefits system that ensures the attraction, retention and development of high-level and creative employees. To this end, the following measures are being undertaken:

- Perform a continuous assessment of active jobs to determine the value and classification of each job within the Bank according to a fair and just basis.
- Conduct a comprehensive mapping of remunerations and benefits schemes adopted in the local and competing market and compare them with the Bank's scheme on a regular basis.
- Define the upper and lower limits of the basic salary for each job to effectively address potential changes and competition in the local market.
- Define the number of annual increases per job category (category scale).
- Develop a uniform remunerations and benefits scheme that distinguishes between job levels on a fair basis, and accordingly strengthens the potential of achieving compatibility and balance amongst employees across various Bank administrations and at all administrative levels.
- Link the remunerations and benefits scheme to other human resources systems, such as selection, appointment, performance evaluation and training.

In addition, an incentives scheme for staff was developed that is linked to the Bank's performance. The implementation of the mentioned scheme is based on clear business criteria, such as the profit and expenses resulting from a weak and diminishing service quality, productivity, job satisfaction surveys and sale initiatives, among other established performance indicators. The scheme will further the role of an employee, regardless of his/her position, in achieving the overall and strategic objectives of 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:

- a. Reinforce shareholder confidence in the Bank through persevering efforts to strengthen the power of 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.
- b. Commitment to seek, follow-up on and develop all potential business opportunities, and making the most of them, in order to achieve the highest profitability possible.
- c. Commitment to institutional loyalty to the Bank and safeguarding its confidential matters.
- d. The immediate revealing and disclosure of all substantial and material matters that pertain to shareholders and their rights.

(2) Commitment towards clients:

- a. 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.
- b. Commitment to improving performance and speedily completing tasks while applying the principles of integrity, justice and objectivity in dealing with clients.
- c. 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.
- d. 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.
- e. Commitment to charging appropriate and fair commissions from clients, which concurrently reflect the quality of services, and degree of risk.
- f. Commitment to establishing relationships with clients on the basis of mutual respect impartial of personal interests.

(3) Commitment towards regulatory authorities:

- a. Commitment towards application of all laws, bylaws, and rules required in countries where the Bank operates.
- b. Commitment to the true disclosure of information required by regulatory authorities expressly, clearly, speedily, and respectfully.
- c. Commitment to safeguard professional relationships with officials in regulatory authorities and seek to gain their confidence in the Ban, and its commitment to all stipulated rules.

- d. 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:

- a. 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 other employees.
- b. Reinforce the ties of brotherhood, friendship, and mutual respect and appreciation among colleagues.
- c. Provide full support and advice to colleagues.
- d. Commitment to group work ethics represented in the following three rules: honesty, mutual respect, and readiness to accept compromises.
- e. 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 a schedule 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 improvement and expansion of the opportunities to benefit from banking services by 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 2009

Jordan Ahli Bank recently set its future strategic plans for diversifying banking and investment services and products offered, to reinforce its presence within its branches in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and abroad. With aspirations of continuous and unrelenting advancement towards what is best, and towards the highest of international standards, we present below some of the most important goals of our future plan for the year 2009;

- Downsize the portfolio of non-performing loans to less than 10% of our credit facilities, and increase the Bank's revenues to no less than JD9 million from provisions.
- Utilize all opportunities available in the local market and abroad to achieve the largest possible revenues for Group Capital Markets and Investment, while maintaining moderate liquidity ratios, a wide safety margin, with the least risks, along with hedging for any emergency.
- Enlarge and modernize the Bank's local networks of branches and ATM's, while focusing on centralizing branch operations, and reducing the burden of paperwork and reports on branches.
- Significantly grow the bank's retail business by introducing new products and services, and by attracting a sizeable number of new retail clients to the bank
- Continue to grow our Corporate and SME client business, albeit conservatively and highly selectively
- Focus extreme attention and effort on cost reduction imperatives
- Continue to significantly improve caliber and training of human resources within Ahli Bank
- Continue implementing the bank's highly ambitious segmentation process, improving specialization across the bank especially in our sales and delivery channels, products, pricing policies, and risk management
- Contract a new Core Banking systems vendor to begin migration towards a new, world class IT system
- Attain the highest level of quality banking service and respond precisely to market needs, to reflect the positive and estimable image of Jordan Ahli Bank.
- Raise the Bank's market share in financial leasing programs to the highest level possible.
- Automate all Central Bank of Jordan reports, and implement a new payment system (Oracle AP).
- Increase the number of ATMs in exclusive locations, particularly in external branches, provide Premium Accounts services, computer loans to university students in Palestine, and Double All Your Savings accounts in addition to Ahli Children Savings accounts.

Key Financial Analysis and Indicators for 2008

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

Assets

1. The Balance Sheet total (excluding contra accounts) amounted to JD2,106,172,872 as of 31/12/2008 compared to JD1,976,151,767 as of 31/12/2007; an increase of JD130,021,105. Inclusion of the contra accounts would bring the total to JD2,800,838,767 as of 31/12/2008, against JD972,436,972 as of 31/12/2007; an increase of JD118,401,795.
2. Cash in Hand and at Banks amounted to JD724,257,874 at the end of 2008, compared to JD839,005,543 at the end of 2007; a decrease of JD114,747,669.
3. The net value of securities amounted to JD345,830,659 at the end of 2008, compared to JD257,505,675 at the end of 2007. This amount includes JD157,491,355 worth of treasury bonds, treasury bills and corporate debentures, which in 2007 amounted to JD66,770,348.
4. The balance of credit facilities (before provisions and interest in suspense) was JD1,009,635,449 at the end of 2008, compared to JD865,608,220 at the end of 2007; an increase of JD144,027,229 from 2007. This figure includes outstanding overdraft accounts amounting to JD177,763,059, in addition to loans, promissory notes and credit cards amounting to JD737,208,200.
5. Net fixed assets amounted to JD54,919,012 at the end of 2008, compared to JD52,384,483 at the end of 2007.

Liabilities

1. The balance of deposits in current and call accounts, savings, term, and bank accounts amounted to JD1,642,486,095 at the end of 2008, compared to JD1,534,015,930 in 2007; an increase of JD108,470,165.
2. The balance of reserves and various provisions amounted to JD65,638,435 at the end of 2008, compared to JD44,307,007 at the end of 2007.

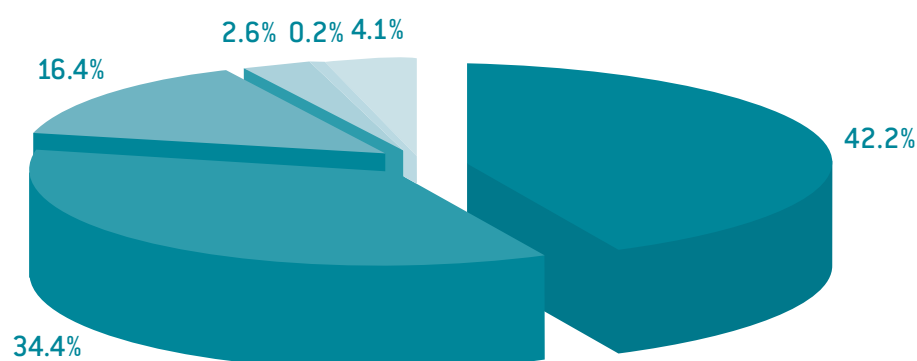
Contra Accounts

1. The balance of letters of credit decreased to JD348,732,700 at the end of 2008, compared to JD380,342,673 in 2007.
2. The balance of guarantees decreased to JD195,678,667 at the end of 2008, compared to JD203,925,783 in 2007.
3. The balance of acceptances increased to JD78,991,902 at the end of 2008 compared, to JD51,505,733 in 2007.

Jordan Ahli Bank Statements Structure

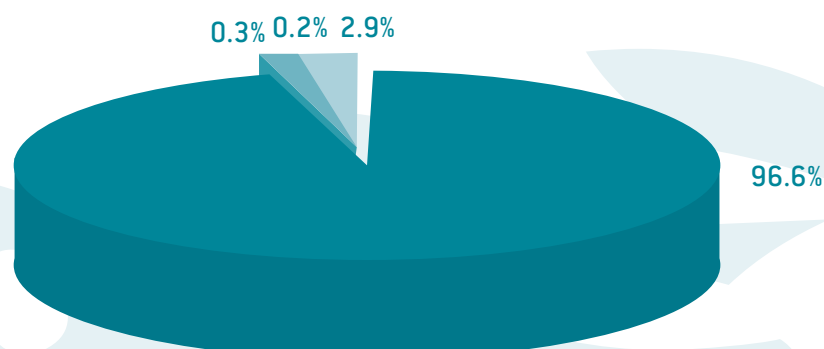
Bank Assets	2008	2007	% change	weight 2008	weight 2007
Cash, Balances and Deposits with Banks and Institutions	724,257,874	839,005,543	-13.7%	34.4%	42.5%
Direct Credit Facilities – net	889,730,076	739,377,849	20.3%	42.2%	37.4%
Investments and Securities Portfolio	345,830,659	257,505,675	34.3%	16.4%	13.0%
Fixed Assets – net	54,919,012	52,384,483	4.8%	2.6%	2.7%
Intangible Assets – net	4,454,885	4,415,835	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%
Other Assets and Other Deferred Tax Assets	86,980,366	83,462,382	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%
Total Assets	2,106,172,872	1,976,151,767	6.6%	100.0%	100.0%

Weight 2008



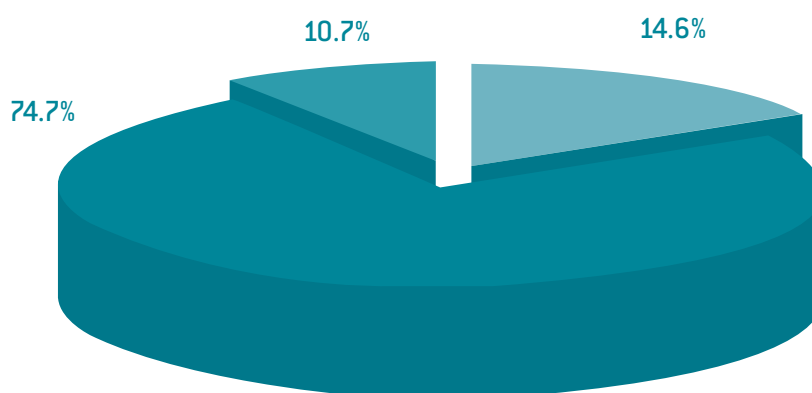
Bank Liabilities	2008	2007	% change	weight 2008	weight 2007
Deposits and Cash Margins	1,839,130,001	1,712,407,225	7.4%	96.6%	96.3%
Borrowed Funds	6,148,611	15,270,350	-59.7%	0.3%	0.9%
Various Provisions	3,130,015	3,068,839	2.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Other Liabilities, Income Tax Provision and Deferred Tax Liabilities	54,767,867	48,006,923	14.1%	2.9%	2.7%
Total Liabilities	1,903,176,494	1,778,753,337	7.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Weight 2008



Deposits and Cash Margins	2008	2007	% change	weight 2008	weight 2007
Deposits with Banks and Banking Institutions	268,902,121	291,287,177	-7.7%	14.6%	17.0%
Customers' Deposits	1,373,583,974	1,242,728,753	10.5%	74.7%	72.6%
Cash Margins	196,643,906	178,391,295	10.2%	10.7%	10.4%
Total Deposits and Cash Margins	1,839,130,001	1,712,407,225	7.4%	100.0%	100.0%

Weight 2008



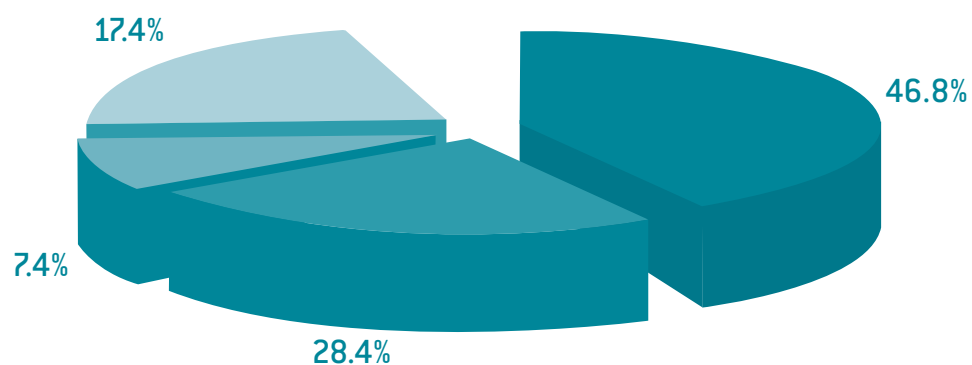
Net Operating Income	2008	2007	% change	weight 2008	weight 2007
Net Interest Income	59,819,096	51,486,131	16.2%	66.5%	59.4%
Net Commissions Income	21,256,192	18,062,985	17.7%	23.6%	20.8%
Total Income (Expenses) excluding Interest and Commissions	8,855,372	17,184,974	-48.5%	9.8%	19.8%
Net Operating Income	89,930,660	86,734,090	3.7%	100.0%	100.0%

Weight 2008



Operating expenses	2008	2007	% change	weight 2008	weight 2007
Employee Expenses	30,644,039	27,928,154	9.7%	46.8%	41.6%
Other Operating Expenses	18,583,366	16,204,869	14.7%	28.4%	24.1%
Depreciation and Amortization	4,847,867	5,895,276	-17.8%	7.4%	8.8%
Provisions for Direct Credit Facilities	11,381,357	17,185,752	-33.8%	17.4%	25.6%
Total Operating Expenses	65,456,629	67,214,051	-2.6%	100.0%	100.0%

Weight 2008



Independent Auditor's Report

AM/ 4716

To the Shareholders of
Jordan Ahli Bank
Amman – Jordan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Jordan Ahli Bank (a public shareholding company), which comprise of the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2008, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Jordan Ahli Bank as of December 31, 2008, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and we recommend that the General Assembly of Shareholders approve these consolidated financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Bank maintains proper accounting records and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are in agreement therewith and with the financial data presented in the Board of Directors' report.

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

Deloitte & Touche (M. E.) - Jordan

Amman – Jordan

February 12, 2009

Consolidated Balance Statements

ASSETS	Note	December 31,	
		2008 JD	2007 JD
Cash and balances at central banks	4	470,808,817	395,210,066
Balances at banks and financial institutions	5	251,713,158	439,179,009
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	6	1,735,899	4,616,468
Trading financial assets	7	8,290,703	26,192,784
Direct credit facilities	8	889,730,076	739,377,849
Available-for-sale financial assets	9	172,686,201	155,370,152
Held-to-maturity investments	10	157,491,355	66,770,348
Investments in associates and unconsolidated subsidiary companies	11	7,362,400	9,172,391
Fixed assets	12	54,919,012	52,384,483
Intangible assets	13	4,454,885	4,415,835
Other assets	14	81,699,479	78,571,002
Deferred tax assets	20	5,280,887	4,891,380
TOTAL ASSETS		2,106,172,872	1,976,151,767

LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES :			
Banks and financial institutions deposits	15	268,902,121	291,287,177
Customers deposits	16	1,373,583,974	1,242,728,753
Cash margins	17	196,643,906	178,391,295
Borrowed funds	18	6,148,611	15,270,350
Various provisions	19	3,130,015	3,068,839
Provision for income tax	20	14,533,728	12,448,546
Deferred tax liabilities	20	397,122	1,598,891
Other liabilities	21	39,837,017	33,959,486
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,903,176,494	1,778,753,337
OWNERS' EQUITY			
Equity - Bank Shareholders:			
Paid-up capital	22	110,000,000	110,000,000
Share premium	22	28,272,534	43,272,534
Treasury shares	22	(17,366,417)	(17,366,417)
Statutory reserve	23	28,600,654	26,066,790
Voluntary reserve	23	10,889,629	8,355,765
Special reserve		213,054	213,054
External branching reserve	22	15,000,000	-
General banking risks reserve	23	7,805,083	6,602,559
Cumulative change in fair value	24	435,869	3,734,010
Retained earnings	25	17,608,535	14,955,850
Total Equity - Bank Shareholders		201,458,941	195,834,145
Minority interest	26	1,537,437	1,564,285
TOTAL OWNERS' EQUITY		202,996,378	197,398,430
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		2,106,172,872	1,976,151,767

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM (1) TO (49) CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM.

Consolidated Statements of Income

	Note	For the Year Ended	
		December 31,	
		2008	2007
		JD	JD
Interest income	27	119,596,454	109,061,340
Interest expense	28	59,777,358	57,575,209
Net Interest Revenue		59,819,096	51,486,131
Commissions - net	29	21,256,192	18,062,985
Net Interest and Commission		81,075,288	69,549,116
Foreign exchange income	30	4,502,519	2,861,143
(Loss) from trading financial assets	31	(1,530,489)	(365,506)
(Loss) income from available-for-sale financial assets	32	(1,926,150)	1,238,451
Other revenue	33	7,809,492	13,450,886
Total Non-Interest and Non-Commission Revenue		8,855,372	17,184,974
Gross Income		89,930,660	86,734,090
Expenses:			
Employees expenses	34	30,644,039	27,928,154
Depreciation and amortization	12 & 13	4,847,867	5,895,276
Other expenses	35	18,583,366	16,204,869
Provision for impairment in direct credit facilities	8	9,571,128	17,185,752
Provision for impairment in held-to-maturity financial assets		1,810,229	-
Total Expenses		65,456,629	67,214,051
Income from Operations		24,474,031	19,520,039
Gain (loss) from selling shares of associates and unconsolidated subsidiary companies		439,986	(63,461)
Bank's share of associate company's (loss)	11	(4,946)	(1,078,503)
Income before Taxes		24,909,071	18,378,075
Income tax expense	20	(7,512,874)	(7,567,930)
Income for the Year		17,396,197	10,810,145
Pertain to:			
Bank shareholders		17,350,150	10,772,431
Minority interest	26	46,047	37,714
		17,396,197	10,810,145
Earnings per Share for Bank Shareholders	36	0.166	0.103

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM (1) TO (49) CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM.

Consolidated Statements of Changes In Owners' Equity

	Bank Shareholders' Equity															
	Reserves							External							Total	
	Paid-up Capital JD	Share Premium JD	Treasury Shares JD	Statutory Reserve JD	Voluntary Reserve JD	Special Reserve JD	External Branching Reserve JD	General Banking Risks Reserve JD	Translation of Foreign Currencies JD	Cumulative Change in Fair Value JD	Retained Earnings JD	Shareholders' Equity JD	Minority Interest JD	Total Owners' Equity JD		
For the Year 2008																
Balance - beginning of the year	110,000,000	43,272,594	(17,366,417)	26,066,790	8,355,765	213,054	-	6,602,559	-	3,734,010	14,955,850	195,834,145	1,564,285	197,398,430		
Change in fair value - net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,298,141)	-	-	(3,298,141)	-	(3,298,141)		
Minority interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(72,895)	(72,895)		
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(54,016)	(54,016)	(54,016)	-	(54,016)		
Total of Revenue and Expenses Booked in Owners' Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,298,141)	(54,016)	(54,016)	(3,352,157)	(72,895)	(3,425,052)		
Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,350,150	17,350,150	17,350,150	46,047	17,396,197		
Total of Revenue and Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,298,141)	17,296,134	17,296,134	13,997,993	(26,848)	13,971,145		
Transfers to reserves	-	(15,000,000)	-	2,533,864	2,533,864	-	15,000,000	1,202,524	-	-	(6,270,252)	-	-	-		
Dividends distributed (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,373,197)	(8,373,197)	(8,373,197)	-	(8,373,197)		
Treasury shares (at cost)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Balance - End of the Year	110,000,000	28,272,594	(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		
For the Year 2007																
Balance - beginning of the year	110,000,000	43,272,594	(4,972,239)	23,669,927	8,355,765	213,054	-	4,902,048	18,000	2,042,052	23,946,990	211,448,131	1,300,348	212,748,479		
Change in fair value - net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,691,958	-	1,691,958	-	1,691,958		
Minority interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226,223	226,223		
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,548	33,548	-	33,548		
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,000)	-	-	(18,000)	-	(18,000)		
Total of Revenue and Expenses Booked in Owners' Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,000)	1,691,958	33,548	1,707,506	-	1,933,729		
Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,772,431	10,772,431	37,714	10,810,145		
Total of Revenue and Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,000)	1,691,958	10,805,979	12,479,937	37,714	12,743,874		
Transfers to reserves	-	-	-	2,396,863	-	-	-	1,700,511	-	-	(4,097,374)	-	-	-		
Dividends distributed (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,699,745)	(15,699,745)	-	(15,699,745)		
Treasury shares (at cost)	-	-	(12,394,178)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,394,178)	-	(12,394,178)		
Balance - End of the Year	110,000,000	43,272,594	(17,366,417)	26,066,790	8,355,765	213,054	-	6,602,559	-	3,734,010	14,955,850	195,834,145	1,564,285	197,398,430		

- Retained earnings includes an amount of JD 5,280,887 as of December 31, 2008 (JD 4,891,380 as of December 31, 2007) restricted by the Central Bank of Jordan against deferred tax assets.

- Retained earnings includes an amount of JD 194 restricted against unrealized gains on trading financial assets since the year 2008.

- Use of the general banking risks reserve is restricted and requires a prior approval from the Central Bank of Jordan.

- According to the resolution of the General Assembly of Shareholders in its ordinary meeting held on May 24, 2008, an amount of JD 15 millions was transferred from the share premium to the external branching reserve. This amount can not be used unless approval is obtained from the Central Bank of Jordan.

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM (1) TO (49) CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Note	For the Year Ended December 31,	
		2008	2007
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		JD	JD
Income before taxes		24,909,071	18,378,075
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization		4,847,867	5,895,276
Provision for impairment in direct credit facilities		9,571,128	17,185,752
Bank's share of the associate company's (loss)		4,946	1,078,503
Provision for the impairment in real estates		-	499,971
Provision for employees end-of-service indemnity		349,619	438,698
Provision for lawsuits against the Bank		366,947	97,539
Provision for foreign currency price decline		(494,859)	90,439
Foreign currencies translation difference		-	(18,000)
Loss on sale of real estates		28,077	62,295
(Gains) on the sale of available-for-sale assets		(226,569)	(275,276)
Impairment in available-for-sale assets		3,379,096	-
(Gain) on the sale of fixed assets		(458,488)	(30,092)
(losses) Gains on trading financial assets		1,944,714	1,366,524
Impairment in held-to-maturity assets		1,810,229	-
(Gains) Losses from sale of associates and subsidiaries shares		(439,986)	63,461
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(3,234,432)	(1,795,526)
Net Income before Changes in Assets and Liabilities		42,357,360	43,037,639
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in cash and balances at banks due after 3 months and restricted balances		(3,000,007)	4,736,941
Decrease in balances at financial institutions due after 3 months		6,759,537	-
Decrease (increase) in deposits at banks and financial institutions due after 3 months		2,880,569	(737,663)
Decrease in trading financial assets		877,613	7,060,265
(Increase) in direct credit facilities		(156,899,470)	(129,223,175)
(Increase) in other assets		(3,156,554)	(13,463,302)
(Decrease) increase in banks and financial institutions deposits due after 3 months		(3,623,299)	3,835,999
Increase in customers' deposits		130,855,221	152,756,618
Increase in cash margins		18,252,611	43,961,374
Increase in other liabilities		5,877,531	5,381,532
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities before Income Tax and Provision Paid		41,181,112	117,346,228
Income tax paid		(5,817,199)	(6,042,744)
Provisions paid		(160,531)	(805,819)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		35,203,382	110,497,665

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Decrease (increase) in investments in associates and unconsolidated subsidiary companies - net	2,245,031	(47,031)
(Purchase) of available-for-sale investments - net	(36,282,033)	(24,346,267)
Held-to-maturity investments - net	(74,833,820)	603,920
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	672,890	984,274
(Purchase) of fixed assets - net	(6,397,016)	(6,753,914)
(Purchase) of intangible assets	(1,238,832)	(1,298,153)
Net Cash Flows (used in) Investing Activities	(115,833,780)	(30,857,171)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
(Decrease) in borrowed funds	(9,121,739)	(6,166,846)
(Purchase) of treasury stock	-	(12,394,178)
(Decrease) increase in minority interest	(126,911)	259,771
Dividends paid	(8,373,197)	(15,699,745)
Net Cash Flows (used in) Financing Activities	(17,621,847)	(34,000,998)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	3,234,432	1,795,526
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(95,017,813)	47,435,022
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of the year	503,853,506	456,418,484
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of the Year	37	408,835,693
		503,853,506

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM (1) TO (49) CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2008

1. General

Jordan Ahli Bank was established in the year 1955 as a Jordanian public shareholding limited company in accordance with the Companies Law for the year 1927, with headquarters in Amman - Jordan. Its address is Queen Noor Street, P.O Box 3103, Amman 11181 Jordan. It is engaged in banking and related financial operations through its branches in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Cyprus, Palestine, and the subsidiary company in Lebanon. The Business Bank was merged into the Bank effective December 1, 1996.

During the year 2005, final approval was granted to merge Philadelphia Investment Bank into Jordan Ahli Bank Company Ltd effective July 1, 2005.

- The Bank conducts all of its banking and financial operations relating to its activities through its headquarter, branches (45 branches in Jordan and 6 branches abroad) and the subsidiary companies inside and outside Jordan.
- The Bank's shares are listed on Amman Stock Exchange-Jordan.
- The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008 have been approved by the Bank's Board of Directors in its meeting No. (1) held on February 11, 2009 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. Further, hedged assets and liabilities are also stated at fair value.
- The accounting policies for the current year are consistent with those used in the previous year ended December 31, 2007 except for some amendments to IAS (39) as follows:

During October 2008, the International Accounting Standards Board issued amendments to IAS (39) and IFRS (7) «Reclassification of Financial Assets». These amendments have permitted reclassification of trading financial assets (other than financial assets and derivatives stated at fair value through P&L) to financial assets off this item. They have also allowed reclassification of available-for-sale financial assets to assets held to maturity or to loans and receivables. These amendments require detailed disclosures if applied as stated in Note (9) to the consolidated financial statements.

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

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 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 balance sheet.

The Bank's subsidiary companies are the following:

a. Al- Ahli International Bank

Al- Ahli International Bank - Lebanon is owned by Jordan Ahli Bank at 97/88% 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 335,257,205 and total liabilities to JD 305,615,321 as of December 31, 2008, while its total revenue amounted to JD 9,719,070 and total expenses to JD 7,537,075 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

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 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 862,703 and total liabilities to JD 77,566 as of December 31, 2008. Its total revenues amounted to JD 347,680 and total expenses to JD 402,985 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

c. Ahli Micro Finance Company

Ahli Micro Finance Company is wholly owned by Jordan Ahli Bank. The company's objectives are to grant loans to limited income individuals. Its capital amounted to JD 2.5 million, total assets to JD 4,243,984 and total liabilities to JD 721,984 as of December 31, 2008. Its total revenue amounted to JD 1,022,957 and total expenses to JD 909,564 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

d. Al- Ahli Financial Brokerage Company

Al- Ahli Financial Brokerage Company is wholly owned by Jordan Ahli Bank with a capital of JD 20 million. Its total assets amounted to JD 22,127,618 and total liabilities to JD 76,940 as of December 31, 2008. Moreover, its revenue amounted to JD 3,243,819 and its expenses to JD 1,193,141 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

- 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 of subsidiaries are incorporated into the consolidated statement of income up to the effective date of disposal which is the date on which the Bank loses control over the subsidiaries.
- Minority interest represents 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 independent 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 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.

Financial Assets Held for Trading

- Financial assets held for trading 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.
- Financial assets held for trading are initially recognized at fair value when purchased (acquisition costs are taken to the 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 income statement.
- 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 (if any) 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 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 within 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 within owners' equity.
- Interest from available-for-sale financial instruments is recorded in the consolidated statement of income using the effective interest 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 Investments

Held-to-maturity 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 and discounts are amortized using the effective interest rate method to be booked to the interest account less any provision from impairment in their value which may result from not being able to recover the assets 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 balance sheet 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 determined on the basis of the 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 determined on the basis of 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 Companies

- Associated companies are those companies whereby the Bank exercises significant influence over their financial and operating policies 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% are 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.

Fixed Assets

- Fixed assets are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment in their values. Fixed assets (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
Improvements in buildings	15 – 20

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

- The useful lives of fixed assets 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.
- Fixed assets 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.
- The required provision for end-of-service indemnities for the year is recorded in the consolidated statement of income while payments to departing employees are deducted from the provision amount.

Income Tax

- Income tax expenses represent accrued taxes and deferred taxes.
- Income tax expenses are accounted for on the basis of taxable income. Moreover, income subject to tax differs from income declared in the 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 financial statements and the value of the taxable amount. Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the liability method in the consolidated balance sheet 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 balance sheet, 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 balance sheet 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 entity 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 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 owners' equity. Such gain or loss is transferred to the consolidated statement of income in the period in which the hedge transaction impacts the income statement.

- 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 shareholders' 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 balance sheet under other assets or other liabilities as the case may be. 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 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 balance sheet date, these assets are revalued individually at fair value. Any decline in their market value is taken 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 unit(s) for the purpose of testing the impairment in its value.
- The value of goodwill is tested on the date of each balance sheet. Goodwill value is reduced when there is evidence that its value has declined or the recoverable value of the cash generating unit(s) is less than book value. The decline in value is recorded in the income statement 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 and recorded as an expense in the consolidated statement of income. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed for impairment as of the financial statements date, and impairment loss is treated in the consolidated statement of income as an expense for the year.
- No capitalization of intangible assets resulting from the Banks' operations is made. They are rather recorded in the consolidated statement of income for the year.
- Any indications of impairment in the value of intangible assets as of the 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 a rate of 20%.

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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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 (if any) are shown in a separate item 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 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 and liabilities. Moreover, these assessments and assumptions affect revenues, expenses, provisions, and changes in the fair value shown within 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 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 adequacy of the provisions as per the Central Bank instructions. The most strict outcome that conforms with the (IFRSs) is used for the purpose of determining the provision.
- 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 (if any) is taken to the consolidated statement of income.

- A provision is set for lawsuits raised against the Bank. This provision is subject 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. Impairment amount is taken to the consolidated statement of income as an expense for the year.

4- Cash and Balances at Central Banks:

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Cash in vaults	30,888,468	25,849,306
Balances at central banks:		
Current accounts	4,210,036	6,275,073
Time and notice deposits	26,679,487	16,211,876
Mandatory cash reserve	142,037,520	101,881,532
Certificates of deposit	266,993,306	244,992,279
Total balances at central bank	439,920,349	369,360,760
Total cash and balances at central bank	470,808,817	395,210,066

- In addition to the cash reserve at the Central Bank of Jordan, there are also restricted balances amounting to JD 278,186 as of December 31, 2008 (JD 195,391 as of December 31, 2007).
- Included in cash balances at central banks is an amount of JD 192,344,000 as of December 31, 2008 (JD 189,344,000 as of December 31, 2007) maturing within a period exceeding three months.
- Certificates of deposit maturing within less than three months amounted to JD 181,000,000 (178,000,000 as of 31 December 2007)



5. Balances at Banks and Financial Institutions

This item consists of the following:

	Local Banks & Financial Institutions		Banks & Financial Institutions Abroad		Total	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current and demand accounts	943,876	578,037	30,087,321	13,252,748	31,031,197	13,830,785
Deposits due within 3 months	27,045,245	35,342,437	190,091,716	390,005,787	217,136,961	425,348,224
Certificates of deposit maturing within 3 months or less	-	-	3,545,000	-	3,545,000	0.00
Total	27,989,121	35,920,474	223,724,037	403,258,535	251,713,158	439,179,009

- Non-interest bearing balances at banks and financial institutions amounted to JD 4,175,188 as of December 31, 2008 (JD 5,159,385 as of December 31, 2007).
- There are no restricted balances as of December 31, 2008 (JD 9,217,000 as of December 31, 2007).

6. Deposits at Banks and Financial Institutions

This item consists of the following:

Maturity Period	Banks & Financial Institutions Abroad		Total	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Deposits maturing within 3 to 6 months	1,735,899	4,616,468	1,735,899	4,616,468
Total	1,735,899	4,616,468	1,735,899	4,616,468

There are no restricted deposits as of December 31, 2008 and 2007.

7. Trading Financial Assets

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Quoted bonds	6,634,203	12,156,131
Quoted shares	1,656,500	14,036,653
Total	8,290,703	26,192,784

Due to amendments to IAS (39) and IFRS (7) "Reclassification of Financial Assets", the Bank reclassified some trading financial assets into held-to-maturity financial assets and available- for-sale financial assets. Moreover, the Bank has transferred some available-for-sale financial assets into held-to-maturity financial assets, loans and receivables.

The details are shown in Note (9) to the accompanying financial statements.



8 . Direct Credit Facilities

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Individuals (retail):		
Current accounts	19,974,331	23,078,362
Loans and promissory notes*	209,725,639	150,782,747
Credit cards	13,614,939	12,812,580
Property loans	75,290,065	70,910,009
Companies:		
a. Large Companies:		
Current accounts	103,559,267	76,665,379
Loans and promissory notes*	417,939,666	372,829,953
b. Small and medium companies:		
Current accounts	54,229,461	51,164,838
Loans and promissory notes*	95,927,956	98,105,223
Government and public sector	19,374,125	9,259,129
Total	1,009,635,449	865,608,220
Less: Suspended interest		
Provision for impairment in direct credit facilities	80,398,238	82,154,239
	39,507,135	44,076,132
Net Direct Credit Facilities	889,730,076	739,377,849

* Net after deducting interest and commissions received in advance of JD 8,881,869 as of December 31, 2008 (JD9,469,891 as of December 31, 2007).

Due to amendments to IAS (39) and IFRS (7) "Reclassification of Financial Assets", the Bank reclassified some trading financial assets into held-to-maturity financial assets and available- for-sale financial assets. Moreover, the Bank has transferred some available-for-sale financial assets into held-to-maturity financial assets, loans and receivables.

The details are shown in Note (9) to the accompanying financial statements.

Provision for Impairment in Direct Credit Facilities:

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

	2008						
	Companies					Government and Public Sector	Total
	Individuals	Property Loans	Large	Small and Medium			
JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD		
Balance – beginning of the year	28,457,792	295,507	31,730,385	21,670,555	-	82,154,239	
Provision for the year taken from revenues (surplus)	2,806,817	881,926	5,296,713	585,672	-	9,571,128	
Used during the year (written-off)	(7,662,279)	(1,974)	(36,435)	(328,817)	-	(8,029,505)	
Transfer to off-balance sheet Items	(303,262)	(6,278)	(2,110,284)	(793,223)	-	(3,213,047)	
Foreign currencies evaluation difference	4,054	-	(98,767)	10,136	-	(84,577)	
Balance – End of the Year	23,303,122	1,169,181	34,781,612	21,144,323	0	80,398,238	
Provision for non-performing facilities on an individual customer basis	22,971,369	1,150,477	32,961,023	20,811,695	-	77,894,564	
Provision for under watch facilities on an individual customer basis	331,753	18,704	1,820,589	332,628	-	2,503,674	
Balance – End of the Year	23,303,122	1,169,181	34,781,612	21,144,323	0	80,398,238	
	2007						
	Companies					Government and Public Sector	Total
	Individuals	Property Loans	Large	Small and Medium			
JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD		
Balance – beginning of the year	29,363,317	159,732	23,116,119	22,698,060	-	75,337,228	
Provision for the year taken from revenues (surplus)	8,601,127	135,740	8,721,959	(273,074)	-	17,185,752	
Used during the year (written-off)	(9,526,091)	-	(140,232)	(780,632)	-	(10,446,955)	
Transfer to off-balance sheet Items	(2,469)	-	-	(1,189)	-	(3,658)	
Foreign currencies evaluation difference	21,908	35	32,539	27,390	-	81,872	
Balance – End of the Year	28,457,792	295,507	31,730,385	21,670,555	0	82,154,239	
Provision for non-performing facilities on an individual customer basis	28,168,575	276,803	30,218,612	21,387,849	-	80,051,839	
Provision for under watch facilities on an individual customer basis	289,217	18,704	1,511,773	282,706	-	2,102,400	
Balance – End of the Year	28,457,792	295,507	31,730,385	21,670,555	0	82,154,239	

Interest in Suspense

- The movement on interest in suspense was as follows:						
2008						
Companies						
	Individuals	Real Estate Loans	Large	Small & Medium	Government & Public Sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	14,910,709	318,179	8,668,360	20,178,884	-	44,076,132
Add: Interest in suspense for the year	1,472,687	210,742	2,482,343	3,456,037	-	7,621,809
Less: Interest taken to income	(1,047,967)	(16,470)	(231,098)	(211,535)	-	(1,507,070)
Less: Interest in suspense written-off	(5,146,773)	(1,485)	(555,450)	(1,167,587)	-	(6,871,295)
Less: transferred to off-balance sheet items	(802,210)	(9,962)	(2,189,272)	(832,484)	-	(3,833,928)
Translation of foreign currencies	21,487	-	-	-	-	21,487
Balance - End of the Year	9,407,933	501,004	8,174,883	21,423,315	-	39,507,135
2007						
Companies						
	Individuals	Real Estate Loans	Large	Small & Medium	Government & Public Sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	14,880,687	290,498	7,358,603	19,543,781	-	42,073,569
Add: Interest in suspense for the year	1,547,620	27,828	1,728,257	2,332,112	-	5,635,817
Less: Interest taken to income	(940,775)	(147)	(102,122)	(1,083,433)	-	(2,126,477)
Less: transferred to off-balance sheet items	(171,955)	-	(284,117)	(217,804)	-	(673,876)
Less: Interest in suspense written-off	(404,868)	-	(32,261)	(395,772)	-	(832,901)
Balance - End of the Year	14,910,709	318,179	8,668,360	20,178,884	-	44,076,132

- Non-performing credit facilities amounted to JD 154,194,307, which is equivalent to 15.27% of total direct credit facilities as of December 31, 2008 (JD 155,013,794, which is equivalent to 17.91% of total direct credit facilities as of December 31, 2007).
- Non-performing credit facilities excluding interest and commissions in suspense amounted to JD 114,687,172 which is equivalent to 11.82% of total direct credit facilities net of interest and commission in suspense as of December 31, 2008 (JD 110,937,662, which is equivalent to 13.50% of total direct credit facilities as of December 31, 2007).
- Credit facilities granted to / guaranteed by the Government of Jordan amounted to JD 8,490,237 as of December 31, 2008, which is equivalent to 0.84% of total direct credit facilities as of December 31, 2008 (JD 9,259,129, which is equivalent to 1.07% of total direct credit facilities as of December 31, 2007).
- The balance of non-performing loans transferred to off-balance sheet amounted to JD 27,751,233 as of December 31,

2008(JD 20,493,238 for the year 2007). 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 of JD 9,385,697 has been written off during the year 2008 (JD11,279,856 for the year 2007).
- The provision no longer needed due to settlements or debts repayments and accordingly transferred to other non-performing debts amounted to JD 9,852,391 as of December 31, 2008(JD 8,709,557 as of December 31, 2007).

9. Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

The details of this item are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Quoted Available-for-Sale Financial Assets:		
Treasury bills	38,693,765	35,471,301
Governmental bonds or bonds guaranteed by the Government	77,191,231	64,872,270
Companies bonds and debentures	7,390,755	5,838,980
Other bonds	7,122,188	7,764,188
Companies shares	20,997,413	19,245,648
Total Quoted Available-for-Sale Financial Assets	151,395,352	133,192,387
Unquoted Available-for-Sale Financial Assets:		
Companies bonds and debentures	3,734,246	4,982,561
Companies shares	17,556,603	17,195,204
Total Unquoted Available-for-Sale Financial Assets	21,290,849	22,177,765
Total Available-for-Sale Financial Assets	172,686,201	155,370,152
Bonds Analysis:		
Fixed return	54,814,158	51,465,387
Variable return	79,318,027	67,463,913
Total	134,132,185	118,929,300

- Some available-for-sale financial assets are recorded at cost/amortized cost as their fair values cannot be reliably determined. These assets amounted to JD 21,290,849 as of December 31, 2008 (JD 22,177,765 as of December 31, 2007).
- Due to amendments to IAS (39) and IFRS (7) "Reclassification of Financial Assets", the Bank reclassified some trading financial assets into held-to-maturity financial assets and available-for-sale financial assets. Moreover, the Bank has transferred some available-for-sale financial assets into held-to-maturity financial assets, loans and receivables.

According to this, the Bank specified the financial assets to which these amendments apply and on which the Bank's intention has changed so as to hold them as available-for-sale financial assets, loans, or receivables instead of holding them as trading financial assets, available-for-sale financial assets, loans, or receivables.

According to IAS (39) (Revised), the said assets have been reclassified effective July 1, 2008 at their fair value as of that date.

The following is the financial impact of the reclassification of these assets on the Bank's accounts:

	Net Book Value as of		Fair Value	Decline in
	July 1, 2008 JD	December 31, 2008 JD	as of December 31, 2008 JD	Value December 31, 2008 JD
Trading financial assets reclassified into available-for-sale financial assets	14,262,816	9,347,822	9,347,822	4,914,994
Trading financial assets reclassified into held-to-maturity financial assets	816,938	817,517	815,492	1,446
Available-for-sale financial reclassified to loans and receivables	8,695,885	8,685,988	8,605,873	90,012
Available-for-sale financial assets reclassified to held-to-maturity financial assets	16,880,478	16,916,297	16,804,005	76,473

The following table shows the change in the effective interest and expected cash flows on the bonds reclassified as of July 1, 2008:

	Effective Interest %	Cash Flows
Trading financial assets reclassified into available-for-sale financial assets	7.27	5,569,958
Trading financial assets reclassified into held-to-maturity financial assets	8.58	1,379,018
Available-for-sale financial assets reclassified into loans and receivables	8.75	14,246,554
Available-for-sale financial assets reclassified into held-to-maturity financial assets	8.46	47,688,833

Had the above reclassification not been done, the following would have resulted:

1. Recording unrealized losses from trading financial assets of JD 4,916,437 in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2008 instead of taking them to the cumulative change in fair value account as of December 31, 2008.
2. Recording unrealized losses from available-for-sale financial assets in the cumulative change in fair value shown within owner's equity as of December 31, 2008 at JD 166,485 which was returned to the investment cost as these assets have been reclassified into held-to-maturity financial assets.

10. Held-to-Maturity Investments

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Quoted Financial Assets:		
Treasury bills	60,006,285	9,001,108
Governmental bonds or bonds guaranteed by the Government	91,340,627	53,054,017
Companies bonds and debentures	7,954,672	4,715,223
Total Quoted Financial Assets	159,301,584	66,770,348
less: Impairment provision	1,810,229	-
	157,491,355	66,770,348
Bonds Return Analysis:		
Fixed return	157,491,355	66,770,348
Total	157,491,355	66,770,348

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

	2008	2007
	JD	JD
During the year	62,962,871	21,570,485
From 1 to 3 years	48,408,445	35,614,118
More than 3 years	46,120,039	9,585,745
	157,491,355	66,770,348

- Due to amendments to IAS (39) and IFRS (7) "Reclassification of Financial Assets", the Bank reclassified some trading financial assets into held-to-maturity financial assets and available-for-sale financial assets. Moreover, the Bank has transferred some available-for-sale financial assets into held-to-maturity financial assets, loans and receivables. The details are shown in Note (9) to the accompanying financial statements.

11. Investments in Unconsolidated Associates and Subsidiary Companies

The Bank owns several associate and subsidiary companies as of December 31, 2008 and 2007. The details are as follows:

	Country of Establishment	Ownership Percentage %	December 31,		Nature of Business	Bank's Share of Profit %	Calculation Method	Date
			Shareholders' Equity					
			2008 JD	2007 JD				
Kuwait Real Estate Company *	Lebanon	100	141,400	188,431	Real estate	100	Equity	1986
Beach Hotels and Tourist Resorts Company **	Jordan	25/55	5,221,000	5,370,960	Hotel services	25/55	Equity	2006
Liwan Company for Investment and Tourism Amenities	Jordan	50	-	1,615,000	Hotel services	50	Equity	2005
Ahluna for Social and Cultural Work Company****	Jordan	49/875	2,000,000	1,998,000	Charity	49/875	Cost	2006
			7,362,400	9,172,391				

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

** The Bank's participation in the Tourist Resorts and Hotels Beach Company resulted from the merger of the National Real Estate Investments Company wholly owned by the Bank with the Tourist Resorts and Hotels Beach Company (related company). The book value of the plot of 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 Tourist Resorts and Hotels Beach Company with a capital of JD 10 million after the merger. During the year 2007, the Company's capital was increased through subscription 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. On the date of capital increase, the book value of the Company's owners' equity amounted to JD 13,747,280, and the book value of the plot of land owned by Tourist Resorts and Hotels Beach Company to JD 18,515,064 as of December 31, 2007, i.e. in excess of the book value by JD 4,767,784. Moreover, management of the Bank didn't subscribe to the increase in order to reduce its participation in compliance with the instructions of the regulatory authorities not to increase the investment more than 10%. This caused the Bank to incur losses of JD 1,078,503 for the year 2007, which were taken to the consolidated statement of income.

*** On September 22, 2008, the Bank signed an agreement to sell its share of JD 1,400,000 in the associated company (Livan Hotels and Tourist Resorts Company), representing 50% of the associate's capital of JD 1,900,000. Moreover, the agreement comes into force on August 31, 2008. The Bank recorded its profits from the associate for the period from January 1, 2008 to August 31, 2008. The value of the investment in the Bank's records as of August 31, 2008 was JD

1,460,014. The sale net profit amounted to JD 439,986 and was taken to revenues in the consolidated statement of income.

**** During 2008, Ahluna for Social and Cultural Work Company increased its capital from JD 2 million to JD 4,010,000. Moreover, the Bank has not participated in this increase. Consequently, the Bank's ownership in this Company declined from 100% to 49.875%, and the investment in the associate has been liquidated.

Additionally, the consolidated financial statements of Ahluna for Social and cultural Work Company were not consolidated as of December 31, 2007 as it is a non-profit entity and its net income is used in funding charitable and social work. The investment is shown at cost. Its assets totaled JD 4,010,000, and its liabilities totaled zero as of December 31, 2008 while its owners' equity totaled JD 4,010,000 and net revenues for the year amounted to zero for the year then ended.

The following is a summary of the movement on investments in associates:

	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	9,172,391	16,555,614
Additions	2,000	47,031
Disposals	(347,031)	-
The Bank's share from the loss of the associate company	(4,946)	(1,078,503)
Sales of shares	(1,460,014)	(3,459,967)
Transfers to available-for-sale financial assets	-	(2,891,784)
Balance - End of the Year	7,362,400	9,172,391



12. Fixed Assets

The details of this item are as follows:

	For the Year End December 31, 2008						
	Land *	Buildings	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Other	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Cost:							
Balance - beginning of the year	12,630,652	28,860,453	25,146,736	1,417,039	9,760,974	1,031,658	78,847,512
Additions	20,157	1,661,539	3,377,509	187,011	799,688	751,597	6,797,501
Disposals	-	-	1,015,294	44,000	442,924	-	1,502,218
Balance - End of the Year	12,650,809	30,521,992	27,508,951	1,560,050	10,117,738	1,783,255	84,142,795
Accumulated Depreciation:							
Balance - beginning of the year	-	5,613,704	16,738,783	850,240	6,860,299	35,535	30,098,561
Additions	-	466,967	1,976,729	148,158	901,161	155,070	3,648,085
Disposals	-	-	810,189	35,673	441,954	-	1,287,816
Balance - End of the Year	-	6,080,671	17,905,323	962,725	7,319,506	190,605	32,458,830
Net Book Value of Fixed Assets	12,650,809	24,441,321	9,603,628	597,325	2,798,232	1,592,650	51,683,965
Down payments on fixed assets purchases	-	-	3,235,047	-	-	-	3,235,047
Balance - End of the Year	12,650,809	24,441,321	12,838,675	597,325	2,798,232	1,592,650	54,919,012
For the Year End December 31, 2007							
Cost:							
Balance - beginning of the year	12,102,194	28,860,453	24,042,609	1,385,154	8,531,227	574,402	75,496,039
Additions	528,458	-	3,017,193	152,334	1,585,408	457,256	5,740,649
Disposals	-	-	(1,913,066)	(120,449)	(355,661)	-	(2,389,176)
Balance - End of the Year	12,630,652	28,860,453	25,146,736	1,417,039	9,760,974	1,031,658	78,847,512
Accumulated Depreciation:							
Balance - beginning of the Year	-	4,925,407	16,561,652	806,663	6,361,334	-	28,655,056
Additions	-	688,297	1,291,927	141,598	721,142	35,535	2,878,499
Disposals	-	-	1,114,793	98,021	222,177	-	1,434,994
Balance - End of the year	-	5,613,704	16,738,783	850,240	6,860,299	35,535	30,098,561
Net Book Value of Fixed Assets	12,630,652	23,246,749	8,407,953	566,799	2,900,675	996,123	48,748,951
Down payments on fixed assets purchases	-	-	3,635,532	-	-	-	3,635,532
Balance - End of the Year	12,630,652	23,246,749	12,043,485	566,799	2,900,675	996,123	52,384,483

- The fixed assets balance as of December 31, 2008 includes an amount of JD16,835,323 representing fully depreciated fixed assets (JD 17,240,357 as of December 31, 2007).

13. Intangible Assets

This item consists of the following:

	2008		
	Computer Software and Applications	Goodwill *	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Balance-beginning of the year	2,997,835	1,418,000	4,415,835
Additions	1,238,832		1,238,832
Amortization for the year	(1,199,782)		(1,199,782)
Balance-End of the Year	3,036,885	1,418,000	4,454,885

	2007		
	Computer Software and Applications	Goodwill *	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Balance-beginning of the year	2,818,553	3,315,906	6,134,459
Additions	1,298,153	-	1,298,153
Amortization for the year	(1,118,871)	(1,897,906)	(3,016,777)
Balance-End of the Year	2,997,835	1,418,000	4,415,835

* Goodwill resulted from the purchase revaluation difference on 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 and the goodwill of National Zarqa College have been fully amortized against the decline in their value.



14. Other Assets

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Real estate seized by the Bank against debts *	26,059,760	22,272,662
Accrued interest and commissions and present value difference on long-term financial liabilities	24,052,424	26,112,934
Real estate investment **	9,964,578	9,964,578
Checks and transfers under collection	9,245,978	6,717,469
Foreclosed real estate sold	2,365,625	2,555,289
Prepaid expenses	3,140,184	2,473,111
Various debtors	1,682,612	1,640,557
Real estate for sale ***	1,496,417	1,507,417
Branches off-setting	-	994,676
Prepaid rent	802,234	484,968
Certificate of Qoushan prizes	90,609	213,349
Refundable deposits	147,110	140,037
Revenue stamps	225,338	120,430
Advances to employees	106,369	94,042
Other debit balances	2,320,241	3,279,483
Total	81,699,479	78,571,002

- The movement on assets foreclosed by the Bank was as follows:

	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	22,272,662	21,925,141
Additions	6,759,936	5,095,881
Disposals	(2,972,838)	(4,248,389)
(Loss) on property impairment	-	(499,971)
Balance - End of the Year	26,059,760	22,272,662

* According to the Banks Law, buildings and plots of land seized 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 can extend this period for two consecutive years at maximum.

** During the year 2007, the Bank purchased 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 as per an irrevocable power of attorney authenticated by a notary public in the name of the

Chairman of the Board of Directors who conceded the plot of land to the favor of the Bank. The book value of the plot of land amounted to JD 12,069,265 according to the last assessment. As per the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan, the Bank should dispose of the land within a period not later than December 31, 2009

***The fair value of real estates for sale amounted to JD 1,678,024 as of December 31, 2008 (JD1,691,991 as of December 31, 2007). The fair value of the real estates for sale is estimated by real estate assessors.

15. Banks and Financial Institutions Deposits

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2008			December 31, 2007		
	Inside	Outside	Total	Inside	Outside	Total
	Jordan	Jordan		Jordan	Jordan	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts and demand deposits	4,836,692	5,872,095	10,708,787	6,717,475	8,900,332	15,617,807
Time deposits	220,600,179	37,593,155	258,193,334	212,567,323	63,102,047	275,669,370
Total	225,436,871	43,465,250	268,902,121	219,284,798	72,002,379	291,287,177



16. Customers Deposits

This item consists of the following :

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2008				
	Individuals	Large Companies	Small and Medium Companies	Government and Public Sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts and demand deposits	164,855,995	64,929,294	83,423,589	12,661,054	325,869,932
Saving accounts	50,039,332	1,563,964	4,216,572	165,227	55,985,095
Time and notice deposits	634,883,191	131,146,466	122,866,134	74,356,516	963,252,307
Qoushan certificates of deposit	12,340,291	-	-	-	12,340,291
Certificates of deposit	14,180,000	-	-	-	14,180,000
Other	1,956,349	-	-	-	1,956,349
Total	878,255,158	197,639,724	210,506,295	87,182,797	1,373,583,974

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2007				
	Individuals	Large Companies	Small and Medium Companies	Government and Public Sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts and demand deposits	158,956,415	46,043,849	80,629,614	14,255,569	299,885,447
Saving accounts	52,275,710	2,082,386	6,344,118	167,189	60,869,403
Time and notice deposits	587,316,389	74,583,614	113,918,929	77,052,648	852,871,580
Qoushan certificates of deposit	12,781,067	-	-	-	12,781,067
Certificates of deposit	14,180,000	-	-	-	14,180,000
Other	2,141,256	-	-	-	2,141,256
Total	827,650,837	122,709,849	200,892,661	91,475,406	1,242,728,753

- Public sector deposits inside Jordan amounted to JD 76,153,187, which is equivalent to 5.54% of total deposits as of December 31, 2008 (JD 79,325,292 which is equivalent to 6.38% of total deposits as of December 31, 2007)
- Non-interest bearing deposits amounted to JD 284,002,698, which is equivalent to 20.86% of total deposits as of December 31, 2008 (JD 259,181,147, which is equivalent to 20.86% of total deposits as of December 31, 2007)
- Restricted deposits amounted to JD 8,515,754 which is equivalent to 0.62% of total deposits as of December 31, 2008 (JD 11,374,117, which is equivalent to 0.92% as of December 31, 2007).
- Dormant accounts amounted to JD 35,783,423 as of December 31, 2008 (JD 36,603,393 as of December 31, 2007).
- Restricted fund deposits amounted to JD 752,248, which is equivalent to 0.05% of total deposits as of December 31, 2008 (JD 792,558, which is equivalent to 0.06% as of December 31, 2007).

17. Cash Margins

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Cash margins on direct credit facilities	108,464,501	102,079,476
Cash margins on indirect credit facilities	77,214,307	68,335,837
Marginal deposits	6,653,153	5,432,357
Other margins	4,311,945	2,543,625
Total	196,643,906	178,391,295

18. Borrowed Funds

This item consists of the following:

Year 2008	Number of Installments			Installments	Interest Rate %
	Amount	Total	Remaining		
	JD				
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Co. *	5,000,000	1	1	One-time payment upon maturity	7/710
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Co. *	500,000	16	2	JD 250,000 semi annually	8/050
Local banks (overdraft accounts of a subsidiary) **	648,611	-	-	-	7/750
Total	6,148,611				

Year 2007	Number of Installments			Installments	Interest Rate %
	Amount	Total	Remaining		
	JD				
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Co. *	5,000,000	1	1	One-time payment upon maturity	5/950%
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Co. *	1,000,000	16	4		7/636%
Local banks (overdraft accounts of a subsidiary) **	9,270,350	-	-	JD 250,000 Semi annually	8/25%
Total	15,270,350				

* Collaterals against loans obtained from Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company amounted to JD13,392,662 as of December 31, 2008 (JD 14379385 as of December 2007). These funds are re-lent as housing loans at annual interest rates ranging from 6/5% to 8/5% according to the funding percentage ranging from 60% to 80%.

** This item represents overdraft accounts with a ceiling of JD 750,000 granted to a subsidiary by few local banks at an annual interest rate of 7% (8/25% in 2007) calculated daily. The loan was granted against the Company's guarantee.

19. Various Provisions

This item consists of the following:

Year 2008	Balance	Additions	Disposals	Balance
	Beginning of the Year			End of the Year
	JD			JD
Provision for staff indemnity	2,204,193	349,619	(160,531)	2,393,281
Provision for foreign currencies	508,498	11,801	(506,660)	13,639
Provision for legal claims	230,868	355,650	-	586,518
Other provisions	125,280	11,297	-	136,577
	3,068,839	728,367	(667,191)	3,130,015
Year 2007				
Provision for staff indemnity	2,535,427	438,698	(769,932)	2,204,193
Provision for foreign currencies	418,059	90,439	-	508,498
Provision for legal claims	158,329	97,539	(25,000)	230,868
Other provisions	136,167	-	(10,887)	125,280
	3,247,982	626,676	(805,819)	3,068,839

20. Income Tax Provision

a) Provision for income tax:

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

	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Beginning balance	12,448,546	11,593,388
Income tax paid	(5,817,199)	(6,042,744)
Income tax for the year	7,902,381	6,897,902
Ending Balance	14,533,728	12,448,546

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

	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Income tax on the year's profit	7,902,381	6,897,902
Deferred tax assets for the year	(1,224,777)	(620,920)
Amortization of deferred tax assets	835,270	1,290,948
Balance - End of the Year	7,512,874	7,567,930

- A final settlement with the Income and Sales Tax Department has been reached for Jordan branches up to the year 2004. Moreover, the Income and Sales Tax Department has reviewed the Bank's records for the years 2005, 2006, and 2007 but no final assessments have been served 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.

- A final tax settlement has been reached for the subsidiary company in Lebanon up to the end of the year 2003 .

- A final tax settlement has been reached for the Bank's branches in Cyprus up to the end of the year 2005.

In the opinion of management and the Company's tax advisor, the provision of JD 14,533,728 taken in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2008 is adequate for meeting the expected tax liabilities.

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

	2008		2007	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	4,891,380	1,598,891	5,561,408	746,936
Additions	1,224,777	887,013	620,920	860,300
Deduction	(835,270)	(2,088,782)	(1,290,948)	(8,345)
Balance - End of the Year	5,280,887	397,122	4,891,380	1,598,891

b. Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities:

The details of this item are as follows:

Accounts Included	2008				
	Beginning	Amounts		Year End	Deferred
	Balance	Additions	Released	Balance	Tax
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
a. Deferred Tax Assets					
Prior years' provision for non-performing loans	8,010,121	1,588,597	(1,584,403)	8,014,315	2,525,765
Interest on suspense	3,515,004	213,870	(267,689)	3,461,185	957,502
Impairment loss in real estate	1,401,061	-	(126,487)	1,274,574	446,101
Provision for foreign currencies	506,660	-	(506,660)	-	-
Provision for lawsuits against the Bank	230,868	355,650	-	586,518	201,539
Provision for staff indemnity	1,546,776	153,144	(138,286)	1,561,634	479,208
Provision for impairment in held-to-maturity financial assets	-	1,810,229	-	1,810,229	633,580
Other provisions	125,280	11,297	-	136,577	37,192
	15,335,770	4,132,857	(2,623,525)	16,845,032	5,280,887
b. Deferred Tax Liabilities *					
Cumulative change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	6,091,016	3,379,096	(7,957,267)	1,512,845	397,122
	6,091,016	3,379,096	(7,957,267)	1,512,845	397,122

Accounts Included	2007		Amounts Released JD	Year End Balance JD	Deferred Tax JD
	Beginning	Additions			
	Balance JD	JD			
a. Deferred Tax Assets					
Prior years' provision for non-performing loans	10,514,854	405,665	(2,910,398)	8,010,121	2,611,344
Interest on suspense	3,121,049	514,024	(120,069)	3,515,004	1,007,541
Impairment loss in real estate	1,149,965	464,759	(213,663)	1,401,061	490,371
Provision for foreign currencies	416,221	90,439	-	506,660	177,331
Provision for lawsuits against the Bank	158,329	97,539	(25,000)	230,868	77,062
Provision for staff indemnity	1,893,442	400,636	(747,302)	1,546,776	491,821
Other provisions	136,167	-	(10,887)	125,280	35,910
	17,390,027	1,973,062	(4,027,319)	15,335,770	4,891,380
b. Deferred Tax Liabilities *					
Cumulative change in fair value of available-					
for-sale financial assets	2,845,471	3,277,335	(31,790)	6,091,016	1,598,891
	2,845,471	3,277,335	(31,790)	6,091,016	1,598,891

* Deferred tax liabilities include JD 397,122 as of December 31, 2008 (JD 1,598,891 for the previous year ended December 31,2007) resulting from the revaluation gains 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 financial income with taxable income:

	2008 JD	2007 JD
Declared income	24,909,071	18,378,075
Tax exempted income	(3,502,392)	(11,143,568)
Non-deductible expenses	8,409,620	8,824,644
Taxable Income	29,816,299	16,059,151

The income tax rate for banks in Jordan is 35% while the income tax rate for banks in the countries where the Bank has investments or branches ranges from 15% to 35%. Deferred tax has been calculated according to these rates.

21. Other Liabilities

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Cash margins and accepted checks	12,105,833	7,076,877
Accounts payable for financial brokerage customers	2,587,719	6,254,093
Accrued interest	6,716,631	5,318,630
Temporary deposits	3,686,481	4,083,854
Various creditors	4,195,339	3,554,390
Accrued expenses	4,010,052	2,876,172
Interest and commissions received in advance	2,956,122	2,404,395
Checks and transfers-delayed payment	2,547,646	1,174,880
Provision for scientific research	587,769	712,446
Provision for universities fees	154,470	220,940
Provision for Technical and Vocational Education and Training Support Fund fees	75,101	130,938
Board of Directors remuneration	65,000	65,000
Unearned revenue	18,084	31,622
Other liabilities	119,549	28,661
Unearned rent revenue	11,221	21,916
Trading contracts revaluation	-	4,672
	39,837,017	33,959,486

22. Capital, Share Premium Reserve, and Treasury Shares

A- Subscribed capital amounted to JD110 million divided into 110 million shares at a par value of JD 1 per share as of December 31, 2008 and 2007.

B - Share premium reserve amounted to JD 28,272,534 as of December 31, 2008 (JD 43,272,534 as of December 31, 2007). Moreover, an amount of JD 15 million has been transferred and is restricted as per the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan against the external branching.

C - In its ordinary meeting held on April 23, 2008, the General Assembly of Shareholders decided to transfer JD 15 million from the issue premium to the external branching reserve which can not be utilized unless prior approval is obtained from the Central Bank of Jordan.

D- Treasury Stocks

The treasury stock balance includes 5,335,030 shares at a cost of JD 17,366,417 as of December 31, 2008 and 2007.

The Bank conducted the first purchase of treasury shares on December 12, 2006. According to the instructions of the Securities Commission, the Bank should dispose of the shares after 18 months from the first purchase. Moreover, the Bank intends to request extension of this period from the Securities Commission and to study their disposal as soon as possible, including the distribution of free shares to the shareholders.

23. Reserves

The details of the reserves as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

a- Statutory Reserve

This account represents the accumulated amount of the appropriations from income before tax at 10% per year according to the Banks Law. This amount is not to be distributed to shareholders.

b- Voluntary Reserve

This account represents the accumulated amount of appropriations from income before tax at a maximum rate of 20% per year. The voluntary reserve is to be used according to a resolution by the Board of Directors. The General Assembly has the right to distribute this reserve or any portion therefrom as dividends to shareholders.

c- General Banking Risks Reserve

This reserve represents the general banking risks reserve in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan regulations.

- The details of the restricted reserves are as follows:

Description	December 31,		Nature of Restriction
	2008 JD	2007 JD	
General banking risks reserve	7,805,083	6,602,559	According to the Central Bank of Jordan regulations
Statutory reserve	28,600,654	26,066,790	According to the Law

24. Cumulative Change in Fair Value - Net

This item consists of the following:

	2008			2007		
	Available-for-Sale Financial Assets			Available-for-Sale Financial Assets		
	Shares JD	Bonds JD	Total JD	Shares JD	Bonds JD	Total JD
Beginning balance	4,708,193	(974,183)	3,734,010	2,386,236	(344,184)	2,042,052
Unrealized profits (losses) - net	(7,729,853)	(86,846)	7,816,699)	3,180,206	(604,503)	2,575,703
Deferred tax liabilities	1,162,101	39,668	1,201,769	(826,459)	(25,496)	(851,955)
Realized (profit) transferred to the income statement - net	(76,297)	13,990	(62,307)	(31,790)	-	(31,790)
Recorded in the income statement due to impairment	3,379,096	-	3,379,096	-	-	-
Ending Balance	1,443,240	(1,007,371)	435,869	4,708,193	(974,183)	3,734,010

* The cumulative change in fair value is presented net of deferred tax liabilities of JD 397,122 as of December 31, 2008 (JD 1,598,891 as December 31, 2007).

25. Retained Earnings

The details of this item are as follows:

	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Balance -beginning of the year	14,955,850	23,946,990
Income for the year	17,350,150	10,772,431
Distributed dividends	(8,373,197)	(15,699,745)
Other	(54,016)	33,548
Transfers to reserves	(6,270,252)	(4,097,374)
Balance - End of the Year	17,608,535	14,955,850

- Included in retained earnings is an amount of JD 5,280,887 restricted by the Central Bank of Jordan against deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2008. (JD 4,891,380 as of December 31, 2007).
- The Board of Directors resolved to recommend to the Bank's General Assembly of Shareholders to distribute 10% of capital, equivalent to JD10.5 million net of the portion of the treasury shares as cash dividends to shareholders, in addition to distributing the treasury shares as in-kind shares to shareholders at the book value of the share as of December 31, 2008 out of retained earnings and the issue premium. These distributions are subject to the approval of the General Assembly of Shareholders. Moreover, dividends paid to shareholders in the prior year amounted to 8% of capital, equivalent to JD 8.8 million after the elimination of the treasury shares.

26. Minority Interest

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2008			December 31, 2007		
	Percentage of	Minority	Minority	Percentage of	Minority	Minority
	Minority	Portion of	Portion of	Minority	Portion of	Portion of
	Interest*	Net Income	Net Assets	Interest*	Net Income	Net Assets
	%	JD	JD	%	JD	JD
Al - Ahli International Bank - Lebanon	2/110	46,047	1,537,437	2/110	37,714	1,564,285
		46,047	1,537,437		37,714	1,564,285

* Minority interest in the subsidiary's capital (Al-Ahli International Bank- Lebanon) is 2.11% for the year 2008 (2.110% for the year 2007) while keeping 11.51% of capital prepayments.

27. Interest Income

This item consists of the following:

	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Direct credit facilities:		
Individuals (Retail):		
Current accounts	1,970,085	1,477,252
Loans and promissory notes	16,266,915	10,040,458
Credit cards	1,758,103	978,279
Property loans	6,050,868	5,410,780
Companies:		
Large Companies:		
Current accounts	7,697,705	5,320,209
Loans and promissory notes	30,644,991	27,052,324
Small and medium Companies:		
Current accounts	3,260,349	3,700,300
Loans and promissory notes	8,326,389	7,870,942
Government and public sector	760,580	814,019
Balances at central banks	10,586,286	10,620,677
Balances and deposits at banks and financial institutions	13,262,332	21,489,702
Trading financial assets	955,958	1,073,701
Available-for-sale financial assets	11,903,190	7,856,848
Held-to-maturity financial assets	6,152,703	5,355,849
Total	119,596,454	109,061,340

28. Interest Expense

This item consists of the following:

	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	4,308,299	6,939,989
Customers deposits:		
Current and demand deposits	11,201,305	9,075,122
Saving accounts	711,020	835,334
Time and notice deposits	35,720,498	33,294,609
Certificates of deposit	1,025,863	1,036,985
Koshan certificates	454,187	617,770
Cash margins	4,590,980	4,360,055
Borrowed funds	425,715	378,871
Loan guarantee fees	1,339,491	1,036,474
Total	59,777,358	57,575,209

29. Commission - Net

This item consists of the following:

	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Credit commissions:		
Direct credit facilities	8,392,905	6,104,506
Indirect credit facilities	12,600,609	12,119,323
Other commissions	1,015,132	905,629
Less : commissions paid	(752,454)	(1,066,473)
Net Commissions	21,256,192	18,062,985

30. Income from Foreign Currencies

This item consists of the following:

	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Foreign currencies trading	1,268,087	1,065,617
As a result of evaluation	3,234,432	1,795,526
Total	4,502,519	2,861,143

31. (Loss) from Trading Financial Assets

This item consists of the following:

	2008			
	Realized Profit	Unrealized Profit	Dividends	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Companies' shares	50,287	(1,733,893)	52,961	(1,630,645)
Treasury bonds and bills	41,575	18,106	-	59,681
Future contracts	40,475	-	-	40,475
	132,337	(1,715,787)	52,961	(1,530,489)

	2007			
	Realized Profit	Unrealized Profit	Dividends	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Companies' shares	968,685	(1,347,146)	122,471	(255,990)
Treasury bonds and bills	(92,081)	(19,378)	3,073	(108,386)
Future contracts	(1,130)	-	-	(1,130)
	875,474	(1,366,524)	125,544	(365,506)

32. (Loss) Income from Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

This item consists of the following:

	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Dividends income	1,226,377	963,175
Income from the sale of available-for-sale financial assets	226,569	275,276
less: Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets	(3,379,096)	-
Total	(1,926,150)	1,238,451

33. Other Income

This item consists of the following:

	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Increase in fair value for long term deposit	1,202,081	6,265,949
Interest in suspense recovered *	1,533,691	2,181,667
Brokerage commission income	2,794,390	1,927,008
Income from sale of fixed assets	458,488	1,287,707
Recovery of debts previously written-off **	509,336	645,765
Income from managing investment portfolios	46,896	107,375
Income from check books	88,292	99,851
Rental income of Bank's real estate	166,259	47,252
Rental income of safe deposit boxes	69,729	59,281
Income from cash boxes differences	16,350	7,926
Income from credit cards	8,493	532
Other	915,487	820,573
	7,809,492	13,450,886

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

	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Interest in suspense from on-balance sheet items	1,507,070	2,126,477
Interest in suspense from debts written-off	46,621	55,190
	1,553,691	2,181,667

** This account represents recoveries of debts fully written-off in prior years.

34. Employees Expenses

This item consists of the following:

	2008 JD	2007 JD
Salaries, bonuses and employees' benefits	24,477,622	22,236,835
Bank's contribution in social security	2,009,695	1,891,483
Bank contribution in staffs' provident fund	1,230,992	1,054,091
Medical expenses	1,066,675	1,208,188
End-of-service indemnity	349,619	438,698
Staff training expenses	567,916	347,135
Travel expenses	371,449	325,624
Employees life insurance	215,043	191,751
Employees meals	296,282	216,161
Employees uniforms	58,746	18,188
	30,644,039	27,928,154



35. Other Expenses

This item consists of the following:

	2008 JD	2007 JD
Fees and subscriptions	2,981,904	2,758,796
Maintenance and repair	3,300,254	2,292,841
Advertisements	2,326,637	1,544,547
Printing and stationery	1,254,607	1,398,200
Rent and key money	1,040,283	1,023,057
Studies, research and consulting expenses	132,577	868,338
Insurance expenses	987,707	834,175
Water, electricity and heating	881,737	714,165
Legal fees	850,025	584,659
Donations	742,207	571,382
Transportation	822,863	508,540
Impairment in real estate value	-	499,971
Telecommunication expenses	621,447	403,583
Miscellaneous expenses	537,379	354,757
General assembly meetings expenses	278,163	280,862
Security expenses	298,105	241,448
Professional fees	254,171	236,693
Fees, taxes and stamps	297,924	141,865
Entertainment	141,919	102,155
Appraisal expenses of land and real estate	-	44,086
Cash boxes difference	689	3,097
Provision for litigations	355,650	97,539
Losses on real estate sales	28,077	62,295
Provision for scientific research	154,470	220,940
Provision for Technical and Vocational Education and Training Support Fund fees	75,101	130,938
Jordanian universities fees	154,470	220,940
Board of Directors' remunerations	65,000	65,000
	18,583,366	16,204,869

36. Earnings Per Share - Bank Shareholders

The details of this items are as follows:

	2008 JD	2007 JD
Income for the year	17,350,150	10,772,431
Weighted average number of shares	104,664,970	104,832,907
Earnings Per Share - Bank Shareholders:		
Basic	0.166	0.103
Diluted	0.166	0.103

37. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The details of this items are as follows:

	2008 JD	2007 JD
Balances at central banks maturing within 3 months	278,464,810	205,866,066
Add: Balances at banks and financial institutions due within 3 months	249,338,490	444,851,009
Less: Banks and financial institutions deposits due within 3 months	(118,689,421)	(137,451,178)
Restricted balances	(278,186)	(9,412,391)
	408,835,693	503,853,506

38 - Related Parties Transactions

Consolidated financial statements include the following subsidiaries:

Company Name	Percentage of Ownership %	Company's Capital December 31,	
		2008 JD	2007 JD
Al - Ahli Financial Brokerage Company	100	20,000,000	20,000,000
Al- Ahli International Bank	97.88	14,015,390	14,015,390
National Micro Finance Co.	100	2,500,000	2,500,000
Zarqa National College	100	800,000	800,000

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

	Subsidiaries JD	Related Party Board of Directors Members			Other JD	Total December 31, 2008 JD
		Executive Management JD				
On-Balance-Sheet items:						
Credit facilities	13,062,427	3,493,748	1,999,769	50,357,009	68,912,953	
Customers' deposits	6,323,166	4,529,655	3,361,517	6,546,632	20,760,970	
Cash margins	395,220	-	20,598	1,243,513	1,659,331	
Off-Balance Sheet Items:						
Letters of guarantee	207,746	10,000	3,000	3,770,381	3,991,127	
Statement of Income:						
Interest and commissions income	15	304,693	96,609	1,497,626	1,898,943	
Interest and commissions expense	422,312	180,416	95,765	555,734	1,254,227	
Provision for the impairment in direct credit facilities	970,415	-	-	-	970,415	
Other Information:						
Interest in suspense *	1,655,809	-	-	-	1,655,809	
Provision for the impairment in direct credit facilities *	11,011,398	-	-	3,163,558	14,174,956	

	Subsidiaries	Related Party			Total
		Board of Directors Members	Executive Management	Other	December 31, 2007
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
On-Balance-Sheet items:					
Credit facilities	12,092,012	4,211,700	1,052,052	44,894,078	62,249,842
Customers' deposits	6,592,294	1,606,813	779,362	4,647,947	13,626,416
Cash margins	401,220	858,563	650,812	2,262,092	4,172,687
Off-Balance Sheet Items:					
Letters of guarantee	867,920	10,893	536	5,576,850	6,456,199
Statement of Income:					
Interest and commissions income	-	236,835	74,563	1,370,411	1,681,809
Interest and commissions expense	113,604	96,780	65,142	284,496	560,022
Provision for the impairment in direct credit facilities	1,165,976	-	-	3,163,558	4,329,534
Other Information:					
Interest in suspense *	1,655,809	-	-	-	1,655,809
Provision for the impairment in direct credit facilities *	10,040,983	-	-	-	10,040,983

* The salaries of executive management of the Bank and its subsidiaries amounted to JD 3,455,521 for the year 2008 (JD 2,515,488 for the year 2007) in addition to bonuses and incentives related to performance.

* This item represents the provision and interest in suspense relating to the credit facilities extended to Arab Printers Company (associate company). (an associated company). These credit facilities were classified and interest thereon was suspended in prior years, and the investment has a value of JD zero.

39- Fair Value of Financial Instruments Not Shown at Fair Value in the Financial Statements There are no significant differences between the book value and fair value of the financial assets or liabilities as of the year-end 2008 and 2007.

40. Financial Derivatives

This item consists of the following:

	Fair Value		Total Nominal Amounts	Maturity of Nominal Value			
	Positive	Negative		Within 3 Months	More than 3 Months up to 12 Months	From 1 Year up to 3 Years	More than 3 Years
	Positive Fair Value	Negative Fair Value	Total Nominal Amounts	Within 3 Months	More than 3 Months up to 12 Months	From 1 Year up to 3 Years	More than 3 Years
As of December 31, 2008	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Trading derivatives:							
Forward sales contracts in foreign currencies	-	(1,951,158)	(1,951,158)	(1,951,158)	-	-	-
Forward purchase contracts in foreign currencies	1,960,938	-	1,960,938	1,960,938	-	-	-
Total	1,960,938	(1,951,158)	9,780	9,780	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2007							
Trading Derivatives:							
Forward sales contracts in foreign currencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forward purchase contracts in foreign currencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nominal value represents the value of the deals outstanding at year-end and does not represent market risks or credit risks.

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 duty 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 risks, 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.Determining 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 evaluated accurately, properly approved, and continuously monitored.

The credit policy general framework includes setting up credit approval authorities and clarifying credit limits and the method of determining 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):

	2008	2007
On Balance Sheet Items	JD	JD
Balances at the Central Bank	439,920,349	369,360,760
Balances at banks and financial institutions	251,713,158	439,179,009
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	1,735,899	4,616,468
Direct credit facilities:		
Individuals	210,603,854	143,305,188
Property loans	73,619,880	70,296,323
Companies:		
Large companies	478,542,438	409,096,587
Small and medium companies	107,589,779	107,420,622
Government and public sector	19,374,125	9,259,129
Bonds and Bills:		
Included in trading financial assets	6,634,203	12,156,131
Included in available-for-sale financial assets	134,132,185	118,929,300
Included in held-to-maturity financial assets	157,491,355	66,770,348
Other assets	38,500,589	30,630,688
Total	1,919,857,814	1,781,020,553
Off Balance Sheet Items		
Letters of guarantee	195,678,667	203,925,783
Letters of credit	348,732,700	380,342,673
Letters of acceptance	78,991,902	51,505,733
Unutilized facility ceilings	71,262,626	70,511,016
Total	694,665,895	706,285,205

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, 2008	Companies						Total
	Individuals	Property Loans	Large Companies	Small and Medium Companies	Government and Public Sector	Banks and Other Financial Institutions	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Low risk	97,462,712	22,936,681	60,335,612	17,585,019	19,374,125	691,633,507	909,327,656
Acceptable risk	102,916,065	39,703,783	312,449,665	86,012,495	-	-	541,082,008
Of which is due:*							
Within 30 days	4,523	-	-	-	-	-	4,523
From 31 to 60 days	4,269	-	-	4,275	-	-	8,544
Under watch	15,976,617	10,019,215	67,456,485	3,212,668	-	-	96,664,985
Non-performing:							
Below level	1,032,770	483,149	5,781,918	3,232,914	-	-	10,530,751
Allowance provided	14,772,349	806,316	28,196,554	5,861,459	-	-	49,636,678
Bad debt	11,154,396	1,340,921	47,278,699	34,252,862	-	-	94,026,878
Total	243,314,909	75,290,065	521,498,933	150,157,417	19,374,125	691,633,507	1,701,268,956
Less: Interest in suspense	9,407,933	501,004	8,174,883	21,423,315	-	-	39,507,135
Impairment provision	23,303,122	1,169,181	34,781,612	21,144,323	-	-	80,398,238
Net	210,603,854	73,619,880	478,542,438	107,589,779	19,374,125	691,633,507	1,581,363,583
As of December 31, 2007	Companies						Total
	Individuals	Property Loans	Large Companies	Small and Medium Companies	Government and Public Sector	Banks and Other Financial Institutions	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Low risk	86,977,080	0,689,686	46,183,113	40,506,524	9,259,129	808,539,769	1,012,155,301
Acceptable risk	38,418,706	48,626,242	294,860,681	53,660,350	-	-	435,565,979
Of which is due:*							
Within 30 days	5,797,570	-	-	3,834,170	-	-	9,631,740
From 31 to 60 days	3,870	-	-	-	-	-	3,870
Under watch	9,333,259	482,961	57,830,611	3,725,088	-	-	71,371,919
Non-performing:							
Below level	2,071,966	687,407	9,590,806	2,705,205	-	-	15,055,384
Allowance provided	36,005,462	119,553	8,075,688	10,399,557	-	-	54,600,260
Bad debt	13,867,216	304,160	32,954,433	38,273,337	-	-	85,399,146
Total	186,673,689	70,910,009	449,495,332	149,270,061	9,259,129	808,539,769	1,674,147,989
Less: Interest in suspense	14,910,709	318,179	8,668,360	20,178,884	-	-	44,076,132
Impairment provision	28,457,792	295,507	31,730,385	21,670,555	-	-	82,154,239
Net	143,305,188	70,296,323	409,096,587	107,420,622	9,259,129	808,539,769	1,547,917,618

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

As of December 31, 2008	Individuals	Property Loans	Large Companies	Small and Medium Companies	Government and Public Sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Guarantees Against:						
Low risk	111,966,552	22,403,420	74,649,750	11,387,116	8,490,237	228,897,075
Acceptable risk	97,592,569	13,147,662	197,645,005	9,852,212	-	318,237,448
Under watch	4,121,438	-	-	378,258	-	4,499,696
Non-performing:	16,547,011	2,248,603	41,635,007	18,199,388	-	78,630,009
Below level	371,049	178,487	2,139,278	1,191,341	-	3,880,155
Allowance provided	11,482,175	336,817	25,744,235	3,326,350	-	40,889,577
Bad debt	4,693,787	1,733,299	13,751,494	13,681,697	-	33,860,277
Total	230,227,570	37,799,685	313,929,762	39,816,974	8,490,237	630,264,228
Of it:						
Cash Margins	48,899,596	52,500	17,876,825	20,614,314	-	87,443,235
Accepted letters of guarantee	1,572,878	-	29,632,744	262,895	-	31,468,517
Real estate	143,035,361	13,482,917	198,450,604	13,998,612	-	368,967,494
Traded stocks	3,019,850	-	-	294,383	-	3,314,233
Vehicles and equipment	509,538	-	120,014	216,210	-	845,762
Total	197,037,223	13,535,417	246,080,187	35,386,414	-	492,039,241
As of December 31, 2007						
	Individuals	Property Loans	Large Companies	Small and Medium Companies	Government and Public Sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Guarantees Against:						
Low risk	102,422,274	20,800,807	40,528,469	35,878,271	-	199,629,821
Acceptable risk	53,350,385	27,430,974	128,610,722	28,548,614	-	237,940,695
Under watch	4,343,258	355,500	13,814,627	2,778,778	-	21,292,163
Non-performing:	322,353	583,471	639,214	2,237,325	-	3,782,363
Below level	322,353	583,471	639,214	2,237,325	-	3,782,363
Allowance provided	13,661,956	137,593	10,008,866	1,975,009	-	25,783,424
Bad debt	6,847,153	225,100	5,986,821	8,456,149	-	21,515,223
Total	180,947,379	49,533,445	199,588,719	79,874,146	-	509,943,689
Of it:						
Cash Margins	24,284,773	87,013	5,667,786	25,426,544	-	55,466,116
Accepted letters of guarantee	-	-	10,116,721	8,044,928	-	18,161,649
Real estate	61,363,891	49,446,432	177,581,849	31,747,351	-	320,139,523
Traded stocks	32,243,849	-	-	14,459,723	-	46,703,572
Vehicles and equipment	1,144,361	-	550,363	195,600	-	1,890,324
Total	119,036,874	49,533,445	193,916,719	79,874,146	-	442,361,184

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 10,146,568 for the year 2008 (JD 25,552,612 for the end 2007).

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 12,610,255 for the year 2008 (JD 3,764,710 for the year 2007).

Bonds, Bills, and Debentures

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

Rating Grade	Rating Institution	As of December 31, 2008			Total JD
		Within Trading Financial Assets	Within Available- for- Sale Financial Assets	Within Held-to- Maturity Financial Assets	
		JD	JD	JD	
AA	FITCH	-	1,276,200	-	1,276,200
AA3	MOODYS	-	-	709,000	709,000
AA2	MOODYS	-	2,119,031	-	2,119,031
A+	FITCH	-	1,305,836	180,375	1,486,211
A-	FITCH	-	1,333,204	-	1,333,204
A-1	S & P	-	802,687	1,418,722	2,221,409
AA	S & P	-	601,090	-	601,090
A-F1	FITCH	-	658,023	-	658,023
A-F2	FITCH	-	1,314,628	-	1,314,628
BB	FITCH	6,634,203	-	-	6,634,203
BBB+	FITCH	-	1,270,953	-	1,270,953
B-	FITCH	-	691,842	-	691,842
Unclassified	-	-	7,748,573	3,836,346	11,584,919
Governmental	Governmental & Government - guaranteed Bonds	-	115,010,118	151,346,912	266,357,030
Total		6,634,203	134,132,185	157,491,355	298,257,743

* Included in governmental bonds are bonds relating to the Lebanese Government classified as Grade (B-).

As of December 31, 2007					
Rating Grade	Rating Institution	Within Trading	Within Available-	Within Held-to-	Total
		Financial Assets	for- Sale	Maturity Financial	
		JD	JD	Assets	JD
AA	Capital Intell	-	1,424,027	-	1,424,027
AA	FITCH	-	1,410,343	-	1,410,343
AA3	MOODYS	-	-	709,000	709,000
A+	FITCH	-	1,423,176	2,082,864	3,506,040
A	FITCH	-	2,833,376	-	2,833,376
A-1	S & P	-	284,089	1,423,359	1,707,448
A-F1	FITCH	-	705,455	-	705,455
A-F2	FITCH	-	1,414,455	-	1,414,455
BB	S & P	12,156,131	-	-	12,156,131
Unclassified	-	-	9,090,808	500,000	9,590,808
B-	Governmental & Government - guaranteed Bonds	-	63,965,572	53,054,017	117,019,589
Governmental	Governmental & Government - guaranteed Bonds	-	36,377,999	9,001,108	45,379,107
Total		12,156,131	118,929,300	66,770,348	197,855,779

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	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	368,241,996	69,668,450	2,009,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439,920,349
Balances at banks and financial institutions	22,814,159	21,135,901	176,210,789	4,068,494	27,397,132	86,638	251,713,158							
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	429,088	1,306,811	-	-	-	1,735,899							
Credit Facilities:														
Individuals	160,402,550	73,767,257	9,145,102	-	-	-	243,314,909							
Real estate loans	74,167,992	617,601	504,542	-	-	-	75,290,065							
Corporate	433,077,887	33,840,295	54,580,751	-	-	-	521,498,933							
Small and medium companies	122,427,034	25,465,097	2,265,286	-	-	-	150,157,417							
Government and public sector	8,490,237	10,883,888	-	-	-	-	19,374,125							
Bonds, Bills, and Debentures:														
Within trading financial assets	-	6,634,203					6,634,203							
Within available-for-sale financial assets	48,846,115	77,289,004	7,997,066	-	-	-	134,132,185							
Within held-to-maturity financial assets	63,842,631	92,759,349	889,375	-	-	-	157,491,355							
Other assets	30,995,875	7,422,840	81,874				38,500,589							
Total for 2008	1,333,306,406	419,912,973	245,991,499	4,068,494	27,397,132	86,683	2,039,763,187							
Total for 2007	1,126,853,233	365,365,355	420,639,827	82,431	(5,967,955)	278,033	1,907,250,924							

* 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	41,330,007		-		-		-		-		-		-		398,590,342		439,920,349	
Balances at banks & financial institutions	251,713,158		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		251,713,158	
Deposits at banks & financial institutions	1,735,899		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		1,735,899	
Credit facilities	409,083,143		44,106,205		250,165,299		106,868,563		19,659,004		167,009,504		4,253,494		8,490,235		1,009,635,449	
Bonds, Bills and Debentures:																		
Within trading financial assets	6,634,203		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		6,634,203	
Within available-for-sale financial assets	94,438,420		-		-		-		-		-		-		39,693,765		134,132,185	
Held-to-maturity financial assets	97,485,070		-		-		-		-		-		-		60,006,285		157,491,355	
Others assets	11,381,796		-		-		27,118,793		-		-		-		-		38,500,589	
Total for 2008	913,801,696		44,106,205		250,165,299		133,987,356		19,659,004		167,009,504		4,253,494		506,780,629		2,039,673,187	
Total for 2007	803,020,077		44,248,964		233,798,693		93,707,732		17,168,197		37,932,656		136,356,020		541,018,585		1,907,250,924	

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 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, 2008

Currency	Increase in Interest Rate	Interest Income Sensitivity (Gain/Loss)	Owners' Equity Sensitivity
	%	JD	JD
US Dollar	1	847,191	934,617
Euro	1	29,954	33,497
GBP	1	33,073	-
Yen	1	14,631	-
Other currencies	1	760,979	754,187

Currency	Decrease in Interest Rate	Interest Income Sensitivity (Gain/Loss)	Owners' Equity Sensitivity
	%	JD	JD
US Dollar	1	(847,191)	(934,436)
Euro	1	(29,954)	(33,497)
GBP	1	(33,073)	-
Yen	1	(14,631)	-
Other currencies	1	(760,979)	(754,187)

December 31, 2007

Currency	Increase in Interest Rate	Interest Income Sensitivity (Gain/Loss)	Owners' Equity Sensitivity
	%	JD	JD
US Dollar	1	(96,223)	768,488
Euro	1	250,763	34,600
GBP	1	5,837	-
Yen	1	26,481	-
Other currencies	1	388,534	447,325

Currency:	Decrease in Interest Rate	Interest Income Sensitivity (Gain/Loss)	Owners' Equity Sensitivity
	%	JD	JD
US Dollar	1	96,223	(679,722)
Euro	1	(250,763)	(34,600)
GBP	1	(5,837)	-
Yen	1	(26,481)	-
Other currencies	1	(388,534)	(447,325)

Currencies risk

The following table illustrates the currencies to which the Bank is exposed and the potential and reasonable change in their rates against the Jordanian Dinar and the related impact 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, 2008

Currency	Change in Foreign Currency Rate	Effect on Income & Losses	Effect on Owner's Equity
	%	JD	
US Dollar	-	-	-
Euro	5	(34,522)	-
GBP	5	12,167	-
Yen	5	81,141	-
Other currencies	5	198,076	-

December 31, 2007

Currency	Change in Foreign Currency Rate	Effect on Income & Losses	Effect on Owner's Equity
	%	JD	
US Dollar	-	-	-
Euro	5	1,275	-
GBP	5	31,210	-
Yen	5	(457)	-
Other currencies	5	10,321	-

- Foreign Currencies Risks

Within its approved investment policy, the Bank's Board of Directors sets up limits for the positions of all currencies at the Bank. These positions are monitored daily through the Treasury and Investment Department and are submitted to executive management to ensure 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 due to the changes in the value of the shares indicators and the change in the value of shares individually.

Indicator	Change in Indicator (%)	December 31, 2008	
		Impact on Profit and Loss JD	Impact on Owners' Equity JD
Amman Stock Exchange	5%	45,988	535,487

Indicator	Change in Indicator (%)	December 31, 2007	
		Impact on Profit and Loss JD	Impact on Owners' Equity JD
Amman Stock Exchange	5%	533,836	757,154

- Shares Price Risk

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

Interest Repricing 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 are 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 repricing periods or maturities, whichever, are nearer.

Interest rate sensitivity is as follows:

As of December 31, 2008	Less than 1 Month		More than 1 Month		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		Non-Interest Bearing		Total	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Assets																
Cash and balances at the Central Banks	93,202,147	66,155,881	31,000,000	-	11,344,000	150,000,000	470,808,817									
Balances at banks and financial institutions	158,995,984	82,256,262	6,285,724	-	-	-	251,713,158									
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	1,735,899	-	-	-	1,735,899									
Trading financial assets	-	4,730,976	1,903,227	-	-	-	8,290,703									
Direct credit facilities - net	44,891,103	184,527,416	84,359,126	111,292,150	345,999,518	85,932,745	889,730,076									
Available-for-sale financial assets	8,914,306	1,874,877	3,449,252	3,734,246	90,693,158	25,466,346	172,686,201									
Held-to-maturity financial assets - net	500,311	4,754,757	46,000,000	11,707,803	48,408,445	46,120,039	157,491,355									
Subsidiary Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,362,400									
Fixed assets - net	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,919,012									
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,454,885									
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,699,479									
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,280,887									
Total Assets	306,503,851	344,300,169	174,733,228	126,734,199	496,445,121	307,519,130	2,106,172,872									
Liabilities																
Banks and financial institutions deposits	42,324,168	76,365,253	212,700	-	-	150,000,000	268,902,121									
Customers' deposits	356,398,744	415,439,877	131,735,362	75,687,804	78,768,332	31,551,157	1,373,583,974									
Cash margins	20,362,501	44,376,919	28,392,353	19,004,009	67,820,280	16,687,844	196,643,906									
Borrowed funds	-	250,000	5,000,000	250,000	648,611	-	6,148,611									
Various provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,130,015									
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,533,728									
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	397,122									
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,837,017									
Total Liabilities	419,085,413	536,432,049	165,340,415	94,941,813	147,237,223	198,239,001	1,903,176,494									
Interest Rate Repricing Gap	(112,581,562)	(192,131,880)	9,392,813	31,792,386	349,207,898	109,280,129	202,996,378									

As of December 31, 2007	Less than 1 Month		More than 1 Month		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	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Total Assets	443,457,087	335,699,523	134,464,080	164,646,760	290,838,729	262,812,936	344,232,652	1,976,151,767								
Total Liabilities	378,568,427	611,611,655	151,660,243	107,131,911	66,939,170	150,068,100	312,773,831	1,778,753,337								
Interest Rate Repricing Gap	64,888,660	(275,912,132)	(17,196,163)	57,514,849	223,899,559	112,744,836	31,458,821	197,398,430								

b. Concentration in foreign currencies risk:

As of December 31, 2008	US Dollar		Euro		Sterling Pound		Japanese Yen		Others		Total	
	JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD	
Assets:												
Cash and balances at the Central Banks	76,547,648		2,069,641		75,794		-		26,942,368		105,635,451	
Balances at banks and financial institutions	165,483,396		54,201,934		19,066,259		722,406		10,249,601		249,723,596	
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	1,306,811		-		-		-		429,088		1,735,899	
Trading financial assets	-		-		-		-		6,634,203		6,634,203	
Direct credit facilities - net	228,691,286		3,118,135		16,582		4,442,791		26,310,038		262,578,832	
Available-for-sale financial assets	30,308,023		3,181,249		4,581,360		-		57,489,761		95,560,393	
Held-to-maturity financial assets - net	79,839,578		180,375		-		-		16,464,771		96,484,724	
Investments in associates and unconsolidated subsidiary companies												
Fixed assets - net	2,216,767		-		-		-		141,400		141,400	
Intangible assets	1,649,320		-		-		-		181,698		1,831,018	
Other assets	12,988,210		1,305,247		(83,672)		(9,946)		5,279,609		19,479,448	
Total Assets	599,031,039		64,056,581		23,656,323		5,155,251		156,325,510		848,224,704	
Liabilities:												
Banks and financial institutions deposits	65,354,410		15,865,592		4,889,871		4,804,394		3,126,889		94,041,156	
Customers' deposits	422,544,932		46,032,419		13,925,804		1,365,175		134,427,076		618,295,406	
Cash margins	75,707,437		9,348,950		620,731		439,717		6,137,796		92,254,631	
Various provisions	19,195		-		-		-		807,052		826,247	
Income tax provision	-		-		-		-		382,635		382,635	
Other liabilities	13,294,508		890,031		132,253		587,483		2,397,468		17,301,743	
Total Liabilities	576,920,482		72,136,992		19,568,659		7,196,769		147,278,916		823,101,818	
Net Concentration on-Balance Sheet	22,110,557		(8,080,411)		4,087,664		(2,041,518)		9,046,594		25,122,886	
Off-balance Sheet Contingent Liabilities	405,731,921		76,368,107		1,335,327		14,180,662		8,591,901		506,207,918	

As of December 31, 2007	US Dollar		Euro		Sterling Pound		Japanese Yen		Others		Total	
	JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD	
Total Assets	700,597,507		51,952,530		24,341,134		3,296,882		116,362,816		896,550,869	
Total Liabilities	710,842,835		52,836,201		20,161,077		3,296,612		103,340,170		890,476,895	
Net Concentration on-Balance Sheet	(10,245,328)		(883,671)		4,180,057		270		13,022,646		6,073,974	
Off-balance Sheet Contingent Liabilities	443,858,884		68,765,118		1,755,724		14,015,727		13,474,320		541,869,773	

41c. Liquidity Risks

Liquidity risk represents the Bank's inability to make available the necessary funding to fulfill its obligations on their maturities. To protect the Bank against these risks, 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.

Management, measurement, and control of liquidity are conducted based on normal and emergency conditions. This includes 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. In addition, 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 (45 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, 2008:

Liabilities:	Less than 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	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Banks and financial institutions deposits	42,324,168	76,365,253	212,700	-	-	-	150,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268,902,121
Customers' deposits	640,401,442	415,439,877	131,735,362	75,687,804	78,768,332	31,551,157	16,687,844	648,611	1,574,376	852,762	23,278,794	397,122	3,130,015	14,533,728	1,373,583,974	
Cash margins	20,362,501	44,376,919	28,392,353	19,004,009	5,000,000	250,000	648,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196,643,906
Borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,148,611
Various provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,130,015
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,533,728
Other liabilities	11,651,998	1,313,670	878,508	286,909	1,574,376	852,762	23,278,794	397,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,837,017
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397,122
Total Liabilities	714,740,109	537,745,719	166,218,923	95,228,722	148,811,599	199,091,763	41,339,659	1,903,176,494	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872
Total Assets	455,731,431	352,078,319	177,738,395	129,150,717	534,219,750	247,950,275	209,303,985	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872	2,106,172,872

- The following table illustrates the distribution of liabilities (undiscounted) on the basis of the remaining period to the contractual maturity as of December 31, 2007:

Liabilities:	Less than 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	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Banks and financial institutions deposits	20,744,773	116,706,404	3,836,000	-	-	-	150,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291,287,177
Customers' deposits	575,336,703	453,292,070	109,436,364	75,260,489	29,403,127	68,100	1,242,728,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,242,728,753
Cash margins	41,551,673	34,726,178	33,387,879	31,621,422	37,036,043	68,100	178,391,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,391,295
Borrowed funds	-	9,520,350	5,000,000	250,000	500,000	-	15,270,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,270,350
Various provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,068,839
Income tax provision	409,319	-	-	12,039,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,448,546
Deferred tax liabilities	8,471,124	1,108,207	1,083,971	356,412	1,290,159	255,385	21,394,228	33,959,486	1,598,891	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,959,486
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,598,891
Total Liabilities	646,513,592	615,353,209	152,744,214	119,527,550	68,229,329	150,323,485	26,061,958	1,778,753,337	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767
Total Assets	472,338,393	348,306,812	134,464,080	164,646,760	290,976,666	262,812,936	302,606,120	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767	1,976,151,767

Off-balance sheet items:

December 31, 2008	Up to One Year JD	From One Year to 5 Years JD	More than 5 Years JD	Total JD
Letters of credit and acceptances	426,446,545	1,278,057	-	427,724,602
Unutilized credit facilities	71,262,626	-	-	71,262,626
Letters of guarantee	187,450,204	8,228,463	-	195,678,667
Total	685,159,375	9,506,520	-	694,665,895

December 31, 2007	Up to One Year JD	From One Year to 5 Years JD	More than 5 Years JD	Total JD
Letters of credit and acceptances	430,391,101	1,457,305	-	431,848,406
Unutilized credit facilities	70,511,016	-	-	70,511,016
Letters of guarantee	141,182,326	58,093,825	4,649,632	203,925,783
Total	642,084,443	59,551,130	4,649,632	706,285,205

42. Sectors Analysis

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		Corporations		Institutional		Others		Total	
	JD		JD		JD		JD		2008	2007
Gross income	18,469,935		27,659,012		16,079,310		27,722,403		89,930,660	86,734,090
Provision for credit facilities	-		-		-		(9,571,128)		(9,571,128)	(17,185,752)
Impairment of financial assets held to maturity	-		-		-		-		(1,810,229)	-
Results of Business Sector	18,469,935		27,659,012		16,079,310		18,151,275		78,549,303	69,548,338
Undistributed expenditures	-		-		-		-		(54,075,272)	(50,028,299)
Profit (Loss) from selling shares of associates and unconsolidated subsidiary companies	-		-		-		-		439,986	(63,461)
Bank's share of associate company's (loss)	-		-		-		-		(4,946)	(1,078,503)
Income before Taxes	18,469,935		27,659,012		16,079,310	0.000	18,151,275		24,909,071	18,378,075
Less: Income tax	-		-		-		-		(7,512,874)	(7,567,930)
Income (loss) for the Year	-		-		-		-		17,396,197	10,810,145
Additional Information:										
Sector's assets	307,834,777		1,455,671,095		-		268,780,121		2,032,285,993	1,896,195,240
Investments in subsidiary and associate companies	-		-		-		7,362,400		7,362,400	9,172,391
Assets not distributed over to sectors	-		-		-		66,524,479		66,524,479	70,784,136
Total Assets	307,834,777		1,455,671,095		-		342,667,000		2,106,172,872	1,976,151,767
Sector's liabilities	994,362,820		583,613,500		-		271,093,322		1,849,069,642	1,719,677,261
Liabilities not distributed over to sectors	-		-		-		54,106,852		54,106,852	59,076,076
Total Liabilities	994,362,820		583,613,500		-		325,200,174		1,903,176,494	1,778,753,337
Capital Expenditures									7,945,407	6,991,672
Depreciation and Amortization									4,847,867	5,895,276

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 is the Bank's revenue, assets, and capital expenditures according to geographical allocation:

	Inside Jordan		Outside Jordan *		Total	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
		JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total revenue	71,638,560	72,298,961	18,292,100	14,435,129	89,930,660	86,734,090
Total assets	1,524,923,040	1,434,494,432	581,249,832	541,657,335	2,106,172,872	1,976,151,767
Capital expenditures	6,863,230	5,927,227	1,082,177	1,064,445	7,945,407	6,991,672

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

43 - Capital Management

a. Description of what is considered a 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 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,	
	2008	2007
	JD (in thousand)	JD (in thousand)
Primary capital items:		
Subscribed and paid capital	110,000	110,000
Statutory reserve	28,601	26,067
Voluntary reserve	10,890	8,356
Issue premium	28,273	31,929
Other reserves	15,213	213
Retained earnings	1,862	1,643
Minority interest	-	1,564
Less:		
Cost of treasury shares	(17,366)	(17,366)
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(4,455)	(4,416)
Investment in insurance companies	(808)	(750)
Total Primary Capital	172,209	157,240
General banking risks reserve	7,805	6,603
Net offsetting of the impact of the application of IAS (39) and the change in the fair value of available-for-sale assets	436	1,680
Total Supplementary Capital	8,241	8,283
Investments in banks and subsidiary financial companies	-	-
Investments in the capital of banks and other financial institutions	-	-
Investments in insurance companies	(808)	(750)
Total Regulatory Capital	179,424	164,773
Total Risk-Weighted Assets	1,485,911	1,260,895
Regulatory capital adequacy ratio (%)	12.08	13.07
Primary capital adequacy ratio (%)	11.7	12.47

* Primary capital is calculated 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, 2008 and according to Basel I resolutions as of December 31, 2007.

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, 2008	Up to One Year JD	More than One Year JD	Total JD
Assets:			
Cash and balances at central banks	309,464,817	161,344,000	470,808,817
Balances at banks and financial institutions	251,713,158	-	251,713,158
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	1,735,899	-	1,735,899
Trading financial assets	8,290,703	-	8,290,703
Direct credit facilities - net	455,298,146	434,431,930	889,730,076
Available-for-sale financial assets	56,526,697	116,159,504	172,686,201
Held-to-maturity investments - net	62,962,871	94,528,484	157,491,355
Investments in associates and subsidiary companies	-	7,362,400	7,362,400
Fixed assets - net	-	54,919,012	54,919,012
Intangible assets	-	4,454,885	4,454,885
Other assets	50,719,256	30,980,223	81,699,479
Deferred tax assets	-	5,280,887	5,280,887
Total Assets	1,196,711,547	909,461,325	2,106,172,872
Liabilities:			
Banks and financial institutions deposits	118,902,121	150,000,000	268,902,121
Customers deposits	1,263,264,485	110,319,489	1,373,583,974
Cash margins	112,135,782	84,508,124	196,643,906
Borrowed funds	5,500,000	648,611	6,148,611
Provisions	3,130,015	-	3,130,015
Provision for income tax	14,533,728	-	14,533,728
Deferred tax liabilities	-	397,122	397,122
Other liabilities	34,211,866	5,625,151	39,837,017
Total Liabilities	1,551,677,997	351,498,497	1,903,176,494
Net	(354,966,450)	557,962,828	202,996,378

December 31, 2007			
Assets:	JD	JD	JD
Cash and balances at central banks	233,866,066	161,344,000	395,210,066
Balances at banks and financial institutions	439,179,009	-	439,179,009
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	4,616,468	-	4,616,468
Trading financial assets	14,036,653	12,156,131	26,192,784
Direct credit facilities - net	497,774,479	241,603,370	739,377,849
Available-for-sale financial assets	62,021,852	93,348,300	155,370,152
Held-to-maturity investments - net	21,570,484	45,199,864	66,770,348
Investments in associates and subsidiary companies	-	9,172,391	9,172,391
Fixed assets - net	-	52,384,483	52,384,483
Intangible assets	-	4,415,835	4,415,835
Other assets	41,922,988	36,648,014	78,571,002
Deferred tax assets	-	4,891,380	4,891,380
Total Assets	1,314,987,999	661,163,768	1,976,151,767
Liabilities:			
Banks and financial institutions deposits	141,287,177	150,000,000	291,287,177
Customers deposits	1,213,325,626	29,403,127	1,242,728,753
Cash margins	141,287,152	37,104,143	178,391,295
Borrowed funds	14,770,350	500,000	15,270,350
Provisions	3,068,839	-	3,068,839
Provision for income tax	12,448,546	-	12,448,546
Deferred tax liabilities	-	1,598,891	1,598,891
Other liabilities	22,374,539	11,584,947	33,959,486
Total Liabilities	1,548,562,229	230,191,108	1,778,753,337
Net	(233,574,230)	430,972,660	197,398,430

45. Accounts Managed on Behalf of Customers

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Accounts Managed on Behalf of Customers*	41,274,427	46,776,648

* These accounts do not appear in the consolidated financial statements

46. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

a. Commitments and contingent liabilities:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	JD	JD
Letters of credit:		
Letters of credit-out	119,349,247	155,761,577
Letters of credit-in	229,383,453	224,581,096
Acceptances	78,991,902	51,505,733
Letters of guarantee:		
Payments	103,395,589	97,835,329
Performance bonds	67,475,599	70,548,663
Other	24,807,479	35,541,791
Unutilized credit facilities	71,262,626	70,511,016
Total	694,665,895	706,285,205

b. During 2008, the Bank signed a memorandum of understanding with several banks and financial institutions to sell the systems, programs, and hardware used in the MasterCard Unit owned by the Bank for an amount of JD 3 million for the purpose of establishing a new company owned by the above parties. The procedures on selling these assets and establishing the new company were still in process as of the date of preparation of these financial assets statements.

47. Litigation Against the Bank

There were lawsuits raised against the Bank claiming amounts totaling JD 4,584,278 as of December 31, 2008 (JD 10,809,959 as of December 31, 2007). According to the Bank's management and its lawyer, no financial obligations are expected to arise higher than the recorded provision of JD586,518 as of December 31, 2008.

48. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

a. Standards and Interpretations effective in the current period

In the current year, the Company has adopted the following Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee which became effective for the current financial reporting period:

- IAS 39 (revised): Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRS 7 (revised) Financial Instruments:

Disclosure – Reclassification of Financial Assets

- IFRIC 11 : IFRS 2, Group and Treasury Transactions.

- IFRIC 12 : Service Concession Arrangements .

-IFRIC 14 : IAS 19, The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction.

The adoption of these Interpretations has not led to any changes in the Company's accounting policies.



b. Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations were in issue but not yet effective:

- IAS 1 (revised): Presentation of Financial Statements.	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009.
- IAS 32 (revised) Financial Instruments: Presentation – Amendments relating to puttable instruments and obligations arising on liquidation.	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009.
- IAS 23 (revised): Borrowing Costs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009.
- IAS 39 (revised): Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Eligible Hedged Items.	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009.
- IFRS 1 (revised) First time Adoption of IFRS and IAS 27 (revised) Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements – Amendments relating to cost of an investment on first time adoption.	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009.
- IFRS 1 (revised) First time Adoption of IFRS – Restructured version.	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009.
- IFRS 2 (revised) Share-based Payments – Amendments relating to vesting conditions and cancellations.	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009.
- IFRS 3 (revised) Business Combinations – Comprehensive revision on applying the acquisition method and consequential amendments to IAS 27 (revised) Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, IAS 28 (revised) Investments in Associates and IAS 31 (revised) Interests in Joint Ventures.	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009.
- IFRS 8 Operating segments.	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009.
- IFRIC 13: Customer Loyalty Programmes.	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2008.
- IFRIC 15: Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate.	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009.
- IFRIC 16: Hedges of Net Investment in a Foreign Operation.	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after October 1, 2008.
- IFRIC 17: Distribution of Non-cash Assets to Owners.	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009.
- Amendments to IFRS 5, IAS 1, IAS 16, IAS 19, IAS 20, IAS 23, IAS 27, IAS 28, IAS 29, IAS 31, IAS 36, IAS 38, IAS 39, IAS 40 and IAS 41 resulting from the May 2008 Annual Improvements to IFRSs.	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009.

Management of the Company anticipates that each of the above Standards and Interpretations will be adopted in the preparation of the Company's financial statements by their effective dates mentioned above, and that the adoption of those Standards and Interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

49. Comparative Figures

Some of the comparative figures for the year 2007 have been reclassified to correspond with the year 2008 presentation.





Jordan Ahli Bank

Jordan Securities Commission Requirements

Disclosure Data for 2008

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 760 employees. The Jordan Ahli Bank's network of 47 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, as well as 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 2008 reached 1,709 employees distributed among the branches as follows:

Branches of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan			
Branch Name	No. of Employees	Branch name	No. of Employees
Queen Noor Street	31	Irbid – Hakama Street	15
Corporate Branch	14	Wasfi Al-Tal Street	20
Main Branch	31	Yarmouk Street	11
Zarqa	18	Shmeisani / 11 August St.	18
Irbid	25	Jerash	11
Aqaba	16	Saqf Al-Sail	12
Salt	22	Chamber of Industry Building	15
Sweileh	11	Um-Uthaina	12
Sahab	9	Sweifieh	16
Tafila	13	Sweifieh – Wakalat St.	10
Jabal Amman	18	Middle East Circle	13
Madaba	14	Private Banking	21
Dier Alla	8	Al-Hashemi Al-Shamali	9
Ramtha	12	Queen Rania Al Abdullah Street	13
Ma'an	11	Al-Rusaifeh	8
Jabal Al-Hussein	16	Marj Al-Hamam	10
Mafraq	11	Free Zone / Zarqa	6
Bayader Wadi Seer	12	Abdoun	14
Qwaismeh	13	Abu Nseir	9
Karak	17	Jubaihah	5

Marka	10	City Mall	4
Prince Mohammad St.	9	Ras Al-ain	11
Khreibet El-Suq	10	Mecca St.	17
Irbid – Hashimi St.	11		

Al-Ahli International Bank S.A.L – Lebanon Branches	
Branch Name	No. of Employees
Bab Idriss	13
Verdun	14
Jdeideh	12
Dora	8
Tripoli	14
Al-Hamra	11
Kaslik	7
Saida	11

Palestine Branches	
Branch Name	No. of Employees
Ramallah / Al Bireh	18
Nablus	21
Bethlehem	23
Al-Shallalah St. – Hebron	6
Cyprus Branch	
No. of employees	20

(c) Capital investment volume

The capital investment volume of Jordan Ahli Bank amounted JD301,472,246 on 31/12/2008.

2-Subsidiaries

The Bank has a number of subsidiaries, shown hereunder as of the end of 2008:

No.	Company Name	Core Activity	Number of Employees	Capital (JD Million)	% of Ownership
1	Al-Ahli International Bank S.A.L	Financial institution - Lebanon	177	29.8	97.89%
2	Al-Ahli Brokerage Co. PS	Financial brokerage	14	20	100%
3	Ahli Microfinancing Co. LLC	Micro projects financing	77	2.5	100%
4	Zarqa National College LLC	Educational services provision	48	0.8	100%

(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. Dr. Rajai Muasher	Chairman	1944	Jordanian	Ph.D. Business Administration & Marketing – USA	Former Minister of Industry & Trade	1997
	Executive			MBA – USA	Former Minister of Supply	
Mr. Nadim Muasher	Deputy Chairman	1950	Jordanian	MSc Civil Engineering - USA	Chairman of the following companies: Arab International Hotels Co. (Marriott)	1997
	Independent			BArch	El-Zay Ready Wear Manufacturing Co. Jordan Worsted Mills Co. Ad-Dawliya for Hotels & Malls Co. (Sheraton) Business Tourism Co.	
H.E. Mr. Sami Haddad (Byblos Bank representative)	Independent Member	1950	Lebanese	Ph.D. Economic Development – Wisconsin University BA 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
H.E. Mr. Wasef Azar (Jordan Investor Center representative)	Independent Member	1936	Jordanian	Masters of Economics and Development Management - USA LLB Law - Damascus	Former Minister of Industry & Trade Board member of various companies. Long experience in both the public and private sector and in different fields. Manager of many establishments and companies.	1997

Name	Position	DOB	Nationality	Educational Qualifications	Experience	Date of Appointment
Mr. Imad Youssef Muasher (Muasher Investment & Trading Co. representative)	Independent Member	1957	Jordanian	BA Economics MA International Business Administration - USA	Deputy Chairman and board member of many companies. Muasher Company part of Muasher Group	1997
Mr. Rafiq Saleh Muasher (Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co. representative)	Non-executive Member	1949	Jordanian	MSc Construction Engineering MSc 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. Ala-Eddin 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 Laguna Tourism Development Co. -Egypt	1997
Mr. Hani Atallah Fraij (Arabia S.A.L. representative)	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. Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas	Independent Member	1935	Jordanian	BA Economics – American University of Beirut (AUB)	Prominent businessman and owner of Al-Mahmoudiah Trading Company operating in general trade and trademarks representation since 1994 / chairman and member in several boards of banks and companies	1997

Name	Position	DOB	Nationality	Educational Qualifications	Experience	Date of Appointment
Mr. Kareem Tawfiq Kawar	Independent Member	1966	Jordanian	BA Financial Management and Computer Science - Boston College	<p>Former HKJ ambassador to Washington – USA</p> <p>Former managers committee member in Ideal Group / Vision Investment / Batelco Jordan / National Equipment and Technical Services / also former member in the Economic Advisory Board</p> <p>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.</p>	2008



(3) b- Biographies of the Members of the Jordan Ahli Bank Senior Executive Management:

Name	Position	DOB	Nationality	Educational Qualifications	Experience
H.E. Mr. Marwan Awad	CEO/ General Manager	1951	Jordanian	MBA Economics – Vanderbilt University / USA High Diploma in Economic Development -Vanderbilt University / USA BA Business Administration – Jordan University	Former Minister of Finance - Former Secretary General of Ministry of Industry & 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. Fuad Al-Werr	Deputy CEO/ Head of Group International Banking and External Branches	1950	Jordanian	MBA Finance / USA	Head of Marketing / Saudi American Bank Branches Manager – Citibank Deputy General Manager – Societe Generale De Bank – Jordan
Mr. Ibrahim Ghawi	Deputy CEO/ Head of Group Finance	1954	Jordanian	MBA International Management – Phoenix University / USA BA Accounting / Jordan University	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	BA Business Administration / American University of Beirut (AUB)	Board Member of Ahli Brokerage Company P.S. Former Head of Treasury Department / Jordan Investment & Finance Bank
Ms. Hadeel Kayyali	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Operations	1959	Jordanian	BA 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	BA 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 & Television Corp

Name	Position	DOB	Nationality	Educational Qualifications	Experience
Mr. Zahi Fakhoury	Deputy CEO/ Head of Group Credit	1951	Jordanian	BA in Accounting	Arab Bank Credit and Commerce Bank
Mr. Saad Mouasher	Deputy CEO/ Head of Group Strategy & Corporate Communications	1974	Jordanian	MBA Stanford University BA Economics, Northwestern University	Deputy General Manager of Al- Dawliyah for Hotels & Malls Co. (owning company of Sheraton Al- Nabil Hotels and Towers) Board member in several companies.
Mr. Iyad Asali	Deputy CEO/ Head of Group Corporate Banking	1966	Jordanian	MA Management, American University of Cairo (AUC) BA 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 Alnajjar	Deputy CEO/ Head of SME Banking	1955	Jordanian	B.A Economics and Political Science – Al-Rebat	Bank of Jordan ABC Bank National Bank of Kuwait
Mr. Ahmad Al-Khubb	Deputy CEO/ Head of Group Personal Banking and Branches Management	1957	Jordanian	BA 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. Kameel Haddad	Deputy CEO / Remedial & Recoveries	1959	Jordanian	BA Statistics – University of Baghdad / Iraq	Credit Deputy General Manager – Statistics Unit Manager – Deposits Department Manager / Amman Investment Bank Clearance Manager – Mdanat Commercial Establishment
Mr. Bashar Bakri	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Human Resources	1963	Jordanian	BA Business Administration and Economics, Jordan University Higher studies in Enterprise Management	Executive Manager for Human Resources since 2003 Administrative Manager for Makshaf Holding - Riyadh Human Resources Manager – Royal Jordanian
Mr. Suleiman Dababneh	Assistant General Manager/ Accounting	1957	Jordanian	BA Commerce	Al-Najah Clearance Co. Elia Nino Auditing Construction Production and Assembling Co.
Mr. Rageb Halaseh	Assistant General Manager / Inspection & Internal Control	1950	Jordanian	BA Business Administration- Accounting specialization / University of Damascus	Jordan Ahli Bank since 1973- Main Branch Internal Audit Branch Management Internal Audit

Name	Position	DOB	Nationality	Educational Qualifications	Experience
Mr. Yousef Shukri	Assistant General Manager for Information Technology	1962	Jordanian	BSc Computer Science, Jordan University Diploma in Computer Science, Khawarizmi College	Jordan Ahli Bank – 1998 to date Executive Manager – Analysis and Programming Department Assistant General Manager - Information Technology Business Bank(1993-1998) Analysis Programmer and Assistant Manager for Computer Department Cairo Amman Bank – 1988-1993 Programmer
Mr. Jafar Majdalawi	Deputy General Manager for Group Corporate Banking Department	1962	Jordanian	Masters Accounting and Finance – Juba University 2001	Jordan Ahli Bank – 1994 to date
Mr. Abdulaziz Sadaqa	Deputy General Manager Group Corporate Banking	1965	Jordanian	MA Banks / The Arab Academy for Banking and Financial Studies - 2004	Deputy General Manager Group Corporate Banking since 2008 Bank of Jordan (2002 – 2004) ABC Bank (1991 – 2002)
Mr. Ghassan Abu-Yaghi	Deputy General Manager Group Personal & Premium Banking	1964	Jordanian	Ph.D. Philosophy / Amman Arab University for Graduate Studies - 2005	Deputy General Manager Group Personal & Premium Banking since 2008 General Manager of Ahli Corporation for Financing small Projects (1999 – 2008) Alsaqer for Investments & Financial Services (1997 – 1999)
Mr. Tarek Imaish	Deputy General Manager Branches Management and Electronic Services	1971	Jordanian	BA Economics / University of Jordan - 1994	Deputy General Manager for Branches Management and Electronic Services since 2008
Mr. Ziad Kokash	Executive Manager Risk Management	1970	Jordanian	MA Financial Management / The Arab Academy for Banking and Financial Studies BA Finance, Banking and Business Administration / Yarmouk University	ABC Bank – Jordan (2000 – 2004) Cairo Amman Bank (1992 – 2000)
Mr. Basel Khraishah	Executive Manager / Group Ahli Investment Banking	1973	Jordanian	BA Finance and Banking / Yarmouk University	Board Member-Ahli Brokerage Company Licensed from the Securities' Commission as an investment manager and investment secretary Member of the Financial Professionals Society

Name	Position	DOB	Nationality	Educational Qualifications	Experience
Mr. Ghassan Garaybeh	Head of Legal Affairs Department	1953	Jordanian	LLB Law / Beirut Arab University BA Public Administration / Lebanese University	Head of Legal Affairs Department Legal advisor of the Bank
Advisors					
Mr. Issa Khoury	Advisor to H.E the Chairman	1941	Jordanian	Higher Diploma in Public Administration / Bier Zait University	Deputy General Manager –for Facilities Former Deputy General Manager – Petra Bank

4. Major Jordan Ahli Bank shareholders owning 5% or more of the capital:

No.	Name	Number of Shares 2008	Ownership % 2008	Number of Shares 2007	Ownership %
1	Abraaj Capital - UAE	11,585,631	10.53%	11,585,631	10.53%
2	Byblos Bank –Lebanon	10,875,000	9.89%	10,875,000	9.89%
3	Jordan Investor Center Co	6,275,000	5.7%	6,418,391	5.83%
4	Jordan Worsted Mills	6,134,000	5.58%	6,104,450	5.55%
Total		34,869,631	31.7%	34,983,472	31.8%

5. Ranking:

Jordan Ahli Bank ranks third in terms of assets, fourth in terms of capital and equity, and seventh in terms of net earned revenue during 2008, bearing in mind that revenue growth percentage reached 35.5% compared to 2007. Jordan Ahli Bank operates in Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Cyprus, and enjoys a good 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:

	Ph.D.	Masters Degree	Graduate Diploma	Bachelor's Degree	Community College	High School	Below High School	Total
Jordan Branches	5	75	8	810	185	193	115	1,391
Palestine	0	4	0	78	20	13	6	121
Ahli International Bank	0	0	10	76	30	42	19	177
Cyprus	0	1	0	9	6	4	0	20
Total	5	80	18	973	241	252	140	1,709

* The number of employees of subsidiaries is outlined in item number (2) of the disclosure instructions above.

(c) Training and qualification programs for Jordan Ahli Bank employees:

During 2008, the Bank's Training and Development Department held 337 training courses, equivalent to 17,329 training days, from which 4,074 employees benefitted. The Bank's Training Center hosted 135 courses that were attended by 3,168 employees, and a training program was also held for credit officers with 12 credit officers graduating, later circulated among relevant departments of the Bank. Two groups of new employees who attended the Bank's induction program were also graduated. Additionally, 184 courses were held in local training centers that were attended by 884 employees, in addition to 18 training course held abroad and attended by 22 employees. The courses are detailed hereunder as follows:

Training Courses Attended by Jordan Ahli Bank Employees During 2008	
Name of Training Course	Number of Participants
Risk Management and BASEL II	653
Management training courses	304
Credit training courses	600
Selling and marketing skills courses	574
Financial analysis and audit training courses	204
IT training courses	396
New banking products	930
Others	413
Total	4,074

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's achievements for the 2008 financial year are listed in the Board of Directors Report (pages 22 to 33).

12. There is no financial impact for non-recurring operations that occurred in 2008 and 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)	Free Shares
2004	101.9	5%	3.0	7.3	4.13	-
2005	180	15%	12.3	34.3	4.8	10%
2006	212	15%	16.5	30.4	3.14	20%
2007	197.4	8%	8.8	18.4	3.14	-
2008	203	10%	11	17.4	1.65	5%

- During 2005, the Bank's capital was raised from JD60 million/share to JD85 million/share through the distribution of 10% stock dividends, a private placement of 10% and allocation of 0.5 million shares for employees. Later in 2005, another private placement took place valued at JD12.5 million/share.
- During 2006, the Bank's capital was raised from JD85 million/share to JD110 million/share through distributing stock dividends at 20% and attracting a strategic partner.
- A recommendation will be made to the General Assembly during a meeting scheduled on 31/3/2009 for the distribution of 10% as cash dividends for the year 2008, and 5% as free shares from the treasury shares.

14. Analysis of the Bank's 2008 Financial Position:

	2008	2007
Return on Owners Equity (ROE)	8.61%	5.50%
Return on Assets (ROA)	0.82%	0.55%
Return on Paid-up Capital	15.77%	9.79%
Credit to Assets Ratio	42.24%	37.13%
Credit to Total Deposits Ratio	54.17%	48.82%
Operating Expenses to Operating Revenue Ratio	67%	71.93%
Profit After Tax Per Employee	JD 10,152	JD 7,289

15. The key developments and future plans for Jordan Ahli Bank are listed separately on page 39.

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 2008 amounted to JD245,171 detailed as follows:

No.	Company Name	Audit Fee
1	Jordan Ahli Bank	163,590
2	Al-Ahli International Bank (Lebanon)	71,361
3	Ahli Micro Financing Co.	7,000
4	Ahli Brokerage Co.	11,020
5	Zarqa National College	1,200
	Total	254,171

*There are no companies controlled by the Board of Directors Members or their relatives.

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

No.	Name	No. of Shares 2008	% ownership	No. of Shares 2007	% ownership
1	H.E. Dr. Rajai Muasher	44,717	0.01%	11,152	0.01%
	Mrs. Huda Muasher	339,636	0.31%	339,636	0.31%
2	Mr. Nadim Muasher	3,686,525	3.35%	3,686,525	3.35%
	Mrs. Rania Dallal	26,155	0.02%	26,115	0.02%
3	Byblos Bank (Lebanon)	10,875,000	9.89%	10,875,000	9.89%
	H.E. Mr. Sami Haddad	--	0.0%	--	0.0%
4	Jordan Investor Center	6,275,000	5.7%	6,418,391	5.83%
	H.E. Mr. Wasef Azar	58,834	0.05%	58,834	0.05%
	Mrs. Abla Muasher	78,884	0.07%	78,884	0.07%
5	Mouasher Investment & Trading Co.	276,319	0.25%	276,319	0.25%
	Mr. Imad Muasher	3,770,049	3.43%	3,770,049	3.43%
	Mrs. Nadine Halasa	27,030	3.41%	27,030	3.41%
	Mr. Khalid Imad Mouasher	55,876	0.05%	55,876	0.05%
	Mr. Firas Imad Muasher	55,876	0.05%	55,876	0.05%
6	Mr. Tareq Imad Muasher	55,876	0.05%	55,876	0.05%
	The Social Security Corporation	2,930,000	2.66%	2,800,000	2.55%
	Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co.	66,840	0.06%	66,840	0.06%
7	Mr. Rafiq Muasher	900,000	0.82%	600,000	0.55%
	8	ZI & IME Co. (Saudi Arabia)	739,549	0.61%	739,549
9	Mr. Ala-Eddin Sami	19,000	0.02%	19,000	0.02%
	Arabia S.A.L. (Holding)	1,608,348	1.46%	1,608,348	1.46%
10	Mr. Hani Fraij	14	0.0%	14	0.0%
11	Mr. Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas	1,168,612	1.06%	1,168,612	1.06%
12	Mr. Tawfiq Amin Kawar	54,628	0.05%	572,208	0.52%

(b) Share ownership by Senior Executive Management Members and their relatives:

No.	Name	Title	No. of Shares 2008	No. of Shares 2007
1	H.E. Mr. Marwan Awad	CEO / General Manager	10,000	10,000
2	Mr. Fuad Al-werr	Deputy CEO / Head of Group International Banking Services and Foreign Branches	--	--
3	Mr. Ibrahim Ghawi Ms. Hanan Kattoura	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Finance	-- --	-- 14,346
4	Ms. Lina Bakhit	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Ahli Capital Markets	21,146	21,146
5	Mrs. Hadeel Kayyali	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Operations	9,133	9,133
6	Mr. Hani Farraj	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Administration & Logistics / Secretary of the Board of Directors	11,000	6,939
7	Mr. Zahi Fakhoury	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Credit	90,000	90,000
8	Mr. Sa'ad Mouasher	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Strategy & Corporate Communications	1,135,560	1,110,560
	Mrs. Tania Harb	Wife	17,022	7,022
	Mr. Rakan Sa'ad	Son	9,800	4,800
	Ms. Sara Sa'ad	Daughter	8,100	3,100
9	Mr. Iyad Al-Asali	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Corporate Banking	1,000	1,000
10	Mr. Faleh Al Najjar	Deputy CEO / Head of Group SME Banking Services	--	--
11	Mr. Ahmad Al-Khubb	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Personal Banking and Branches Management	--	--
12	Mr. Kameel Haddad	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Remedial and Recoveries	7,095	7,095
13	Mr. Bashar Bakri	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Human Resources	2,000	--
14	Mr. Suleiman Dababneh Mrs. Fadia Dababneh	Assistant General Manager for Accounting Wife	24,500 1,600	21,768 3,800
15	Mr. Ragheb Halaseh	Assistant General Manager / Inspection & Internal Control Department	3,300	--
16	Mr. Yousef Shukri	Assistant General Manager / Group Information Technology	960	960
17	Mr. Jafar Majdalawi	Assistant General Manager / Group Corporate Banking	9,312	9,312
18	Mr. Abdulaziz Reda	Assistant General Manager / Group Corporate Banking	5,306	306
19	Mr. Ghassan Abu Yaghi	Assistant General Manager / Group Personal and Premium Banking	960	960
20	Mr. Tareq Imaish	Assistant General Manager / Branches Management & Electronic Services	--	--
21	Mr. Ziad Kokash	Executive Manager / Group Risk Management	--	--
22	Mr. Basel Khraisheh	Executive Manager / Group Ahli Investment Banking	--	--
23	Mr. Ghassan Garaybeh	Head of Legal Department	-	-
Advisors				
24	Mr. Issa Khoury	Advisor to H.E. the Chairman	11,065	11,065
	Mrs. Nuha Shamiyyeh	Wife	1,300	1,300
	Mr. Ramzi Khoury	Son	1,527	1,527
	Mr. Areen Khoury	Son	1,838	1,838
	Ms. Dima Khoury	Daughter	567	567

(18) During 2008, total salaries, benefits and remunerations of Members of the Board of Directors and Senior Executive Management amounted to JD2,305,155 accounting for 14.6% of total salaries.

Name	Transportation Allowance	Per Diems & Travel	2008 Remuneration	Total Benefits & Remuneration
H.E. Dr. Rajai Muasher	3,600	11,468	5,000	20,068
Mr. Nadim Muasher	3,600	--	5,000	8,600
Mr. Samaan F. Bassil Byblos Bank representative until 3/11/2008	3,600	2,137	2,083	7,820
H.E. Mr. Sami Haddad Byblos Bank representative starting 4/11/2008	300	1,190	--	1,490
Mr. Mustafa Abd Alwadood Abraaj Capital representative until 29/9/2008	3,000	1,746	5,000	9,746
H.E. Mr. Wasef Azar Jordan Investor Center representative	3,600	--	5,000	8,600
Mr. Imad Muasher Mouasher Investment & Trading Co. representative	3,600	--	5,000	8,600
H.E. Dr. Mohammad Abu Hammour The Social Security Corporation representative until 28/8/2008	3,600	--	5,000	8,600
Mr. Rafiq Muasher Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co. representative	3,600	--	5,000	8,600
Mr. Ala-Eddin Sami ZI & IME Co. (Saudi Arabia) representative	3,600	2,586	5,000	11,186
Mr. Hani Fraij Arabia S.A.L. (Holding) representative	3,600	2,126	5,000	10,762
Mr. Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas	3,600	--	5,000	8,600
Mr. Rajai Suleiman Sukkar Passed away on 28/12/2008	3,600	--	5,000	8,600
Mr. Tawfiq Amin Kawar until 28/9/2008	3,600	--	5,000	8,600
Mr. Karim Kawar Starting 29/9/2008	300	--	--	300

(b) Senior Executive Management Benefits and Remunerations:

Name	Per Diems & Transportation Allowance	External Travel	Total
H.E. Marwan Awad CEO / General Manager	3,879	2,675	6,554
Mr. Fuad Al-werr	2,718	1,682	4,400
Mr. Ibrahim Ghawi	2,925	1,825	4,750
Ms. Lina Bakhit	--	--	--
Mrs. Hadeel Kayyali	--	--	--
Mr. Hani Farraj	1,800	--	1,800
Mr. Zahi Fakhoury	1,575	2,742	4,317
Mr. Sa'ad Mouasher	1,995	2,155	4,150
Mr. Iyad Al-Asali	1,575	2,742	4,317
Mr. Faleh Al Najjar	1,421	650	2,071
Mr. Ahmad Al-Khubb	953	1,771	2,724
Mr. Kameel Haddad	898	990	1,888
Mr. Bashar Bakri	2,989	1,030	4,019
Mr. Suleiman Dababneh	--	--	--
Mr. Ragheb Halaseh	--	--	--
Mr. Yousef Shukri	2,800	1,055	3,855
Mr. Ja'far Majdalawi	--	--	--
Mr. Abdulaziz Reda	--	--	--
Mr. Ghassan Abu Yaghi	1,314	518	1,832
Mr. Tareq Imaish	--	--	--
Mr. Ziad Kokash	--	--	--
Mr. Basel Khraisheh	--	--	--
Mr. Ghassan Garaybeh	1,314	518	1,832
Mr. Issa Khoury	--	--	--

(19) Donations and grants paid in 2008

Total donations extended to various bodies amounted to JD300,490 during 2008 detailed as follows:

Donations Extended During 2008	
Name	Amount
King Abdullah Fund	92,821
National societies	31,375
Sports and cultural clubs	18,400
Art and culture forums	20,922
Social development funds and charity organizations	96,627
Cultural centers / universities / schools / education	40,345
Total	300,490

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

Facilities granted to Board Members under non-preferential conditions:

Board Members	Title	Limit	Balance 31/12/2008	Guarantees
H.E. Dr. Rajai Muasher Overdraft	Chairman	200,000	11,441 credit	Personal guarantee
Mr. Nadim Muasher Diminishing loan with a principal of JD750,000 Overdraft	Deputy Chairman	491,086 20,000	491,086 5,928	Personal guarantee
Mouasher Investment & Trading Co. Overdraft Diminishing loan	Member	500,000 1,500,000	184,575 1,510,979	Personal guarantee for Mr. Imad Mouasher
Jordan Investment Company, inside the Kingdom: Revolving loan Overdraft	Member	1,000,000 500,000	-- 320,117	Signature of contracts
Abroad: Diminishing loan / Cyprus Revolving loan / Cyprus		893,416 1,065,000	893,416 976,250	Signature of contracts

The total facilities granted to those with relationships to Board Members (as per the definition of “those with relationships” in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan no. 9/2001 dated 1/8/2001) amounted to JD2,250,000 of direct facilities of which only JD1,732,458 is utilized.

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

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

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

Bank's Contribution to Environment Protection and Local Community Service for 2008	
Name	Amount
Local societies concerned with community members	9,240
The Children's Museum of Jordan	53,100
Jordan River Foundation	50,000
Zakat fund / charity rations / Mawaed Arrahman	32,156
Total	144,496

* The Bank also strengthened its social and development role by being actively involved and providing material and moral support to the Jordanian community. This was underpinned by the establishment and the launching of the "Ahluna for Social and Cultural Development" non-profit company, whose net revenue is used to support social and charitable work. Its capital was recently raised to JD4 million.



Incentive Schemes

The scheme aims is to build a comprehensive and competitive remunerations and benefits system that ensures the attraction, retention and development of high-level and creative employees. To this end, the following measures are being undertaken:

- Perform a continuous assessment of active jobs to determine the value and classification of each job within the Bank according to a fair and just basis.
- Conduct a comprehensive mapping of remunerations and benefits schemes adopted in the local and competing market and compare them with the Bank's scheme on a regular basis.
- Define the upper and lower limits of the basic salary for each job to effectively address potential changes and competition in the local market.
- Define the number of annual increases per job category (category scale).
- Develop a uniform remunerations and benefits scheme that distinguishes between job levels on a fair basis, and accordingly strengthens the potential of achieving compatibility and balance amongst employees across various Bank administrations and at all administrative levels.
- Link the remunerations and benefits scheme to other human resources systems, such as selection, appointment, performance evaluation and training.

In addition, an incentives scheme for staff was developed that is linked to the Bank's performance. The implementation of the mentioned scheme is based on clear business criteria, such as the profit and expenses resulting from a weak and diminishing service quality, productivity, job satisfaction surveys and sale initiatives, among other established performance indicators. The scheme will further the role of an employee, regardless of his/her position, in achieving the overall and strategic objectives of the Bank.

Corporate Governance Requirements

1- Pursuant to the sixth decision issued by the Board of Directors on 28/10/2007, Board Committees were formed. Some amendments were also approved regarding the formation of certain corporate governance committees, during its meeting convened on 12/11/2008, as follows:

(a) Corporate Governance Committee comprised of Messrs:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. H.E. Dr. Rajai Muasher | Committee Head |
| 2. H.E. Mr. Wasef Azar | Member / Jordan Investor Center Representative |
| 3. Social Security Corporation representative | Member |

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 Messrs:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Rajai Sukkar | Committee Head (passed away on 28/12/2008) |
| 2. Imad Mouasher | Member / Mouasher Investment & Trading Co. Representative |
| 3. Mr. Hani Fraij | Member / Arabia/Lebanon S.A.L representative |

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.
 - The Committee shall meet with the external auditor and the compliance director at least once a year, without the presence of the Executive Management.
 - It is agreed that the responsibility of the Audit Committee does not relieve the Board or Executive Management of the Bank of their responsibilities regarding the adequacy of the Bank's internal and external monitoring and control systems.

(c) Risk Management Committee comprised of Messrs:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. H.E Mr. Nadim Muasher | Committee Head |
| 2. Mr. Hani Fraij Member | Arabia/Lebanon S.A.L. representative |
| 3. H.E Mr. Sami Haddad | Byblos Bank (Lebanon) |

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 Messrs:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 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 Co. Representative |

Committee Mandate

- The Board shall form the Nominations and Remunerations Committee from its Members, provided it includes at least three Non-executive Members, and that most of them (including the Committee Head) are independent Members.
- The Committee shall nominate all Board appointments, duly considering candidates' abilities and qualifications of the nominated individuals and, for re-nominations, their attendance, and the quality and effectiveness of their participation in Board meetings shall be taken into account.

- 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 briefing 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 that is in line with the Bank's peers in the market.
- A summary of the Bank's remuneration policy shall be disclosed in the Bank's Annual Report, particularly the remuneration of individual Directors and the highest-pay made to non-Director executive managers during the year.

2- Board Meetings:

- a. The Board held six meetings during 2008.
- b. The Executive Committee held nine meetings during 2008.
- c. The Audit Committee held four meetings during 2008.
- d. The Risk Management Committee held two meetings during 2008.
- e. The Nominations and Remunerations Committee held two meetings during 2008.
- f. The Corporate Governance Committee held two meetings during 2008.



Corporate Governance Code

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 defining 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 to enable 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" in conformity 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. Even though the Manual records many procedures that are already applied in the

Bank, their documentation in the Manual allows all concerned parties dealing with the Bank to familiarize themselves with its policies and procedures and rest assured regarding the principal foundations organizing the Bank's management and the 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 force 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 (on the Board):	Full-time Member holding a position at the Bank
Independent Member* (on 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 stipulated in the Manual
Executive Management:	Executive Management of the Jordan Ahli Bank

* Minimum standards for an 'independent' Director as per Central Bank of Jordan instructions include:

1. One who has not been employed by the Bank for the preceding three years;
2. Is not a relative (up to the second degree) of an administrator of the bank;
3. Is not receiving payment or compensation from the Bank (other than as a Director);
4. Is not a director or owner of a company with which the Bank does business (other than business relationships made in the ordinary course of a business of the Bank and on substantially the same terms as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliated parties);
5. Is not, nor in the past three years has been, affiliated with or employed by a present or former auditor of the Bank; and
6. Is neither a shareholder with effective interest in the capital of the Bank nor affiliated with one.

Board of Directors

1/1 General Principles

1. The Board is responsible for all Bank operations and its financial integrity. It has to ensure that it meets the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan and the interests of the shareholders, depositors, creditors, employees and other 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 family 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. If the Chairman held executive powers, the Bank shall appoint an Independent Member as Deputy-Chairman to achieve an independent source 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 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 members 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, to guarantee the Board maintains a level of monitoring that ensures 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 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 operation 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 sources 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 Audit. 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 for 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 can be 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 parties' 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. 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 of 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 he 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 internal audit and inspection systems' adequacy 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 the Board meeting 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 newest 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 remuneration 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 among 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 Bank's risk management 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 by the Bank's Executive Management shall be suggested and 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 especially in regard to the existence of effective follow up mechanisms to implement its clauses at 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.

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 his 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. The 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 principle of external audit between audit firms shall be adopted. In case applying this principle proves difficult from the practical side, 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 qualitatively and quantitatively 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 its 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 implementation at the Bank.
4. The Compliance Department will report on the outcome of its performance and its monitoring thereof, 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 the minority ones, 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 must 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 implemented 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, current accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the current instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan issued in accordance with the relevant Banks' law and legislation in effect. 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 worrisome 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 with the regulatory authorities, shareholders, depositors, other banks and the public in general. This communication shall be realized through the investors' 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 providing periodic summaries to the 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 investors' 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 the 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 the Member's qualifications and experience and share in the Bank's capital, whether same is Independent, Executive or Non-executive, 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 parties related to same.
 - 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 fulfilled.
 - 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 Remuneration 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 principle of disclosure and transparency that are recommended by the Executive Management and approved or requested by the Board.

Bank's Abidance by the Corporate Governance Manual

The Corporate Governance Committee, emanating from the Board of Directors, continued following up on the implementation of all the clauses of the Corporate Governance Manual that was approved by the Central Bank of Jordan and the Bank's Board. By issuing the Annual Report, the Bank achieved a high and advanced level of commitment to the Corporate Governance Manual, within an effective corporate framework that guarantees oversight, feedback, and realizing the necessary procedures for the correct and continuous execution of all the requirements of the Manual.

The committees, emanating from the Board in pursuance to the said Manual, convened special meetings in accordance with the duties specified for each of them in the following manner:

The Committee	No. of meetings during 2008
Executive Committee	Nine meetings
Audit Committee	Four meetings
Nominations and Remunerations Committee	Two meetings
Risk Management Committee	Two meetings
Corporate Governance Committee	Two meetings

Confidential whistleblowing instructions were also issued. They include a provision necessitating the notification of the CEO/General Manager directly regarding any violation or the expected occurrence of any risk utilizing a special mechanism.

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

The Executive Management undertook many procedures and steps to ensure the effectiveness of the inspection and internal control systems, including:

First: Since the issuance of the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions regarding corporate governance and for the second year in a row, the Bank continued with its methodology for ensuring the application of the principles and instructions of corporate governance down to the minutest detail. This was translated by close follow up by the Executive Management on the business sectors in the Bank defined in the organizational framework to guarantee the work of each group in accordance with the policies and procedures approved within a comprehensive matrix that is subject to an independent process of accountability, responsibility and oversight, to achieve the best levels of performance, and its periodic evaluation, and review in a manner that supports the Bank's strategy under the supervision of the specialized committees emanating from the Board of Directors.

Second: Evaluation of the extent to which implementation of the inspection and internal control managements and units of the plans are set up, as well as their commitment to implementation dates and schedules, including:

1. Group Internal Audit

- The plan set up by the Group Internal Audit was implemented in accordance with the dates approved by the Audit Committee emanating from the Board.
- The reoccurring comments in the previous audit reports were decreased through including audit visits for following up on correcting the comments included in the reports and in the plan.
- A mechanism for measuring the percentage of correction regarding the follow up reports for the branches and groups based on a risk-based audit approach.
- A mechanism for measuring and evaluating the performance of branches and groups was set up based on a risk-based audit approach.
- Audit reports were discussed with the branches and related departments in order to carry out the necessary, and note the responses thereon to minimize comments.
- It was stressed that a reference for all the comments in the audit reports was to be set up.
- The Group Internal Audit participated in special tasks based on a management request. Its reports and recommendations were submitted to the relevant authorities taking into consideration that same do not fall within executive tasks.

2. Risk Management Group

The Group continued implementing the self-assessment system to reveal operational and transactional risks and to limit same. The Board also approved the information security policies, which are currently being implemented. A DRC plan and a workflow plan for the Bank's branches are being prepared and are undergoing approval in preparation for their execution. Regarding market risks, an investment policy for the Bank has been approved in its final format, in addition to activating the duties of the intermediate office at the Treasury Department, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank.

The Group continued to circulate the corporate governance principles in the Bank by supervising the implementation of the Corporate Governance Manual. An anti-money laundering policy and procedures was also adopted in accordance with the updated instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan. The Group also adopted the work procedures of the Compliance Department, with the latter intensifying its activities in this regard to ensure abidance by the requirements of the regulatory authorities and consideration of the recent developments in international guidance, in addition to continuing updating the data of corresponding banks in relation to compliance.

3. Group Finance

The Group continued developing financial performance follow up and oversight tools for the Bank's branches and managements on a monthly basis, including oversight and analytic reports that assist in pinpointing errors and infringements (if any) and timely follow up on correction thereof.

Evaluation of the quarterly performance of the Bank's groups compared to the work plans and budget for 2008.

Follow up and oversight of the Bank's groups' commitment to the budget especially in relation to capital and operational expenditures.

4. Credit Oversight Management

The Group Credit (completely independent from the financing banking services sectors) participates in making credit decisions after reviewing applications for facilities neutrally and objectively. It enjoys the necessary powers for same.

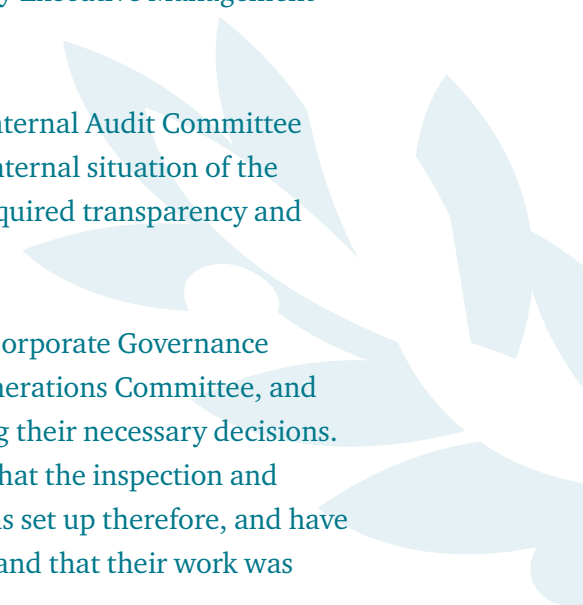
On the other hand, early warning procedures are still undergoing development and applied preventative measures are still being closely followed up on. The Group is still performing continuous oversight over facilities activities through reviews focused on credit portfolios, ensuring the level of authorities, and the security and completeness of guarantees submitted to the Bank, and continuation of the review of the adequacy of existing guarantees whose value is subject to change, as well as reviewing the credit process course and activating facilities on the banking system after ensuring the soundness of all the granting and proper documentation procedures.

Third: Evaluation of the extent of correcting violations and comments, stipulated in the inspection and internal control units reports, by the various sectors and departments through special reports for following up on the manner and percentage of correction and execution, whilst holding the sectors and units accountable for same, in addition to setting aside special reports for the reoccurring comments and violations so as to deal with the reasons for reoccurrence.

Fourth: Revision of the work of the external auditor to ensure that it corresponds with the reference clauses thereof, and to ensure that communication channels are open with the Audit Committee of the Board by regularly attending its meetings and convening at least one meeting therewith, without the presence of the CEO/General Manager or any Executive Management Member.

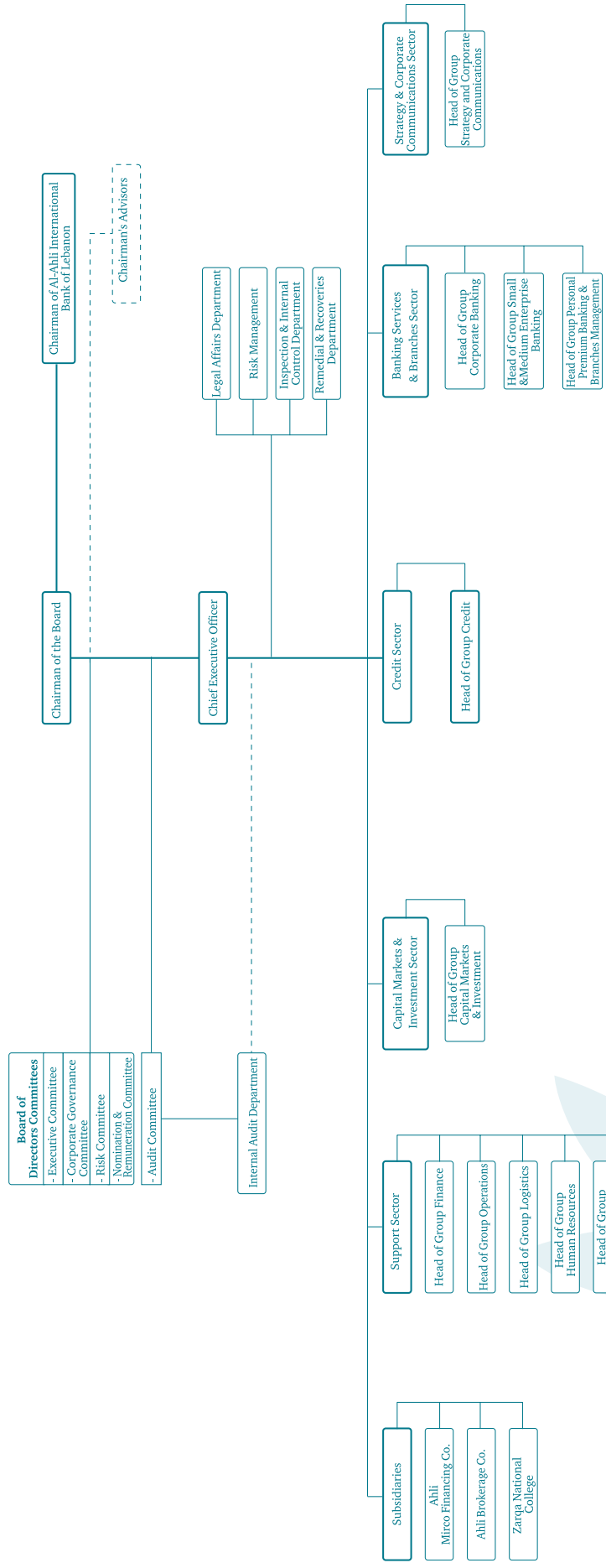
Fifth: Ensuring that the information and reports submitted to the Internal Audit Committee emanating from the Board are accurate and correct, reflecting the internal situation of the Bank, and revealing all the clauses listed on its schedule with the required transparency and objectivity.

Sixth: Ensuring that the information and reports submitted to the Corporate Governance Committee, Risk Management Committee, Nominations and Remunerations Committee, and Executive Committee are accurate, correct, and adequate for making their necessary decisions. Through this evaluation, the Executive Management can ascertain that the inspection and internal control managements and units have implemented the plans set up therefore, and have committed to the dates and schedules specified for their execution, and that their work was highly disciplined and professional.

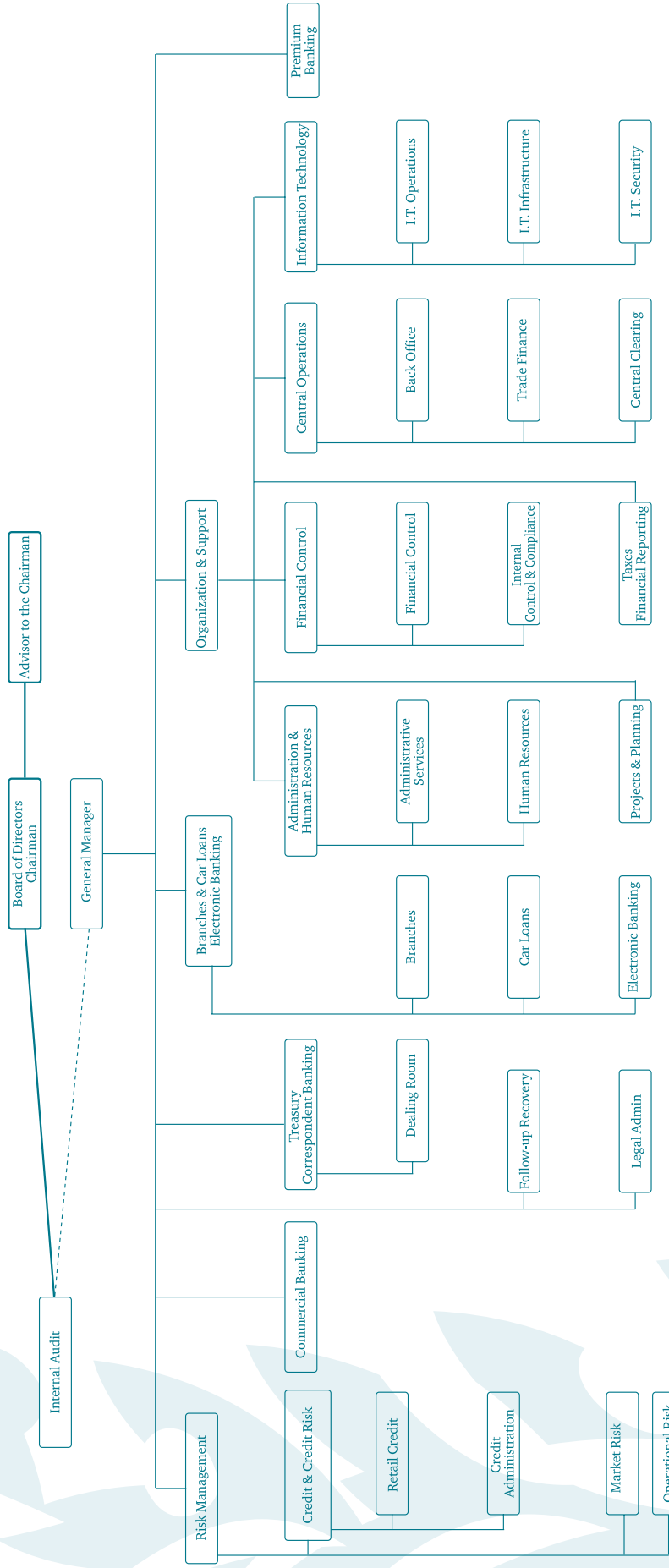




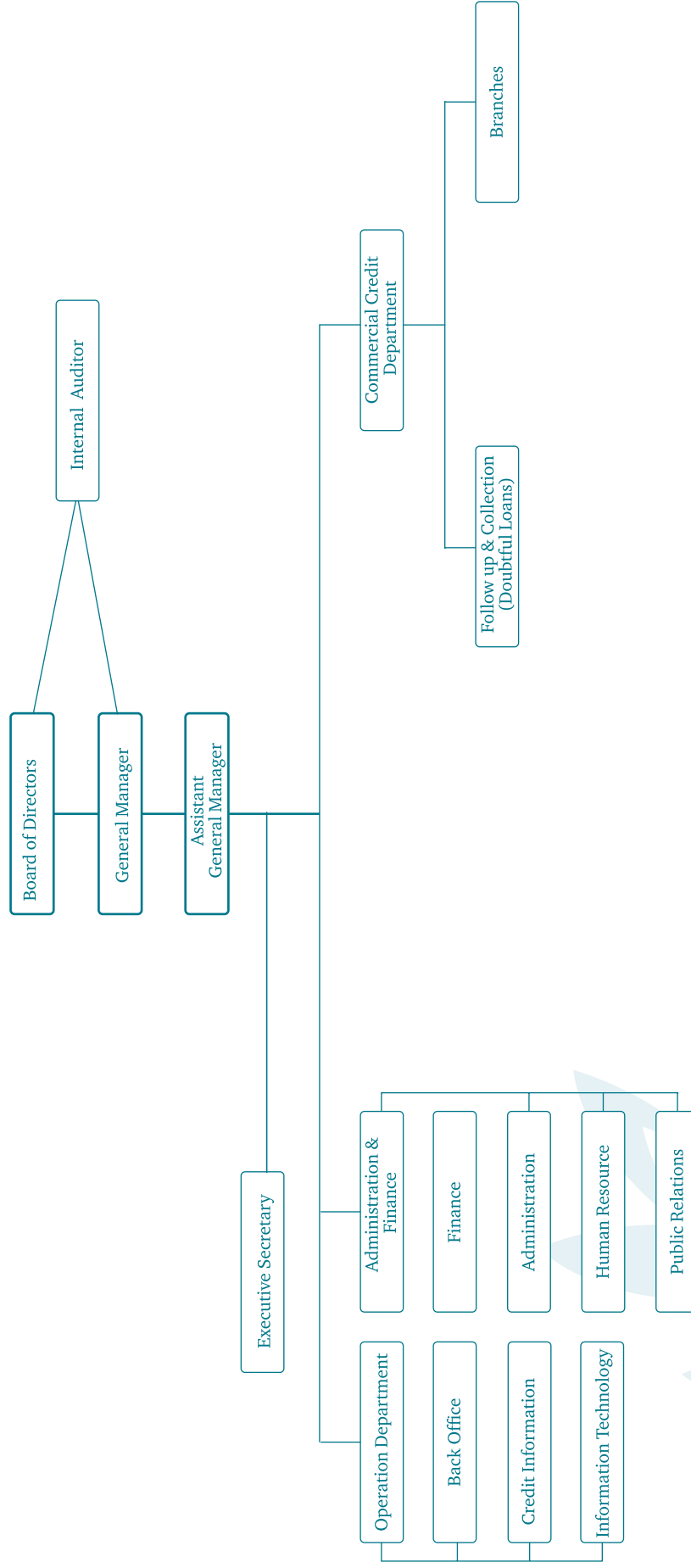
Organization Chart



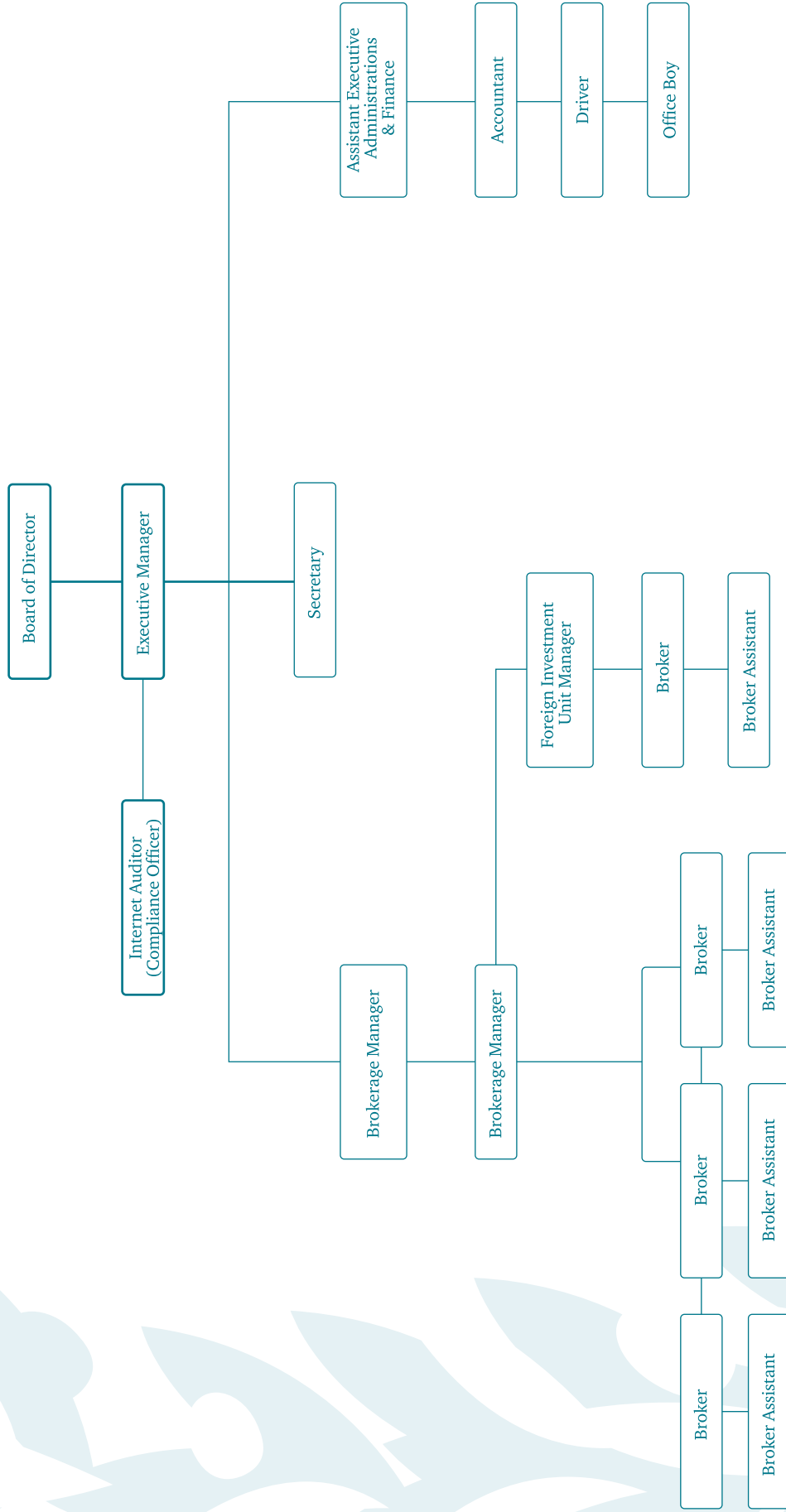
Al-Ahli International Bank SAL



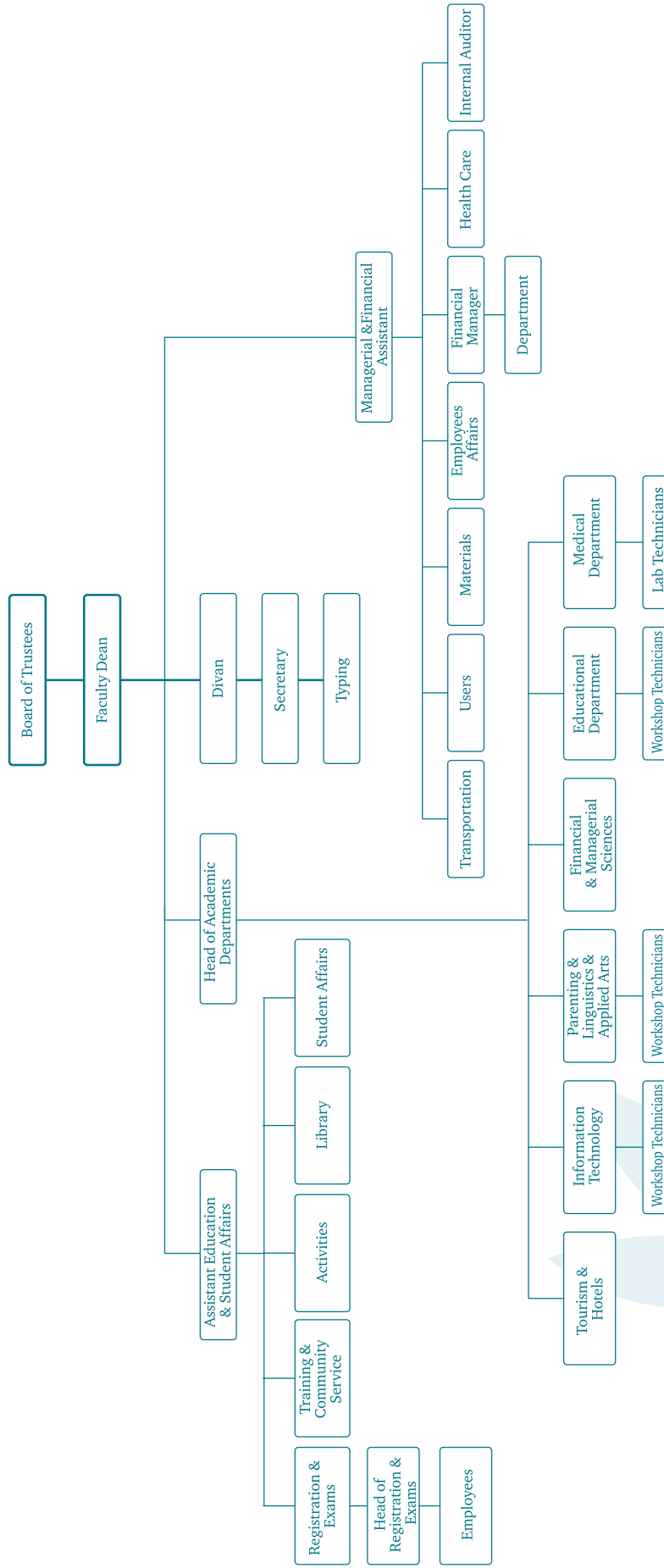
Ahli Micro Financing Co.



Ahli Brokerage Company



Zarqa National College





Jordan Ahli Bank Branches and Offices in Jordan and Abroad

West Amman Region

<p>Shmeisani - Main Branch P.O. Box 941273, Amman 11194, Jordan Tel.: 5685905 / 5672495, Manager: 5685901, Fax: 5699867</p>	<p>City Mall Medical City St., City Mall P.O. Box 4822-11953 Amman Tel.: 5823156, Manager: 5823154, Fax: 5825174</p>
<p>Private Banking Private Banking Department General Management / Shmeisani Tel.: 5638800 Fax: 5624806</p>	<p>Mecca St. Amman - Mecca St. P.O. Box 973 Tla'a Al-Ali 11821 Tel: 5856017 / 5866197, Manager: 5852511, Fax: 5866097</p>
<p>Bayader Wadi Seer Amman - Bayader - Main St. P.O. Box 140278 Bayader 11814, Jordan Tel: 5857791, Manager: 5859934 Fax: 5819834</p>	<p>Abdoun Amman - Abdoun - Cairo St. P.O. Box 850454 Sweifieh 11185, Jordan Tel: 5929431 / 5929397 Fax: 5929652</p>
<p>Sweifieh Amman - Sweifieh - Haddad Commercial Center P.O. Box 850663 Sweifieh 11185, Jordan Tel: 5865401, Manager: 5825651 Fax: 5865402</p>	<p>Chamber of Industry Jabal Amman - 2nd Circle – Chamber of Industry Building P.O. Box 2958 1st Circle 11181, Jordan Tel: 4644896, 4644391, Manager: 4641142 Fax: 4649564</p>
<p>Wakalat St. – Sweifieh Sweifieh - Wakalat St. P.O. Box 852126 Sweifieh 11185, Amman Sweifieh Tel: 5852486, Manager: 5821509 Fax: 5854283</p>	<p>Central Amman and Balqa District</p>
<p>Um-Uthaina Amman - 7th Circle - Abdullah Ghosheh St. P.O.Box 850664 Sweifieh 11185, Jordan Tel: 5817920, 5828717, Manager: 5857782 Fax: 5817921</p>	<p>Abu Nseir Abu Nseir – Al-Karama St. P.O. Box 542113-11937 Amman Abu Nseir Tel.: 5105137, Manager: 5105146, Fax: 5105142</p>
<p>Jabal Amman Jabal Amman - 3rd Circle Ground floor of Public Administration for Central Operations P.O. Box 35011 Intercontinental Hotel 11180, Jordan Tel: 4653645/6, Manager: 4628819 Fax: 4611541</p>	<p>Prince Mohammad St. Amman - Prince Mohammad St. P.O. Box 182352 Amman 11118, Jordan Tel.: 4645701/3, Manager: 4654163 Fax: 4611531</p>
	<p>Queen Rania St. Branch Opposite University of Jordan's main gate P.O. Box 2666 Amman 11941 Jordan Tel.: 5354843, Manager: 5349836, Fax: 5354782, Direct: 5349813</p>

Salt

Municipality St. - Salt

P.O. Box 50 Salt 19110, Jordan

Tel: 05-3555771/2/3, Manager: 05-35558014, Fax:

05-3555774

East Amman District

Shmeisani

Amman - Shmeisani - 11 Ab St.

P.O. Box 940017 Shmeisani 11194, Jordan

Tel.: 5681382, Manager: 5673578, Fax: 5681326

Al-Rusaifeh

Al-Rusaifeh - King Hussein St.

P.O. Box 2000 Rusaifeh 13710, Jordan

Tel: 05-3746190 / 05-3746191, Manager: 05-3746190, Fax:
05-3746192

Jabal Al-Hussien

Amman - Jabal Al-Hussein - Beer Al-Sabe'a St.

P.O. Box 921085 Jabal Al-Hussein 11192, Jordan

Tel: 5667216, Manager: 5673984, Fax: 5698069

Qwaismeh

Amman - Madaba St. -near Customs Department.

P.O. Box 38108 Qwaismeh 11593, Jordan

Tel.: 4778951, Manager: 4773630,

Fax: 4746996

Deir Alla

Deir Alla - Main St.

P.O. Box 99 Deir Alla 18110, Jordan

Tel: 05-3573057, Manager: 05-3573161

Fax: 05-3573186

Al-Hashemi Al-Shamali

Amman - Al-Hashemi - Prince Rashid St.

P.O. Box 230120 Al-Hashemi Al-Shamali 11123, Jordan

Tel.: 4901343 / 4901363, Manager: 4901334 Fax: 4901302

Queen Rania St.

Amman - Sport City Circle - Arab Printers Building.

P.O. Box 19285 Amman 11196, Jordan

Tel: 5698883 / 5698619, Manager: 5699042

Fax: 5699742

Al-Yarmouk St.

Amman - Wadi Al-Nar

P.O. Box 6643 Amman 11118, Jordan

Tel.: 4910801/2, Manager: 4923062, Fax: 4920803

Sweileh

Amman - Sweileh- Main St.

P.O. Box 15 Sweileh 11910, Jordan

Tel: 5343143/4, Manager: 5343357, Fax: 5333632

Middle East Circle

Amman – Middle East Circle

P.O. Box 620190 Sha'eliah Neighborhood 11162, Jordan

Tel: 4777279, Manager: 4777288, Fax: 4777289

Al-Balka University Office

Salt - Al- Balka University

P.O. Box 50 Salt 19110 Jordan

University Tel: 05-3532691/2, Ext: 3610, Fax: 05-
3532690

Ras Al-Ain

Amman - Jerusalem St.

P.O. Box 151174 Mohagereen 11115, Jordan

Tel: 4757201/2, Manager: 4757201 Fax: 4757203

Wasfi Al-Tal St. (Gardens)

Amman - Wasfi Al-Tal St.- Muhtaseb Building.

P.O. Box 1114 Tla' Al-Ali 11953, Jordan

Tel.: 5682124 Manager: 5682177, Fax: 5682188

Sahab

Sahab – Prince Hassan St.

P.O. Box 2 Sahab 11511 Jordan

Tel.: 4021092, Manager: 4025673, Fax: 4021609

Saqf Al-Sail
Amman Commercial - Area
P.O. Box 151390 Al-Mohagereen 11115, Jordan
Tel.: 4616742/3, Manager: 4637916, Fax: 4658318

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

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

Mafraq
Mafraq - Municipality St.- Opposite the Electronic Operator
P.O. Box 510 Mafraq 25110, Jordan
Tel.: 02-6232501, Manager: 02-6232435, Fax: 02-6230303

Northern Marka
Amman – Northern Marka – Opposite the Military
Hospital
P.O. Box 15397 Marka 11134, Jordan
Tel.: 4894825/7 Manager: 4890970, Fax: 4890360

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

Amman Customs Office
Amman - Customs Main Building. - Qwaismeh
P.O. Box 38108 Qwaismeh 11593, Jordan
Tel.: 4771060 Fax: 4756954

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

North District

Al-Hashemi St.
Al-Hashemi St. - Irbid
P.O. Box 368 Irbid 22110, Jordan
Tel.: 02-7278613 / 02-7250374 / 02-7250376, Manager:
02-7250371, Fax: 02-7278614 / 02-7250364

Hakama
Irbid - Hakama St.
P.O. Box 368 Irbid 22110, Jordan
Tel.: 02-7278613 / 02-7254377, Manager: 02-7254378,
Fax: 02-7278614

Irbid
Irbid - Army St.
P.O. Box 61 Irbid 21110, Jordan
Tel.: 02-7242201/2, Manager: 02-7242686, Fax: 02-7276146

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

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

South District

Tafileh

Tafileh – Main St.

P.O. Box 13 Tafileh 66110, Jordan

Tel.: 03-2241120, Manager: 03-2243945, Fax: 03-2241710

Aqaba

Aqaba – Tunisian Hammamat St.

P.O. Box 49 Aqaba 77110, Jordan

Tel.: 03-2022350/1/2, Manager: 03-2022354 Fax: 03-2022353

Karak

Karak - Italian Hospital St.

P.O. Box 177 Karak 61110, Jordan

Tel.: 03-2351248/9, Manager: 03-2355749, Fax: 03-2351676

Khreibet El-Suq

Amman - Khreibet El-Suq – Madaba St. near Taibeh Bridge

P.O. Box 665 Khreibet El-Suq 11621, Jordan

Tel.: 4126522, Manager: 4125088 Fax: 4127610

Madaba

Madaba - Municipality Building.

P.O. Box 295 Madaba 17110, Jordan

Tel.: 05-3244254, Manager: 05-3245181, Fax: 05-3240260

Marj Al-Hamam

Marj Al-Hamam - Princess Taghreed St.

P.O. Box 776 Amman 11732, Jordan

Tel: 5716133/4, Manager: 5716906, Fax: 5716915

Ma'an

Ma'an - King Hussein St.

P.O. Box 114 Maan 71111, Jordan

Tel: 03-2132347/8, Manager: 03-2133749, Fax: 03-2132799

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

(Subsidiary)

General Management

Bab Idriss - Omar Daouk St.

P.O. Box 11-5556 Riyad Al-Solh – Beirut 11072200

Lebanon Swift: JNBBLBBR,

Telex: 020512 LE 424220 LE 21416210 LE

Operator Tel.: +961-1-970921/970929

Manager Fax: +961-1-970944

Operations Fax: +961-1-970935

Facilities Fax: +961-1-970946

Treasury & Private Banking:

Tel.: +961-1-970960/970957/8

Fax: +961-1-970959

Management E-mail: DM@ahli.com.lb

Website: www.ahli.com

Bab Idriss Branch

Bab Idriss - Omar Daouk St. - Ahli International Building

P.O. Box 11-5556 Beirut 11072200 - Lebanon

Operator Tel.: +961-1-970921/970929

Manager Telefax: +961-1-970951

Fax: +961-1-970952

Verdun Branch

Rachid Karameh St. – Diamond Tower Building

1st Floor P.O. Box 5186, Beirut

Tel.: +961-1-797078

Manager: +961-1-790083

E-mail: verdum@ahli.com.lb

Jdeideh Branch

Barbar Bou Jaoudeh St.

P.O. Box 20012 Bousharieh - Beirut

Operator Tel.: +961-1-881719

Manager Tel.: +961-1-883890

Fax: +961-1-883891

Telex: 42270 LENATIOB

E-Mail: Jdeideh@ahli.com.lb

Dora Branch
Dora Highway, Kassarjian Building, 2nd Floor
Beirut - Lebanon
Operator Tel.: +961-1-899121
Manager: +961-1-883722
Fax: + 961-1-894721
E-mail: dora@ahli.com.lb

Palestine Branches

Kaslik Branch
Zouk Highway - Damaa Center, Ground Floor
Kaslik, Lebanon
Operator Tel.: +961-09-210783/210769
Fax: +961-09-210760
Manager: +961-1-210770
E-mail: kaslik@ahli.com.lb

Regional Management for Palestine Branches
Al-Quds St. - Ramallah – Al Bireh
P.O. Box 550
Tel.: + 970-2-2959343/4
Manager Tel.: +970-2-2959340
Fax: +970-2-2959341
E-mail: jnb@palnet.com
Website: www.ahli.com

Tripoli Branch
Abdul-Hamid Karamah St. - Awkaf Building – Ground Floor
P.O. Box 900
Tripoli, Lebanon
Operator Tel.: +961-06-430106
Fax: +961-06-430105
E-mail: tripoli@ahli.com.lb

Nablus Branch
Commercial Center (B) – Building. No. 8
P.O. Box 40
Tel.: +970-9-2382280/1
Manager Tel.: +970-2-2374501
Fax: +970-9-2382283
E-mail: jnb-nab@alqudsnet.com

Saida Branch
Alawkaf St. – Moukhlasih Building - 1st Floor
P.O. Box 116 Saida, Lebanon
Manager Tel.: +961-07-720418
Operator Tel.: +961-07-721270
Fax: +961-07-728931
E-mail: saida@ahli.com.lb

Shallalah St. Branch - Al-Khalil
No. 15 - Shallalah St.
P.O. Box 623
Tel: +970-2-2224801/3
Manager Tel.: + 970-2-2224804
Fax: +970-2-2224805
E-mail: jnb-shal@alqudsnet.com

Al-Hamra Branch
Emile Eddeh St., Ali Al-Huss Building., 2nd floor
Al- Hamra - Beirut
Operator Tel.: +961-1-340270
Fax: + 961-1-742843
E-Mail: hamra@ahli.com.lb

Al Bireh Branch
Ramallah - Al-Zahra St.
P.O. Box 550
Tel.: + 970-2-2986310/13
Manager Tel.: +970-2-2986373
Fax: +970-2-2986311
E-mail: jnb-ram@alqudsnet.com

Al-Salam St. Branch – Al-Khalil
Al-Salam St.
P.O. Box 718
Tel.: +970-2-2226713
Manager Tel.: +970-2-2212770
Fax: +970-2-2226712
E-mail: jnb-sal@alqudsnet.com

Bethlehem Branch
Al-Mahed St.
P.O. Box 807
Tel.: +970-2-2770351/2
Manager Tel.: +970-2-2770353
Fax: +970-2-2770354
E-mail: jnb-beth@alqudsnet.com

Cyprus Branch

Regional Management - Cyprus
Pecora Tower, 2nd Floor
1, Anexartisias St.
P.O. Box 53587
Lemesos - Cyprus 3303
Tel.: +357-25-356669
Fax: +357-25-356673
Telex: 54713547 AHLIBK CY
Ahliinternationalbankinggroup@ahlibank.com.jo

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Reuters Code: JNBC Swift
Code: JONB CY21
E-mail: ahlibank@cytanet.com.cy

