

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK

FOR FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

(C.R.No.: 124)

Head Office



السالفي الاردني

شركة مساهمة عامة محدودة (سبحل الشركات رقم ١٢٤)

الادارة العامة

DISCLOSURE - JOIB - 16/12/2009. 7/0/5

الرقم : capi/۱۱۹/ التاريخ : ۲۰۰۹/۱۲/۸



السادة هيئة الأوراق المالية المحترمين ،، دائرة الإفصاح عمان ـ الاردن

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته،،

الموضوع: التصنيف الائتماني

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نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة المدير العام



ن ت/ن ت

Tel.: 5666325 - 5677377

Fax: 5666326 - 5684755

عضو مجموعة البركة المصرفية

Member of Al- Baraka Banking Group

ص.ب: ٩٢٦٢٢٥ - عمان ١١١٩٠ الأردن

١١ ٠١٠ ١١. ة ٠ اسلامينك / عمان

هاتف: ۲۵۳۲۲۰ - ۷۲۳۷۷۲۰

فاكس: ٦٦٦٣٢٦ - ٥٥٧٤٨٥٥

P.O. Box 926225 - Amman 11190 Jordan Cable Address: Islambank / Amman



Rating Report

Jordan Islamic Bank for Finance and Investment

Jordan

November 2009

Capital Intelligence Ltd

Oasis Complex, Block E, Gladstone Street PO Box 53585 CY 3303 Limassol Cyprus

Telephone:

357 2534 2300

Facsimile:

357 2581 7750

E-mail:

capital@ciratings.com

Web site:

http://www.ciratings.com

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Contact:

Morris Helal

357 2534 2300

E-mail: morris.helal@ciratings.com

Zafer M. Diab

201 AUX: 2201

E-mail: zarer.diab@ciratings.com

Ref: JO1008RR/11-09

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK FOR FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

Amman, Jordan November 2009

RATINGS				FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS							
	Current	Last Cha	anged Date	USD (mn) JOD (mn)	2008 USD	2008 JOD	2007 JOD	2006 JOD			
Sovereign Lang-Term: Short-Term: Outlook Foreign Currency Long-Term: Short-Term:	BB Stable BB B	BB- - - - BB-	Sep 03	Total Assets Net Financing Total Deposits* Total Capital Gross Income Net Profit Exchange Rate: USDi *Customer + Interbani		1,848 951 1,590 189 90 35 0,7090	1.598 755 1,381 157 64 23 0.7090	1.463 618 1.286 133 49 15.5 0.7090			
Financial Strength	8BB-	BB+	Oct 06	%	K	2008	2007	2006			
Support Outlook	3	-		FLR / NPF* 41.29 35. Capital Adequacy Ratio 13.73 15.			4.24 35.95 15.69 50.47	2.71 40.46 16.17 45.62			
Foreign Currency Financial Strength	Stable Stable	- Positive	Oct 04	Liquid Asset Ratio Profit Sharing Diffe Cost / Income ROAA *Not including investor	rential	37.30 6.96 33.36 2.04	40.26 5.93 34.70 1.50	45.51 5.36 40.38 1.10			

RATINGS DRIVERS

Supporting the Ratings

- Currently good asset quality notwithstanding the rise in problem accounts in H2 2009
- Record net profit achieved in 2008
- Strong liquidity as is the case with the other Jordanian banks
- · Dominant share of Islamic banking assets in Jordan

Constraining the Ratings

- Comparatively small balance sheet and capital base
- Lower than sector average capital adequacy ratio
- Jordan's slowing economy creates a challenging operating environment

RATING RATIONALE

JIB remains the largest Islamic bank in terms of assets, deposits and capital within the Jordanian banking sector despite the entry of a number of new Islamic institutions over the years. Notwithstanding the rise in problem financings, albeit from a relatively low base, the quality of JIB's Islamic financing portfolio remains sound overall as indicated by the low ratio of non-performing financing facilities and sound provision coverage. While JIB's liquidity continues to decline, the liquidity position remains strong reflecting the significant level of placements with the central bank. Profitability rose further at both the net and operating profit levels buoyed by higher net profit sharing earnings and non-profit sharing income. Although the Bank generated record returns on assets and capital in the year under review, mid-year 2009 accounts show net profit declining as the economy slowed. Capital adequacy remains satisfactory. That said, at the current rate of asset expansion the Bank is likely to need a significant injection of capital to support growth. While Jordanian banks as a group including JIB have not been directly affected by the global credit crisis the domestic operating these factors Capital intelligence (CI) affirms the Bank's ratings as above.

BANK HISTORY AND OWNERSHIP

Jordan Islamic Bank for Finance and Investment (JIB) was established in 1978 under a special decree. The Bank has an established position in the Jordanian banking market although competition has intensified in recent years. JIB is listed on the Amman Stock Exchange and 58.7% of its capital is held by Bahrain based Al-Baraka Banking Group (ABG). Three members of JIB's board including its chairman are appointed by ABG. The latter is owned by Jeddah based Dallah Al-Baraka Group (DBG). The Bank's principal activities include the provision of demand and joint investment accounts (savings, fixed and notice accounts) and specified investment accounts (depositors' funds in fiduciary capacity managed without recourse to the Bank). JIB undertakes financing and investment through Islamic modes of Murabaha (cost plus profit margin), Mudaraba (the Bank shares profits as capital provider), Musharaka (participation investment), Ijara (lease financing) and real estate. JIB's network of 56 branches, nine cash offices and 64 ATMs operate on an online real-time basis. The Bank employed 1,611 staff at end 2008.

DBG is one of the largest diversified business groups in Saudi Arabia founded in 1969 by Sheikh Saleh Abdullah Kamel. With interests in over 300 companies (including 23 banks) and across 44 countries, DBG has a workforce of over 60,000. The group's investments exceed USD12 billion covering three principal sectors: business, finance and media. DBG's banking arm, Al-Baraka Banking Group (ABG) holds a bank holding company licence issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain. The subsidiaries of ABG include AlBaraka Islamic Bank (Bahrain), Jordan Islamic Bank, BEST (Tunisia), AlBaraka Finance House (Turkey), AlBaraka Bank (Algeria), AlBaraka Bank (Lebanon), Egyptian Saudi Finance House (Egypt) and AlBaraka Bank (South Africa). In Syria the operation recently concluded a successful initial public offering.

Riyad-based The Saudi Investment Bank (total assets of USD12.4 billion at end 2007) had entered discussions to acquire a 50% stake in Bahrain-based Al Baraka Banking Group via a share swap with ABG's parent. The negotiations were cancelled in June 2009 amid stressed financial markets.

Current Business Model

The Bank's business model and strategies are to some extent set by the parent ABG and therefore represent a part of the wider ABG business model and strategies. Currently, the principal activities of JIB include the provision of demand and investment accounts; finance and investment on the basis of Murabaha, Mudaraba, Musharaka and Ijara. On the liability side of the balance sheet, investment (customer) accounts are managed on the basis of Mudaraba or agency (for a fee). The Bank operates through an extensive branch network in Jordan and nine cash offices. JIB's stated objective is to reach all citizens who wish to deal in compliance with the principles of Islamic Shari'a.

Principal Business Strategies

Supported by strong domestic demand for Islamic banking services JIB seeks to further grow its market share of deposits and financings in the local market through sustainable growth in commercial and retail banking. To aid its efforts investment is being made in improving delivery channels especially through expansion of the branch and ATM networks.

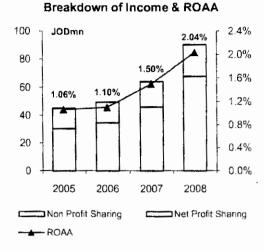
KEY FINANCIAL ISSUES

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financial statements of JIB have been prepared in accordance with the financial accounting standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) and the Shari'a Rules and Principles as determined by the Bank's Shari'a Board. The auditor's opinion is unqualified and disclosure standards in the audited financial statements and notes improved significantly in the year under review. The auditor: are Error and Young Lingson and the local time of livesses Ibrarian Alaphass, and Partners

Increases in profitability led by financing expansion. The Bank's profitability continued to grow at both the operating and net levels in 2008 on the back of sustained expansion in the financing portfolio. The latter remains JIB's principal profit driver as reflected in the steady rise in net profit sharing income and non-profit sharing income.

Returns reach a record high Net profit growth remained significant at 53% in 2008 (2007: 49%), with the bottom line reaching a record JOD35.1mn (USD49.6mn) despite a higher provision charge. This performance produced a better than sector average ROAA ratio of 2.04% compared to 1.5% in 2007. The Jordanian industry average ROAA declined slightly to 1.66% in 2008. The Bank's return on average equity (ROAE) increased to 20.3% from 15.8% in 2007.



Noted improvement in operating performance Although total operating costs grew markedly in 2008 a larger rate of increase in gross income led to a significant 44% rise in operating profit to JOD60.2mn (USD84.9mn). Measured to average total assets, operating profit reached 3.5% from 2.74% in 2007. This measure was better than that of the local industry average.

Net profit sharing income contributes a growing share to gross income. Net profit sharing income grew by a considerable 48% to JOD67.8mn (USD95.6mn) during 2008 due to expansion in the financing portfolio. A wider profit sharing differential of 6.56% (2007: 5.55%) associated with the rising proportion share of retail Murabaha contributed to higher net profit share income. The latter provided 75% to gross income compared to 72% in 2007 reflecting the growing share of financings in total assets.

Higher fees and commissions boost non-profit sharing income Despite a trading securities loss of JOD2.9mn (USD4.2mn) in 2008, a significant increase in fee and commission income and other income led to a 24% rise in non-profit sharing income to JOD22.6mn (USD31.9mn). Fee and commission income grew by 42% to JOD11.9mn boosted by higher brokerage commissions of JOD4.1mn (2007: JOD1.9mn).

Sustained expansion in documentary credits (namely LCs and LGs) contributed to the increase in fee and commission income. Commissions from LC and LG business rose to JOD2.56mn in 2008. Income from fees and commissions remained the largest single component of non-profit sharing income accounting for 53% of the total. The caption 'Other Income' rose by 44% to JOD11.7mn mainly due to higher Muqarada bond profits of JOD8.6mn (from restricted investments) and an increase in banking cards commissions (JOD1.3mn).

Good operating efficiency JIB's operating expenses grew at the record rate of 35% to JOD30.2mn (USD42.5mn) in 2008 mainly due to higher administrative expenses associated with salaries and other employee benefits including staff bonuses. The rate of growth in gross income of 41% however outpaced the rise in the cost base resulting in a better than average cost to income ratio of 33.3% (2007: 34.7%). By comparison the cost to income ratio for the Jordanian market was 45%. Provisions set aside for financings and investments increased by 35% to JOD10.2mn reflecting the rise in non-performing financings. The provision charge consumed a slightly lower 17% of the Bank's operating profit in 2008 (2007: 18%). Going forward CI expects provisioning levels to increase as credit risks rise in the face of Jordan's challenging operating environment.

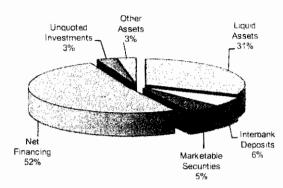
BALANCE SHEET

Asset Quality

Asset growth led by a further increase in loans and advances JIB's asset mix continued to shift in favour of higher yielding assets at the expense of liquid assets. Notwithstanding the trend toward reduced liquidity the balance sheet remained comfortably liquid as at end 2008. That said, the financing portfolio remained proportionately similar to Jordanian industry average of about 50% reflecting the strong demand for Islamic financing in the local market.

The financing portfolio constituted the largest asset class as shown in the accompanying chart (50% of the asset base compared to 37% four

Asset Composition at End 2008



years earlier). Total assets grew by 16% to JOD1,848mn (USD2.6 billion) ranking JIB the fifth largest bank in the domestic banking system.

Murabaha receivables dominate the financing book. The net financing portfolio was composed of principally Murabaha receivables (85%) and to a lesser extent Mudaraba and Musharaka financing. Murabaha financing represents sale contracts on deferred terms. In this context JIB arranges a Murabaha transaction by buying a commodity and then selling the same commodity with a profit margin to the beneficiary (Murabeh). The sale price, representing the sum of the cost and profit margin, is repaid by the beneficiary in instalments over the agreed period. In the event of customer default the Bank has the legal right to foreclose on the collateral.

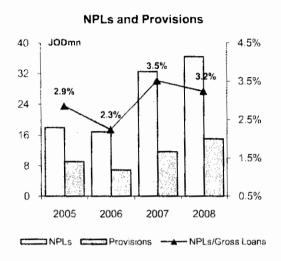
Credit risk increases in the local market. Although the rate of economic expansion slowed particularly in H2 2008 in the face of the global financial crisis, the financing portfolio continued to grow at the brisk pace of 26% (2007: 22%). The financing book reached JOD951mn (USD1.34 billion) led by an increase in Murabaha facilities (retail and corporate) and Ijara. Although Jordan's economy continues to record positive growth, albeit at a reduced pace, credit risks have increased in the local market and this could push up NPFs for JIB over the near term. In terms of remaining maturity as at end 2008, a major part of the financing book was short-term in tenor (less than one year).

Challenging conditions in the real estate sector JIB's major sectoral exposures within Murabaha and other financing receivables as at end 2008 (prior year comparatives in parentheses) were to general trade 52% (47%), real estate 21% (21%), individuals 19% (24%), industrial 7% (7%) and agriculture 1% (1%). The exposure to trade constituted a significant concentration but this largely reflects the commerce-based nature of the Jordanian economy. Exposure to real estate remained significant at 21% and is being carefully monitored as this segment of economic activity is experiencing some difficulty specifically with regard to cash flow. The real estate sector in Jordan had experienced significant investment over the recent past driven by both domestic and regional demand. The CBJ has set the exposure limit to the construction sector at 20% of total customer deposits. JIB's actual exposure (including investments) was 13% of total customer deposits at end 2008.

Reasonably diversified investment portfolio Under investments, large categories were available for sale (AFS) securities (JOD100mn) composed of Muqarada (Revenue) bonds and quoted equities (Jordanian and regional), unquoted investments in real estate (JOD57mn) and investment in affiliates (JOD18mn). AFS securities formed a relatively low 5% of total assets. The investment portfolio includes the Bank's portion of the funds under management which are, in turn, invested in real estate, securities, commercial legislations and and ensurement and insurance sectors.



JIB had total assets under management of JOD322mn (USD454mn) at end 2008 representing a 2% decrease over the previous year-end. These accounts are reported off-balance sheet and were in the form of mainly Muqarada bonds and comprised investment in real estate, stocks, Murabaha financing and leasing.



Non-performing financing growth slows sharply in 2008 The amount of non-performing financings (NPF) calculated according to the classification criteria of the Central Bank of Jordan (90 days past due) grew by 12% to JOD36.4mn (USD51.3mn) at end 2008. The new NPFs were largely in the trade sector. By contrast in the previous year NPFs rose sharply by 92%, though from a relatively low base, in part due to stricter CBJ classification rules.

Measured as a percentage of gross financings, NPFs formed a fractionally lower 3.77% of gross loans (2007: 4.24%) owing to expansion in financing. Around one-half of problem accounts were in the bad category and the remainder was split between the doubtful and substandard categories.

Good coverage of NPF The investment risk fund totalling JOD22.9mn (USD32.3mn) as at end 2008, (classified under the caption 'other liabilities' on appended balance sheet) comprises accumulated risk provisions created out of realised net investment income. When this balance is taken together with financing-loss reserves of JOD15mn, the reserve coverage ratio for total NPFs and investments stood at a sound 104% at end 2008 (2007: 98%). The investment risk fund serves to cover financings in default. Financing write-offs against the fund require the approval of the Shari'a Supervisory Board.

Capital Adequacy

Capital adequacy declines but remains comfortably above the regulatory minimum Despite the 20% growth in total capital to JOD190mn (USD266mn) from retained earnings, JIB's capital adequacy ratio declined to 13.73% in large part due to adoption of the Basel II methodology. The CBJ formally adopted the Basel Il Accord on 1 January 2008. The prior year ratio of 15.69% was calculated to Basel I. The Bank's risk asset ratio was slightly above the Central Bank's minimum statutory requirement of 12% but below the Jordanian sector average of 18%.

Although the balance sheet was satisfactorily capitalised at end 2008 going forward JIB could find its current rate of asset expansion constrained by

Capital Composition & Adequacy JODmn 20% 200 16.2% 15.7% 160 16% 120 12% 80 8% 40 4% 0 0% 2005 2006 2007 2008 Paid Up Capital Reserves

declining capital adequacy. It is likely therefore that the Bank would have to raise new capital to sustain current rates of growth and concurrently remain comfortably capitalised. A rights issue in 2006 was fully subscribed.

Increased rate of internal capital generation JIB's rate of internally generated capital improved in 2008 reflecting increased profitability. A conservative dividend policy continues to assist internal capital generation. The dividend payout ratio was 22% in 2008 (2007: 28%) while the rate of internal capital generation was 14.5% in 2008 compared to 10.5% in 2007. JIB's policy of retaining a non-internal capital share of the profit has served to reinforce partial adequacy over the years.

Funding and Liquidity

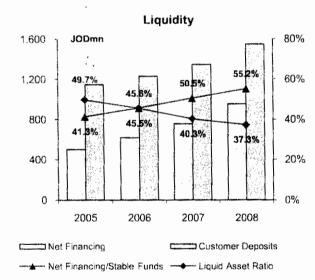
Stable funding profile In common with the other Jordanian banks JIB's liquidity position is supported by a sizeable pool of stable customer deposits. The Bank's deposit mobilising capability is aided by a large nationwide branch network. Total customer liabilities grew further by 15% to JOD1,582mn (USD2,231mn) in 2008 as shown in the adjoining chart following a 10% increase a year earlier.

The funding profile of Jordanian banks as a group was not impacted by the global credit crisis underscoring their high levels of liquidity combined with their significant base of customer deposits. In sharp contrast to central banks in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, the CBJ did not need to inject liquidity or equity into Jordan's banking system as international financial

Sources of Funds (JODmn) 6 48 60 1,376 1,582 1,255 1,168 157 189 133 2005 2007 2008 Interbank Liabilities Other Liabilities □Customer Deposits □Total Capital

markets came under severe pressure. The CBJ resorted to lowering its key policy rate and reserve requirement to moderate the impact of the crisis on the domestic money market.

Steady growth in customer deposits The relatively cheap current deposits recorded the largest rate of increase for a second year in a row during 2008 with the result that the share of demand accounts in total customer funding increased slightly to 29% from 28% a year earlier. The unrestricted investment accounts however remained the largest component of the customer deposit base making up about two-thirds of the total. JIB's customer deposit base funded a substantial and steady 84% of the balance sheet at end 2008. There was no undue funding concentration with respect to customer deposits highlighting the retail nature of the client base.



Liquidity reduces further but remains comfortable JIB's liquidity as measured by the key ratios continued to decline as financing expansion continued to outstrip customer deposits growth.

The rate of expansion in the financing portfolio exceeded that of customer liabilities in each of the preceding four years with the result that the ratios of net financing to both total customer deposits and stable funds increased further to 61% and 55% respectively at end 2008 (from 56% and 50% respectively a year earlier; see accompanying chart).

Notwithstanding the decline in liquidity, these measures of liquidity remained better than the local industry averages of 70% and 58%

respectively. JIB's customer deposit base continued to fund the financing portfolio with customer deposits exceeding net financing by JOD597mn at end 2008 compared to JOD591mn in the preceding year. Given Jordan's slowing economy CI views any further tightening of liquidity as a negative rating driver in the current environment. The trend toward tighter liquidity is common to other Jordanian banks and evidences the significant credit expansion over the last five years.

By contrast JIB's liquid asset ratio was lower than Jordan's industry average of 40%. The liquid asset ratio declined for a fourth consecutive year to 37.3% from 40.3% at end 2008 as surplus funds were the foreign that foreign portrait. The contracts a section at end 2008 has stock at 509.

Liquid assets dominated by CBJ placements Deposits held with the Central Bank continued to provide the bulk of JIB's liquidity at end 2008. CBJ balances accounted for over three-fourths of total liquid asset holdings. A large proportion of these funds are placed in non-remunerative deposits with the central bank in the form of current accounts. These deposits continued to provide a readily accessible pool of liquidity for JIB. Deposits with other banks contributed a steady 16% to total liquid assets at year-end. The majority of bank deposits were placed with prime institutions in Europe, the US and the GCC and the remainder with other Group banks.

The proportion of assets maturing over the short term as at end 2008 declined to 60% from 66% at end 2007 due to expansion in dated ljara assets. The tenor of total liabilities remained overwhelmingly short term. Although maturity mismatches increased at year-end the gaps are mitigated by the Bank's sizeable liquid asset holdings.

CURRENT YEAR UPDATE (H1 2009)

The interim accounts for H1 2009 are designed to present an overview of the Bank's performance for the period as JIB does not produce notes to the financial statements. Net profit (after tax) amounted to JOD20.7mn (USD29mn) in the first six months of 2009 compared to JOD20mn in the same period in 2008, representing a marginal 3% growth. While net profit sharing income recorded a slight increase during the period due to financing expansion, non-profit sharing income declined by 10%. JIB's annualised ROAA however rose to 2.16% aided by a lower tax expense. The asset base expanded by 7% during the first six months to JOD1.97 billion (USD2.8 billion) while net financing rose by 9% led by an increase in Murabaha. Reflecting the economic slowdown in Jordan, NPFs rose by 12% to JOD40.7mn or 3.85% of gross loans. Impairment provisions together with the investment risk fund provided a slightly lower but still sound 93% coverage for NPFs. The Bank's capital adequacy ratio declined fractionally to 13.26% at end June 2009. Liquidity remained comfortable.

OUTLOOK

Despite the entry of a number of new Islamic banks into the growing domestic Islamic banking market, JIB continues to control a substantial share of Shari'a compliant financing and deposits in Jordan. This dominant market position is likely to remain unchallenged for the foreseeable future enabling the Bank to sustain its expansion. That said, Jordan's operating environment is becoming more challenging as economic growth slows and credit risk increases. The latter may produce higher NPFs for the Bank necessitating stepped up provisioning levels. Net profitability could therefore continue retreating as higher provisions consume operating profit.

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK FOR FINANCE & INVESTMENT

						JO10
PERFO	PRMANCE RATIOS Ext	ernal Audit	AUD 12/2008	AUD 12/2007	AUD 12/2006	AUD 12/2005
Α.	SIZE FACTORS					
1 .	Total Assets (USD 000) Total Capital (USD 000)		2,606,205 266,474	2,254,010 222,004	2,062,920 187,602	1,893,317 119,908
В.	ASSET QUALITY					
3 .	Total Assets Growth Rate (Year on Year %)		15.66	9.27	8.96	19.81
4 .	IFFI -Loss Reserve to Gross IFFI (%)		1.55	1.52	1.10	1.78
5 .	Non-Performing IFFI to Gross IFFI (%)		3.77	4.24	2.71	3.53
6.	g v		41.29	35.95	40.46	50.50
7. 8.	, ,		14.92 1.05	17.22 0.98	11.82 0.98	27.21 1,57
9			1.00	0.30	0.30	1.37
10	Related Party Loans to Total Capital (%)					
11	Total Contingents on Total Assets (%)		6.04	5.84	5.09	4.73
C.	. CAPITAL ADEQUACY					
12	4. /		11.70	12.05	11.96	6.81
13 .			13.88	14.26	14.42	9.44
14 . 15 .			13.88 13.73	14.26 15.69	12.68 16.17	7.30
16	• • •		14.47	10.47	13.11	15.98
	. Total Capital Growth Rate (Year on Year %)		20.07	18.34	56.45	13.54
18	. Total Capital to Total Assets (%)		10.22	9.85	9.09	6.33
19	(11)		19.56	20.53	21.27	16.62
20			143,138	120,885	100.323	48,439
21	Estimated BIS RAR Shortfall (JOD 000) Risk Weighted Assets on Total Footings (%)		0 64.02	0 60.87	0 56.17	0 52.04
	. LIQUIDITY		04.02		30.17	32.04
23			59.82	54.66	48.09	41.32
24	Net IFFI to Total Customer Deposits (%)		61.46	56.11	50.34	43.87
25	. Net IFFI to Stable Funds (%)		55.15	50.47	45.62	41.30
26	Customer Deposits to Total Deposits (%)		97.33	97.41	95.53	94.19
27	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		37.30	40.26	45.51	49.72
28			42.69	47.24	51.17	56.65
	FX Currency Assets to FX Currency Liabilities (%) FX Currency IFFi to FX Currency Deposits (%)		121.41 21.01	117.61 2.70		
31			1,319.00	1,659.88	409.00	345.83
32	` '		103,932	96,666	95,129	117.303
E	. PROFITABILITY					
33	. Return on Average Assets (%)		2.04	1.50	1.10	1.06
34	Return on Average Equity (%)		20.29	15.83	14.19	16.37
35			3.02	2.27	1.79	2.11
36 37	 Underlying Profits on Average Equity (%) Funding Cost (%) 		30.02	23.90	22.99	32.54
38			2.29 9.25	2.21 8.14	2.13 7. 4 9	2.03 7.62
39	Profit Sharing Differential (%)		6.96	5.93	5.36	5.58
40	Non-Profit Sharing Income to Gross Income (%)		25.00	28.43	30.21	32.24
41	Operating Expenses to Gross Income (%)		33.36	34.70	40.38	38.53
42			43.71	42.11	6.65	236.61
43			3.50	2.74	2.10	2.25
44 45	Risk Provisioning Charge to Operating Profit (%) Dividend Payout Ratio (%)		16.89 22.20	18.01 28.28	20.74 0.00	28.96 15.28
	RATES				0.00	13.20
	Exchange Rate (Units per USD)		0.7092	0.7090	0.7090	0.7090
	Inflation Rate (%)		14.90	5.40	6.25	3.50
	Imputed Interest Rate on Free Capital (%)		6.25	7.00	7.50	6.50
	(Discount Rate)					

NOTES:



K HT _~	External Audit	12/2008 USD 000	AUD 12/2008	AUD 12/2007	AUD 12/2006	AUD 12/2005	12/2008	12/2007	vth (%) 12/2006	12/2005	12/2008	12/2007	12/2006	12/2
	LIQUID ASSETS: Cash & 7 Day	51 418	36.467	30.818	26.629	19.325	18 33	15.73	37.80	8 92	1 97	1.93	1.82	1
	Central Bank	762.197	540,565	509.720	513.035	483,089	8.05	-0.65	6.20	9.45	29.25	31.89	35 08	3
	Freasury Bills									İ				
	Government Secunties Other - Interpranch Bai									ĺ				
	TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS	813,615	577 032	540 538	539.664	502.414	6 75	0.16	7.41	9 43	31.22	33 82	36 90	. 3
	DEPOSITS WITH BANKS:	20.040	20.000	10.004	61 768	72,038	07.00	70.55	44.20	200 04		0.70	4.22	
	Short - Up to 1 Year Short - Foreign Banks	33.313 125.253	23 626 88 832	12.634 90.229	64.147	92.982	87 DG -1.55	-79.55 40.66	-14.26 -31.01	609.94	1.28 4.81	0.79 5.65	4.22 4.39	
	Non - OECD Medium Term	123 240	56 662	00.220				-70.00						
-	TOTAL DEPOSITS WITH BANKS	158 566	112.458	102.863	125.915	165,020	9.33	-18.31	-23.70	43 46	6.08	6.44	8.61	
	MARKETABLE SECURITIES	140,318	99.516	111.630	82,904	92.978	-10 85	34.65	-10 83		5.38	6 99	5.67	
	ISL. FIN, FACILITIES & INV. Gov't Guaranteed	0	0	1,136	0	0	-100.00	_		-100 00	0.00	0.07	0.00	
	Specified investments	Ü	Ü	1,100										
	Social Financing (Gard Al-Hassan)	15.784	11,194	7.326	5.736	6.093	52.80	27.72	~5. 8 6	29.36	0.61	0 4 6	0.39	
	Mudaraba, Murabaha. Musharaka	1 139 579	808.212	676,411	579,594 22,943	479.894 7.481	19 49 123 72	16.70 1:4.91	20.78 206.68	14 90 -89.91	43 73 5 97	42 33 3.09	39.63 1.57	
	ljara Non-Performing ÆFI	155,5 3 6 51,293	110.309 36.378	49,306 32,499	16.935	18,045	11.94	91.90	-6.15	21.36	1.97	2.03	1,16	
	IFFI - Loss Reserve	-21,177	-15,019	-11,685	-6,852	-9 113	28.53	70.53	-24.81	-62.02	-0.81	-0.73	-0 47	
	NET ISL. FIN. FACILITIES & INV	1.341,014	951,074	754,993	618,356	502 400	25 97	22.10	23 08	2 67	51 45	47 24	42 28	
	UNQUOTED/OTHER INVESTMENTS	80,809 4,444	57.311 3.152	44,250 3,798	9.336	27 400 8,810	29.52 -17.01	-0.65 -59 32	62.55 5.97	914.06	3.10 0.17	2.77 0.24	3.05 Q.64	
	NON-FINANCIAL SUBS & AFFILS FINANCIAL SUBS & AFFILIATES	20.896	14,820	10,567	8.522	15,979	40 25	24.00	-46.67	40.11	0.80	0.86	0.58	
	FIXED ASSETS	39,309	27,879	22.155	14.829	11.787	25.84	49.40	25.81	-4.94	1.51	1 39	1.01	
	OTHER ASSETS	7.233	5,130	7,341	18.544	15,574	-30.12	-60.41	19.07	14.11	0.28	0.46	1.27	
	TOTAL ASSETS	2 606,205	1,848.372	1.598.135	1.462.610	1.342,362	15.66	9.27	8 96	19.81	100.00	100 00	100.00	1
	CONTINGENT ACCOUNTS:	116,032	82,292	58 792	43,379	33,714	39.97	35.53	28 67	23.93	73.70	63.03	58.33	
	Fin. Gtees/SLCs/Acceptances Bid & Performance Bonds	110,032	02,292	JG 132	45.573	55,714	39.91	30.33	2001	23.93	13.70	93.03	30.33	
	LCs/Bank & Govt Guarantees	41,410	29.369	34,486	30,995	29,733	-14.84	11.26	4.24	23.65	26.30	36 97	4167	
	Bonding for Banks & Govts													
6	IR Swaps/Bank & Govt LCs	457 440	111,661	93.278	74,374	63 447	19 71	25.42	17.22	23.80	100 00	100.00	100 00	
	TOTAL CONTINGENT ACCOUNTS TOTAL FOOTINGS	157.442 2.763,647	1,960,033	1,691,413	1,536.984	1 405,809	15.88	10.05	9.33	19 99	100,00	100.00	100 00	
	RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS	1.769,154	1,254,719	1 029 520	863.270	731,614	21.87	19.26	18 00	24.36				
														- "
ANC	E SHEET - LIABILITIES (JOD 000)	USD 000	12/2008	12/2007	12/2006	12/2005	12/2008	12/2007	12/2006	12/2005	12/2008	12/2007	12/2006	12
	ANK LIABILITIES:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-											
	7 Day - Domestic Dep.	40.000	0.500	6.407	200	17.74								
	oreign Dep (Demand) oreign Dep (Fixed)	12,022	8,526	6 197	30,786	47,717	37 58	79.87	-35.48	1.062.69	0.46	0.39	-2 10	
	NTERBANK LIABILITIES	12,022	8,526	6,197	30,786	47 717	37 58	-79.87	-35.48	1,062 69	0.46	0.39	2.10	_
	MER DEPOSITS:			7000										
ent	accounts	631.978	448,211	381.193	318,725	302,258	17.58	19.80	5 45	21.27	24.25	23.85	21.79	
	saving accounts	104,313	73,981	63.799	56,696	48,974	15.96	12.53	15.77	<<<<	4.00	3 99	57 06	
	ated Inv. Accounts Cash Margins	1 399,550 46,151	992,589 32,731	881,455 19.065	834,597 18,448	781,541 12,464	12.61 71.68	5.61 3.34	6.79 48.01	<<<< -3.64	53 70 1 77	55.16 1.19	57 06 1.26	
	CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	2,181,992	1.547.512	1,345,512	1.228.466	1,145,237	15.01	9.53	7.27	13 17	83.72	84.19	83 99	
CIA	L DEPOSITS	47.884	33,960	29,534	26,654	22,907	14.99	10.81	16.36	6.35	1.84	1 85	1.82	
	DEPOSITS + INTERBANK	2.241,897	1.589.998	1.381.243	1.285,906	1,215.861	15 11	7.41	5 76	17 18	86 02	86.43	87.92	
	LIABILITIES VLONG TERM LIABILITIES	97.833	69.385	59,487	43.694	41,486	16.64	36 14	5.32	424.94	3.75	3.72	2.99	
	O CAPITAL:													_
	evaluation Reserve	0	0	0	15,033	15.614		-100.00	-3.72	-6.16	0.00	0.00	1.03	
	apital Instruments	0	0	G	0	0			-	-	0.00	0 00	0.00	
	nated Term Debt TIER TWO CAPITAL	0	0	0	15.033	15.614		-100.00	-3.72	-6 16	0.00	0.00	1.03	
	IE CAPITAL:	<u>v</u>	<u>v</u>	<u>.</u>	13,003	10.614		-100.00	-3.12	-0 10	0.00	1, U()	1.03	
	Capital	114,563	81,250	65,000	64,139	40,000	25.00	1.34	60.35	0 00	4.40	4.07	4.39	
	Interests	809	574	448	0	0	28 13	-	-	-	0 03	0.03	0.00	
erve		151,103 266,474	107,165 188,989	91 957 157,405	53.838 117.977	29,401 69,401	16 54 20.07	70.80	83.12	51.23	5.80	5.75	3.68	
AL (TIER ONE CAPITAL CAPITAL	266.474	188,989	157,405	133,010	85.015	20.07	33.42 18.34	69.99 56.45	19 17 13.54	10.22	9.85 9.85	9.09	
	JABILITIES AND CAPITAL	2,606,205	1,848,372	1.598.135	1 462.610	1 342 362	15.66	9.27	8.96	19.81	100 00	100.00	100 00	
)FIT	AND LOSS ACCOUNT (JOD 000)	USD 000	12/2008	12/2007	12/2006	12/2005	12/2008	Gra 12/2007	12/2006	12/2005	12/2008	% of Averag 12/2007	e Total Ass 12/2006	sets 12
stme	ent Revenues	143,469	101,751	75.476	61,184	53,395	34.81	23.36	14.59	47.65	5.90	4 93	4.36	
	ors' Share	-47,884	-33.960	-29,534	-26.654	-22,907	14.99	10 81	16.36	6.35	-1.97	-1 93	-1.90	
	it Sharing	95,585	67,791	45,942	34.530	30.488	47.56	33.05	13 26	108.48	3.93	3.00	2.46	
	d Commissions ing Income	16,785 2,686	11,904 1,905	8,401 1,539	7, 792 1,217	8.194 898	41 70 23.78	7.82 26.46	-4.91 35 52	50.96 5.65	0.69	0.55	0.56	
	Securities Income	-4,193	-2,974	138	316	177	-2,255.07	-56.33	78.53	149.30		0.10	0.09	
	vestment Income	0	0	0	0	-161			100.00	-29.84		0.00	0.00	
	come	16.587	11.764	8,173	5,619	5 398	43 94	45.45	4.09	69 59		0 53	0.40	
	fit Sharing Income INCOME	31,865 127,450	22,599 90,390	18.251 64.193	14,944 49,474	14,506 44,994	23.82	22.13	3.02	54.19	1.31	1.19	1.07	
	trative Expenses	39,157	27,771	20,668	17,986	15.741	40.81 34.37	29 75 14.91	9.96 14.26	87.23 12.27		4 19 1.35	3.53 1.28	
	ation	2,441	1,731	1,435	1.371	1,350		4.67	1.56	-20.68	0.10	0.09	0.10	
	xpenses	918	651	175	623	247	272.00	-71,91	152.23	165 59		0.01	0.04	
	TING EXPENSES	42,516	30,153	22,278	19,980	17.338	35 35	11.50	15.24	9.62		1.46	1 42	
	TING PROFIT ns for Doubtful (FF)	84,934 -14,347	60,237 -10,175	41,915 -7,548	29,494 -6.118	27.656 -8,009	43.71 34.80	42.11 23.37	6.65 -23.61	236.61 121.49	3.50 -0.59	2 74 -0 49	2.10 -0.44	
	r Dimin. of Investments	- 1-1,0-41	-10,175	-,,,,40	-0.110	-0,009	34.00	23.31	-23.01	141.49	-0.39	-41 449	-0.44	
SŠ	PROFIT (or -LOSS)	70.587	50,062	34,367	23,376	19.647	45.67	47.02	18.98	327 11	2 91	2.25	1.67	_
	linary items	0	0	0	0	0		•	-		0.00	0.00	0.00	
	quivarent OFIT (or -LOSS)	-21 037 49.550	-14,920 35,142	-11.381 22 986	-7 905 15,471	-6,559 13 088		43,97 48.57	20 52 18.21	394.65 293.76	-0.87	-0.74 1.50	-0.56 1.11	
	ns/Aniustri	49.550 5.50	35,142 2 110	22 960	10.477	13 000	.6.1	48.57	18.2	29-176	2.92	1 00	1.50	
	PIC TC.										·· ···· -			
1,0	Inti- esta	J		U		Ĺ	į.				0 č.	6.44	9.5	
rity							1 4 707 24	06.43			5 94	0.06	1.72	
omy us S	inares (ssuec	22,913	16,250	861 6 500	24 139	2.000	1,101.27	-96 43	400.00					
cnty ius S deni	inares (ssuec	22,913 10,998 21,443	16,250 7,800 15,208	6,500 38,119	24 139 0 24 437	2.000 11,165	1,101.27	55.99	-100.00 118.87	0.00	0.45	0 42	0.00	

RATIO FORMULAE

A. Size Factors	
1. TOTAL ASSETS (USD 000)	
2. TOTAL CAPITAL (USD 000)	
B. Assel Quality Ratios	
3. TOTAL ASSETS GROWTH RATE (YEAR ON YEAR %)	(CURRENT YEAR TOTAL ASSETS - LAST YEAR TOTAL ASSETS) X 100 LAST YEAR TOTAL ASSETS
4. LOAN-LOSS RESERVE TO GROSS LOANS (%)	<u>LOAN-LOSS RESERVE X 100</u> GROSS LOANS
5. NON-PERFORMING LOANS TO GROSS LOANS (%)	<u>NON-PERFORMING LOANS X 100</u> GROSS LOANS
6. LOAN-LOSS RESERVE TO NON-PERFORMING LOANS (%)	LOAN-LOSS RESERVE X 100 NON-PERFORMING LOANS
7. UNPROVIDED NON-PERFORMING LOANS TO FREE CAPITAL (%)	NON-PERFORMING LOANS - LOAN LOSS RESERVE X 100 FREE CAPITAL
8. LOAN-LOSS PROVISION CHARGE ON GROSS LOANS (%)	PROVISIONS FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS CHARGE X 100 GROSS LOANS
9. RESERVE FOR DIMINUTION OF INVESTMENTS TO TOTAL INVESTMENTS (%)	RESERVE FOR DIMINUTION OF INVESTMENTS X 100 TOTAL INVESTMENTS
10. RELATED PARTY LOANS TO TOTAL CAPITAL (%)	RELATED PARTY LOANS X 100 TIER ONE + TIER TWO CAPITAL
11. TOTAL CONTINGENTS ON TOTAL ASSETS (%)	TOTAL CONTINGENTS X 100 TOTAL ASSETS
C. Capital Adequacy Ratios	
12. CI RISK ASSET RATIO (%)	<u>FREE CAPITAL FUNDS X 100</u> RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS - NON-FINANCIAL SUBS FIXED ASSETS
13. ESTIMATED BIS RISK ASSET RATIO (%)	(TOTAL CAPITAL - FINANCIAL SUBSIDIARIES) X 100 . RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS
14. ESTIMATED BIS RAR ON TIER ONE CAPITAL (%).	TIER ONE CAPITAL - FINANCIAL SUBSIDIARIES X 100 · RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS
15. ACTUAL RISK ASSET RATIO TO LOCAL STANDARDS (%)	AS REPORTED BY LOCAL CENTRAL OR COMMERCIAL BANKS
16. INTERNAL CAPITAL GENERATION (%).	(NET PROFIT - DIVIDENDS -EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS) X 100 TIER ONE CAPITAL
17. TOTAL CAPITAL GROWTH RATE (YEAR ON YEAR %)	(CURRENT YEAR TOTAL CAPITAL - LAST YEAR TOTAL CAPITAL) X 100 LAST YEAR TOTAL CAPITAL
18. TOTAL CAPITAŁ TO TOTAŁ ASSETS (%)	TOTAL CAPITAL X 100 TOTAL ASSETS
19 TOTAL CAPITAL TO GROSS LOANS (%)	TOTAL CAPITAL X 100 GROSS LOANS
20. FREE CAPITAL FUNDS (LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL CAPITAL - FINANCIAL & NON FINANCIAL SUBSIDIARIES - FIXED ASSETS
21. ESTIMATED BIS RAR SHORTFALL (LOCAL CURRENCY)	IF BIS RISK ASSET RATIO IS LESS THAN 8% (0.08 X RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS) - (TOTAL CAPITAL - FINANCIAL SUBSIDIARIES)
22. RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS ON TOTAL FOOTINGS (%)	RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS X 100 TOTAL FOOTINGS
D. Liquidity Ratios	
23. NET LOANS TO TOTAL DEPOSITS (%)	<u>NET LOANS X 100</u> TOTAL CUSTOMER DEPOSITS & INTERBANK
24. NET LOANS TO TOTAL CUSTOMER DEPOSITS (%)	NET LOANS X 100 TOTAL CUSTOMER DEPOSITS
25. NET LOANS TO STABLE FUNDS (%)	NET LOANS X 100 STABLE FUNDS
26. CUSTOMER DEPOSITS TO TOTAL DEPOSITS (%)	TOTAL CUSTOMER DEPOSITS X 100 TOTAL DEPOSITS & INTERBANK
27. LIQUID ASSET RATIO (%)	(TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS + TOTAL DEPOSITS WITH BANKS) X 100 TOTAL ASSETS
28. QUASI-LIQUID ASSET RATIO (%)	QUASI-LIQUID ASSETS X 100 TOTAL ASSETS
29. FOREIGN CURRENCY ASSETS TO FOREIGN CURRENCY LIABILITIES (%)	FOREIGN CURRENCY ASSETS X 100 FOREIGN CURRENCY LIABILITIES
30. FOREIGN CURRENCY LOANS TO FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS (%)	FOREIGN CURRENCY LOANS X 100 FOREIGN CURRENCY CORPOWINGS - FOREIGN CURRENCY DEFINED
UI. INTERBANK AGSETS TO INTERBANK LIABILITIES (%)	TOTAL INTERBANK LIABILITIES
32. NET INTERBANK ASSETS (LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL DEPOSITS WITH BANKS - TOTAL INTERBANK LIABILITIES

E. Profitability Ratios							
33. RETURN ON AVERAGE ASSETS (%)	NET PROFIT (or LOSS) X 100 AVERAGE TOTAL ASSETS						
34. RETURN ON AVERAGE EQUITY (%)	NET PROFIT (or LOSS) X 100 AVERAGE TIER ONE CAPITAL +AVERAGE REVALUATION RESERVE						
35. UNDERLYING PROFITS ON AVERAGE ASSETS (%)	(OPERATING PROFIT - INTEREST ON AVERAGE FREE CAPITAL) X 100 AVERAGE TOTAL ASSETS						
36. UNDERLYING PROFITS ON AVERAGE EQUITY (%)	(OPERATING PROFIT - INTEREST ON AVERAGE FREE CAPITAL) X 100 AVERAGE TIER ONE CAPITAL + AVERAGE REVALUATION RESERVE						
37 FUNDING COST (%)	INTEREST EXPENSE X 100 AVERAGE TOTAL DEPOSITS & INTERBANK-AVERAGE MEDIUM/LONG TERM LIABILITIES+AVERAGE HYBRID CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS+AVERAGE SUBORDINATED TERM DEBT						
38. INTEREST ON AVERAGE EARNING ASSETS (%)	INTEREST INCOME X 100 AVERAGE CASH & 7 DAY+AVERAGE T-BILLS+AVERAGE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES+AVERAGE OTHER LIQUID ASSETS+AVERAGE TOTAL DEPOSITS WITH BANKS+AVERAGE MARKETABLE SECURITIES+AVERAGE NET LOANS						
39. INTEREST DIFFERENTIAL (%)	INTEREST ON AVERAGE EARNING ASSETS (%) - FUNDING COST (%)						
40. NON-INTEREST INCOME TO GROSS INCOME (%)	(GROSS INCOME - NET INTEREST) X 100 GROSS INCOME						
41. OPERATING EXPENSES TO GROSS INCOME (%)	OPERATING EXPENSES X 100 GROSS INCOME						
42. OPERATING PROFIT GROWTH RATE (YEAR ON YEAR %)	(CURRENT YEAR OPERATING PROFIT - LAST YEAR OPERATING PROFIT) X 100 LAST YEAR OPERATING PROFIT						
43. OPERATING PROFIT ON AVERAGE ASSETS (%)	OPERATING PROFIT X 100 AVERAGE TOTAL ASSETS						
44. RISK PROVISIONING CHARGE TO OPERATING PROFIT (%)	PROV. CHARGE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS & DIM, OF INVESTMENTS X 100 OPERATING PROFIT						
45. DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO (%)	DIVIDENDS X 100 NET PROFIT (or LOSS)						
Definitions							
FREE CAPITAL:-	FREE CAPITAL FUNDS - TIER TWO CAPITAL:						
STABLE FUNDS:-	TOTAL CUSTOMER DEPOSITS + OFFICIAL DEPOSITS + MEDIUM/LONG TERM LIABILITIES + FREE CAPITAL FUNDS.						
QUASI LIQUID ASSETS:-	TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS + TOTAL DEPOSITS WITH BANKS + MARKETABLE SECURITIES.						
TOTAL INVESTMENTS:-	MARKETABLE SECURITIES + UNQUOTED INVESTMENTS + NON-FINANCIAL SUBSIDIARIES & AFFILIATES + FINANCIAL SUBSIDIARIES & AFFILIATES.						
RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS:-	WEIGHTED TOTAL OF ASSETS APPLYING THE FOLLOWING PERCENTAGES:-						
	Non-OECD medium term deposits, marketable securities, bills discounted & short term loans, medium/long term loans, other loans, non-performing loans, loan-loss provisions, unquoted investments, non-financial subsidiaries & affiliates, fixed assets, other assets, financial guarantees / standby LCs / acceptances.						
	50% First mortgage loans, bid & performance bonds.						
	Government securities, other liquid assets, up to 1 year deposits with banks, short/other deposits with banks, government guaranteed / collateralised loans, LCs / bank & government guarantees.						
	10% T-Bills, bonding for banks & governments.						
	5% Interest rate swaps/bank & government LCs.						
GROSS LOANS:-	GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED, FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS, BILLS DISC. & SHORT TERM. MEDIUM/LONG TERM LOANS, OTHER LOANS, NON-PERFORMING LOANS.						
EQUITY:-	TIER ONE CAPITAL + ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE						

RATINGS DEFINITIONS

Foreign and Local Currency Ratings

Foreign currency ratings refer to an entity's ability and willingness to meet its foreign currency denominated financial obligations as they come due. Foreign currency ratings take into account the likelihood of a government imposing restrictions on the conversion of local currency to foreign currency or on the transfer of foreign currency to residents and non-residents.

Local currency ratings for non-sovereign issuers are an opinion of an entity's ability and willingness to meet all of its financial obligations on a timely basis, regardless of the currency in which those obligations are denominated and absent transfer and convertibility restrictions. Both foreign currency and local currency ratings are internationally comparable assessments.

Foreign and local currency ratings take into account the economic, financial and country risks that may affect creditworthiness as well as the likelihood that an entity would receive external support in the event of financial difficulties.

Ratings assigned to banks and corporates are generally not higher than the local and foreign currency ratings assigned by CI to the relevant sovereign government. However, it may be possible for an issuer with particular strengths and attributes such as inherent financial strength, geographically diversified cash flow, substantial foreign assets, and guaranteed external support, to be rated above the sovereign.

The following rating scale applies to both foreign currency and local currency ratings. Short-term ratings assess the time period up to one year.

Long-Term Issuer Ratings

Investment Grade

- AAA The highest credit quality. Exceptional capacity for timely fulfilment of financial obligations and most unlikely to be affected by any foreseeable adversity. Extremely strong financial condition and very positive non-financial factors.
- AA Very high credit quality. Very strong capacity for timely fulfilment of financial obligations. Unlikely to have repayment problems over the long term and unquestioned over the short and medium terms. Adverse changes in business, economic and financial conditions are unlikely to affect the institution significantly.
- A High credit quality. Strong capacity for timely fulfilment of financial obligations. Possesses many favourable credit characteristics but may be slightly vulnerable to adverse changes in business, economic and financial conditions.
- BBB Good credit quality. Satisfactory capacity for timely fulfilment of financial obligations. Acceptable credit characteristics but some vulnerability to adverse changes in business, economic and financial conditions. Medium grade credit characteristics and the lowest investment grade category.

Speculative Grade

BB Speculative credit quality. Capacity for timely fulfilment of financial obligations is vulnerable to adverse changes in internal or external circumstances. Financial and/or non-financial factors do not provide significant safeguard and the possibility of measurement is that develor.

- B Significant credit risk. Capacity for timely fulfilment of financial obligations is very vulnerable to adverse changes in internal or external circumstances. Financial and/or non-financial factors provide weak protection; high probability for investment risk exists.
- C Substantial credit risk is apparent and the likelihood of default is high. Considerable uncertainty as to the timely repayment of financial obligations. Credit is of poor standing with financial and/or non-financial factors providing little protection.
- RS Regulatory supervision. The obligor is under the regulatory supervision of the authorities due to its weak financial condition. The likelihood of default is extremely high without continued external support.
- SD Selective default. The obligor has failed to service one or more financial obligations but CI believes that the default will be restricted in scope and that the obligor will continue honouring other financial commitments in a timely manner.
- D The obligor has defaulted on all, or nearly all, of its financial obligations.

Short-Term Issuer Ratings

Investment Grade

- A1 Superior credit quality. Highest capacity for timely repayment of short-term financial obligations that is extremely unlikely to be affected by unexpected adversities. Institutions with a particularly strong credit profile have a "+" affixed to the rating.
- A2 Very strong capacity for timely repayment but may be affected slightly by unexpected adversities.
- A3 Strong capacity for timely repayment that may be affected by unexpected adversities.

Speculative Grade

- B Adequate capacity for timely repayment that could be seriously affected by unexpected adversities.
- C Inadequate capacity for timely repayment if unexpected adversities are encountered in the short term.
- RS Regulatory supervision. The obligor is under the regulatory supervision of the authorities due to its weak financial condition. The likelihood of default is extremely high without continued external support.
- SD Selective default. The obligor has failed to service one or more financial obligations but Cl believes that the default will be restricted in scope and that the obligor will continue honouring other financial commitments in a timely manner.
- D The obligor has defaulted on all, or nearly all, of its financial obligations.

Capital Intelligence appends "+" and "-" signs to foreign and local currency **long term** ratings in the categories from "AA" to "C" to indicate that the strength of a particular bank is, respectively, slightly greater or less than that of similarly rated peers.

Outlook - expectations of improvement, no change or deterioration in a rating over the 12 months following its publication are denoted Positive, Stable or Negative.

Qualified - in cases where data and/or co-operation are such that it is not possible to formulate ratings to Cl's high standards of robustness and reliability the letter "q" is appended to the ratings.

Financial Strength Ratings

CI's financial strength ratings provide an opinion of a bank's inherent financial strength, soundness and risk profile. These ratings do not address sovereign risk factors, including transfer risk, which may affect an institution's capacity to honour its financial obligations, be they local or foreign currency. Financial strength ratings also exclude support factors, which are addressed by foreign and local currency ratings, as well as CI's support ratings. However, financial strength ratings do take into account the bank's operating environment including the economy, the structure, strength and stability of the financial system, the legal system, and the quality of banking regulation and supervision. Financial strength ratings do not assess the likelihood that specific obligations will be repaid in a timely manner.

The following rating scale applies to the financial strength rating.

- AAA Financially in extremely strong condition with positive financial trends; significant strengths in other non-financial areas. Operating environment likely to be highly attractive and stable.
- AA Financially in very strong condition and significant strengths in other non-financial areas. Operating environment likely to be very attractive and stable.
- A Strong financial fundamentals and very favourable non-financial considerations. Operating environment may be unstable but institution's market position and/or financial strength more than compensate.
- BBB Basically sound overall; slight weaknesses in financial or other factors could be remedied fairly easily. May be limited by unstable operating environment.
- Doe or two significant weaknesses in the bank's financial makeup could cause problems. May be characterised by a limited franchise; other factors may not be sufficient to avoid a need for some degree of temporary external support in cases of extraordinary adversity. Unstable operating environment likely.
- B Fundamental weaknesses are present in the bank's financial condition or trends, and other factors are unlikely to provide strong protection from unexpected adversities; in such an event, the need for external support is likely. Bank may be constrained by weak market position and/or volatile operating environment.
- In a very weak financial condition, either with immediate problems or with limited capacity to withstand adversities. May be operating in a highly volatile operating environment.
- D Extremely weak financial condition and may be in an untenable position.

Capital Intelligence appends "+" and "-" signs to financial strength ratings in the categories from "AA" to "C" to indicate that the strength of a particular institution is, respectively, slightly greater or less than that of similarly rated peers.

Outlook - expectations of improvement, no change or deterioration in a rating over the 12 months following its publication are denoted Positive, Stable or Negative.

Qualified - in cases where data and/or co-operation are such that it is not possible to formulate ratings to CI's high standards of robustness and reliability the letter "q" is appended to the ratings



Support Ratings

Cl's support ratings assess the likelihood that, in the event of difficulties, a bank would receive sufficient financial assistance from the government or private owners to enable it to continue meeting its financial obligations in a timely manner. Support ratings complement Cl's financial strength ratings which, in effect, indicate the likelihood that a bank will fail due to inherent financial weaknesses and/or an unstable operating environment and therefore may require external support to avoid defaulting on its obligations. Neither financial strength ratings or support ratings take account of transfer and convertibility risks associated with sovereign events. The overall creditworthiness of an institution and default risk is captured by Cl's foreign currency ratings. Foreign currency ratings take into account all factors affecting the likelihood of repayment including inherent financial strength, external support, the operating environment, and sovereign-related risks.

Although subjective, support ratings are based on a thorough assessment of a bank's ownership, market position and importance within the sector and economy, as well as the country's regulatory and supervisory framework and the credit standing of potential supporters.

The following rating scale applies to support ratings.

- 1. The likelihood of a bank receiving support in the event of difficulties is extremely high. The characteristics of a bank with this support rating may include strong government ownership and/or clear legal guarantees on the part of the state. The bank may also be of such importance to the national economy that state intervention is virtually assured. The ability and willingness of potential supporters to provide sufficient and timely support is extremely strong.
- 2. The likelihood of support is very high. The ability and willingness of potential supporters to provide sufficient and timely support is very strong.
- The likelihood of support is high. The ability and willingness of potential supporters to provide sufficient and timely support is strong.
- 4. The likelihood of support is moderate. There is some uncertainty about the ability and willingness of potential supporters to provide sufficient and timely assistance.
- 5. The likelihood of support is low. There is considerable uncertainty about the ability and willingness of potential supporters to provide sufficient and timely assistance.

