

HARBOR BANKSHARES CORP
Form DEF 14A
November 13, 2006

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION
Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities
Exchange Act of 1934 (Amendment No.)

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
 - Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))
 - Definitive Proxy Statement
 - Definitive Additional Materials
 - Soliciting Material Pursuant to Rule 14a-11(c) or Rule 14a-12
- HARBOR BANKSHARES CORPORATION
(Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

No fee required.

Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(4) and 0-11.

1. Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

Common Stock , \$0.01 par value

2. Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

12,478

3. Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (Set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

\$31.00, the per share price to be paid in the transaction

4. Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

\$386,818

5. Total Fee Paid:

\$41.39

Fee paid previously with preliminary materials:

Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or

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1. Amount Previously Paid:
 2. Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:
 3. Filing Party:
 4. Date Filed:
-

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HARBOR BANKSHARES CORPORATION

25 West Fayette Street

Baltimore, Maryland 21201

November 16, 2006

To Our Shareholders:

On behalf of our Board of Directors, we cordially invite you to attend the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Harbor Bankshares Corporation to be held at Harbor's main office at 25 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201 on Wednesday, January 17, 2007, at 12:00 noon Eastern Time. The formal Notice of Annual Meeting appears on the next page.

At the Annual Meeting, you will be asked to consider and vote on the approval of a merger agreement which provides for the merger of Harbor Bankshares Corporation with Harbor Merger Corporation, its wholly-owned subsidiary, in what is commonly referred to as a "going private" transaction. Harbor Bankshares Corporation will continue after the merger as the surviving company.

The purpose of the merger is to reduce the number of our shareholders of record to fewer than 300, as required for the suspension of our reporting requirements under Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in order to eliminate the significant expense required to comply with the those requirements.

If you approve the merger agreement and the merger is completed, each share of Harbor Bankshares Corporation common stock owned of record at the effective time of the merger by a shareholder owning 100 or fewer shares (other than shareholders who properly exercise their rights as objecting shareholders) will be converted into the right to receive from Harbor Bankshares Corporation \$31.00 in cash per share, without interest. Shares owned of record by a holder of more than 100 shares will remain as outstanding shares of Harbor Bankshares Corporation common stock after the merger and those shareholders will not receive any cash payment.

Because Harbor Bankshares Corporation has a large number of shareholders who own 100 or fewer shares each, we expect that the merger will reduce the number of shareholders of record by approximately 58%, but will reduce the number of total outstanding shares by less than 2%.

Our Board of Directors believes that the merger agreement is fair to our shareholders and is in the best interests of Harbor Bankshares Corporation and its affiliated and unaffiliated shareholders and unanimously recommends that shareholders vote **FOR** approval of the merger agreement, and **FOR** adjournment of the meeting if necessary to solicit additional votes for approval of the merger agreement. The approval of the merger agreement requires the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding voting shares of Harbor Bankshares Corporation common stock, including a majority of voting shares held by shareholders who are not Directors or executive officers of Harbor.

The enclosed proxy statement gives you detailed information about the Annual Meeting, the merger, and related matters. We urge you to read carefully the enclosed proxy statement, including the considerations discussed under "SPECIAL FACTORS," beginning on page 13, and the appendices to the proxy statement, which include the merger agreement. Shareholders also are asked to reelect Nathaniel Higgs, Delores G. Kelley, Erich March, and Stanley W. Tucker as Class II Directors for three-year terms.

In deciding how to vote, you should consider that Directors and executive officers of Harbor have interests in addition to those as shareholders that may conflict with the interests of unaffiliated shareholders. Please see "How do the Board of Directors and the executive officers recommend that I vote?" on page 8.

It is important that your views be represented whether or not you attend the Annual Meeting. Your vote is important, whether you own a few shares or many. We urge you to vote your shares either in person at the Annual Meeting or by returning your proxy as soon as possible. **The Board of Directors recommends that shareholders vote FOR approval of the merger, FOR adjournment of the Annual Meeting, if necessary,**

and FOR reelection of the four Class II Directors.

Sincerely,

/s/Joseph Haskins, Jr.
Chairman, President, and Chief
Executive Officer

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HARBOR BANKSHARES CORPORATION
25 West Fayette Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

To Be Held January 17, 2007

To Our Shareholders:

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Harbor Bankshares Corporation will be held at Harbor's main office at 25 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201 on Wednesday, January 17, 2007, at 12:00 noon Eastern Time, for the following purposes:

- Proposal I To consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of November 1, 2006, by and between Harbor Bankshares Corporation and Harbor Merger Corporation, a Maryland corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Harbor Bankshares Corporation (the "merger subsidiary"), pursuant to which the merger subsidiary will merge with and into Harbor Bankshares Corporation, with Harbor Bankshares Corporation being the surviving corporation;
- Proposal II To consider and vote upon the proposal for an adjournment of the Annual Meeting to solicit additional proxies for approval of Proposal I, if necessary.
- Proposal III To elect four Class II Directors, each to serve for a three-year term; and
- To act upon such other matters as may properly come before the Annual Meeting or any adjournments or postponements thereof.

Note: The Board of Directors is not aware of any other business to come before the Special meeting.

The Board of Directors has fixed the close of business on November 13, 2006, as the record date for determination of shareholders entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting. The Harbor Board of Directors unanimously recommends that you vote **FOR** approval of the merger agreement, **FOR** an adjournment of the Annual Meeting to solicit additional proxies for approval of the merger agreement, if necessary, and **FOR** the election of four Class II Directors.

Only shareholders of record of Harbor Bankshares Corporation voting common stock at the close of business on the record date will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at the Annual Meeting or any adjournment thereof. To grant a proxy to vote your shares, you may complete and return the enclosed proxy card. You also may vote in person at the Annual Meeting. Please vote promptly whether or not you expect to attend the Annual Meeting. In the event that there are not sufficient votes to vote upon the merger or to approve other business properly before the Annual Meeting, the Annual Meeting may be adjourned in order to permit further solicitation of proxies by Harbor Bankshares Corporation.

You are requested to fill in and sign the enclosed Form of Proxy and to mail it in the enclosed envelope. The Proxy will not be used if you attend and choose to vote in person at the Annual Meeting. **Executed but unmarked proxies will be voted FOR Proposal I to approve the Agreement and Plan of Merger, FOR Proposal II for an adjournment of the Annual Meeting to solicit additional proxies for approval of Proposal I, if necessary, and FOR the election of the four Class II Directors.**

Harbor Bankshares Corporation's only class of voting stock is its common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. A complete list of shareholders entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting will be available for inspection by any shareholder at the offices of Harbor Bankshares Corporation during ordinary business hours for a period of at least ten days prior to the Annual Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

/s/George F. Vaeth, Jr.

Corporate Secretary

Baltimore, Maryland
November 16, 2006

Your Vote Is Important. Please promptly sign, date, and return the enclosed proxy card. If you attend the Annual Meeting and decide that you wish to vote in person or for any other reason desire to revoke your proxy, you can do so at any time prior to its use.

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HARBOR BANKSHARES CORPORATION
25 West Fayette Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

PROXY STATEMENT
FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
To Be Held on January 17, 2007

INTRODUCTION

This Proxy Statement is being sent to holders of the common stock, \$0.01 par value, of Harbor Bankshares Corporation, a Maryland corporation ("Harbor" or the "Company"), in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the Board of Directors of Harbor for use at the 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held at Harbor's main office at 25 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201 on Wednesday, January 17, 2007, at 12:00 noon Eastern Time, and at any adjournment or postponement of the meeting, for the following purposes:

- Proposal I To consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of November 1, 2006, by and between Harbor Bankshares Corporation and Harbor Merger Corporation, a Maryland corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Harbor Bankshares Corporation (the "merger subsidiary"), pursuant to which the merger subsidiary will merge with and into Harbor Bankshares Corporation, with Harbor Bankshares Corporation being the surviving corporation;
- Proposal II To consider and vote upon the proposal for an adjournment of the Annual Meeting to solicit additional proxies for approval of Proposal I, if necessary.
- Proposal III To elect four Class II Directors, each to serve for a three-year term; and
- To act upon such other matters as may properly come before the Annual Meeting or any adjournments or postponements thereof.

The purpose of the Agreement and Plan of Merger is to allow Harbor to eliminate the substantial expenses of being a Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") reporting company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. If approved and completed, the merger will reduce the number of Harbor record shareholders to fewer than 300, and will allow Harbor to terminate the registration of its common stock under the Exchange Act.

In the merger, holders of record of 100 or fewer shares will receive \$31.00 per share in exchange for their shares; holders of more than 100 shares will remain shareholders of Harbor after the merger. The merger cannot occur unless the merger agreement is approved by the holder of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding shares of Harbor common stock that are eligible to vote, including a majority of voting shares held by shareholders who are not Directors or executive officers of Harbor.

This document provides you with detailed information about the proposed merger. Please see the "Summary Term Sheet" on page 4 and the other material referred to therein for important additional information and "WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION" on page 50 for additional information about Harbor on file with the SEC.

This Proxy Statement and the accompanying form of proxy are being sent to Harbor shareholders on or about November 16, 2006.

Only shareholders of record of voting common stock at the close of business on November 13, 2006, the record date, are entitled to notice of and to vote at the annual meeting and any adjournment or postponement of the meeting. As of November 13, 2006, there were 675,579 shares of Harbor common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding, consisting of 641,784 shares of voting common stock and 33,795 shares of nonvoting common stock.

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The cost of soliciting proxies will be borne by Harbor. In addition to the solicitation of proxies by mail, Harbor also may solicit proxies personally or by telephone or other means through its Directors, officers, and regular employees. Harbor also will request persons, firms, and corporations holding shares in their names or in the name of nominees that are beneficially owned by others to send proxy materials to and obtain proxies from those beneficial owners and will reimburse the holders for their reasonable expenses in doing so.

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For additional information regarding the annual meeting and related corporate matters, please see "COMPANY CORPORATE GOVERNANCE" on page 41 and "THE ANNUAL MEETING" on page 48.

This transaction has not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission nor has the Commission passed upon the fairness or merits of such transaction or upon the accuracy or adequacy of the information contained in this document. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

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PROPOSAL AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

SUMMARY TERM SHEET

This summary highlights selected information from this proxy statement regarding the proposed transaction and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. For a more complete description of the terms and conditions of the transaction and its effects, you should carefully read this entire document, the attachments, and any other documents to which we refer.

Why is Harbor proposing the merger?

The purpose of the merger is to reduce the number of shareholders of record below 300, which will enable Harbor to terminate the registration of its common stock under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

By terminating the Harbor's registration under that Act, we hope to:

- Achieve significant savings in ongoing legal and accounting costs related to the reporting process and shareholder communications required by the Act;
- Avoid significant expenses and efforts that would be necessary for the Company to comply with additional procedures relating to internal control that otherwise are required by year-end 2007 under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and SEC regulations; and.
- Enable management, employees, and the Board of Directors to focus their efforts on the operations and management of the Company's business, rather than the reporting processes.

See "SPECIAL FACTORS Reasons for the Merger" on page 15.

What are the effects of not being a reporting company?

After we terminate the registration of our common stock, we will no longer prepare and file the quarterly, annual, and other reports and proxy statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We will continue to issue reports and proxy materials, but these may not contain all of the information that is contained in the annual report and proxy statements that Harbor currently distributes.

Harbor common stock is not currently traded on any exchange and will not be listed or quoted on any exchange following the merger, but is traded from time to time in the over the counter market. After we terminate the registration of our common stock, we will not be eligible for future quotation or listing on any stock exchange or organized market, and the number of trading markets where the shares may be traded by market makers will be limited.

Harbor and its wholly owned subsidiary, Harbor Bank of Maryland ("Harbor Bank" or the "Bank") will continue to be highly regulated and subject to periodic examination by federal and state bank regulatory agencies

See "Special Factors Effects of the Merger" on page 18 and " Reasons for the Merger" on page 15.

What will I receive if the merger is approved by shareholders and becomes effective?

If the merger is approved by shareholders and becomes effective:

- Each holder of 100 or fewer shares of common stock will receive \$31.00 in cash per share. Share ownership will be calculated by adding all shares registered in the same manner under procedures established by Harbor.
- Each holder of more than 100 shares of common stock will continue as a Harbor shareholder and will own the same number of shares as the holder owned before the merger.

When will the merger become effective?

The Board of Directors currently plans to make the merger effective within thirty calendar days of the date on which shareholders approve the merger.

Who are "Filing Persons" and "Affiliates"?

Under the SEC rules that govern going-private transactions, Harbor and the merger subsidiary are "Filing persons," and they and each of their Directors and executive officers are "Affiliates." Each of the Filing Persons and Affiliates has determined that the terms of the merger are substantively and procedurally fair to shareholders

who will receive cash for their shares in the merger, unaffiliated shareholders who will not receive cash in the merger, and affiliated shareholders. No executive officers or Directors of Harbor own 100 or fewer shares of Harbor common stock, and, accordingly, no executive officers or Directors of Harbor will receive cash in the merger. As a result of the merger, the percentage of common shares beneficially owned by Directors and executive officers of Harbor will increase by less than 2%. See "SPECIAL FACTORS□INTRODUCTION" on page 28.

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□ Does the Board of Directors believe that the terms of the merger are fair?

Yes. The Board of Directors and each of the executive officers believes that the terms of the merger, including the amount to be paid per share, are fair to and in the best interests of Harbor and all of its shareholders. In reaching its conclusion, the Board considered, among other things:

- The matters discussed under “Reasons for the Merger”;
- The opinion of Harbor’s financial advisor, Danielson Associates, as to the fair value of the common stock;
- Harbor’s current financial position and its available sources of liquidity;
- Harbor’s business and financial prospects;
- The continued costs of compliance with Harbor’s reporting obligations under the Exchange Act; and
- The current and historical prices for our common stock and the liquidity of the market for the common stock.

The members of the Board of Directors and the executive officers have specifically determined that the transaction is financially and procedurally fair to unaffiliated shareholders. See “Special Factors-Reasons for the Merger” on page 15, “-Recommendation of the Board of Directors; Fairness of the Merger Proposal” on page 17, “-Fairness Determination by Filing Persons” on page 18, “-Opinion of Financial Advisor” on page 18, and “-Price Adjustment since Opinion Date” on page 24.

□ What is the merger, and how will Harbor be operated after the merger?

In the merger, Harbor Merger Corporation, a newly formed wholly-owned subsidiary of Harbor, will merge with and into Harbor, with harbor being the surviving corporation. As a result of the merger, shareholders who own 100 or fewer shares of Harbor common stock, except for shares owned by shareholders who properly exercise their rights to object to the merger, will receive \$31.00 in cash for each share owned, without interest. Shareholders who own more than 100 shares of Harbor common stock will continue to hold shares of Harbor common stock and will not receive any cash in connection with the merger. Approximately 12,478 shares, or less than 2% of total outstanding shares, are expected to be exchanged for cash in the merger. The estimated costs of the merger, including cash to be paid to shareholders with 100 or fewer shares, is \$486,818, or less than 3% of total stockholder’s equity at June 30, 2006.

After the merger, Harbor will continue to operate as a bank holding company and as the parent corporation for Harbor Bank, and expects its business and operations to continue as they are currently being conducted, but without the need to file reports with the SEC. Also, the executive officers and Directors of Harbor will continue to be the executive officers and Directors of Harbor following the merger. We expect to complete the merger in January 2007.

See: “THE MERGER AGREEMENT” on page 36 and the copy of the merger agreement attached as Appendix A.

□ What vote is required to approve the merger agreement?

The affirmative vote of least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding shares of Harbor common stock eligible to vote is needed for approval of the merger. Members of Harbor’s Board of Directors and executive officers having the power to vote approximately 193,177 or 30.1% of the 641,784 outstanding voting shares have indicated that they intend to vote FOR the merger. The members of the Board of Directors and the executive officers do not intend to acquire any additional shares of common stock prior to approval of the merger. The approval of approximately 52% of the remaining 448,607 outstanding voting shares owned by other, unaffiliated shareholders will be required for approval of the merger. All holders of record of Harbor voting common stock as of November 13, 2006, will receive a copy of this proxy statement and are entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting.

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Who is entitled to vote?

Shareholders of voting common stock as of the close of business on November 13, 2006, the record date, are entitled to vote at the meeting. Each share of voting common stock is entitled to one vote. See "The Annual Meeting-Shares Entitled to Vote; Quorum and Vote Required" on page 48.

How do the Board of Directors and the executive officers recommend that I vote?

The Board of Directors, by a unanimous vote, has approved the merger agreement and recommends that you vote FOR approval of the merger agreement. Executive officers who are not Directors also recommend that you vote FOR approval. You should note that all of the Directors and executive officers own more than 100 shares and expect to remain Harbor shareholders after the merger, and that no Director or executive officer is expected to receive cash in the merger. As you consider the recommendation of the Board of Directors, you should be aware that the Directors and officers of Harbor have interests in addition to their interests as shareholders of Harbor that may conflict with the interests of shareholders who will be cashed out in the merger or non-affiliated shareholders who will not be cashed out in the merger. See "Special Factors-Interests of Executive Officers and Directors in the Merger" on page 28.

How do I vote?

Each shareholder should sign and date the enclosed proxy card and return it to us in the prepaid envelope. Unless contrary instructions are indicated on the proxy, all shares represented by valid proxies received pursuant to this solicitation will be voted in favor of the merger and in favor of the election of all nominees as Director. If you own your shares through a bank, broker, or other nominee, you must vote through your record holder. See "THE ANNUAL MEETING" on page 48.

Do I have appraisal or dissenter's rights?

Yes. If the merger is approved by the shareholders and is completed, any shareholder who properly perfects his or her right to object to the merger will be entitled to receive an amount of cash equal to the fair value of his shares rather than the consideration provided by the merger agreement. See "APPRAISAL RIGHTS OF HARBOR SHAREHOLDERS" on page 32.

What are the federal income tax implications of the merger?

The receipt of cash in the merger will be taxable for United States federal income tax purposes. You will be treated as either having sold your shares of Harbor common stock for the cash received or as having received the cash as a dividend. In general, your receipt of cash in exchange for your shares of Harbor common stock will be treated as a sale or exchange and you will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the cash received less your adjusted tax basis of your shares exchanged for such cash if you actually and constructively own no shares of Harbor common stock immediately after the exchange. If you actually or constructively own shares of Harbor common stock after the exchange, your receipt of cash in exchange for your shares of Harbor common stock may be taxed as a dividend. Shareholders who do not receive cash should not recognize any gain or loss on continuing to hold their shares of Harbor common stock as a result of the merger.

See "SPECIAL FACTORS—Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" on page 30.

Should I send in my certificates now?

No. After the effectiveness of the merger, holders of 100 or fewer shares will be sent a letter of transmittal and instructions for submitting shares for payment. Holders of more than 100 shares will not be required to exchange their certificates. See "THE MERGER AGREEMENT—Exchange of Certificates" on page 37.

Who can help answer my questions?

If you have additional questions about the merger, you should contact Teodoro J. Hernandez, Vice President and Treasurer, at Harbor Bankshares Corporation, 25 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, MD 21201, telephone (410) 528-1800.

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STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This proxy statement and the documents incorporated by reference in this proxy statement include forward-looking statements such as: statements of Harbor's goals, intentions, and expectations; estimates of risks and of future costs and benefits; and statements of Harbor's ability to achieve financial and other goals. These forward-looking statements are subject to significant uncertainties because they are based upon: the amount and timing of future changes in interest rates, market behaviors, and other economic conditions; future laws and regulations; and a variety of other matters. Because of these uncertainties, the actual future results may be materially different from the results indicated by these forward-looking statements. In addition, Harbor's past performance does not necessarily indicate its future results.

[Back to Contents](#)**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Selected Historical Financial Information**

	As of and for the Six Months Ended June 30,		As of and for the Years Ended December				
	2006	2005	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)							
Operations Data:							
Interest income	\$ 8,436	\$ 7,062	\$ 12,648	\$ 11,886	\$ 11,886	\$ 11,647	\$ 13,609
Interest expense	2,814	1,618	2,283	2,411	2,411	3,402	5,973
Net interest income	5,622	5,444	11,227	10,365	9,475	8,245	7,636
Provision for loan losses	135	240	410	360	755	340	400
Non-interest income	784	939	1,771	1,514	2,506	2,220	2,329
Non-interest expense	4,880	4,825	9,638	9,295	8,610	8,575	8,526
Income before taxes	1,391	1,318	2,950	2,224	2,616	1,550	1,039
Income taxes	496	486	1,067	762	831	473	309
Net income	\$ 895	\$ 832	\$ 1,883	\$ 1,462	\$ 1,785	\$ 1,077	\$ 730
Per Share Data:							
Net income-basic	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.20	\$ 2.73	\$ 2.07	\$ 2.46	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.02
Net income-diluted	1.24	1.11	2.55	1.93	2.36	1.43	0.99
Cash dividends declared per share	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.25	0.25	0
Book value per share	25.50	23.61	24.73	23.04	21.69	19.23	16.72
Balance Sheet Data:							
Total assets	\$ 258,174	\$ 243,475	\$ 256,636	\$ 235,464	\$ 219,547	\$ 210,234	\$ 186,586
Deposits	228,475	217,905	229,845	210,224	195,901	193,294	171,531
Total net loans	203,460	179,101	188,936	172,205	149,729	120,523	105,847
Total shareholders' equity	17,230	16,248	16,954	16,240	15,274	14,149	12,241
Performance Ratios:							
Return on average assets	0.70%	0.71%	0.78%	0.63%	0.84%	0.54%	0.37%
Return on average equity	10.60	10.30	11.57	9.33	12.23	8.20	6.20
Dividends declared to diluted net income	30.16	18.02	15.69	18.13	10.59	17.48	NA
Capital Ratios:							
Tier 1 regulatory capital to average assets	7.37%	7.52%	7.31%	7.36%	7.46%	5.20%	5.40%
Average equity to average assets	6.64	6.95	6.74	7.27	6.48	5.24	4.77

[Back to Contents](#)**Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information**

The following table sets forth the Harbor's shareholders' equity accounts as of June 30, 2006, and pro forma equity accounts as of such date as if the merger were then effective, resulting in the cashing out of 12,478 shares of common stock for an aggregate payment of \$486,818, including payments for shares of stock of \$386,818 and payment of related professional and other costs of \$100,000. Shares acquired will be classified as authorized and unissued. Harbor's shareholder's equity as of the date of this proxy statement, the date of the Annual Meeting, or as of any other day, may be higher or lower than the amount set forth below, as a result of earnings or losses from operations, the payment of dividends or other distributions, and changes in the value of Harbor's available for sale securities. This table indicates that, on a pro forma basis, book value per share decreases by \$0.25, or less than 1%, as a result of the merger,

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Actual	Pro forma
	_____	_____
Common stock (par value \$0.01 per share):		
Authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued		
675,579, including 33,795 common nonvoting		
Shares	\$ 6	\$ 6
Additional paid in capital	6,405	5,918
Retained earnings	11,405	11,405
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(586)	(586)
	_____	_____
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 17,230	\$ 16,743
	_____	_____
Common equity per share	\$ 25.50	\$ 25.25

The following table sets forth Harbor's and the Bank's actual and estimated pro forma regulatory capital ratios as of June 30, 2006, as if the merger were effective as of that date, resulting in the cashing out of 12,478 shares of common stock for an aggregate payment of \$442,143.

	Actual	Pro forma
	_____	_____
Total Capital to risk weighted assets		
Harbor Bankshares Corporation	11.10%	10.88%
Harbor Bank of Maryland	10.94%	10.72%
Tier I Capital to risk weighted assets		
Harbor Bankshares Corporation	8.64%	8.42%
Harbor Bank of Maryland	9.95%	9.73%
Tier I Capital to average assets		
Harbor Bankshares Corporation	7.47%	7.28%
Harbor Bank of Maryland	8.54%	8.35%

The above table indicates that, on a pro forma basis, regulatory capital ratios decrease by less than 25 one-hundredth of a percent and remain in excess of the levels required for well capitalized status for regulatory purposes.

[Back to Contents](#)**CONSOLIDATED UNAUDITED RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES****Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges**

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2006	Years ended December 31				
		2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
INCLUDING INTEREST ON DEPOSITS						
Earnings:						
Pre-tax income (loss)	\$ 1,391	\$ 2,951	\$ 2,224	\$ 2,616	\$ 1,550	\$ 1,039
Plus: Fixed charges	2,858	3,851	2,333	2,514	3,541	6,118
Total Earnings	\$ 4,249	\$ 6,802	\$ 4,557	\$ 5,130	\$ 5,091	\$ 7,157
Fixed Charges:						
Interest expensed and capitalized interest	\$ 2,814	\$ 3,787	\$ 2,283	\$ 2,411	\$ 3,402	\$ 5,973
Rent expense (for operating leases)	146	213	168	343	464	482
Ratio of interest expense included in rent expense	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Estimated interest within rental expense	43.8	63.9	50.4	102.9	139.2	144.6
Total Fixed Charges	\$ 2,858	\$ 3,851	\$ 2,333	\$ 2,514	\$ 3,541	\$ 6,118
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges						
with Interest on Deposits	149%	177%	195%	204%	144%	117%
EXCLUDING INTEREST ON DEPOSITS						
Earnings:						
Pre-tax income (loss)	\$ 1,391	\$ 2,951	\$ 2,224	\$ 2,616	\$ 1,550	\$ 1,039
Plus: Fixed charges	356	529	381	278	280	296
Total Earnings	\$ 1,747	\$ 3,480	\$ 2,605	\$ 2,894	\$ 1,830	\$ 1,335
Fixed Charges:						
Interest expensed and capitalized interest	\$ 312	\$ 465	\$ 331	\$ 175	\$ 141	\$ 151
Rent expense (for operating leases)	146	213	168	343	464	482
Ratio of interest expense included in rent expense	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Estimated interest within rental expense	43.8	63.9	50.4	102.9	139.2	144.6
Total Fixed Charges	\$ 356	\$ 529	\$ 381	\$ 278	\$ 280	\$ 296

Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges without Interest on Deposits	491%	658%	683%	1041%	653%	451%
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SPECIAL FACTORS

Background of the Merger

Harbor was organized in 1992 to be the registered holding company for the Bank. Harbor became a [public] company filing reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1992. No organized market for the Harbor common stock has ever existed, however, and trading is infrequent and sporadic. From time to time over the years, management has informally discussed the alternatives available to the Company to cease being a reporting company and the relative benefits and costs of deregistration with counsel to the Company. No formal presentations were made by counsel or management on this issue, and no outside evaluation or opinion as to the value of the Company's common stock was solicited. No follow-up on these discussions occurred, and the Company continued to file reports and other documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In July 2002, the Public Company Accounting Reform and Investor Protection Act of 2002, commonly referred to as Sarbanes-Oxley, was signed into law. Although Sarbanes-Oxley was enacted in 2002, many of its provisions and the provisions of regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission that were required by Sarbanes-Oxley, did not immediately take effect, but instead have been implemented over time. Some provisions are still in the process of implementation. Since its enactment, Sarbanes-Oxley has created significant additional and increasing regulatory burdens and costs for Harbor. However, Harbor will not bear the full burden of Sarbanes-Oxley until, at the earliest, the application to Harbor of the requirements regarding internal controls over financial reporting under Sarbanes-Oxley Section 404, which is now scheduled for year end 2007. Harbor's estimates of the costs of Section 404 compliance and the experience of the larger companies that were required to comply at year-end 2004 with these requirements indicates that significant costs and burdens will result from compliance with Section 404 in addition to the substantial burdens and costs that currently apply to Harbor.

Management and the Board of Directors from time to time received information from Company counsel, its independent accountants, banking industry trade groups, and other sources regarding the requirements of these new provisions of law and regulation. As a result of the implementation of these new provisions, management and the Board of Directors became concerned that the new procedures and disclosures required to comply with Sarbanes-Oxley would significantly increase the management, staff, and Board time and resources dedicated to the securities reporting and disclosure process, including the time needed for training employees in the particulars of the new provisions and additional procedures involved in the management attestations and certifications of internal controls and financial statements. Concern also arose with respect to potential increases in expenses incurred for those processes, including the fees of counsel, accountants, and other compliance advisors and service providers. The Board of Directors and management were also concerned about the potential additional civil and criminal proceedings or liabilities to which the President and Chief Financial Officer could become subject as a result of the new financial statement certification requirements, and Harbor's potential liability to indemnify them if they successfully defended themselves, and the costs of the Company's participation in any such suit, investigation, or proceeding.

In the third quarter of 2004, management informally discussed with Harbor's special legal counsel the ability to deregister, and the procedure Harbor should follow in pursuing a possible deregistration transaction. Following those discussions, management began a study of the potential costs and benefits to Harbor of deregistration, and, from time to time, had additional discussions with legal counsel regarding deregistration and the costs of Sarbanes-Oxley compliance and of fulfilling the reporting obligations of a public company. At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors on May 11, 2005, management discussed the effects on Harbor and its shareholders of deregistration and the related costs and benefits, and formally proposed that the Board of Directors consider a transaction which would result in the reduction of the number of shareholders of record sufficient to permit the Company to deregister the common stock under the Securities Act of 1934. Following discussion, the Board voted to proceed with the process in general, but did not at that time determine the timing, structure, or terms of any transaction. Following that meeting, members of management engaged in further discussions with legal counsel and Harbor's independent accountants regarding the process of deregistration, and began the preparation of the necessary filings. After considering the proposals of several investment banking and financial advisory firms experienced in the valuation and appraisal of financial institutions, Harbor retained the firm of Danielson Associates, Inc., Rockville, Maryland, to provide it with an appraisal of the shares and an opinion that the price to be paid for shares which would be cashed out was a fair price for the common stock. Danielson Associates was selected because of its extensive experience, over a twenty year period, in the valuation and appraisal of financial institutions in connection with mergers, acquisitions, stock offerings, repurchases, fairness opinions, and similar matters; its reputation in the financial services industry for providing such services;

the recommendation of counsel, who had previously worked with Danielson Associates; and the price of obtaining the appraisal and opinion from Danielson Associates, which was substantially below the prices quoted by other investment banks. Danielson Associates also had assisted Harbor with respect to the valuation of its common stock in the past. The opinion of Danielson Associates is summarized below, and its fairness opinion is attached as Appendix B hereto.

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Harbor's Board of Directors considered the deregistration at its regular meeting on December 14, 2005. In attendance for its consideration of this matter were a representative of Danielson Associates and outside legal counsel as well as the President and CEO and the Treasurer. At that meeting, the Board discussed the structure and effects of deregistration of Harbor as a public company and the merger; the effects of the merger on Harbor, on shareholders whose shares would be acquired in the merger, and on the remaining shareholders; the fiduciary duties of Directors to shareholders; and related matters. In the meeting, outside legal counsel described the process and alternative structures of deregistration to the Board, and the representative of Danielson Associates presented its report, which had previously been distributed to the Board, regarding the fair value of Harbor common stock. Following discussion, the Board unanimously determined that the merger was fair to Harbor and its shareholders, established a price of \$29.00 per share to be paid per share to shareholders whose shares would be purchased in the merger, and authorized and directed executive management to proceed with the appropriate actions to effect the merger. The Board of Directors subsequently increased the price to \$31.00 per share. See "Price Adjustment since Initial Opinion Date" on page 24.

As described below, Harbor's Board of Director's determined that the accomplishing the deregistration by merger was superior to each of the other alternatives discussed at its meeting of December 14, 2006:

- Tender Offer.* In a tender offer, Harbor would offer to purchase common shares, following the rules established for tender offers by the Securities and Exchange Commission. This method allows shareholders to choose whether or not to have their shares cashed out, as long as the conditions to the tender offer are met. The primary disadvantage to this method is the lack of certainty that a sufficient number of holders will tender their shares to allow the deregistration.
- Reverse Split.* In a reverse split, Harbor would exchange one new share of common stock for a fixed number of outstanding shares, but would pay cash instead of issuing any fractional shares. The exchange ratio in a reverse split would be based upon the estimated number of shareholders to be cashed out in order to reduce the number of record holders below 300. Just as in the case of the merger: (i) approval of more than 2/3 of the common stock entitled to vote would be required; (ii) shares would be required to be cashed out; and (iii) shareholders would be entitled to appraisal rights. The primary disadvantage of this method is the increased cost necessitated by the cashing out of fractional shares of holders who would remain record holders after the reverse split. In addition, Harbor believes that reverse splits are more complex and more difficult to explain to shareholders than mergers.
- Market Acquisition of Shares.* Acquisition of shares on the market was believed to be impractical, given the lack of an established trading market. This method also (i) would not provide any certainty that the number of shareholders would be reduced by a sufficient number, and (ii) would allow shareholders to sell a part of their holdings, while continuing to be record holders of other shares.
- The Merger.* The Board of Directors of Harbor selected the merger over the above alternatives after a review of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of this approach. Approval of the merger requires the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the voting shares, including over 50% of the shares held by nonaffiliates. If that approval is received, Harbor can be assured that the reduction in record holders necessary for deregistration can be achieved. This certainty, however, is the result of mandatory conversion of the shares held by owners of record of 100 or fewer shares if the merger is approved by shareholders and completed, the shareholders who hold of record 100 or fewer shares will receive cash for their shares, either through the conversion of their shares into the right to receive \$31.00 per share or through the exercise of appraisal rights, and will not continue as record shareholders of Harbor. The Board of Directors, Harbor, and the merger subsidiary all have determined that this price is fair to unaffiliated and affiliated shareholders, and shareholders who will receive cash and shareholders who own more than 100 shares, and will not receive cash in the merger. Shareholders with 100 or fewer shares prior to the record date can remain shareholders by purchasing additional shares, or can purchase shares after the merger, subject to the availability of Harbor common stock. The use of the merger requires Harbor to expend funds for legal, accounting, and other expenses. The Board determined that a market acquisition of shares sufficient to meet the criteria for deregistration would be improbable, given the illiquid market for Harbor common stock. Each of the other alternatives, a tender offer or reverse split, also would require the expenditure of funds in amounts believed to be at least as much as those required in connection with the merger. The amount of Harbor funds spent on shares, and the effects on Harbor capital, operations, and ownership, of a

deregistration effected by means of a merger are believed to be at least as favorable as those achievable by the other methods. For a further description of the effects of the merger, please see "Effects of the Merger" on page 25.

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The Board of Directors determined the 100-share threshold for determination of shareholders who will be cashed out in the merger based upon the “round number” of shares held of record to be cashed out that would be likely to result in fewer than 300 post-merger record holders without unnecessary cost. The determination was not based upon the identity of any shareholders or on any characteristics of any holder or group of holders other than the number of shares held of record.

At its meeting of April 19, 2006, the Board reviewed the price to be paid to shareholders whose shares will be purchased in the merger based upon factors it previously had considered and upon the performance of Harbor since the original price was determined. As a result of that review, the Board unanimously increased the price to be paid per share in the merger to \$31.00 per share from the original \$29.00 per share. See “Price Adjustment since Initial Opinion Date” on page 24.

See “Special Factors” Recommendation of the Board of Directors; Fairness of the Merger Proposal” on page 17, and “SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION” on page 10.

Reasons for the Merger

The primary purpose of the merger is to reduce the number of holders of the common stock below 300, which will enable Harbor to suspend filing periodic and annual reports with the SEC and to no longer incur the significant costs of complying with the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act. The elimination of those requirements will allow management to refocus the time spent preparing reporting documents and engaging in securities law compliance activities onto the pursuit of operational and business goals. In considering the proposed amendments, the Board of Directors considered the benefits and costs to Harbor and the shareholders set forth below, and the factors discussed under the caption “Background of the Merger.”

- Harbor believes that as a result of the merger it will be able to realize cost savings of at least \$87,600 annually by eliminating the requirements to make periodic public reports and by reducing the expenses of shareholder communications, including legal expense (\$12,000), accounting expense (\$30,000), printing (\$20,000), postage (\$1,800), data entry, stock transfer, and other administrative expenses (\$7,500), as well as a result of reduced staff and management time (\$10,000) spent on reporting and securities law compliance matters, and reduction in aggregate total dividend costs (\$6,300). In addition, Harbor will avoid the costs of initial compliance with the internal control over financial reporting systems requirements of the Sarbanes Oxley Act, currently expected to be required for public companies of Harbor’s size by year-end 2007, which are estimated to range from \$150,000 to \$200,000, and continued annual costs of related compliance and reporting in amounts not determined. The Board of Directors believes that the increased disclosure and procedural requirements will result in continuing increased legal, accounting, and administrative expense, and the diversion of Board of Directors, management, and staff effort without a commensurate benefit to the shareholders.
- Given the absence of a public market for the common stock, and the sporadic and limited trading in the common stock, the Board of Directors does not believe that the costs of reporting are justified. Harbor's earnings are sufficient to permit Harbor's expected growth, and Harbor is not dependent on access to the capital markets to obtain additional financing. If it becomes necessary to raise additional capital, Harbor believes that there are adequate sources of additional capital available, whether through borrowing at the holding company level, or through private or institutional sales of equity or debt securities, although there can be no assurance that Harbor will be able to raise additional capital when required, or that the cost of such capital will be attractive.

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- The merger is expected to result in the cashing-out at a price determined to be fair by the Board of Directors of the common stock owned by approximately 360 shareholders (58% of the total number of record holders) who, at the Effective Time of the merger, own 100 or fewer shares of Harbor common stock. However, these shareholders together own less than 2% of Harbor's outstanding common stock.
- Harbor and the Bank would continue to be minority-owned institutions after the merger.
- The merger will enable small shareholders to divest themselves of their positions without the expenditure of efforts disproportionate to the value of their holdings, without transaction expenses, and at a price which is significantly higher than recent trades of which Harbor is aware, which have ranged from \$25.00 to \$31.00 per share.
- Shareholders who receive cash in the merger generally are expected to be subject to federal income taxes on any gains as if the shares were sold on the market. (See "SPECIAL FACTORS—Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" on page 30.)
- The merger and deregistration will have little if any effect on the ability to trade common stock, as no organized market currently exists. Trades will continue to be the result of direct communications between buyers and sellers. The amount paid for the shares being cashed out may result in an increase in the pricing level of future trades, although there can be no assurance that higher prices for the common stock will result or that a continuing shareholder will be able to sell shares at the price being paid to shareholders being cashed out.
- Operating as a private company will allow management to better focus its efforts on the operations of the Bank, which will benefit our customers and the communities in which we operate.
- The merger will permit a significant percentage of our shareholders to continue as shareholders and to enjoy the benefits of share ownership, including dividends, when and if declared, potential capital appreciation, and civic benefits from owning shares in a community oriented institution such as Harbor. At the same time, Harbor will be relieved of significant expense and diversion of management time and effort, which may result in improved operating efficiencies and reduced need for additional compliance-related employees, and in potentially increased net earnings.
- Harbor and the Bank would continue to be highly regulated and subject to periodic examination by the federal and state bank regulatory agencies. The management and Board of Directors of Harbor would not be affected by the transaction. Substantial information about Harbor's financial affairs would remain available to interested shareholders.
- Harbor believes that no material adverse impact on Harbor's financial position would result from the transaction. The payment of cash from Harbor's capital accounts, however, could result in a future reduction in earnings or reduced asset levels as a result of reduced capital levels and compliance with regulatory capital requirements. The Board of Directors considered the impact of reduced capital levels, but determined that Harbor's and Bank's capital levels would remain more than sufficient to meet the levels required for well capitalized status under applicable regulations after the merger, and that any reduction in income resulting from reduced assets would likely be offset by cost savings realized as a result of deregistration.

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- The Board of Directors has determined that the price to be paid for the shares of Harbor common stock to be cashed out in the merger is fair and that this deregistration transaction is procedurally fair to Harbor shareholders who will be cashed out in the merger. The Board of Directors also has determined that the transaction is financially and procedurally fair to the remaining shareholders of Harbor, including non-affiliates and affiliates. The Board of Directors has determined that the price at which shares will be cashed out is a fair price for the Harbor common stock. In reaching this conclusion the Board of Directors considered the valuation factors summarized in the opinion of its financial advisor, and the factors stated above and under "Recommendation of the Board of Directors; Fairness of the Merger Proposal," below. In particular, the Board considered that the \$31.00 price represents 11.2 times trailing twelve month earnings at June 30, 2006, and 122% of book value per common share at June 30, 2006. Please see "Opinion of Financial Advisor" on page 18.

Recommendation of the Board of Directors; Fairness of the Merger Proposal

The Board of Directors has unanimously determined that the merger is in the best interests of Harbor and all of its shareholders, and is substantively and procedurally fair to: (i) shareholders who will receive cash for their shares in the merger, and (ii) other unaffiliated shareholders. The Board also believes that the process by which the transaction was approved is fair to all of Harbor's shareholders, and fair to unaffiliated shareholders receiving cash in the merger as well as those unaffiliated shareholders who will retain their shares after the merger. The Board's determination as to the per share price of \$31.00 was made following a vote of the members of the Board of Directors at which the price was approved by a unanimous vote. As set forth in the section entitled "Special Factors □ Background of the merger," prior to voting upon the per share price, the members of the Board of Directors agreed that the going-private transaction is in the best interests of Harbor and all of its shareholders and, based upon the report and opinion provided by Danielson Associates and other factors, unanimously agreed that the per share price to be paid in the merger is fair to all of the shareholders of Harbor and unanimously approved the merger agreement, which included the \$31.00 per share price. The Board of Directors adopted the conclusions and analysis of the Danielson Report. The Board of Directors also believes that the process by which the transaction is to be approved by shareholders is fair. The Board of Directors established that the transaction is procedurally fair to the unaffiliated shareholders although it did not retain separate, independent counsel or appraisers to represent solely unaffiliated shareholders. The Board of Directors, however, satisfied the procedural and other requirements of Maryland law, which require it to act in the best interests of all of its shareholders, require the approval of a super-majority of more than 2/3 of the shares entitled to vote as a condition to the merger; and provide dissenter's appraisal rights. Because officers and Directors own approximately 30% of outstanding shares that will be entitled to vote in the merger and have pledged not purchase any additional shares of common stock prior to the vote of shareholders, approval of the merger effectively requires the approval of more than a majority of unaffiliated shareholders. As described further below, the Board of Directors obtained the opinion of an independent financial advisor as to the fairness of the cash-out price to all shareholders, including, specifically, unaffiliated shareholders. The Board of Directors established an increased cash out price based upon the updated opinion of the financial advisor at its meeting of September 13, 2006. In light of these factors, the Board believes that appointing separate independent counsel or appraisers is unnecessary, and would unnecessarily require additional expense.

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that the shareholders vote **FOR** approval of the merger agreement. Each member of the Board of Directors and each executive officer of Harbor has advised Harbor that he or she intends to vote his or her shares in favor of the merger agreement for the reasons described above. As you consider the recommendation of the Board of Directors, you should be aware that the Directors and officers of Harbor have interests in addition to their interests as shareholders of Harbor that may conflict with the interests of shareholders who will be cashed out in the merger or non-affiliated shareholders who will not be cashed out in the merger. See "Special Factors-Interests of Executive Officers and Directors in the Merger" on page 28.

As of November 13, 2006, the Directors and executive officers of Harbor and the Bank (16 persons) beneficially owned a total of 193,177 shares of Harbor's outstanding common stock, or approximately 30.1% (not including any shares that may be acquired pursuant to the exercise of stock options), of the total shares entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting. None of these officers or Directors intends to acquire additional shares of common stock before the merger agreement is approved. Accordingly, the approval of unaffiliated shareholders owning an additional 234,679 shares is necessary for the approval of the merger agreement.

The Board has the authority to reject (and not implement) the merger (even after approval thereof by shareholders) if it determines subsequently that the merger is not then in the best interests of Harbor and its shareholders.

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Merger Subsidiary's Determination of Fairness of the Merger Proposal

The merger subsidiary and its Board of Directors believe that the merger is fair to, and in the best interests of, all of Harbor's shareholders. The merger subsidiary and its Board of Directors have determined that the merger is fair to the unaffiliated shareholders who will receive cash in the merger and those who will retain their shares of Harbor common stock after the merger. The merger subsidiary and its Board also believe that the process by which the transaction was approved is fair to all of Harbor's shareholders and have concluded that the process was fair to unaffiliated shareholders receiving cash in the merger as well as those unaffiliated shareholders who will retain their shares after the merger. In reaching its conclusions, the merger subsidiary relied upon the factors considered by, and has expressly adopted the analyses and conclusions of, Harbor's Board of Directors. See "Special Factors—Recommendation of the Board of Directors; Fairness of the Merger Proposal" on page 17. Merger subsidiary has not received a report, opinion, or appraisal from an outside party. The merger agreement has been approved by merger subsidiary's Board of Directors and by Harbor, as the sole shareholder of merger subsidiary.

Fairness Determination by Filing Persons

Harbor and the merger subsidiary are deemed to be "Filing Persons" under the SEC rules that govern going-private transactions. These rules require each filing person to state whether the transaction is fair to unaffiliated security holders.

In expressing its belief as to the fairness of the transaction to the unaffiliated shareholders, each of the Filing Persons has relied upon the factors considered by Harbor's Board of Directors, including Danielson Associates' analyses and opinion, and has adopted Harbor's Board of Directors' analysis and conclusions. See "Special Factors—Recommendation of the Board of Directors; Fairness of the Merger Proposal." Based on those factors, each of the Filing Persons believes that the merger agreement and the process by which the transaction was approved are fair to each of the unaffiliated shareholders, including those who will receive cash in the merger and those who will retain their shares of Harbor common stock. Neither the Filing Persons nor Harbors' Board of Directors have received any report, opinion, or appraisal from an outside party that is materially related to the merger other than the report of Danielson Associates. The belief of each of the Filing Persons and Affiliates is such person's individual belief and does not constitute investment advice. If a shareholder is unsure of whether to vote in favor of the merger agreement, that shareholder should consider the recommendation of the Board of Directors or consult with the shareholder's personal financial advisor.

Each of the Filing Persons also adopts the purpose and reasons for the merger, and the decision regarding the alternative structures for the going private transaction of the Board of Directors. See "SPECIAL FACTORS — Background of the Merger" on page 13, and "—Reasons for the Merger on page 15.

Opinion of Financial Advisor

Harbor retained Danielson Associates Inc. (—Danielson Associates—) to perform an independent appraisal of the —fair— market value of the common stock of Harbor. Market value is defined as the price at which the common stock would change hands between a willing seller and a willing buyer, each having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts and assuming a significant amount of stock changing hands daily to assure a true reflection of market forces. Danielson Associates rendered its initial written and oral opinion as of December 8, 2005, to Harbor at its meeting of the Board of Directors on December 14, 2005. Danielson delivered an updated opinion as of August 29, 2006, which was considered by the Board of Directors on September 13, 2006. (For convenience, the initial and updated opinions are referred to together as the "opinion".) No limitations were imposed by Harbor's Board of Directors upon Danielson Associates with respect to the investigation made or procedures followed by it in arriving at its opinion. The description of the opinion in this proxy statement has been reviewed by Danielson Associates, and is in a form acceptable to it.

Danielson Associates is regularly engaged in the valuation of banks and bank holding companies in connection with mergers, acquisitions, and other securities transactions; and has knowledge of, and experience with Maryland and other mid-Atlantic markets and banking organizations operating in those markets. Danielson Associates was selected by Harbor because of its knowledge of, expertise with, and reputation in the financial services industry.

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In arriving at its opinion, Danielson Associates:

- Reviewed certain business and financial information relating to Harbor including reports of condition and income and related schedules (commonly referred to as “call reports”) filed by the Bank with federal banking regulators from 1990 through June 30, 2006, the annual reports of Harbor on Form 10-KSB for 2003, 2004, and 2005, the quarterly reports of Harbor on Form 10-QSB for September 30, 2005 and June 30, 2006, and the proxy statement for the 2005 annual meeting of shareholders.
- Discussed the past and current operations, financial condition, and prospects of Harbor with its senior executives.
- Reviewed and compared the pricing ratios, to the extent publicly available, with those of comparable institutions.
- Considered such other factors as it deemed appropriate.

Danielson Associates did not obtain any independent appraisal of assets or liabilities of Harbor. Further, Danielson Associates did not independently verify the information provided by Harbor and assumed the accuracy and completeness of all such information.

In arriving at its opinion, Danielson Associates performed a variety of financial analyses. Danielson Associates believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that consideration of portions of such analyses could create an incomplete view of Danielson Associates' appraisal. The preparation of an appraisal of [fair] market value is a complex process involving subjective judgments and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description.

In its analyses, Danielson Associates made certain assumptions with respect to industry performance, business and economic conditions, and other matters, many of which were beyond Harbor's control. Any estimates contained in Danielson Associates analyses are not necessarily indicative of future results of value, which may be significantly more or less favorable than such estimates. Estimates of the value of companies do not purport to be appraisals or necessarily reflect the prices at which companies or their securities may actually be sold.

Initial Opinion and Updated Opinion. Danielson employed the same methodology in the appraisal of fair market value of Harbor's common stock in its initial opinion of December 8, 2005, and in its updated opinion of August 29, 2006. The initial opinion included reliance upon financial information for Harbor and comparable institutions through September 30, 2005, or earlier dates to the extent necessary. Based on its methodology, Danielson Associates arrived at its opinion that the “fair” value of the Harbor common stock as of December 8, 2005, was between \$28.13 and \$29.63 per share with the midpoint being \$28.88 per share. Danielson Associates' initial opinion stated that, as of that date, any price in this range would have been a [fair] price for purposes of the merger. The Board of Directors established the price of \$29.00 per share to be paid in the merger based upon that earlier analysis and opinion. However, Danielson Associates' updated report, using the same methodology but with more recent financial information, concluded that the [fair] value of the Harbor common stock as of August 29, 2006, was between \$30.53 and \$32.17 per share with the midpoint being \$31.35 per share. In Danielson Associates' opinion, as of that date, any price in this range would have been a [fair] price for purposes of the merger. The Board of Directors has relied upon the updated analysis and opinion of Danielson Associates in establishing the increased price of \$31.00 per share at its meeting of September 13, 2006. This \$31.00 price is the same as that set by the Board at its meeting of April 19, 2006. Please see “Price Adjustment since Initial Opinion Date” on page 24.

Updated Opinion.

Following is a summary of selected analyses considered by Danielson Associates in connection with its updated opinion. Please see, “Initial Opinion.” on page 24, and “Price Adjustment since Initial Opinion Date” on page 24 for additional information regarding the initial opinion and the Board's price determinations.

Comparable Companies. In determining what is a [fair] price for the outstanding shares of Harbor common stock, Harbor was compared with four groups of publicly-traded banking organizations. The first group is comprised of commercial banking organizations based in urban areas that have assets between \$150 and \$525 million, have returns on average assets approximately .50% or greater, and trade on a national exchange ([urban exchange group]). The second group consists of commercial banking organizations with the same restrictions as

the urban exchange group but which trade instead on the over-the-counter bulletin Board market (urban OTC group). These banking organizations are sometimes referred to as “banks” for simplicity. The banks in these groups are either small urban banks or minority-owned banks. The analysis was complicated by the fact that very few small urban banks or banks that are minority-owned have publicly traded stock. However, the banks in these four groups are similar to Harbor and are believed to provide the best measurement of Harbor’s stock value. The initial comparisons are to three groups of non-minority banks in urban areas, but the primary comparison on which Harbor’s valuation is based is to a group comprised of other minority-owned banks. The composition of the comparable company groups is described below.

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- **Urban Exchange Group** □ This group is comprised of thirteen commercial banks based in urban areas along the east coast that have assets between \$150 and \$525 million, have returns on average assets of approximately .50% or more, and trade on a national exchange. The stocks of these banks, with three exceptions, trade on average more than 2,000 shares each day.
- **Urban OTC Group** □ This group consists of ten commercial banks with the same restrictions as the urban exchange group, but which trade on the over-the-counter bulletin board market. The stocks of most of these banks are less liquid than those of the urban exchange group and trade on average a little over 900 shares each day.
- **Urban Most Applicable Group** □ Since the first two groups contained several newly-formed banks and banks with much better performance than Harbor, a third group was created from the banks in the urban exchange group and the urban OTC group which eliminated those less comparable banks. The remaining five banks are the banks most applicable to Harbor based on location, performance, and history.
- **Minority-Owned Group** □ Includes banks that are among the total seventeen minority-owned publicly-traded banks. Several different minorities are represented in the total seventeen institutions □ African-American, Hispanic, and Asian and women. Some of these banks are comparable to Harbor but others because of their size, performance, or minority orientation are not comparable. Accordingly, banks with assets over \$900 million or other attributes that would make them not comparable to Harbor were excluded from this group. The remaining six minority-owned banks are most comparable to Harbor

The first two groups of urban comparables, and the third group which is a mix of the first two, provides a base from which to view the pricing of a non-minority-owned bank located in a city. As will be discussed later, minority-owned banks tend to serve larger more densely populated urban areas and typically have a lower valuation.

Financial Comparisons

- **Urban Exchange Group.** The urban exchange group's financial performance was comparable to Harbor's. The urban exchange group's median returns on average assets and equity of .91 and 10.07% were similar to Harbor's .77% and 11.65%, respectively. Nonperforming assets ("NPAs") as a percent of assets were .14% for Harbor which was lower than the .23% for the comparable group. The urban exchange group had equity-to-assets of 7.77% while Harbor's was 6.67%. Harbor's net interest income of 4.53% of average assets in the twelve months ending June 30, 2006, was higher than the urban exchange group median of 3.73%, but this was more than offset by net operating expense that was about one and a half times the comparative group's median. The urban exchange group's stock price multiples were diverse. The price times earnings multiples for these banks, ranged from 13.0 to 29.6 times earnings, with a median of 19.6 times earnings. The price-to-book ratios also had a wide range with a low of 141%, a high of 311% and a median of 179%.
- **Urban OTC Group.** The urban OTC group performed much better than Harbor with median returns on average assets and equity of 1.16% and 14.74%, respectively, compared to .77% and 11.65%, respectively, for Harbor. Equity-to-assets was similar with the urban OTC group having a median of 7.53% to Harbor's 6.67%. Once again the NPAs of the comparable group were higher than Harbor's, at .34% of assets versus .14% of assets for Harbor. In comparing income and expense ratios, Harbor outperformed the OTC group in terms of net interest income but gave away its advantage with higher net operating expense. Harbor had net interest income to average assets of 4.53% for the twelve months ended June 30, 2006, versus a median of 4.36% for the urban OTC group. Net operating expense was the opposite with Harbor having a much higher net operating expense to average assets of 3.24% compared to 2.31% for the comparable group. As a result Harbor's net operating income as a percent of assets was lower than that of the comparable group's median □ 1.29% to 2.10%. The pricing ratios for the urban OTC group were just as diverse as the urban exchange group's. Price-to-earnings multiples ranged from 11.2 to 32.0, with a median of 17.8. Price-to-book multiples ranged from 150% to 366% of book with a median of 244%.

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- **Urban Most Applicable Group.** Since the members of the urban exchange group and the urban OTC group were selected based on their having similar assets to Harbor and being in urban markets, there were differences in their other characteristics that distort their comparability to Harbor. For example, the pricing multiples of the urban exchange group and the urban OTC group were in the range of 11 to 32 times earnings and 141% to 366% of book, but these groups contain several newly formed banks and banks with far superior performance that are valued at high multiples. As noted above, the Urban Most Applicable Group was created by eliminating less comparable banks that were new or high performance banks. The urban most applicable group's five banks had median returns on average assets and equity of .86% and 12.49%, respectively. While this was higher than Harbor's .77% and 11.65%, respectively, both are in the range of moderate performing banks.
- **Minority-Owned Group.** There are seventeen publicly traded minority-owned institutions as defined by the Federal Reserve Bank. These banks represent African-American, Hispanic, Asian and women minorities. Some of these banks are comparable to Harbor but others because of their size, performance, or minority orientation are not comparable and have been excluded. Danielson Associates determined that the remaining six banks that are most comparable to Harbor provide the best basis on which to value its stock.

The minority-owned institutions that were non-comparable were excluded based on size, performance, or minority orientation. The five banks with assets over \$900 million were so much larger than Harbor that they were not comparable. In terms of performance there were two banks whose performance was too far above Harbor's to be comparable and four banks whose performance was too far below Harbor's to be comparable. The two top performers all had returns on equity of over 16% and the four poorly performing banks all had returns on equity below 5.25%. In addition two of these poor performers with assets under \$100 million and were too small to be comparable, and a third had high NPAs which might add another reason that it would be not comparable.

Four of the six remaining minority-owned institutions (the "minority-owned group") were all African-American owned, three of which were banks and the other a thrift. The largest in the group was the New York City based thrift Carver Bancorp, Inc. ("Carver") with assets of \$655 million and the smallest was the Portland, Oregon based Albina Community Bancorp ("Albina") with assets of \$125 million. The other four banks were the Atlanta, Georgia based Citizens Bancshares Corporation ("Citizens"), the Durham North Carolina based M&F Bancorp, Inc. ("M&F"), and the Washington, D.C. based Abigail Adams National Bancorp, Inc. ("Adams") and IBW Financial Corporation ("IBW"). Harbor with assets of \$258 million was below the median of this group of \$333 million.

Equity as a percent of assets was similar for five of the banks, but the sixth, Albina, was substantially lower. The group median was 7.62% compared to Harbor's capital-to-assets of 6.67%.

In terms of performance the six banks in the minority-owned group had performance comparable but below that of Harbor. Returns on average equity ranged from 6.67% to 10.53% with a median of 7.91%. Harbor's return on average equity was 11.65% but it was aided by its low capital ratio. Median return on average assets of .63% was closer, compared to Harbor's return on average assets of .77%. The bank with the lowest NPAs-to-assets was Adams at .31% and the highest was Citizens at 1.22%. Harbor's NPAs-to-assets of .14% was substantially better than peer levels.

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Harbor's net interest income to average assets of 4.53% was inside the range of 3.02% to 4.59%, and above the median of 4.18%. In terms on net operating expense to average assets Harbor's 3.24% was again inside the range of 2.15% to 3.67%, but was above the median of 3.19%.

The pricing of the minority-owned group varied widely. Price earnings multiples ranged from 7.7 to 24.4 times earnings with a median of 14.0 times, while price-to-book ratios ranged from 79% to 224%, with a median of 93%. Absent adjustments for illiquidity of the market for the stock discussed below, Harbor's common stock would be expected to trade within the comparative groups' normal range of earnings multiples, as its financial characteristics are comparable with those of the comparative groups. However, the banking organizations most similar to Harbor, the urban minority owned banks, do not trade in line with the pricing values of the other comparable groups', and as a result the fair value of Harbor will similarly not be in line with the pricing values of the other groups. (Although Danielson reviewed current and historical trading in Harbor stock, it concluded that number of shares traded was too small on which to base a valuation.)

Valuation Methods. A number of methodologies can be used to establish a fair price for shares of an unlisted stock, including (a) sale prices of similar companies, (b) liquidation value, (c) discounted dividends analysis under certain earnings and growth assumptions, and (d) comparisons with stock prices of similar companies that are publicly-traded. Danielson Associates determined that a comparison with stock prices of similar publicly traded companies was the best method for the valuation of Harbor's common stock. The first three methods are primarily utilized when there is either a likely sale of the company, a possibility of failing, or adequate comparisons do not exist. These last three methods were not used for the Harbor valuation because Harbor is not considering a sale, it is not in danger of failing, and there are applicable market comparables on which to base a valuation of its stock. Thus, Harbor's value has been established on a "going-concern value" basis by comparisons to stock prices of urban and minority-owned banks with similar size, performance, and market characteristics after which certain discounts were applied. Danielson Associates determined that the number of Harbor shares traded during 2005 and 2006 to the date of the updated opinion was too small on which to base a valuation and did not consider them in the valuation.

- **Earnings Derived Valuation.** The methods by which bank stocks are normally valued are (a) price times earnings, (b) price-to-book, and (c) price-to-assets. Generally, the best method of valuation when earnings are normal, or can be normalized, is price times earnings. Price-to-book is used when price times earnings cannot be used because earnings are not normal or cannot easily be normalized. Price-to-assets is used when price-to book does not provide a meaningful valuation. As Harbor's earnings had been sustained for several years through June 30, 2006, Danielson determined that the valuation should be based primarily on earnings.

The first two groups considered were the urban exchange group and the urban OTC group. A number of the banks in these two groups were eliminated to form a single group with more similarities to Harbor, but the pricing multiples of the larger groups than were reviewed for reference. The urban exchange group had thirteen banks and a median price times earnings multiple of 19.6. The urban OTC group had ten banks and had a median price times earnings multiple of 17.8.

When the new banks and high performers in the urban exchange group and the OTC group were eliminated there were five banks remaining. These five banks comprise the urban most applicable group and had financial conditions and performance similar to Harbor's. The median price times earnings of this group were 15.4. That the price times earnings were lower than those of the larger groups is not surprising as new banks are often valued based on anticipated future performance and high performing banks may merit a higher multiple.

The final comparative group and the most relevant to Harbor is the minority-owned group. Four of these six banks all are African-American owned and serve urban areas like Harbor. In addition, they all have similarities in financial condition and performance. The median price times earnings for this group is 14.0.

The price times earnings multiples for the four comparables groups were 19.6X, 17.8X, 15.4X and 14.0X. The latter two multiples □ for the urban most applicable and the minority-owned group □ are the most comparable.

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- **Stock Transactions.** There have been only 16 known Harbor stock transactions since December 31, 2004. In 2005, the stock traded consistently around \$25.00 per share except for two trades around \$19.00 per share. In 2006, the stock continued trading around \$25.00 per share but the three most recent trades were for \$29.73, \$28.00, and \$31.00 per share. At a price of \$31.00 based on current financial data, Harbor common stock trades for 11.6 times fully-diluted earnings and 122% of book. Trading volume in 2006 was just 11,181 and in 2005, 34,875 shares traded. However, Danielson Associates determined that the trading volume was insufficient on which to base a valuation and did not consider Harbor's current or historical trading prices in its valuation.
- **Discounted Dividends Analysis.** Danielson Associates applied present value calculations to Harbor's estimated dividend stream under several specific growth and earnings scenarios. The projected dividend streams and terminal values, which were based on a range of earnings multiples, were then discounted to present value using discount rates based on assumptions regarding the rates of return required by holders or prospective buyers of Harbor common stock. In performing this analysis, Danielson Associates used the following assumptions: (a) growth rate of 6%; (b) ending price/earnings ratios of 12X and 14X; (c) tax rate of 36%; (d) discount rates of 10% and 12%; and (e) dividends in amounts so that capital over 6.50% is paid out as dividends. Based on this analysis, the value of the Harbor common stock would be between \$30.53 and \$32.17 per share.
- **Other Factors.** In addition to performing the analyses summarized above, Danielson Associates also considered other factors. These included the general trading levels for comparable banks, the past financial performance, their market positions and future prospects and general economic conditions.

Value Adjustments. In order to determine the "fair" price for shares of Harbor common stock, it was necessary to consider how it differs from the comparable banks and make the adjustments reflecting the differences. These adjustments considered such items as profitability, capital, growth momentum, market, deposit mix, asset mix and quality, management, liquidity of common stock as well as any unique circumstances. These valuation adjustments, other than the minority ownership discount which is based on the comparative pricing levels of the comparative groups, are not mathematically derived, but are based on a subjective analysis based on the experience of Danielson Associates and its review of market reactions to valuation issues over more than 20 years. In performing its analysis, Danielson believed that a discount of between 5% and 15% was appropriate to account for the illiquidity of the common stock, and an additional discount of 15% was appropriate to account for the other interrelated factors of market, growth, and minority ownership.

When all of the elements of possible adjustments to the value of Harbor are considered, it merits discounts based on market, stock liquidity, and minority ownership.

- **Market.** Harbor has continued to look for branches in growing areas within its market, but the majority of its branches and deposits are in Baltimore City, a declining market. This is particularly important in a valuation since part of the value of a banking organization is its growth opportunities and the likelihood that it will be acquired. Harbor's market limits both its potential growth and is likely to deter most potential acquirers. Thus, market is a reason for a downward value adjustment in comparison to the urban most applicable group, which generally served better markets, but not the minority-owned group, which served similar large urban markets.
- **Stock Liquidity.** Harbor differs from most of the comparable banking organizations in the illiquidity of its stock. The comparable banks, generally, do not trade extensively, but they are listed on either a national exchange or trade over-the-counter. Harbor is not listed on any exchange, and its stock trades very sporadically.
- **Minority Ownership.** A significant characteristic of Harbor is its minority ownership, particularly its African-American ownership. This characteristic is reflected in the minority-owned group, but not in the urban most applicable group. This minority-ownership adversely affects the value of the stock by decreasing the likelihood Harbor will be sold, and thus its potential sale value. Investors do not consider minority banks likely to sell, and, thus, no acquisition premium is normally included in the value. The reason for this perception is that minority banks seldom are sold willingly because there is a stronger community commitment than for most non-minority urban banks and non-minority banks, which represent the bulk of possible buyers, have minimal interest in acquiring minority banks because of the poor economic dynamics of the urban markets they normally serve and the potential run-off of customers after a merger. In the view of Danielson Associates, a non-minority bank may buy a minority

bank, but it is unlikely to pay a full premium for it.

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Conclusion. In the opinion of Danielson Associates, the best guide as to the value of Harbor's stock is the price times earnings multiples of other African-American banks having similar size and performance, and being located in similar urban markets, and that the value determined by the urban most applicable group □ which is slightly lower □ should also be considered, but only to determine that the value is to the lower half of the range determined by the minority-owned group.

Since no comparable banking organizations used in the various analyses are totally identical to Harbor, the results do not represent mathematical certainty. Instead the comparisons rely on the likelihood that the median stock prices of comparable banks are applicable to the stock value of Harbor.

Based on these comparisons, an analysis of Harbor's past performance and future potential and by applying discounts for market, stock liquidity and its minority ownership, Danielson Associates arrived at its updated opinion that the □fair□ value of its common stock as of August 29, 2006, is between \$30.53 and \$32.17 per share with the midpoint being \$31.35 per share. In Danielson Associates' opinion, any price in this range would be a □fair□ price for purposes of the merger.

The summary set forth above is not a complete description of the analyses and procedures performed by Danielson Associates in the course of arriving at its opinion. The full texts of the report of Danielson Associates dated December 8, 2005, and the updated report dated August 29, 2006, which set forth the assumptions made and matters considered, are available for inspection and copying at Harbor's principal executive offices during regular business hours by any interested shareholder, or the representative of any shareholder designated in writing. Danielson Associates' opinion is directed only to the □fairness□ of the value of Harbor common stock and does not constitute a recommendation to any Harbor shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote.

Initial Opinion.

The initial opinion, dated December 8, 2005, employed the same methodology described above, but, did not reflect results or other financial data for Harbor or comparable banks for periods after that date. In addition, the updated opinion reflected several changes in the peer group composition based upon changes in the financial data, including the elimination of one bank from the Urban Exchange Group based upon its pending acquisition, the elimination of one bank from the Urban OTC Group due to its deregistration, the elimination of those two banks from the Urban Most Applicable Group, and a change in the composition and increase by two of the Minority-Owned Group. The price times earnings multiples for the four comparables groups in the initial report were 22.7X, 17.8X, 15.5X and 14.0X. As noted above, Danielson Associates arrived at its opinion that the "fair" value of the Harbor common stock as of December 8, 2005, was between \$28.13 and \$29.63 per share with the midpoint being \$28.88 per share. In Danielson Associates' initial opinion, as of that date, any price in this range would have been a □fair" price for purposes of the merger. The Board of Directors established the price of \$29.00 per share to be paid in the merger based upon that earlier analysis and opinion.

Compensation of Danielson Associates. Pursuant to an agreement, Danielson Associates will be paid fees of approximately \$10,750, plus reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

Price Adjustment since Initial Opinion Date

At its meeting of December 14, 2005, the Board originally established a price of \$29.00 per share for shares to be purchased in the merger in consideration of the opinion of Danielson Associates and other factors. At its meeting of April 19, 2006, the Board reviewed the price to be paid to shareholders whose shares will be purchased in the merger based upon factors it previously had considered and upon the performance of Harbor since the opinion of Danielson Associates was rendered and the original price was determined. In its review the Board considered the significant growth in net income and the resulting effect on book value since September 30, 2005. As a result of that review, the Board unanimously increased the price to be paid per share in the merger to \$31.00 per share from the original \$29.00 per share. This increased price was within the range subsequently established in Danielson's updated opinion. The Board of Directors determined to maintain that price based upon review of that updated opinion at its meeting of September 13, 2006.

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Effects of the Merger

The merger will have various effects on Harbor, as described below.

Reduction in the Number of Shareholders. We believe that the merger will reduce the number of record shareholders from approximately 626 to approximately 266, and the number of outstanding shares of voting common stock from 641,784 as of the record date, to approximately 629,306 after the merger. The merger will have no effect on the number of shares nonvoting common stock (33,795).

Decrease in Book Value. Assuming: the price to be paid to holders of 100 or fewer shares of common stock will be \$31.00 per share, (ii) the maximum number of shares of common stock expected to be cashed-out as a result of the merger is 12,478, (iii) the total cost to Harbor (including expenses) of effecting the merger is expected to be approximately \$486,818, and (iv) at June 30, 2006, aggregate shareholders' equity in Harbor was approximately \$17.2 million, or \$25.50 per share. Based upon these facts and assumptions, Harbor expects that, as a result of the merger:

- Aggregate shareholders' equity of Harbor as of June 30, 2006, will be reduced from approximately \$17.2 million on a historical basis to approximately \$16.7 million on a pro forma basis; and
- The book value per share of common stock as of June 30, 2006, will be reduced from \$25.50 per share on a historical basis to \$25.25 per share on a pro forma basis.

Decrease in Capital. The merger will reduce Harbor's capital. However, Harbor expects that its regulatory capital ratios will continue to exceed the levels required for "well capitalized" banking organizations. Harbor's tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio will decrease from 8.64% on a historical basis to approximately 8.42% on a pro forma basis. Harbor's tier 1 to average assets ratio will decrease from 7.47% on a historical basis to approximately 7.28% on a pro forma basis, and its total risk-based capital ratio will decrease from 11.10% on a historical basis to approximately 10.88% on a pro forma basis. All regulatory capital ratios have been calculated assuming that 12,478 shares are cashed-out in the merger.

Suspension of Exchange Act Reporting Obligations. Once our common stock is no longer held by 300 or more shareholders of record, we plan to file a Form 15 with the SEC, which will suspend our obligation to file reports under section 13(a) of the Exchange Act, including quarterly reports on form 10-QSB, annual reports on Form 10-KSB, and current reports on form 8-K. We expect that termination of the registration of the Harbor common stock will occur 90 days after the filing of the Form 15, after which we will no longer be required to file other reports required to be filed by issuers of registered securities under the Exchange Act and the related requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Suspension of our reporting obligations under Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and related provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act will substantially reduce the information we are required to furnish to our shareholders and to the SEC. Deregistration of the Harbor shares would also make certain provisions of the Exchange Act, such as proxy statement disclosure in connection with shareholder meetings, no longer applicable to Harbor. Accordingly, we estimate it will eliminate costs and expenses associated with continuance of the Exchange Act registration, estimated at approximately \$100,000 per year. In addition, Harbor will avoid the costs of initial compliance with the internal control systems requirements of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, currently expected to be required for public companies of Harbor's size by year-end 2007, which are estimated to range from \$150,000 to \$200,000, and continued annual compliance costs related to those requirements in amounts not determined. We intend to apply for such suspension of registration as soon as practicable following completion of the merger.

Effect on Market for Shares. Harbor common stock is not currently traded on any exchange. Following the merger, Harbor's common stock will not be listed or quoted on any exchange following the merger, and the number of trading markets where the shares could be traded by market makers will be limited. Because we will no longer be required to file reports under the Exchange Act, the market for shares of Harbor common stock may be adversely affected. Currently, there is minimal liquidity in our shares of common stock and there may be a further reduction in the liquidity of our common stock after the merger.

Effect on Dividends. The principal source of our cash revenues comes from dividends received from the Bank. The amount of dividends that may be paid by the Bank to us depends on the Bank's earnings and capital position and is limited by federal and state law, regulations, and policies. In addition to the availability of funds from the Bank, our future dividend policy is subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon a number of factors, including future earnings, financial condition, cash needs, and general business

conditions. If dividends should be declared in the future, the amount of such dividends cannot be estimated and it cannot be known whether such dividends would continue for future periods.

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We anticipate that the merger will not have a material effect on our dividend policy, and we intend to continue paying an annual cash dividend; however, any future declaration and payment of dividends will depend upon, among other factors, our results of operations and financial condition, future prospects, regulatory limitations and capital requirements, and other factors deemed relevant by the Board of Directors.

Furthermore, in 2003 in connection with the private placement of trust preferred securities, we formed Harbor Bankshares Corporation Capital Trust (the "Trust") as a subsidiary and issued \$7.2 million of floating rate junior subordinated debentures to the Trust. The floating rate junior subordinated debentures pay interest quarterly, and as a result, we may be required to reduce the amount of, or stop paying, dividends on Harbor common stock in order to make such payments of interest and repayment of principal. See "[Financial Effects of the Merger; Financing of the Merger," below.

Financial Effects of the Merger; Financing of the Merger. We expect that the purchase of the cashed-out shares in the merger will cost no more than approximately \$386,818 which does not include approximately \$100,000 in professional fees and other expenses we anticipate incurring in the course of the transaction. In addition, we do not expect that the completion of the merger will have any material adverse effect on our capital adequacy, liquidity, results of operations, or cash flow. Because we currently do not know the actual number of shares that will be cashed-out in the merger, we do not know the exact amount of cash we will pay to shareholders in the merger. However, our obligation to consummate the merger under the merger agreement is conditioned on the aggregate number of shares of Harbor common stock owned by shareholders who are to be cashed-out or who have properly perfected their rights as objecting shareholders not exceeding 1.0% of the issued and outstanding shares of Harbor common stock. It is anticipated, however, that, if necessary, we will waive the condition to closing that limits the amount of shareholders being cashed out to 1% of our shares and, therefore, that all shareholders who own 100 or fewer shares will be cashed out. You should read the discussion under "The Merger Agreement—Conditions to the Completion of the Merger" on page 33 for a description of conditions to the obligations of the parties to consummate the merger and "Special Factors—Fees and Expenses" on page 23 for a description of the fees and expenses that we expect to incur in connection with the merger. Funds for the acquisition of shares are expected to be obtained by means of a dividend from the Bank, the funds for which would be obtained from the Bank's general working capital. As of June 30, 2006, the Bank could pay in excess of \$9 million in dividends to Harbor without regulatory approval. The board of directors of the Bank has the authority to declare and pay dividends to Harbor, and has indicated its intention to declare a dividend in to Harbor in an amount sufficient to provide the funds required by Harbor for the purchase of shares in the Merger without material condition. Accordingly, no alternative financial arrangements have been made.

Ownership Percentage of Officers and Directors. As a result of the merger, we expect that (a) the percentage ownership of all shares of outstanding common stock of Harbor held by current executive officers and Directors of Harbor and the Bank as a group (16 persons) will increase by less than 1%, from 28.6% to approximately 29.1% (excluding the effect of options); (b) the percentage ownership of all shares of outstanding voting common stock of Harbor held by current executive officers and Directors of Harbor and the Bank as a group will increase less than 1%, from 30.1% to 30.7%; (c) the percentage of beneficial ownership of voting common stock (including shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options that are or will become exercisable within 60 days of November 13, 2006) held by current executive officers will increase by less than 1%, from 40.9% to 41.6%; (c) the collective book value as of June 30, 2006, of the shares of Harbor common stock held by our current officers and Directors, as a group, will decrease from approximately \$4.93 million on a historical basis to approximately \$4.88 million on a pro forma basis; and (d) the collective pro rata interest of our current officers and Directors, as a group, in the net income of Harbor for the quarter ended June 30, 2006, will increase from \$256,000 on a historical basis (based on the number of shares beneficially owned by such officers and Directors as of the record date) to approximately \$261,000 on a pro forma basis (based on the number of shares we anticipate such officers and Directors to own beneficially immediately after the merger). For a description of the assumptions used in determining the numbers of shares and related percentages that we expect to be held by executive officers and Directors immediately following the merger, please see footnotes under "THE PARTIES—Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" on page 35.

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The Board of Directors of Harbor was aware of these interests and considered them in approving the merger agreement. See "SPECIAL FACTORS" Background of the Merger" on page 13.

No Further Reporting Obligations under the Exchange Act. After the merger and the filing of the After the planned deregistration of the Harbor common stock, Harbor will no longer will file Forms 10-QSB, 10-KSB or 8-K, or any other reports with the SEC. See "Suspension of Exchange Act Reporting Obligations," above and "Conduct of Harbor's Business after the Merger" on page 29.

Effects of the Merger on Shareholders

General. The merger will affect Harbor shareholders as described below (Shareholders who elect to exercise rights as objecting shareholder should refer to "APPRAISAL RIGHTS OF HARBOR SHAREHOLDERS" on page 32.)

Shareholders with 100 or fewer shares of Harbor common stock. If you are a shareholder who holds 100 or fewer shares of Harbor common stock before the merger:

- You will receive \$31.00 in cash, without interest, for each share you own at the effective time of the merger.
- You will not have to pay any brokerage commissions or other service charges in connection with the merger.
- All amounts owed to you will be subject to applicable federal, state, and local income taxes.
- You will have no further interest in Harbor with respect to your cashed-out shares. Your only right will be to receive cash for those shares.
- You will receive a letter of transmittal from Harbor as soon as practicable after the merger with instructions on how to surrender your existing certificate(s) in exchange for your cash payment.

If you want to continue to remain a shareholder of Harbor after the merger, you may do so by purchasing a sufficient number of shares of Harbor common stock from other shareholders prior to the effective time of the merger so that you hold more than 100 shares at the effective time of the merger. As described in the section "THE MERGER AGREEMENT" Conversion of Shares in the Merger" on page 36, there are specific provisions regarding the treatment of shares held in nominee form, or "street name."

The merger will have the same effect on shareholders regardless of whether they are affiliated or unaffiliated shareholders. As used in this proxy statement, the term "affiliated shareholder" means any shareholder who is a Director or executive officer of Harbor, and the term "unaffiliated shareholder" means any holder of Harbor common stock who is not an affiliate of Harbor. The effects of the merger on a shareholder will vary depending on whether all of the shareholder's shares will be cashed-out in the merger. The determination of whether or not any particular shares of Harbor common stock will be cashed-out in the merger will be based on whether the holder of those shares holds either 100 or fewer shares or more than 100 shares. Since a shareholder may beneficially own shares held by more than one holder of shares, a shareholder may beneficially own both shares that will be cashed-out in the merger and shares that will remain outstanding in the merger.

Cashed-Out Shareholders. Shareholders owning 100 or fewer shares immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will, upon consummation of the merger:

- Receive \$31.00 in cash, without interest, per share;
- No longer have any equity interest in Harbor and therefore will not participate in its future potential earnings or growth, if any, as a shareholder; and
- Be required to pay federal and, if applicable, state and local income taxes on the cash amount received in the merger. See "SPECIAL FACTORS" Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" on page 30.

Remaining Shareholders. The effects of the merger on shareholders owning more than 100 shares immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will upon consummation of the merger include:

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- Continued Ownership of Shares. Shareholders who own more than 100 shares immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will continue to be shareholders of Harbor and will own the same number of shares after the merger as they owned immediately before the merger.
- Ownership Percentage. Remaining shareholders will have an increased ownership percentage in Harbor as a result of the merger. However, fewer than 2% of the Harbor's outstanding shares of voting common stock will be exchanged for cash in the merger. Accordingly, the percentage changes in the ownership of the remaining affiliated and unaffiliated shareholders will be immaterial. The aggregate beneficial ownership of affiliated shareholders will not increase by a material amount and, after the merger, unaffiliated shareholders will continue to own more shares than affiliated shareholders. The aggregate beneficial ownership of voting common stock by affiliated shareholders, including the effect of unexercised stock options, will increase by less than 1%, from 40.9% to 41.6%, as result of the merger, while the aggregate beneficial ownership of voting common stock by unaffiliated shareholders will decrease by less than 1%, from 59.09 % to 58.41%, calculated on the same basis. Accordingly, there will be no material change in the ownership of Harbor's shareholders who are not cashed out in the merger.
- Decreased Access to Information. If the merger is effected, we intend to suspend our reporting obligations to the SEC under the Exchange Act and deregister Harbor's common stock. As a result, we will no longer be subject to the periodic reporting requirements and the proxy rules of the Exchange Act.
- Decreased Liquidity. The liquidity of the shares of our common stock held by remaining shareholders may be further reduced by the merger due to the suspension of our filing requirements under the Exchange Act.
- Reduced Capital. Harbor's regulatory capital ratios will be reduced. Harbor's tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio will decrease from 8.64% on a historical basis to approximately 8.42% on a pro forma basis. Harbor's tier 1 to average assets ratio will decrease from 7.47% on a historical basis to approximately 7.28% on a pro forma basis, and its total risk-based capital ratio will decrease from 11.10.% on a historical basis to approximately 10.88% on a pro forma basis. All regulatory capital ratios have been calculated assuming that 12,478 shares are cashed-out in the merger. It is anticipated that Harbor and the Bank will continue to meet the tests for "well capitalized" status for regulatory capital purposes.
- Reduced Book Value Per Share. The book value per share of Harbor common stock as of June, 2006, will be reduced from \$25.50 per share on a historical basis to approximately \$25.25 per share on a pro forma basis.

Interests of Executive Officers and Directors in the Merger

The Board of Directors believes that it has acted in the best interests of Harbor and its shareholders. However, as you consider the recommendation of the Board of Directors, you should be aware that the Directors and officers of Harbor have interests in addition to their interests as shareholders of Harbor that may conflict with the interests of shareholders who will be cashed out in the merger or unaffiliated shareholders who will not be cashed out in the merger.

As a result of the merger, we expect that (a) the percentage ownership of all shares of outstanding common stock of Harbor held by current executive officers and Directors of Harbor and the Bank as a group (16 persons) will increase by less than 1%, from 28.6% to approximately 29.1% (excluding the effect of options); (b) the percentage ownership of all shares of outstanding voting common stock of Harbor held by current executive officers and Directors of Harbor and the Bank as a group will increase less than 1%, from 30.1% to 30.7%; (c) the percentage of beneficial ownership of voting common stock (including shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options that are or will become exercisable within 60 days of November 13, 2006) held by current executive officers will increase by less than 1%, from 40.9% to 41.6%; (c) the collective book value as of June 30, 2006, of the shares of Harbor common stock held by our current officers and Directors, as a group, will decrease from approximately \$4.93 million on a historical basis to approximately \$4.88 million on a pro forma basis; and (d) the collective pro rata interest of our current officers and Directors, as a group, in the net income of Harbor for the

six months ended June 30, 2006, will increase from \$256,000 on a historical basis (based on the number of shares beneficially owned by such officers and Directors as of the record date) to approximately \$261,000 on a pro forma basis (based on the number of shares we anticipate such officers and Directors to own beneficially immediately after the merger). For a description of the assumptions used in determining the numbers of shares and related percentages that we expect to be held by executive officers and Directors immediately following the merger, please see footnotes under "THE PARTIES Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" on page 35.

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The Board of Directors of Harbor was aware of these interests and considered them in approving the merger agreement. See “Special Factors□Background of the Merger” on page 13.

Conduct of Harbor’s Business after the Merger

Harbor will complete the deregistration process by filing a Form 15 with the SEC promptly following the merger. Termination of the registration of Harbor’s common stock will take effect ninety days after the filing of the Form 15, unless the SEC determines that a shorter period is appropriate. However, Harbor’s obligations to file reports required pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act, including the obligation to file Forms 10-KSB, 10-QSB, and 8-K, will be immediately suspended upon the filing of the Form 15. These filing obligations would resume if the Form 15 were withdrawn by Harbor or denied by the Securities and Exchange Commission, if Harbor registers shares under the Securities Act of 1933, or if the number of Harbor’s record holders subsequently exceeds 500. Harbor has no plans to withdraw the Form 15, to register securities under the Securities Act, or to increase its number of record holders to more than 500. Harbor’s obligations under other provisions of the Exchange Act, including the requirements of Section 14 of the Act relating to proxy solicitations, are not suspended upon filing of the Form 15, and will continue until the registration of Harbor’s common stock is terminated as described above.

Following the merger and deregistration, Harbor and its subsidiaries, including the Bank, will continue to conduct their existing operations in the same manner as now conducted. The executive officers and Directors immediately prior to the merger will be the executive officers and Directors of Harbor after the merger. The articles of incorporation and bylaws of Harbor will remain in effect and unchanged by the merger. The deposits of the Bank will continue to be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Harbor and the Bank will continue to be regulated by the federal and state bank regulatory agencies as before the merger.

Harbor believes that there are significant advantages in becoming a private company, including the substantial savings in costs and management time described above, and Harbor plans to avail itself of any other opportunities it may have as a private company, including, but not limited to, making any public or private offering of its shares, expansion by creation of new offices or by acquisition, or entering into any other arrangement or transaction as it may deem appropriate. Although management does not now have an intent to enter into any such transaction nor is management currently in negotiations with respect to any such transaction, there exists the possibility that Harbor may enter into such an arrangement or transaction in the future, and the remaining shareholders of Harbor may receive payment for their shares in any such transaction at amounts lower than, equal to, or in excess of the amount paid to cashed-out shareholders in the merger. Any future decision to publicly offer shares or take any other action that would result in Harbor’s again being subject to the reporting obligations of the Exchange Act would be made only after consideration of the related disadvantages and costs of re-registration versus the advantages of such action. The Board of Directors does not anticipate that Harbor will take any such action in the foreseeable future, and intends that Harbor will remain deregistered after the filing of the Form 15.

Other than as described in this proxy statement, neither Harbor nor its management has any current plans or proposals to effect any extraordinary corporate transaction, such as a merger, reorganization, or liquidation; to sell or transfer any material amount of its assets; to change its Board of Directors or management; to change materially its indebtedness or capitalization; or otherwise to effect any material change in its corporate structure or business.

Fees and Expenses

Harbor estimates that merger related fees and expenses, consisting primarily of financial advisory fees, SEC filing fees, fees and expenses of attorneys and accountants and other related charges, will total approximately \$100,000, assuming the merger is completed. This amount consists of the following estimated fees:

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<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Advisory fees and expenses	\$10,750
Legal fees and expenses	70,000
Accounting fees and expenses	7,500
SEC filing fee	75
Printing, solicitation and mailing costs	11,675
	<hr/>
Total	\$100,000
	<hr/>

Accounting Treatment

Harbor anticipates that it will account for the purchase of outstanding Harbor common stock in the merger from shareholders as a purchase and retirement of stock.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion summarizes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to the shareholders of Harbor with respect to the merger. The discussion is based upon the Internal Revenue Code, its legislative history, applicable U.S. Treasury regulations, existing administrative interpretations, and court decisions currently in effect. Any of these authorities could be repealed, overruled, or modified at any time after the date of this proxy statement, and any such change could be applied retroactively. This discussion does not address any alternative minimum tax consequences or the tax consequences under state, local, or foreign laws.

The discussion that follows neither binds nor precludes the Internal Revenue Service from adopting a position contrary to that expressed in this document, and we cannot assure you that such a contrary position could not be asserted successfully by the Internal Revenue Service or adopted by a court if the positions were litigated. Harbor has not obtained a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service or a written opinion from tax counsel with respect to the United States federal income tax consequences discussed below.

This discussion assumes that you hold your shares of Harbor common stock as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code. This discussion is only for general information and does not address all aspects of federal income taxation that may be important to you in light of your particular circumstances or if you are subject to certain rules, such as those rules relating to shareholders who are not citizens or residents of the United States, financial institutions, tax-exempt organizations and entities (including IRAs), insurance companies, dealers in securities, shareholders, who hold options to acquire shares of our common stock, and shareholders who acquired their shares of common stock through the exercise of employee stock options or similar derivative securities or otherwise as compensation.

Federal income tax consequences to shareholders who do not receive cash in the merger. If you (a) continue to hold shares of Harbor common stock immediately after the merger, and (b) you receive no cash as a result of the merger, then you will not recognize any gain or loss in the merger and you will have the same adjusted tax basis and holding period in your shares of Harbor common stock as you had in such stock immediately prior to the merger.

Federal income tax consequences to shareholders who receive cash in the merger. An exchange of your shares of Harbor common stock for cash pursuant to the merger will be a taxable transaction. If you receive cash in exchange for your Harbor common stock as a result of the merger, the cash you received will be treated as a redemption of your shares of Harbor common stock exchanged therefor under Section 302 of the Internal Revenue Code. Under Section 302 of the Internal Revenue Code, a shareholder who exchanges his or her shares of Harbor common stock for cash will be treated as having sold his or her shares of Harbor common stock if the exchange meets one of the following three tests:

- The exchange results in a “complete termination” of his or her equity interest in Harbor;
- The exchange is “substantially disproportionate” with respect to the shareholder; or

- The cash received is “not essentially equivalent to a dividend” with respect to the shareholder.
- For purposes of these tests, in addition to the shares of Harbor common stock you actually own, you may be deemed to own constructively certain shares of Harbor common stock under the constructive ownership rules of Section 318 of the Internal Revenue Code. Generally, the constructive ownership rules under Section 318 of the Internal Revenue Code treat a shareholder as owning:

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(a) Shares of stock owned by certain relatives, related corporations, partnerships, estates or trusts, and

(b) Shares of stock the shareholder has an option to acquire.

Because the constructive ownership rules are complex, each shareholder should consult his or her own tax advisor as to the applicability of these rules.

Cashed-out shareholders who do not actually or constructively own any shares of Harbor common stock after the merger. In general, if you receive cash in exchange for your shares of Harbor common stock as a result of the merger but do not actually or constructively own any shares of Harbor common stock immediately after the merger, you will be treated as having sold your shares of Harbor common stock for the cash received. You will recognize gain or loss on the exchange in an amount equal to the difference between the cash you receive for your cashed-out shares of Harbor common stock and your aggregate adjusted tax basis in such stock. Your gain will be a capital gain provided you held your shares of Harbor common stock as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code as of the effective time change effective time of the merger.

Shareholders receiving cash who actually or constructively continue to own any shares of Harbor common stock after the merger. If you receive cash in exchange for your shares of Harbor common stock as a result of the merger and are treated as directly or constructively owning shares of Harbor common stock immediately after the merger, then you will be treated as having sold your shares of Harbor common stock for the cash received only if you meet one of the three tests mentioned above and described below.

You will satisfy the “complete termination” test if you receive cash in exchange for your shares of Harbor common stock pursuant to the merger and you completely terminate your direct and constructive ownership interest in Harbor. If you would otherwise satisfy the complete termination requirement but for your constructive ownership of shares of Harbor common stock held by family members, you may, in certain circumstances, be entitled to disregard such constructive ownership. You should check with your own tax advisor as to whether you would be entitled to disregard such constructive ownership and the required filings with the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to such a decision.

You will satisfy the “substantially disproportionate” test if immediately after the merger you actually and constructively own less than 50% of the total combined voting power of all classes of Harbor stock entitled to vote and your percentage interest in Harbor (i.e., the number of voting shares actually and constructively owned by you divided by the number of voting shares outstanding) is less than 80% of your percentage interest in Harbor immediately prior to the merger.

You will satisfy the “not essentially equivalent to a dividend” test if the reduction in your percentage interest in Harbor, as described above, constitutes a “meaningful reduction of your proportionate interest” given your particular facts and circumstances. The Internal Revenue Service has indicated in published rulings that a minority shareholder whose relative stock interest is minimal (i.e., less than 1%) and who exercises no control with respect to corporate affairs is considered to have a “meaningful reduction” generally if the shareholder has some reduction in the shareholder’s stock ownership percentage.

If you satisfy one of these three tests, you will be treated as having sold your shares of Harbor common stock for the cash exchanged therefor and will recognize gain or loss on the exchange in an amount equal to the difference between the cash you receive for your cashed-out shares of Harbor common stock and your aggregate adjusted tax basis in such stock. Your gain will be a capital gain provided you held your shares of Harbor common stock as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code as of the effective time of the merger.

If you do not satisfy one of these three tests, you will be treated as having received a dividend to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, which we anticipate will be sufficient to cover the amount of any such dividend and will be includible in your gross income as ordinary income in its entirety, without reduction for the adjusted tax basis of your shares of Harbor common stock exchanged for cash. No loss will be recognized. If the exchange is treated as a dividend, your adjusted tax basis in your shares of Harbor common stock exchanged for cash generally will be added to your tax basis in your remaining shares of Harbor common stock. To the extent that cash received in exchange for your shares of Harbor common stock is treated as a dividend to a corporate shareholder, the corporate shareholder will be: (i) eligible for a dividends-received

deduction (subject to applicable limitations); and (ii) subject to the “extraordinary dividend” provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. To the extent, if any, the cash received by you exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, it will be treated first as a tax-free return of your adjusted tax basis in the shares surrendered and thereafter as a capital gain.

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Capital gain and loss. For individuals, net capital gain (defined generally as your total capital gains in excess of capital losses for the year) recognized upon the sale of capital assets that have been held for more than 12 months generally are subject to tax at a rate not to exceed 15%. Net capital gain recognized from the sale of capital assets that have been held for 12 months or less will continue to be subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates. In addition, capital gain recognized by a corporate taxpayer will continue to be subject to tax at the ordinary income tax rates applicable to corporations. There are limitations on the deductibility of capital losses.

Backup withholding. If you receive cash in the merger, you will be required to provide your social security or other taxpayer identification numbers (or, in some instances, additional information) in connection with the merger to avoid backup withholding requirements that might otherwise apply. The letter of transmittal will require you to deliver such information when your shares of Harbor common stock certificates are surrendered following the effective time of the merger. Failure to provide such information may result in backup withholding.

As explained above, the amounts paid to you as a result of the merger may result in dividend income, capital gain income, or some combination of dividend and capital gain income to you depending on your individual circumstances. The U.S. federal income tax discussion set forth above is based upon current law, which is subject to change possibly with retroactive effect. You should consult your tax advisor as to the particular federal, state, local, foreign, and other tax consequences of the transaction that are applicable to you in light of your specific circumstances.

APPRAISAL RIGHTS OF HARBOR SHAREHOLDERS

Any shareholder of Harbor who does not vote in favor of the merger and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and who has given prior written notice to Harbor of his or her objection to the proposed transaction and who otherwise complies with the procedures set forth in Title 3, Subtitle 2 of the MGCL, will be entitled to receive payment in cash of the fair value of his or her shares of Harbor common stock instead of receiving the merger consideration. A copy of Title 3, Subtitle 2 of the MGCL is included as Appendix C to this proxy statement.

If you want to demand payment of the fair value of your shares of Harbor common stock, you must fully comply with the procedures set out in the MGCL. The required procedures are summarized below. The following summary is not intended to be a complete statement of all aspects of the procedures set forth in the MGCL, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the text of the statute included in Appendix C. If you intend to exercise your rights as an objecting shareholder, you should be aware that cash paid to you will likely result in receipt of taxable income. (See "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences").

Only holders of record of shares of Harbor common stock can object to the merger and demand to receive the fair value of the shares in cash. If your shares are not registered in your name, your record holder must follow the procedures to perfect your right to object to the merger and receive cash for the fair value of your shares.

- First, you must submit a written notice to Harbor at or prior to the meeting, stating that you object to the proposed merger. You should send your notice to:

Harbor Bankshares Corporation
25 West Fayette Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
Attention: Teodoro J. Hernandez
Vice President and Treasurer

- You must then not vote your shares in favor of the merger. This means that you should either (a) not return a proxy card and not vote in person in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement, (b) return a proxy card with the "Against" or "Abstain" box checked; (c) vote in person against the approval of the merger agreement; or (d) register in person an abstention from the proposal to approve the merger agreement. Merely voting against the merger or abstaining from or not voting in favor of the merger will not constitute notice of objection or dissent, and will not entitle you to payment in cash of the fair value of your shares.

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- Promptly after the effectiveness of the merger, Harbor will write to objecting shareholders of Harbor, notifying them of the date on which the articles of merger were accepted for record. This notice will be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the address you provide in your notice, or if no address is indicated, to the address which appears on Harbor's shareholder records.
- Within twenty (20) days of the date on which the articles of merger were accepted for record, an objecting shareholder must make a written demand for payment of the fair value of his or her stock, stating the number and class of shares for which payment is demanded. The written demand for payment should be sent to:

Harbor Bankshares Corporation
25 West Fayette Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
Attention: Teodoro J. Hernandez
Vice President and Treasurer

Harbor's notice of the date on which the articles of merger were accepted may contain an offer of payment of the amount which Harbor believes is the fair value of the Harbor common stock, and certain financial disclosures. If you have followed all of the procedural steps required to demand payment of fair value and have not received payment for your shares, you may, or Harbor may, within fifty (50) days of the acceptance of the articles of merger, petition the court for an appraisal of the fair value of your shares of Harbor common stock as of the date of the Harbor shareholder meeting, without including any appreciation or depreciation resulting directly or indirectly from the merger or its proposal.

Any shareholder who files a notice of objection, but fails to file a written demand for the payment of fair value in a timely manner will be bound by the shareholder vote and will not be entitled to receive payment in cash as a holder of objecting shares.

If you demand payment for your stock as an objecting shareholder, you have no right to receive any dividends or other distributions on such shares, or the cash consideration into which such shares would be converted, after close of business on the date of the Harbor shareholder meeting at which the merger is approved, and have no other rights, including voting rights, with respect to such shares, except the payment of fair value.

If you demand payment for your shares, your rights as a shareholder will be restored if the demand for payment is withdrawn, a petition of appraisal is not filed within the time required, a court determines that you are not entitled to relief, or the merger is abandoned or rescinded. A demand for payment may be withdrawn only with the consent of Harbor.

If the court finds that a shareholder is entitled to an appraisal of his or her stock, the court will appoint three disinterested appraisers to determine the fair value of the stock on the terms and conditions the court considers proper. Within sixty (60) days after appointment, or such longer period as the court may direct, the appraisers must file with the court and mail to each shareholder who is a party to the proceeding their report stating their conclusion as to the fair value of the stock. Within fifteen (15) days after the filing of the report, any party may object to the report and request a rehearing. The court, upon motion of any party, will enter an order either confirming, modifying, or rejecting the report and, if confirmed or modified, enter judgment directing the time within which payment must be made.

If the report is rejected, the court may determine the fair value or remit the proceeding to the same or other appraisers. Any judgment entered pursuant to a court proceeding will include interest from the date of the shareholders' vote at the meeting, unless the court finds that the shareholder's refusal to accept a written offer to purchase the shares was arbitrary and vexatious or not in good faith.

The costs of the appraisal proceedings, including compensation and expenses of the appraisers, will be the responsibility of Harbor, except that all or any part of such expenses may be apportioned and assessed against any or all of the objecting shareholders to whom an offer to pay for such shareholder's shares has been made, if the court finds the failure to accept such offer was arbitrary, vexatious, or not in good faith. Costs of the proceedings may not include fees and expenses of counsel. Costs of the proceedings may include fees and expenses of experts only if Harbor did not make an offer of payment for your stock or if the value of the stock as determined in the appraisal proceeding materially exceeds the amount offered by Harbor.

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The preceding is a summary of the material aspects of Title 3, Subtitle 2 of the MGCL, and is qualified by reference to the text of the statute. The full text of Title 3, Subtitle 2, which we urge you to read in its entirety, is included as Appendix C to this proxy statement.

GOVERNMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

In connection with the merger, Harbor will be required to make a number of filings with and obtain a number of approvals from various federal and state governmental agencies, including:

- Filing of articles of merger with the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation in accordance with the MGCL after the approval of the merger agreement by Harbor's shareholders; and
- Complying with federal and state securities laws, including Harbor's and merger subsidiary's filing, prior to the date of this proxy statement, of a Rule 13e-3 Transaction Statement on Schedule 13E-3 with the SEC.

MARKET FOR COMMON STOCK AND DIVIDENDS

Harbor Bankshares Corporation is traded in the "Other OTC" market or privately and is not listed on any exchange. During 2005 and 2004, there was little trading activity in the stock. The bid and asked price during 2005 and 2004 was \$25.00 per share. Quotes are available under the symbol HRBK.PK. The most recent known trade was at \$31.00 on August 22, 2006.

Dividends when and if declared, are paid annually in the first quarter. See "Summary Financial Information" on page 10.

THE PARTIES

Harbor Bankshares Corporation

Harbor Bankshares Corporation (the Corporation) is a bank holding company with one bank subsidiary and two other Community Development financial subsidiaries, one for profit, The Harbor Bank of Baltimore LLC and a non-profit, The Harbor Bank CDC. Both were established during 2002. The Corporation had no investment in either subsidiary as of November 13, 2006. The Corporation was organized under the laws of the State of Maryland in 1992. On November 2, 1992, Harbor Bankshares Corporation acquired all outstanding stock of The Harbor Bank of Maryland (the Bank), headquartered in Baltimore, Maryland.

The Harbor Bank of Maryland

The Harbor Bank of Maryland is a Maryland chartered commercial bank headquartered in Baltimore, Maryland. The Bank was opened on September 13, 1982. The deposits of the Bank are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The Bank conducts general banking business in seven (7) locations and serves primarily the Baltimore Metropolitan area. It offers checking, savings, and time deposits, commercial, real estate, personal, home improvement, automobile and other installment loans, credit cards and term loans. The Bank is also a member of a local and national ATM network. The retail nature of the Bank allows for full diversification of deposits and borrowers so it is not dependent upon a single or a few customers.

Harbor Financial Services, a company dealing with the sale of mutual funds, stocks, insurance, etc., was established as a subsidiary of the Bank during May 1997 in order to compete with that expanding market.

Harbor Merger Corporation

Harbor Merger Corporation, or the merger subsidiary, is a recently-formed Maryland corporation. It was organized as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Harbor for the sole purpose of facilitating the merger. It has engaged in no business activities and has no assets or liabilities of any kind, other than those incident to its formation. The merger subsidiary does not own any shares of Harbor common stock, nor will it acquire any such shares before the merger. Its existence will cease upon consummation of the merger. The address and telephone number of principal offices of the merger subsidiary are the same as Harbor's.

[Back to Contents](#)**Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management**

There were 675,579 shares of the Common Stock issued and outstanding on November 13, 2006, of which 641,784 were shares of voting common stock. The following table shows the beneficial ownership of the voting common stock as of this date by: (1) each of Harbor's current named executive officers and Directors and (2) all of Harbor's current Directors and executive officers as a group.

Name of Beneficial Owner(1)(2)	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned(3)	Percentage of Shares Beneficially Owned
Joseph Haskins, Jr. (4)	95,538	13.79%
Teodoro J. Hernandez (5)	8,775	1.35%
Darius L. Davis (6)	3,048	*
James H. DeGraffereidt, Jr. (7)	13,928	2.14%
Louis J. Grasmick (8)	23,227	3.56%
Nathaniel Higgs (9)	9,545	1.48%
Delores G. Kelley (10)	16,923	2.60%
Erich March (11)	26,093	4.00%
John Paterakis (12)	58,789	9.16%
John D. Ryder	3,219	*
James Scott, Jr. (13)	3,747	*
Edward St. John	13,488	2.10%
Walter S. Thomas (14)	228	*
Stanley W. Tucker (15)	13,268	2.07%
George F. Vaeth, Jr. (16)	20,725	3.18%
All Directors and executive officers as a group (16 persons) (17)	307,493	40.91%

* Less Than 1%

- (1) Unless otherwise specified, the address of these persons is c/o Harbor Bankshares Corporation, 25 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201. (2) The Corporation uses the SEC's definition of beneficial ownership. This means that the person named in this table have sole or shared voting and/or investment power over the shares shown. Beneficial ownership also includes shares underlying options currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days. (3) Unless otherwise specified, the number of shares shown represents shares of Common Stock. (4) Represents 44,600 shares of Common Stock and 50,938 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options. (5) Represents 8,775 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options. (6) Represents 3,048 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options. (7) Represents 4,325 shares of Common Stock and 9,603 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options. (8) Represents 13,227 shares of Common Stock (including 3,848 shares jointly owned with Mr. Grasmick and his son and 8,780 shares jointly owned by Mr. Grasmick and his wife) and 10,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options. (9) Represents 4,545 shares of Common Stock (including 4,175 shares jointly owned by Reverend Higgs and his wife) and 5,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options. (10) Represents 6,923 shares of Common Stock (including 619 shares jointly owned by Dr. Kelley and her husband) and 10,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise options. (11) Represents 16,093 shares of Common Stock (including 15,435 shares owned by a corporation over which Mr. March has the power to vote) and 10,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options. (12) Includes 32,874 shares of Common Stock owned by three corporations controlled by Mr. Paterakis (J and B Associates, Inc. □ 16,437 shares; H & S Bakery, Inc. □ 6,164 shares; Northeast Food, Inc. 10,273 shares) and 11,300 shares of Common Stock owned by Paterakis Limited Partnership, LLP. (13) Includes 3,430 shares of Common Stock jointly owned by Mr. Scott and his wife. (14) The number of shares of Common Stock owned does not include 3,757 shares owned by a religious organization over which Pastor Thomas has the power to vote. (15) Includes 13,234 shares of Common Stock owned by MMG ventures L.P. over which Mr. Tucker has authority to vote. (16) Represents 10,725 shares of Common Stock and 10,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options. (17) Represents 193,177 shares of Common Stock and 117,364 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options.

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Recent Transactions

On February 13, 2006, Harbor repurchased 10,000 shares of common stock beneficially owned by Director Stanley W. Tucker at a price of \$25.00 per share. Neither Harbor nor any Filing Person or Affiliate engaged in any other purchase, sale, or other transaction in the common stock during the sixty days preceding the date of this proxy statement.

Prior Stock Purchases

During the years 2005 and through November 13, 2006, Harbor has repurchased a total of 42,000 shares beneficially owned by Director Stanley W. Tucker, including the 10,000 shares noted above in "Recent Transactions," all at a per share price of \$25.00.

Since December 31, 2002, no Filing Persons have purchased any other shares other than upon exercise of stock options under the Harbor stock option plans. Directors and officers have agreed not to purchase any additional shares of voting common stock prior to approval of the merger.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

Following is a summary of the material terms of the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached as Appendix A to this proxy statement. Because this is a summary, it does not include all of the information that may be important to you. You should read the entire merger agreement and this proxy statement and related appendices before deciding how to vote at the Annual Meeting.

Structure of the Merger

The merger subsidiary will be merged with and into Harbor, which will be the surviving corporation. The merger will occur following the approval of the merger agreement by the shareholders of Harbor and the satisfaction of other conditions to the merger.

Conversion of Shares in the Merger

The merger agreement provides that, at the effective time of the merger:

- Subject to the following, all outstanding shares of Harbor common stock held of record by a holder holding 100 or fewer shares of Harbor common stock immediately prior to the effective time will, without any action on the part of the holder thereof, be converted into the right to receive to \$31.00 per share, without interest (the "merger consideration"). Harbor may presume that all street shares are held by holders holding 100 or fewer shares immediately prior to the effective time unless a beneficial owner of street shares is able to demonstrate to Harbor's satisfaction that such shares are held beneficially by a holder holding more than 100 shares immediately prior to the merger date. In that case, such shares will remain outstanding with all rights, privileges, and powers existing immediately before the merger;
- All outstanding shares of Harbor common stock other than those described above as being converted into the right to receive the merger consideration or shares for which rights objecting shareholders are perfected will remain outstanding with all rights, privileges, and powers existing immediately before the merger; and
- The outstanding shares of merger subsidiary will, without any action on the part of the holder thereof, be canceled.

The merger agreement further provides that:

- No holder holding, of record or beneficially, immediately prior to the merger more than 100 shares (including any combination of record shares or street shares) in the aggregate will be entitled to receive any merger consideration with respect to the shares so held other than by exercising his or her dissenter's rights; and
- It is a condition precedent to the right of any holder to receive the merger consideration, if any, payable with respect to the shares held by such holder that such holder certify to Harbor in the letter

of transmittal delivered by Harbor as described below that such holder held, of record and beneficially, immediately prior to the merger 100 or fewer shares (including any combination of record shares and street shares) in the aggregate.

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In general, calculations of shares held of record shall be made in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 12g5-1, and accordingly:

- The number of shares held of record will be calculated by adding all shares registered in the same manner;
- Shares held in street name beneficially owned by a shareholder will not be aggregated with shares registered in such shareholder's own name, and
- Shares owned by related persons or in different capacities will not be aggregated.

Harbor may in its sole discretion, but shall not have any obligation to (a) presume that any shares of Common Stock held in a discrete account (whether record or beneficial) are held by a person distinct from any other person, notwithstanding that the registered or beneficial holder of a separate discrete account has the same or a similar name as the holder of a separate discrete account; and (b) aggregate the shares of Common Stock held (whether of record or beneficially) by any person or persons that Harbor determines to constitute a single shareholder for purposes of determining the number of shares of Common Stock held by such shareholder.

Harbor will presume that all shares held in street name are held by shareholders holding more than 100 shares of Common Stock immediately prior to the Effective Time unless Harbor determines, or a beneficial owner of shares held in street name is able to demonstrate to Harbor's satisfaction, that such shares are held beneficially by a shareholder holding 100 or fewer shares of Common Stock immediately prior to the Effective Time, in which case such shares will be deemed to be Cash-Out shares.

Harbor (and any other person or entity to which it may delegate or assign any responsibility or task with respect thereto) shall make all decisions regarding the application of this section in good faith and in accordance with the principles of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 12g5-1 and the rules and presumptions stated above. Harbor shall have full discretion and exclusive authority to (i) make such inquiries, whether of any shareholder(s) or otherwise, as it may deem appropriate and (ii) resolve and determine all ambiguities, questions of fact, and interpretive and other matters relating to this Section. All such determinations by Harbor shall be final.

Treatment of Options

The merger agreement provides that at the effective time each option to acquire shares of Harbor common stock which is outstanding and unexercised immediately prior thereto pursuant to the Harbor Stock Option Plan shall remain outstanding.

Exchange of Certificates

The merger agreement provides that promptly after the merger, Harbor will mail a letter of transmittal to each shareholder, who based on information available to Harbor, appears to have their shares converted into the right to receive the merger consideration (other than shares as to which objecting shareholder rights have been perfected). The letter of transmittal will contain a certification as to the number of shares held and such other matters as Harbor may determine and will specify that delivery will be effected, and risk of loss and title to the certificates representing shares of Harbor common stock ("Certificates") will pass, only upon delivery of the Certificates to Harbor and instructions to effect the surrender of the Certificates in exchange for the merger consideration, if any, payable with respect to such Certificates.

Upon surrender of a Certificate for cancellation to Harbor, together with a letter of transmittal, duly completed and executed and containing the certification that the holder of the Certificate holds 100 or fewer shares, and such other customary documents as may be required pursuant to such instructions, the holder of such Certificate will, subject to the above provisions of the merger agreement, be entitled to receive the merger consideration. In the event of a transfer of ownership of shares which is not registered in the share transfer records of Harbor, the merger consideration, if any, payable in respect of such shares may be paid or issued to the transferee if the Certificate representing such shares is presented to Harbor, accompanied by all documents required to evidence and effect such transfer and by evidence that any applicable stock transfer taxes have been paid.

You should not send your stock certificates now. You should send them only after you receive a letter of transmittal from Harbor. Letters of transmittal and related instructions will be mailed soon after the merger is completed.

Effective Time of the Merger

If the merger agreement is approved by the Harbor shareholders, the merger will close as soon as practicable after the Annual Meeting, provided that all other conditions to the merger have been satisfied or waived. After all of the conditions to the merger have been satisfied or waived, articles of merger will be filed with the Maryland Department of Assessment and Taxation. The merger will become effective on the date and at the time specified on the certificate of merger.

Directors and Officers

The merger agreement provides that the Directors and executive officers of Harbor immediately prior to the merger will be the Directors and executive officers of Harbor, as the surviving corporation, immediately after the merger.

Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws

The merger agreement provides that the articles of incorporation and bylaws of Harbor in effect immediately prior to the merger will be the articles of incorporation and bylaws of Harbor, as the surviving corporation, immediately after the merger.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains customary representations and warranties made by Harbor and merger subsidiary regarding various matters, including representations by them as to the enforceability of the merger agreement.

Conditions to the Completion of the Merger

The obligations of Harbor and merger subsidiary to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of all of the following conditions:

- Approval of the merger agreement by the holders of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding shares of Harbor common stock which cannot be waived;
- All requisite regulatory approvals relating to the Merger, if any, shall have been obtained and continue to be in full force and effect, and all waiting and notice periods under applicable law shall have expired.
- The aggregate number of shares of Common Stock owned by those shareholders of Harbor who will receive merger consideration or have perfected and are entitled to exercise their objecting shareholders' rights shall not exceed 1.0% of the issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock.
- No injunction, restraining order, stop order, or other order or action of any Federal or state court or agency in the United States which prohibits, restricts, or makes illegal the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement shall be in effect, and no action, suit or other proceeding seeking such shall have been instituted or threatened, and no statute, rule, or regulation shall have been enacted, issued, or promulgated by and state or Federal government or government agency which prohibits, restricts, or makes illegal the consummation of those transactions.

As set forth above, the merger agreement includes a provision designed to protect Harbor in the event that the aggregate of the number of shares to be cashed-out in the merger plus the number of shares held by shareholders who object to the merger pursuant to the provisions of the MGCL exceeds 1% of the total number of outstanding shares of Harbor common stock. The purpose of this provision is to provide Harbor with the opportunity to terminate the merger agreement prior to consummation of the transaction in the event that the total consideration to be paid to Harbor shareholders in connection with the merger exceeds approximately \$386,818. Based upon the list of beneficial shareholders on November 13, 2006, it is expected that the number of shares of Harbor common stock to be cashed-out in the merger will be approximately 12,478, and Harbor is prepared to waive the condition to the merger agreement and consummate the transaction. Further, the merger agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time by either Harbor or merger subsidiary prior to consummation of the merger.

Termination of Merger Agreement

The merger agreement may be terminated by either Harbor or merger subsidiary at any time prior to the effective time of the merger.

PROPOSAL II ADJOURNMENT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

If Harbor does not receive a sufficient number of votes to approve Proposal I, Harbor may propose to adjourn the Annual Meeting, if a quorum is present, from time to time for a period of not more than 120 days after the record date, with the approval of a majority of shares present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote. Harbor currently does not intend to propose an adjournment of the Annual Meeting if there are sufficient votes to approve the merger agreement.

Harbor's Board of Directors and each Filing Person and Affiliate has determined and believes that the Proposal to adjourn the Annual Meeting, if necessary to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes in favor of Proposal I is advisable and procedurally fair to, and in the best interests of Harbor and its shareholders, including unaffiliated shareholders, and has approval and adopted the proposal. Accordingly, the Harbor Board of Directors recommends that shareholders vote **FOR** Proposal II for adjournment of the Annual Meeting.

PROPOSAL III ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The charter and by-laws of the Company provide that the Directors shall be classified into three classes as equal in number as possible, with each Director serving a three-year term. Currently, the Board of Directors is composed of 13 members with Classes I and II each consisting of four member and Class III consisting of five members. The Board of Directors currently also has three open Board seats which will remain open until suitable candidates are located. The terms of the Class II Directors are scheduled to expire at the 2006 annual meeting or until their respective successors have been duly elected and qualified.

Directors are elected by a plurality of the votes cast by the holders of shares of Common Stock present in person or represented by proxy.

Directors to be elected at the 2006 Annual Meeting to serve until the 2008 Annual Meeting (Class II)

Nathaniel Higgs	Reverend Higgs is 75 years old and has served as a Director of the Corporation since its formation in 1992 and of the Bank since 1981. From December 1966 to December 2002, he served as the Pastor of Southern Baptist Church and has now retired.
Delores G. Kelley	Dr. Kelley is 69 years old and has served as a Director of the Corporation since its formation in 1992 and of the Bank since 1980. She is a retired educator and Senator in the Maryland State Senate.
Erich March	Mr. March is 54 years old and has served as a Director of the Corporation since its formation in 1992 and of the Bank since 1981. He is Vice President of March Funeral Homes, Inc.
Stanley W. Tucker	Mr. Tucker is 58 years old and has served as a Director of the Corporation and of the Bank since 1996. He is President of Meridian management Company, Inc., which is the managing general partner of MMG Ventures, L.P., an investment management company.

Continuing Directors

The following information is provided with respect Directors who will continue to serve as Directors of the Company until the expiration of their terms at the times indicated.

Directors continuing to serve until 2007 Annual Meeting (Class III)

John Paterakis	Mr. Paterakis is 77 years old and has served as a Director of the Corporation since its formation in 1992 and of the Bank since 1982. He is President and Chief Executive Officer of H & S Bakery, Inc. and Northeast Foods, Inc.
James Scott, Jr.	

Mr. Scott is 48 years old and has served as a Director of the Corporation and the Bank since November 2000. He is a principal of Pennan & Scott P.C., an accounting firm. Mr. Scott is a certified public accountant.

Edward St. John

Mr. St. John is 68 years old and has served as a Director of the Corporation since its formation in 1992 and of the Bank since 1990. He is President and Chief Executive Officer of M.I.E. Investment Company, a real estate development company.

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Walter S. Thomas Pastor Thomas is 55 years old and has served as a Director of the Corporation and the Bank since November 2000. He is the Pastor of New Psalmist Church.

George F. Vaeth, Jr. Mr. Vaeth is 72 years old and has served as a Director of the Corporation since its formation in 1992 and of the Bank since 1981. He has served as Secretary of the Company since its formation and of the Bank since 1986. He is an architect with G.V.A., an architectural and interior design firm.

Directors continuing to serve until 2008 Annual Meeting (Class I)

James H. DeGraffereidt, Jr. Mr. DeGraffereidt is 52 years old and has served as a Director of the Corporation and of the Bank since 1996. He is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of WGL Holdings, Inc., distributors of natural gas.

Louis J. Grasmick Mr. Grasmick is 76 years old and has served as a Director of the Corporation since its formation in 1992 and of the Bank since 1982. He is Chief Executive Officer of Louis J. Grasmick Lumber Company, Inc.

Joseph Haskins, Jr. Mr. Haskins is 58 years old and has served as a Director of the Corporation since its formation in 1992 and of the Bank since 1980. He has served as Chief Executive Officer of the Company since its formation in 1992, Chairman of the Board of the Company Bank since 1995 and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank since 1987.

John D. Ryder Mr. Ryder is 58 years old and has served as a Director of the Corporation and the Bank since January 2000. He was President and Chief Operating Officer of Metro Food Markets, a supermarket chain, until 2000. He was President of AXS Technologies, a software company, until July 2003. Currently, he is President of Tree Top Kids, Inc.

COMPANY CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

General

The Corporation's business is managed under the direction of its Board of Directors. The Board of Directors seeks to increase shareholder value and promote the Corporation's long-term growth. The Board of Directors establishes Corporation policies and strategies and regularly monitors the effectiveness of the Corporation's management in carrying out these policies and strategies. As part of the Board of Director's commitment to these principles, the Board of Directors regularly reviews the Corporation's corporate governance policies and practices. This review includes comparing the Corporation's current policies and practices to the policies and practices suggest by various groups and authorities active in corporate governance and policies and practices of public companies in general. The Board of Directors will continue to consider the adoption of changes, as appropriate, to enhance the Corporation's corporate governance policies and practices, and to comply with any rule changes made by the SEC.

Board Organization and Operation

Members of the Board of Directors are kept informed of the Corporation business through discussions with key member of the Corporation's management team, by reviewing materials provided to the Board of Directors and by participating in meetings of the Board and its committees.

The Board of Directors has adopted standards for Director independence that are in accordance with the standards adopted by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (the "NASD") and utilized by companies with securities quoted on NASDAQ. The Board of Directors is not required to adhere to the independence standards adopted by the NASD because the common Stock is not quoted or listed on NASDAQ or any other quotation system or exchange. The Board of Directors believes, however, that a Board with at least a majority of independent Directors is an important part of good corporate governance principles. Based on the Board of Directors' adopted standards, the Board of Directors has determined that none of its members has a material relationship with the Corporation and that all of its members are independent Directors, except for Messrs. Haskins and Paterakis who are not independent Directors because each is an executive officer of the Corporation. As a result, a significant majority of the members of the Board of Directors is independent.

During 2005, the Board of Directors met 12 times. Each of the nominees and the other Directors attended at least 75% of the total Board of Directors meetings and meetings of the Board committees on which he or she served, with the exception of Mr. Thomas who attended 60% of these meetings. When necessary or appropriate, the Corporation's independent Directors meet in executive sessions without the presence of the Corporation's management. This gives the independent Directors the opportunity to discuss management's performance and any other matter that one or more independent Directors would like to discuss.

Board Committees

Each Director who serves on the Board of Directors is also a Director on the Bank's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has one standing committee: the Audit Committee (the [Audit Committee]). The Bank's Board of Directors has a Compensation Committee (the [Compensation Committee]) and an Executive Committee (the [Executive Committee]).

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee responsibilities include the appointment of the Corporation's independent accountants, the preapproval of all audit services and permitted non-audit services provided to the Corporation by the Corporation's independent accountants, reviews of the independence of the Corporation's independent accountants, and review of the adequacy of internal accounting and disclosure controls of the Corporation. The Audit Committee operates under a written charter adopted by the Board of Directors. In 2005, the Audit Committee met four times. The current members of the Audit Committee are: Messrs. Vaeth, Chair, Higgs, March, Scott and Tucker. Each member of the Audit Committee is an independent Director as defined by the current NASD rules. Mr. Scott has the professional experience deemed necessary to qualify as an audit committee financial expert under the SEC's rules and regulations.

Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee structures the compensation of the Corporation's executive officers and administers the Corporation's employee benefit plans. The Compensation Committee currently does not operate under written charter. The Compensation Committee met once in 2005. The current members of the Compensation Committee are: Messrs. Grasmick, Chair, DeGraffereidt, and St. John. Each member of the Compensation Committee is an independent Director as defined by the current NASD rules.

Executive Committee. The Executive Committee generally has the authority to exercise all of the power of the Bank's Board of Directors in the management and direction of the business affairs of the Bank, subject to specific directions of the Bank's Board of Directors and the limitation of Maryland law. The Executive Committee met 13 times in 2005. The current members of the Executive Committee are: Messrs. Paterakis, Chair, Haskins, DeGraffereidt, Grasmick, March, Vaeth and Dr. Kelley. A majority of the members of the Executive Committee is independent as defined by the current NASD rules.

Nomination Process

The Board of Directors does not have a nominating committee. The full Board of Directors performs the functions of a nominating committee. The Board of Directors does not believe it needs a separate nominating committee because the full Board is comprised predominantly of independent Directors and has the time and resources to perform the function of selecting Board nominees. When the Board of Directors performs nominating function, the Board of Directors acts in accordance with the Corporation's corporate charter and bylaws but does not have a separate charter related to the nomination process. Under the Corporation's charter, nominations for Director may be made by the Board of Directors or by a shareholder of record who delivers notice along with the additional information and materials required by the Corporation's charter to the Corporation Corporate Secretary not less than 30 days and no more than 60 days before the annual meeting date. For the Corporation's annual meeting in 2007, the Corporation must receive this notice on or after February 18, 2007 and on or before March 20, 2007. The Corporation's shareholders may obtain a copy of the Corporation charter by writing to the Corporation Corporate Secretary, Harbor Bankshares Corporation, 25 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

The Corporation's Directors have a critical role in guiding the Corporation's strategic direction and in overseeing the Corporation's management. The Board of Directors considers candidates for the Board based upon several criteria, including their broad-based business and professional skills and experiences, concern for the long-term interests of shareholders, and personal integrity and judgment. Candidates should have reputations, both personal and professional, consistent with the Corporation's image and reputation. Because diversity is important, the Board of Directors seeks to ensure that its Directors reflect the gender and ethnic diversity of the Corporation's community. The majority of Directors on the Board of Directors should be [independent,] not only as

that term may be legally defined, but also without the appearance of any conflict in serving as a Director. In addition, Directors must have time available to devote to Board activities and to enhance their knowledge of the banking industry. Accordingly, the Board of Directors seeks to attract and retain highly qualified Directors who have sufficient time to attend to their substantial duties and responsibilities to the Corporation.

The Board of Directors utilizes the following process for identifying and evaluating nominees to the Board. In the case of incumbent Directors whose terms of office are set to expire, the Board of Directors review such Directors' overall service to the company during their term, including the number of meetings attended, level of participation and quality of performance. In the case of new Director candidates, the Directors on the Board of Directors are polled for suggestions as to potential candidates that may meet the criteria above, discuss candidates suggested by the Corporation's shareholders and may also engage, if the Board of Directors deems appropriate, a professional search firm. To date, the Board of Directors has not engaged professional search firms to identify or evaluate potential nominees but may do so in the future, if necessary. The Board of Directors then meets to discuss and consider these candidates' qualifications and then chooses a candidate by a majority vote.

Director Attendance at the Corporation Annual Meeting

The Corporation does not have a formal policy regarding attendance by members of the Board of Director at the Corporation's annual meetings of shareholders. The Corporation has always encouraged its Directors to attend its annual meetings of shareholders and expects to continue this policy. In 2005, 13 Corporation Directors attended the Corporation's annual meeting of shareholders.

Shareholder Communication with the Board

The Corporation does not have a formal process for shareholder communications with the Board of Directors. The Corporation has made an effort to ensure that the Board of Directors or individual Directors, as applicable, hear the views of Corporation's shareholders. The Corporation believes that it has been responsive regarding conveying shareholder communications to the Board of Directors.

Shareholder Proposals

Under the proxy rules established by the SEC and currently applicable to Harbor, shareholder proposals intended to be presented at the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders may be eligible for inclusion in Bancorp's proxy materials for that Annual Meeting if received by Bancorp at its executive offices not later than July 19, 2007 unless the date of the 2007 annual meeting is more than 30 days from January 17, 2008, in which case the deadline is a reasonable time before Bancorp begins to print and mail proxy materials.

In addition, Bancorp's Bylaws require that to be properly brought before an annual meeting, shareholder proposals for new business must be delivered to or mailed and received by Bancorp not less than thirty nor more than sixty days prior to the date of the meeting; provided, however, that if less than thirty-one days notice of the date of the meeting is given to shareholders, such notice by a shareholder must be received not later than the tenth day following the date on which notice of the date of the meeting was mailed to shareholders. Each such notice given by a shareholder must set forth certain information specified in the Bylaws concerning the shareholder and the business proposed to be brought before the meeting.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance.

Based solely on the Corporation's review of the copies of initial statements of beneficial ownership on Form 3 and reports of changes in beneficial ownership on Form 4 that it has received in the past year, annual statements of changes in beneficial ownership on Form 5 with respect to the last fiscal year, and written representations that no such annual statement of change in beneficial ownership was required, all Directors, executive officers, and beneficial owners of more than 10% of its common stock have timely filed those reports with respect to 2005. The Corporation makes no representation regarding persons who have not identified themselves as being subject to the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or as to the appropriateness of disclaimers of beneficial ownership.

Code of Ethics and Business Conduct

For years the Corporation has had policies regarding conflicts of interest and securities law compliance. The Corporation has adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct that reflects these longstanding policies and contains additional policy initiatives. The Corporation requires all its Directors, executive officers, and employees to adhere to the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct in addressing the legal and ethical issues encountered in conducting their work. The Code of Ethics and Business Conduct requires that the Corporation's Directors, executive officers and employees avoid conflict of interest, comply with securities laws and other legal requirements and conduct business in an honest and ethical manner. The Corporation conveys to its Directors, executive officers, and employees both their obligations and responsibilities under and the importance of the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct.

Directors, executive officers, and employees are required to report any conduct that they believe in good faith to be an actual or apparent violation of the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct. The Corporation has established procedures for receiving, retaining and treating complaints received regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters and for the confidential and anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters. The Corporation's shareholders may obtain a copy of the Code of Ethics and Business conduct by writing to the Corporation's Corporate Secretary, Harbor Bankshares Corporation, 25 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201. A Copy of the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct has been filed with the SEC as an exhibit to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004.

OWNERS OF MORE THAN 5% OF HARBOR COMMON STOCK

Beneficial owners of more than 5% of the common stock are required to file certain ownership reports under the federal securities laws. The following table shows the common stock beneficially owned by persons who have filed these reports reporting beneficial ownership that exceeds 5% of Harbor's outstanding common stock at June 30, 2006.

Name	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership (1)	Percentage of Shares Outstanding (2)
Joseph Haskins, Jr.	95,538(3)	13.79%
John Paterakis	58,789(4)	9.16%
Joe Louis Gladney.	50,312(5)	7.84%

- (1) Beneficial ownership is defined by rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and includes shares that the person has or shares voting or investment power. A decision to disclaim beneficial ownership or to include shares held by others is made by the shareholder, not by Southwest.
- (2) Calculated by Southwest based upon shares reported as beneficially owned by the listed persons and shares of Southwest common stock outstanding at November 13, 2006.
- (3) The address of Mr. Haskins is 25 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.
- (4) The address of Mr. Paterakis is 601 S. Carolina Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Includes shares owned by J&B Associates, Inc., H&S Bakery, Inc., and Northeast Foods, Inc., companies controlled by Mr. Paterakis.
- (5) The address of Mr. Gladney is 2301 Sinclair Lane, Baltimore, MD 21213 Includes shares owned by 2301 Incorporated and New Life LLC, companies controlled by Mr. Gladney.

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**Summary Compensation Table**

The following table shows compensation paid to certain executive officers of the Corporation for the three-year period ended December 31, 2005. No other executive officer of the Corporation received total annual compensation in excess of \$100,000 during such period.

Annual Compensation

Name and Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	All Other Compensation
Joseph Haskins, Jr. (1)(2) Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer	2005	\$ 213,383	170,706	\$ 6,191
	2004	207,168	165,734	6,191
	2003	203,105	182,795	6,191
Teodoro J. Hernandez Vice President and Treasurer	2005	99,548	14,955	□
	2004	91,781	9,179	□
	2003	90,000	17,000	□
Darius L. Davis Executive Vice President/Bank	2005	101,904	15,000	□
	2004	86,797	8,680	□

(6) Bonus paid pursuant to the terms of Mr. Haskins' employment agreement.

(7) All other compensation represents premiums for term life benefit paid by the Corporation.

Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year

The Corporation has adopted stock option plans, pursuant to which it has reserved 226,886 shares of its Common Stock for the issuance of options. The following table sets forth information regarding the options granted to the named executive officers during 2005.

Name	Number of Shares Underlying Options Granted	Percent of Total Options Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year	Exercise or Base Price Per Share	Market Price Per Share on Date of Grant	Expiration Date
Joseph Haskins, Jr.	2,560	42.3%	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00	1/1/2016
Teodoro J. Hernandez.	796	13.2	25.00	25.00	1/1/2016
Darius L. Davis	1,223	20.2	25.00	25.00	1/1/2016

Aggregated Option Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and Year End Value of Options

The following table set for the aggregated option exercises in 2005 and the option values at December 31, 2005, based upon a market value for Company Common Stock of \$25.00 per share:

Name	Number of Shares Acquired On Exercise	Number of Value Realized	Value of Unexercised Options at Fiscal Year-End(1)	In-the-Money Options at Fiscal Year-End
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Joseph Haskins, Jr.	4,053	41,330	50,938	\$	345,989
Teodoro J. Hernandez	□	□	8,775		59,085
Darius L. Davis	□	□	3,048		5,024

(1) Currently exercisable options.

Compensation of Directors

Directors of the Corporation receive a fee of \$533 for each Board meeting attended (\$1,066 if the Director is a member of the Corporation's Executive Committee), but do not receive a fee for attendance at the committee meetings. Mr. Vaeth received an additional fee of 4,340 for acting as secretary at each of the Board and Board committee meetings. Total fees paid to Directors of the Corporation during 2005 were \$104,605. Directors who are not employed by the Corporation or the Bank are permitted to elect whether to receive their fees in the form of cash or in the form of options to purchase Common Stock of the Corporation under the 1995 Director Stock Option Plan which has been approved by the Corporation's shareholders. The exercise prices of the options will equal the market price of the Common Stock on the date of grant. The Corporation did not grant any options to its Directors in 2005.

Mr. Haskins' Employment Agreement and Retirement Benefit

Joseph Haskins, Jr. has an employment agreement with the Corporation and the Bank for a four-year term commencing as of January 1, 2000, which term may be automatically renewed for additional three-year terms unless earlier terminated. The employment agreement provides that Mr. Haskins will serve as Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank at an annual salary of \$182,330, subject to annual increases approved by the Corporation and the Bank. Under the employment agreement, Mr. Haskins may also receive an annual incentive bonus based upon the attainment of goals and objectives set by the Corporation's Board of Directors. If the minimum level of such goals and objectives is not met, Mr. Haskins will not be entitled to an incentive bonus. If the Corporation's Board of Directors awards Mr. Haskins an incentive bonus, the amount of the bonus will range from 60% to 100% of Mr. Haskins's then current salary, as determined by the Board of Directors. In addition to the benefit programs, plans, and arrangements of the Corporation and the Bank generally available to their employees and the normal perquisites provided to their senior executive officers, the employment agreement provides that Mr. Haskins will receive long-term disability insurance, life insurance, and an automobile allowance. Further, the Corporation must maintain a key man life insurance policy on the life of Mr. Haskins in order to provide the funds necessary to buy his shares of Corporation Common Stock from his estate or his heirs.

If the Corporation terminates Mr. Haskins' employment because he becomes disabled, the Corporation will continue to provide Mr. Haskins with long-term disability insurance and medical and group life insurance until he attains age 65. Upon termination without cause or resignation with good reason (as those terms are used in the employment agreement), Mr. Haskins would be entitled to (1) severance pay equal to three times his base salary at the time of termination, payable in three equal annual installments, the first of which is due within 30 day of termination, (2) a pro rated bonus based upon the bonus paid in the year prior to termination or resignation, and (3) immediate vesting of his outstanding options. If Mr. Haskins voluntarily resigns without good reason or if the Corporation terminates his employment for cause, the Corporation would not have any further obligations to Mr. Haskins under his employment agreement.

The Corporation must pay a change of control benefit to Mr. Haskins if either (1) within 12 months after a change of control of the Corporation, the Corporation terminates Mr. Haskins' employment without cause or Mr. Haskins terminate his employment for good reason or (2) within 30 days after the expiration of six month after the change in control, Mr. Haskins' terminates his employment for any reason. The change of control benefit would equal the greater of (1) 2.99 times the average of Mr. Haskins' gross compensation from the Corporation over the five-year period before the termination or (2) the amount Mr. Haskins would receive if he was terminated without cause, as described in the prior paragraph. Further, in such event, Mr. Haskins would be entitled to the immediate vesting of his options.

Mr. Haskins may be entitled to receive a retirement benefit under an executive supplemental retirement plan. Mr. Haskins will receive 15 annual payments of the greater of (1) 63% of his final base salary or (2) \$200,000, payable at the time of retirement, if he retires at or after age 62. Mr. Haskins will receive 15 annual payments, each payment being equal to 63% of his final base salary, payable at the time of retirement or termination (or in the case of a disability, at the age of 65), if before age 62:

Mr. Haskins terminates his employment for good reason or, within 30 days after the expiration of six months after a change of control of the Corporation, Mr. Haskins terminates his employment with or without good reason; or

the Corporation terminates Mr. Haskins' employment without cause or because of a disability. If Mr. Haskins terminates his employment before age 62 without good reason, Mr. Haskins will be entitled to a prorated amount of 63% of his final base salary based upon the number of years he provided services to the Corporation from the year 2000 until such time as he retires. However, if the Corporation terminates Mr. Haskins' employment for cause, Mr. Haskins will forfeit his retirement benefit. In the event of Mr. Haskins' death, Mr. Haskins' beneficiaries would be entitled to receive the remainder of the retirement benefit should he die before receipt of the full retirement benefit.

Information Regarding Mr. Hernandez

Mr. Hernandez is 61 years old and has served as Vice President and Cashier of the Bank since 1982 and Vice President and Treasurer of the Corporation since its formation in 1992. He became a Senior Vice President of the Bank in 1998.

Mr. Hernandez may be entitled to receive a retirement benefit under an executive supplemental retirement plan. Mr. Hernandez will receive 15 annual payments of \$40,000, payable at the time of retirement, if he retires at or after age 65. Mr. Hernandez will receive 15 annual payments, in amounts ranging from \$5,309 to \$40,000, if Mr. Hernandez retires before age 65. In the event of a change of control of the Bank, if Mr. Hernandez's employment is terminated for any reason (other than a Bank-approved leave of absence), Mr. Hernandez will be entitled to receive the same benefit as if he retired at or after age 65. Mr. Hernandez's beneficiaries would be entitled to receive the remainder of the retirement benefit should he die before receipt of the full retirement benefit. In the event of Mr. Hernandez's death while in active services of the Bank, Mr. Hernandez's beneficiaries would be entitled to receive a lump sum payment ranging from \$38,676 to \$396,987, depending upon the year of his death. However, if the Board of Directors terminates Mr. Hernandez's employment for cause, Mr. Hernandez will forfeit his retirement benefit.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

During the past year the Bank has had loan transactions in the ordinary course of its banking business with Directors and executive officers of the Bank and with their affiliates. Loans to such persons were made in the ordinary course of business and did not and do not currently involve more than the normal risk of collectibility or present other unfavorable features. All such loans were made on substantially the same terms including interest rates and collateral requirements, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliates. The bank expects to enter into such transaction in the future. As of December 31, 2005, loans to Directors and executive officers of the Bank, and their affiliates, including loans guaranteed by such persons and unfunded commitments made in 2005, aggregated \$13,466,000 or approximately 63.2% of tangible shareholders' equity of the Bank.

Since May 1997, the Bank has leased approximately 2,600 square feet from Harbor East Office, LLC for one of the Bank's branch offices located in Baltimore, Maryland. A majority of the outstanding membership interests of Harbor East Office, LLC is beneficially owned by John Paterakis, who serves as a Director of the Company and the Bank and as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bank's Board of Directors. In 2005, the Bank's monthly lease payments for these premises were approximately \$6,333. The current lease term expires in May 2007, and the Bank has two five-year options to renew. The Company believes that this lease is on terms no less favorable to the Bank than those that would be available to the Bank in an arm's length transaction with a third party.

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

General

The Audit Committee has retained Stegman & Company as independent public accountants to audit the Corporation's 2006 consolidated financial statements. Stegman & Company also audited the Corporation's consolidated financial statements for 2004 and 2005. A representative of Stegman & Company is expected to be present at the Annual Meeting, with the opportunity to make a statement if he or she decides, and will respond to appropriate questions.

Audit and Non-Audit Fees

	2005	2004
Audit Fees	\$ 60,500	\$ 59,950
Audit-Related Fees	1,950	2,250
Tax Fees	10,425	10,725
All Other Fees	□	□
Total	\$ 72,875	\$ 72,925

Fees that the Corporation paid to Stegman & Company in 2004 and 2005 are set forth in the above table. Audit fees are fees the Corporation paid Stegman & Company for the audit and quarterly reviews of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements, assistance with the review of documents filed with the SEC, consent procedures and accounting consultation related to transaction and the adoption of new accounting

pronouncements. Audit-related fees are fees for services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or the review of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements and principally included consultation concerning financial accounting and reporting standards. Tax fee primarily included tax compliance services. Stegman & Company did not provide any other services to the Corporation in 2004 and 2005.

Policy on Audit Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Non-Audit Services

The Audit committee's policy is to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by the independent public accountants. These services may include audit services, and audit-related services, tax services and other services. Pre-approval is generally provided for up to one year and any pre-approval is detailed as to the particular service or category of services and is generally subject to a specific budget. The Audit Committee has delegated pre-approval authority to its Chair when expedition of services is necessary. The Chair is required to report any decision to pre-approve such services to the full Audit Committee at its next meeting. The independent public accountants and management are required to periodically report to the full Audit Committee regarding the extent of services provided by the independent public accountants in accordance with this pre-approval, and the fees for the services performed to date.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Purpose

This proxy statement is furnished to shareholders of Harbor in connection with the solicitation of proxies by Harbor's Board of Directors for use at the Annual Meeting.

Date, Place and Time of Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of Harbor's shareholders will be held at Harbor's main office at 25 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201 on Wednesday, January 17, 2007, at 12:00 noon Eastern Time.

Shares Entitled to Vote; Quorum and Vote Required

The holders of record of the outstanding shares of Harbor voting common stock at the close of business on November 13, 2006, will be entitled to notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting and any adjournment or postponement of the Annual Meeting. At the close of business on that date, there were 641,784 shares of Harbor common stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting.

At the Annual Meeting Harbor shareholders will be entitled to one vote for each share of Harbor common stock owned of record on the record date. The holders of a majority of the Harbor common stock must be present, either in person or by proxy, to constitute a quorum at the meeting. Shares of Harbor common stock present in person or represented by proxy, including shares whose holders abstain or do not vote and shares held of record by a broker or nominee that are voted on any matter, will be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum exists at the Annual Meeting.

The affirmative vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the issued and outstanding Harbor voting common stock is required to approve the merger agreement. Directors are elected by a plurality of the votes cast by the holders of shares of common stock present in person or represented by proxy at the Annual Meeting with a quorum present. Abstentions and broker non-votes are not considered to be votes cast. The affirmative vote of at least a majority of the Harbor common stock present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy, is required to approve an adjournment of the Annual Meeting and any other matters that may be properly presented at the meeting.

The proposal to approve the merger agreement and the proposal for adjournment are "non-discretionary" items, meaning that brokers and banks who hold shares in an account for customers who are the beneficial owners of such shares may not give a proxy to vote those shares on those items without specific instructions from their customers. Any abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as votes against approval of the merger agreement. Accordingly, the Harbor Board of Directors encourages you to complete, date and sign the accompanying proxy card and return it promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

On the record date, the Directors and executive officers of Harbor and the Bank (16 persons) were entitled to vote, in the aggregate, 193,177 shares of Harbor common stock, or approximately 30.1% of the outstanding shares of Harbor voting common stock. These shares are expected to be voted FOR approval of the merger agreement. If these shares are voted in favor of the merger agreement, then shareholders owning an additional 234,679 shares would be required to vote in favor of the merger in order for the proposal to receive approval by two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding shares of Harbor common stock.

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A list of shareholders will be available for examination by holders of the Harbor common stock for any purpose related to the Annual Meeting at the Annual Meeting and during the 10 days prior to the Annual Meeting at our offices at 25 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.

Voting Procedures and Revocation of Proxies

Proxies, in the form enclosed, which are properly executed by the shareholders and returned to Harbor and not subsequently revoked, will be voted in accordance with the instructions indicated on the proxies. Any properly executed proxy on which voting instructions are not specified will be voted FOR the proposal to approve the merger agreement, FOR the propose to adjourn the Annual Meeting, if necessary, and FOR the election of the four nominated Class II Directors. The proxy also grants authority to the persons designated in the proxy to vote in accordance with their own judgment if an unscheduled matter is properly brought before the meeting.

If you are the record holder of your shares, you may revoke any proxy given pursuant to this solicitation by the Harbor Board of Directors at any time before it is voted at the Annual Meeting by:

- Giving written notice to the Secretary of Harbor;
- Executing a proxy bearing a later date filed with the Secretary of Harbor at or before the meeting; or
- Attending and voting in person at the meeting. Attendance without voting at the Annual Meeting will not in and of itself constitute revocation of a proxy.

All written notices of revocation and other communications with respect to revocation or proxies should be sent to: Harbor Bankshares Corporation, 25 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, MD 21201 Attention: Teodoro J. Hernandez, Vice President and Treasurer. If you hold your shares in street name with a bank or broker, you must contact the bank or broker if you wish to revoke your proxy.

Attending the Annual Meeting

All of our shareholders are invited to attend the Annual Meeting. If you are a beneficial owner of Harbor common stock held by a broker, bank or other nominee (i.e., in "street name"), you will need proof of ownership to be admitted to the Annual Meeting. A recent brokerage statement or a letter from a bank or broker are examples of proof of ownership. If you want to vote your shares of Harbor common stock held in street name in person at the Annual Meeting, you will have to get a written proxy in your name from the broker, bank, or other nominee who holds your shares.

Annual Report

Our Annual Report to the SEC on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the period ended June 30, 2006, are attached to this proxy statement as Appendixes D, E, and F, and are incorporated herein by reference. See "Where You Can Find More Information" and "Documents Incorporated by Reference."

Other Matters to be Considered

Our Board of Directors is not aware of any business or matter other than the proposal to approve the merger agreement. If, however, any matter properly comes before the Annual Meeting, the proxy holders will vote on these matters in their discretion.

Solicitation of Proxies and Expenses

This proxy solicitation is made by the Board of Directors of Harbor. Harbor is responsible for its expenses incurred in preparing, assembling, printing, and mailing this proxy statement. Proxies will be solicited through the mail. Additionally, Directors, officers and other employees of Harbor or its subsidiaries may solicit proxies personally, by telephone or other means of communications. None of these people will receive any special compensation for solicitation activities. Harbor will reimburse banks, brokers and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for their reasonable expenses in forwarding the proxy materials to beneficial owners.

OTHER MATTERS

Management of Harbor knows of no other business to be presented at the Annual Meeting, other than procedural matters relating to the conduct of the Annual Meeting, but if other matters do properly come before the Annual Meeting, unless otherwise instructed, it is intended that the persons named in the proxy card will vote shares

according to their best judgment.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Harbor files reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC under the Exchange Act. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. You may read and copy, at the prescribed rates, this information at the SEC's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The SEC also maintains an Internet world wide web site that contains reports, proxy statements and other information about issuers, including Harbor, who file electronically with the SEC. The address of that site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

Harbor and the merger subsidiary have filed with the SEC a Rule 13e-3 Transaction Statement on Schedule 13E-3 in respect of the merger. As permitted by the SEC, this proxy statement omits certain information contained in the Schedule 13E-3. The Schedule 13E-3, including any amendments and exhibits filed or incorporated by reference as a part thereof, is available for inspection or copying as set forth above or is available electronically at the SEC's website.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows Harbor to "incorporate by reference" information into this document. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this document, except for any information that is superseded by information that is included directly in this document or in any other subsequently filed document that also is incorporated by reference herein.

This document incorporates by reference the documents listed below that Harbor has filed previously with the SEC. They contain important information about Harbor and its financial condition:

Harbor's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2005; and

Harbor's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended June 30, 2006.

We also incorporate by reference any additional documents that we may file with the SEC under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14, or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, between the date of this document and the date of Harbor's Annual Meeting.

We will provide, without charge, to each person to whom this proxy statement is delivered, upon written or oral request of such person and by first class mail or other equally prompt means within one business day of receipt of such request, a copy of any and all information that has been incorporated by reference, without exhibits unless such exhibits are also incorporated by reference in this proxy statement. You may obtain a copy of these documents and any amendments thereto by writing to Teodoro J. Hernandez, Vice President and Treasurer at the following address: Harbor Bankshares Corporation, 25 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.

These documents are also included in our SEC filings, which you can access electronically at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

We have not authorized anyone to give any information or make any representation about the merger or us that differs from, or adds to, the information in this proxy statement or in our documents that are publicly filed with the SEC. If anyone does give you different or additional information, you should not rely on it.

By Order of the Board of Directors

/s/Joseph Haskins, Jr.
Chairman, President, and Chief Executive
Officer

Appendix A

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

This **AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER** (this "Agreement") dated as of November 1, 2006 is by and between **HARBOR BANKSHARES CORPORATION** ("Harbor"), a Maryland corporation, and **HARBOR MERGER CORPORATION** ("Merger Corp"), a Maryland corporation.

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, Merger Corp has been formed in order to effect the merger that is the subject of this Agreement.

WHEREAS, the Boards of Directors of Harbor and Merger Corp have approved this Agreement and the transactions proposed herein, pursuant to which Merger Corp will be merged with and into Harbor.

NOW THEREFORE, IN CONSIDERATION of the premises and the mutual covenants and agreements contained in this Agreement, and for other good and valuable consideration the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto, intending legally to be bound, agree and covenant as follows:

ARTICLE I □ THE MERGER

1.1 Merger.

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this Agreement, and in accordance with the Maryland General Corporation Law (the "MGCL"), at the Effective Time, Merger Corp shall be merged with and into Harbor and the separate existence of Merger Corp shall thereupon cease, and Harbor (the "Surviving Corporation"), shall by virtue of the merger continue its corporate existence under the laws of the State of Maryland (the "Merger") under the name Harbor Bankshares, Inc.

1.2 Effective Time of the Merger.

The Merger shall become effective at the date and time (the "Effective Time") when subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the parties file articles of merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Maryland in accordance with the MGCL, following fulfillment of the conditions set forth in Articles VI and VII hereof.

1.3 The Surviving Corporation.

- (a) The Certificate of Incorporation of Harbor in effect at the Effective Time shall be the certificate of incorporation of the Surviving Corporation, until further amended in accordance with its terms and as provided by law.
- (b) The bylaws of Harbor as in effect at the Effective Time shall be the bylaws of the Surviving Corporation, until further amended in accordance with their terms and as provided by law.
- (c) The directors of Harbor immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be the directors of the Surviving Corporation and the officers of Harbor immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be the officers of the Surviving Corporation, in each case as of the Effective Time until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified.
- (d) The Merger shall have the effects set forth in the MGCL.
- (e) All options for Harbor common stock outstanding at the Effective Time shall remain outstanding without change.

1.4 Merger Consideration.

At the Effective Time, by virtue of the Merger and without any action on the part of the holders thereof,

- (a) All outstanding shares of Common Stock (other than Objecting Shares) held of record by a shareholder holding 100 or fewer shares of Common Stock immediately prior to the Effective Time shall, without any

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action on the part of the shareholder thereof, be canceled and converted into the right to receive, upon the surrender of the certificate representing such shares, \$31.00 in cash per share of Common Stock without interest thereon, (the "Merger Consideration").

- (b) Each share of Common Stock held in the treasury of Harbor and each share of Common Stock owned by any direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Harbor immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be cancelled without any conversion and no payment or distribution shall be made with respect thereto;

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- (c) All outstanding shares of Common Stock other than those described in paragraphs (a) and (b) as being converted into the right to receive the Merger Consideration shall remain outstanding with all rights, privileges, and powers existing immediately prior to the Effective Time; and
- (d) The outstanding shares of Merger Corp Stock shall, without any action on the part of the holder thereof, be canceled.
- (e) Except as provided in Section 1.6 with respect to Objecting Shares, in no event shall any shareholder holding of record immediately prior to the Effective Time more than 100 shares of Common Stock in the aggregate be entitled to receive any Merger Consideration with respect to the shares of Common Stock so held.
- (f) For purposes hereof, the term “Cash-Out Shares” shall mean any shares of Common Stock that are converted into the right to receive the Merger Consideration pursuant to this Section 1.4.

1.5 Manner of Calculating Shares Held of Record.

- (a) Subject to Sections 1.5 (b) through (d), below, calculations of shares held of record shall be made in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 12g5-1, and accordingly:
 - (i) The number of shares held of record will be calculated by adding all shares registered in the same manner;
 - (ii) Shares held in street name beneficially owned by a shareholder will not be aggregated with shares registered in such shareholder’s own name, and
 - (iii) Shares owned by related persons or in different capacities will not be aggregated.
- (b) For purposes of this Section 1.5, Harbor may in its sole discretion, but shall not have any obligation to do so, (i) presume that any shares of Common Stock held in a discrete account (whether record or beneficial) are held by a person distinct from any other person, notwithstanding that the registered or beneficial holder of a separate discrete account has the same or a similar name as the holder of a separate discrete account; and (ii) aggregate the shares of Common Stock held (whether of record or beneficially) by any person or persons that Harbor determines to constitute a single shareholder for purposes of determining the number of shares of Common Stock held by such shareholder.
- (c) Harbor will presume that all shares held in street name are held by shareholders holding more than 100 shares of Common Stock immediately prior to the Effective Time unless Harbor determines, or a beneficial owner of shares held in street name is able to demonstrate to Harbor’s satisfaction, that such shares are held beneficially by a shareholder holding 100 or fewer shares of Common Stock immediately prior to the Effective Time, in which case such shares will be deemed to be Cash-Out shares.
- (d) Harbor (and any other person or entity to which it may delegate or assign any responsibility or task with respect thereto) shall make all decisions regarding the application of this section in good faith and in accordance with the principles of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 12g5-1 and sections 1.5(b) and (c). Harbor shall have full discretion and exclusive authority (subject to its right and power to so delegate or assign such authority) to (i) make such inquiries, whether of any shareholder(s) or otherwise, as it may deem appropriate for purposes of this Section 1.5 and (ii) resolve and determine all ambiguities, questions of fact, and interpretive and other matters relating to this Section All such determinations by Harbor under this Section 1.5 shall be final.

1.6 Objecting Shares.

- (a) Each share of Common Stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time, the shareholder of which has not voted in favor of the Merger and who has delivered a written demand for payment of the fair value of such shares within the time and in the manner provided in Title 3, Subtitle 2 of the MGCL, is referred to herein as a “Objecting Share.”

- (b) Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, Objecting Shares shall not be converted into or represent the right to receive the Merger Consideration pursuant to Section 1.5 hereof unless and until such shareholder shall have failed to perfect or shall have effectively withdrawn or lost his right to appraisal and payment under the MGCL. If any such shareholder shall have so failed to perfect or shall have effectively withdrawn or lost such right, such shareholder's Objecting Shares shall thereupon be deemed to have been converted into and to have become exchangeable for, at the Effective Time, the right to receive the Merger Consideration without any interest thereon.

1.7 Exchange of Shares.

- (a) Harbor shall deposit or cause to be deposited prior to the Effective Time cash, an aggregate amount necessary to pay the Merger Consideration to Cash-Out Shareholders and to make appropriate cash payments to shareholders of Objecting Shares pursuant to Section 1.6 hereof, if any, (such amounts being hereinafter referred to as (the "Exchange Fund").
- (b) As soon as practicable after the Effective Time, the Exchange Agent selected by Harbor in its discretion shall mail to each shareholder of record of an outstanding certificate or certificates which represent shares of Common Stock (the "Certificates"), a form letter of transmittal which will specify that delivery shall be effected, and risk of loss and title to the Certificates shall pass, only upon proper delivery of the Certificates to the Exchange Agent and contain instructions for use in effecting the surrender of the Certificates for payment therefor. At and after the Closing (as defined herein) and upon surrender to the Exchange Agent of a Certificate, together with such letter of transmittal duly executed, the holder of such Certificate shall be entitled to receive in exchange therefor the amount of cash provided in Section 1.4 hereof and such Certificate shall forthwith be canceled. The Exchange Agent shall, upon surrender of Certificates representing shares of Common Stock, promptly deliver the Merger Consideration with respect to such shares of Common Stock formerly represented by such Certificate. No interest will be paid or accrued on the Merger Consideration payable upon surrender of the Certificates. If payment of cash is to be made to a person other than the person in whose name the Certificate surrendered is registered, it shall be a condition of payment that the Certificate so surrendered shall be properly endorsed or otherwise in proper form for transfer and that the person requesting such payment shall pay any transfer or other taxes required by reason of the payment to a person other than the registered holder of the Certificate surrendered or established to the satisfaction of Harbor that such tax has been paid or is not applicable. Until surrendered in accordance with the provisions of this Section 1.7, each Certificate (other than Certificates representing Objecting Shares) shall represent for all purposes the right to receive the Merger Consideration without any interest thereon.
- (c) Any portion of the Exchange Fund (including the proceeds of any investments thereof) that remains unclaimed by the shareholders of Harbor for six months after the Exchange Agent mails the letter of transmittal pursuant to this Section 1.7 shall be returned to Harbor upon demand, and the holders of shares of Common Stock who have not theretofore complied with the exchange procedures in this Section 1.7 shall look to Harbor only, and not the Exchange Agent, for the payment of any of the Merger Consideration in respect of such shares.
- (d) None of Harbor, Merger Corp, the Exchange Agent or any other person shall be liable to any former holder of shares of Common Stock for any cash properly delivered to a public official pursuant to applicable abandoned property, escheat, or similar laws.
- (e) In the event any Certificate shall have been lost, stolen or destroyed, upon the making of an affidavit of that fact by the person claiming such Certificate to be lost, stolen or destroyed and, if required by Harbor or the Exchange Agent, the posting by such person of a bond in such amount as Harbor or the Exchange Agent may direct as indemnity against any claim that may be made against it with respect to such Certificate, the Exchange Agent will issue in exchange for such lost, stolen or destroyed Certificate the Merger Consideration deliverable in respect thereof pursuant to this Agreement.

1.8 Approval by Shareholders.

This Agreement shall be submitted to the shareholders of Harbor and Merger Corp in accordance with applicable provisions of law and the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of Harbor and Merger Corp. Harbor and Merger Corp shall proceed expeditiously and cooperate fully in the procurement of any other consents and approvals and the taking of any other actions in satisfaction of all other requirements prescribed by law or

otherwise necessary for consummation of the Merger on the terms herein provided, including, without limitation, the preparation and submission of all necessary filings, requests for waivers, and certificates with the regulatory authorities, if any.

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ARTICLE II REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF HARBOR

Harbor hereby represents and warrants to Merger Corp as follows:

2.1 Organization and Authority.

Harbor is a corporation duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the State of Maryland, is a registered bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and has full corporate power to own its properties, to carry on its business, and to enter into this Agreement.

2.2 Capital Structure.

The authorized capital stock of Harbor is 10,000,000 shares of Common Stock, 641,784 shares of which are validly issued and outstanding, fully paid and nonassessable.

2.3 Authorization.

- (a) The Board of Directors of Harbor has approved this Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby, subject to the approval by the shareholders of Harbor as required by law. This Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by Harbor and when executed by Harbor and duly approved by the shareholders of Harbor, it will be a binding agreement of Harbor enforceable against it in accordance with its terms.
- (b) Subject to the receipt of all required regulatory approvals and compliance with all applicable federal and state securities laws, the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby will not violate any provision of, or constitute a default under any order, writ, injunction or decree of any court or other governmental agency, or any contract, agreement or instrument to which Harbor is a party or by which it is bound, or constitute an event which with the lapse of time or action by a third party could result in any default under any of the foregoing or result in the creation of any lien, charge or encumbrance upon any of the assets or properties of Harbor or upon shares of Common Stock.

ARTICLE III REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF MERGER CORP

Merger Corp hereby represents and warrants to Harbor as follows:

3.1 Organization.

Merger Corp is a Maryland corporation duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of Maryland, and has full corporate power and authority to own its properties, and to enter into this Agreement. Merger Corp does not have any subsidiaries.

3.2 Capital Structure.

The authorized capital stock of Merger Corp consists of 1,000 shares of common stock, \$1.00 par value (the "Merger Corp Stock"), all of which are issued and outstanding. All such shares are validly issued, fully paid, and nonassessable. There are no existing options, warrants, calls, or commitments of any kind obligating Merger Corp to issue any of its authorized and unissued capital stock.

3.3 Authorization.

- (a) The Board of Directors of Merger Corp has approved this Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby, subject to the approval thereof by the shareholders of the Merger Corp as required by law. This Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by Merger Corp and when executed by Harbor and duly approved by the shareholders of Merger Corp, it will be a binding agreement of Merger Corp enforceable against it in accordance with its terms.
- (b) No Conflict with Other Instruments. Subject to the receipt of all required regulatory approvals and compliance with all applicable federal and state securities laws, the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby will not violate any provision of, or constitute a default under, any order, writ, injunction or decree of any court or other governmental agency, or any contract, agreement or instrument to which Merger Corp is a party or by which it is bound, or constitute an event which with the lapse of time or action by a third party could result in any default under any of the foregoing or result in the creation of any lien, charge or encumbrance upon any of the assets or properties of Merger Corp or upon shares of capital stock of Merger Corp.

ARTICLE IV COVENANTS OF HARBOR

Harbor hereby covenants to and with Merger Corp as follows:

4.1 Actions.

Harbor will use its best efforts to take or cause to be taken all actions necessary, proper, or advisable to consummate this Agreement, including such actions Merger Corp may reasonably consider necessary, proper, or advisable in connection with filing applications and other instruments with, or obtaining approvals of, governmental bodies to the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

4.2 Conduct.

From and after the date of this Agreement to the Effective Time of the Merger, Harbor will maintain its corporate existence, will not (i) amend its articles of incorporation by-laws, (ii) will not issue any securities, and (iii) will not declare or make any dividend or other distribution with respect to the outstanding shares of the Common Stock without written consent of Merger Corp.

4.3 Payments.

Harbor will deliver, when and if required by the provisions of this Agreement, such amounts of cash into which certain shares of Common Stock are to be converted pursuant to this Agreement.

ARTICLE V COVENANTS OF MERGER CORP

Merger Corp hereby covenants to and with Harbor as follows:

5.1 Actions.

Merger Corp will use its best efforts to take or cause to be taken all other actions necessary, proper or advisable to consummate this Agreement, including such actions as Harbor may reasonably consider necessary, proper or advisable in connection with filing applications and other instruments with, or obtaining approvals of, governmental bodies to the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

5.2 Conduct.

From and after the date of this Agreement to the Effective Time, Merger Corp (i) will maintain its corporate existence; (ii) will not amend its charter or bylaws; and (iii) will not issue any securities.

ARTICLE VI CONDITIONS TO THE OBLIGATIONS OF HARBOR

The obligation of Harbor to effect the Merger shall be subject to the satisfaction prior to the Effective Time of the Merger of the following conditions:

6.1 Shareholder Approval.

The shareholders of Harbor shall have voted affirmatively to approve the Merger by not less than two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock of Harbor.

6.2 Other Approvals.

All requisite regulatory approvals relating to the Merger, if any, shall have been obtained and continue to be in full force and effect, and all waiting and notice periods under applicable law shall have expired.

6.3 Rights of Objecting Shareholders and Other Shareholders Receiving Cash.

The aggregate number of shares of Common Stock owned by those shareholders of Harbor who (i) have perfected and shall be entitled to exercise their objecting shareholders' rights pursuant to the MGCL, or (ii) are shareholders of Cash-Out Shares (as defined in Section 1.4 herein) shall not exceed 1.0% of the issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock.

6.4 No Injunctions or Restraints; Illegality.

No injunction, restraining order, stop order, or other order or action of any Federal or state court or agency in the United States which prohibits, restricts, or makes illegal the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby shall be in effect, and no action, suit or other proceeding seeking such shall have been instituted or threatened, and no statute, rule, or regulation shall have been enacted, issued, or promulgated by and state or Federal government or government agency which prohibits, restricts, or makes illegal the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby.

ARTICLE VII CONDITIONS TO THE OBLIGATIONS OF MERGER CORP

The obligation of Merger Corp to effect the Merger shall be subject to the satisfaction prior to the Effective Time of the Merger of the following conditions:

7.1 Shareholder Approval.

The sole shareholder of Merger Corp shall have voted affirmatively to approve the Merger by not less than two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock of Merger Corp.

7.2 Other Approvals.

All requisite regulatory approvals relating to the Merger, if any, shall have been obtained and continue to be in full force and effect, and all waiting and notice periods under applicable law shall have expired.

7.3 Rights of Objecting Shareholders and Other Shareholders Receiving Cash.

The aggregate number of shares of Common Stock owned by those shareholders of Harbor who (i) have perfected and shall be entitled to exercise their objecting shareholders' rights pursuant to the MGCL, or (ii) are shareholders of Cash-Out Shares (as defined in Section 1.4 herein) shall not exceed 1.0% of the issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock.

7.4 No Injunctions or Restraints; Illegality.

No injunction, restraining order, stop order, or other order or action of any Federal or state court or agency in the United States which prohibits, restricts, or makes illegal the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby shall be in effect, and no action, suit or other proceeding seeking such shall have been instituted or threatened, and no statute, rule, or regulation shall have been enacted, issued, or promulgated by and state or Federal government or government agency which prohibits, restricts, or makes illegal the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby.

ARTICLE VIII TERMINATION AND AMENDMENT

8.1 Termination.

This Agreement may be terminated at anytime prior to the Effective Time by the Boards of Directors of either Merger Corp or Harbor.

8.2 Effect of Termination.

In the event of termination of this Agreement as provided in this Article VIII hereof, this Agreement shall forthwith become void and there shall be no liability or obligation on the part of Merger Corp or Harbor or their respective officers, directors or shareholders.

8.3 Amendment.

This Agreement may be amended by the parties hereto by action taken or authorized by their respective Boards of Directors. This Agreement may not be amended except by an instrument in writing signed on behalf of each of the parties hereto.

ARTICLE IX GENERAL PROVISIONS

9.1 Nonsurvival of Agreements.

None of the agreements in this Agreement or in any instrument delivered pursuant to this Agreement shall survive the Effective Time of the Merger.

9.2 Notices.

All notices and other communications hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed given if delivered personally, telecopied (with confirmation), or mailed by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) to Harbor or Merger Corp, respectively, at the following addresses:

(a) If to Harbor:

Joseph Haskins, Jr.
Chairman, President and CEO
Harbor Bancorp, Inc.
25 West Fayette Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

(b) If to Merger Sub:

Teodoro J. Hernandez
Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer
Harbor Bancorp, Inc.,
25 West Fayette Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

9.3 Interpretation.

When a reference is made in this Agreement to Sections, such reference shall be to a Section of this Agreement unless otherwise indicated. The headings contained in this Agreement are for reference purposes only and shall not affect in any way the meaning or interpretation of this Agreement. Whenever the words "include," "includes" or "including" are used in this Agreement, they shall be deemed to be followed by the words "without limitation."

9.4 Counterparts.

This Agreement may be executed in two counterparts, both of which shall be considered one and the same agreement and shall become effective when both counterparts have been signed by each of the parties and delivered to the other party, it being understood that both parties need not sign the same counterpart.

9.5 Entire Agreement.

This Agreement (including the documents and the instruments referred to herein) constitutes the entire agreement and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings, both written and oral, among the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof.

9.6 Assignment.

Neither this Agreement nor any of the rights, interests or obligations hereunder shall be assigned by any of the parties hereto (whether by operation of law or otherwise) without the prior written consent of the other party.

9.7 Governing Law.

This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Maryland applicable to agreements made and entirely to be performed within such jurisdiction.

[Signature Page Follows]

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed as of the date first above written.

ATTEST: [SEAL] **HARBOR BANKSHARES CORPORATION**

By: /s/ Joseph Haskins, Jr.

Joseph Haskins, Jr.
Chairman, President, and CEO

ATTEST: [SEAL] **HARBOR MERGER CORPORATION**

By: Teodoro J. Hernandez

Teodoro J. Hernandez
Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer
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Appendix B

HARBOR BANKSHARES CORPORATION
Baltimore, Maryland
FAIRNESS OPINION
As of August 29, 2006

Set forth herein is Danielson Associates Inc.'s (["Danielson Associates"]) updated independent appraisal of the ["fair"] market value of the common stock of Harbor Bankshares Corporation ("Harbor" or "the Bank") of Baltimore, Maryland as of August 29, 2006. The original opinion was dated December 8, 2005. Market value is defined as the price at which the common stock would change hands between a willing seller and a willing buyer, each having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts and assuming a significant amount of stock changing hands daily to assure a true reflection of market forces.

This fairness opinion is based on data supplied by Harbor to Danielson Associates and its regulators, but it also relies on some public information. All information received is believed to be reliable, but the accuracy or completeness of such information cannot be guaranteed. In particular, this fairness opinion assumes that there are no significant loan quality problems beyond what has been stated in Harbor's quarterly reports to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (["FDIC"]).

In determining the fair value of the common stock of Harbor, primary emphasis has been given to the stock prices of banks that have comparable financial, market and structural characteristics, and the relationship of these prices to earnings.

Based on these updated comparisons, an analysis of Harbor's past performance and future potential and by applying discounts for market, stock liquidity and its minority ownership, it has been established that the fair value of its common stock as of August 29, 2006 is between \$30.53 and \$32.17 per share with the midpoint being \$31.35 per share. Any price in this range would be fair to current shareholders.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ David G. Danielson

David G. Danielson, President
Danielson Associates Inc.

Appendix C-Rights of Objecting Shareholders

Title 3. Corporations in General □ **Extraordinary Actions**
Subtitle 2. Rights of Objecting Stockholders

§ 3-201. Definition of successor

(a) In this subtitle, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, □successor□ includes a corporation which amends its charter in a way which alters the contract rights, as expressly set forth in the charter, of any outstanding stock, unless the right to do so is reserved by the charter of the corporation.

(b) When used with reference to a share exchange, □successor□ means the corporation the stock of which was acquired in the share exchange.

§ 3-202. Fair value, right to from successors

(a) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, a stockholder of a Maryland corporation has the right to demand and receive payment of the fair value of the stockholder□s stock from the successor if:

- (1) The corporation consolidates or merges with another corporation;
- (2) The stockholder□s stock is to be acquired in a share exchange;
- (3) The corporation transfers its assets in a manner requiring action under § 3-105(e) of this title;
- (4) The corporation amends its charter in a way which alters the contract rights, as expressly set forth in the charter, of any outstanding stock and substantially adversely affects the stockholder□s rights, unless the right to do so is reserved by the charter of the corporation; or

(5) The transaction is governed by § 3-602 of this title or exempted by § 3-603(b) of this title.

(b)(1) Fair value is determined as of the close of business:

- (i) With respect to a merger under § 3-106 of this title of a 90 percent or more owned subsidiary with or into its parent corporation, on the day notice is given or waived under § 3-106; or
- (ii) With respect to any other transaction, on the day the stockholders voted on the transaction objected to.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection, fair value may not include any appreciation or depreciation which directly or indirectly results from the transaction objected to or from its proposal.

(3) In any transaction governed by § 3-602 of this title or exempted by § 3-603(b) of this title, fair value shall be value determined in accordance with the requirements of § 3-603(b) of this title.

(c) Unless the transaction is governed by § 3-602 of this title or is exempted by § 3-603(b) of this title, a stockholder may not demand the fair value of the stockholder□s stock and is bound by the terms of the transaction if:

(1) The stock is listed on a national securities exchange, is designated as a national market system security on an interdealer quotation system by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., or is designated for trading on the NASDAQ Small Cap Market:

(i) With respect to a merger under § 3-106 of this title of a 90 percent or more owned subsidiary with or into its parent corporation, on the date notice is given or waived under § 3-106; or

(ii) With respect to any other transaction, on the record date for determining stockholders entitled to vote on the transaction objected to;

(2) The stock is that of the successor in a merger, unless:

(i) The merger alters the contract rights of the stock as expressly set forth in the charter, and the charter does not reserve the right to do so; or

(ii) The stock is to be changed or converted in whole or in part in the merger into something other than either stock in the successor or cash, scrip, or other rights or interests arising out of provisions for the treatment of fractional shares of stock in the successor;

(3) The stock is not entitled, other than solely because of § 3-106 of this title, to be voted on the transaction or the stockholder did not own the shares of stock on the record date for determining stockholders entitled to vote on the transaction;

(4) The charter provides that the holders of the stock are not entitled to exercise the rights of an objecting stockholder under this subtitle; or

(5) The stock is that of an open-end investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the value placed on the stock in the transaction is its net asset value.

§ 3-203. Duties of objecting stockholders

(a) A stockholder of a corporation who desires to receive payment of the fair value of the stockholder's stock under this subtitle:

(1) Shall file with the corporation a written objection to the proposed transaction:

(i) With respect to a merger under § 3-106 of this title of a 90 percent or more owned subsidiary with or into its parent corporation, within 30 days after notice is given or waived under § 3-106; or

(ii) With respect to any other transaction, at or before the stockholders' meeting at which the transaction will be considered or, in the case of action taken under § 2-505(b) of this article, within 10 days after the corporation gives the notice required by § 2-505(b) of this article;

(2) May not vote in favor of the transaction; and

(3) Within 20 days after the Department accepts the articles for record, shall make a written demand on the successor for payment for the stockholder's stock, stating the number and class of shares for which the stockholder demands payment.

(b) A stockholder who fails to comply with this section is bound by the terms of the consolidation, merger, share exchange, transfer of assets, or charter amendment.

§ 3-204. Effect of demand

A stockholder who demands payment for his stock under this subtitle:

(1) Has no right to receive any dividends or distributions payable to holders of record of that stock on a record date after the close of business on the day as at which fair value is to be determined under § 3-202 of this subtitle; and

(2) Ceases to have any rights of a stockholder with respect to that stock, except the right to receive payment of its fair value.

§ 3-205. Consent to demand withdrawal

A demand for payment may be withdrawn only with the consent of the successor.

§ 3-206. Restoration of stockholder rights

(a) The rights of a stockholder who demands payment are restored in full, if:

- (1) The demand for payment is withdrawn;
- (2) A petition for an appraisal is not filed within the time required by this subtitle;
- (3) A court determines that the stockholder is not entitled to relief; or
- (4) The transaction objected to is abandoned or rescinded.

(b) The restoration of a stockholder's rights entitles him to receive the dividends, distributions, and other rights he would have received if he had not demanded payment for his stock. However, the restoration does not prejudice any corporate proceedings taken before the restoration.

§ 3-207. Successor's duty, notice and offer

(a)(1) The successor promptly shall notify each objecting stockholder in writing of the date the articles are accepted for record by the Department.

(2) The successor also may send a written offer to pay the objecting stockholder what it considers to be the fair value of his stock. Each offer shall be accompanied by the following information relating to the corporation which issued the stock:

- (i) A balance sheet as of a date not more than six months before the date of the offer;
- (ii) A profit and loss statement for the 12 months ending on the date of the balance sheet; and
- (iii) Any other information the successor considers pertinent.

(b) The successor shall deliver the notice and offer to each objecting stockholder personally or mail them to him by certified mail, return receipt requested, bearing a postmark from the United States Postal Service, at the address he gives the successor in writing, or, if none, at his address as it appears on the records of the corporation which issued the stock.

§ 3-208. Petition for appraisal

(a) Within 50 days after the Department accepts the articles for record, the successor or an objecting stockholder who has not received payment for his stock may petition a court of equity in the county where the principal office of the successor is located or, if it does not have a principal office in this State, where the resident agent of the successor is located, for an appraisal to determine the fair value of the stock.

(b)(1) If more than one appraisal proceeding is instituted, the court shall direct the consolidation of all the proceedings on terms and conditions it considers proper.

(2) Two or more objecting stockholders may join or be joined in an appraisal proceeding.

§ 3-209. Submission of certificate for notation

(a) At any time after a petition for appraisal is filed, the court may require the objecting stockholders parties to the proceeding to submit their stock certificates to the clerk of the court for notation on them that the appraisal proceeding is pending. If a stockholder fails to comply with the order, the court may dismiss the proceeding as to him or grant other appropriate relief.

(b) If any stock represented by a certificate which bears a notation is subsequently transferred, the new certificate issued for the stock shall bear a similar notation and the name of the original objecting stockholder. The transferee of this stock does not acquire rights of any character with respect to the stock other than the rights of the original objecting stockholder.

§ 3-210. Report of appraisers

(a) If the court finds that the objecting stockholder is entitled to an appraisal of his stock, it shall appoint three disinterested appraisers to determine the fair value of the stock on terms and conditions the court considers proper. Each appraiser shall take an oath to discharge his duties honestly and faithfully.

(b) Within 60 days after their appointment, unless the court sets a longer time, the appraisers shall determine the fair value of the stock as of the appropriate date and file a report stating the conclusion of the majority as to the fair value of the stock.

(c) The report shall state the reasons for the conclusion and shall include a transcript of all testimony and exhibits offered.

(d)(1) On the same day that the report is filed, the appraisers shall mail a copy of it to each party to the proceedings.

(2) Within 15 days after the report is filed, any party may object to it and request a hearing.

§ 3-211. Court order upon appraisers report

(a) The court shall consider the report and, on motion of any party to the proceeding, enter an order which:

(1) Confirms, modifies, or rejects it; and

(2) If appropriate, sets the time for payment to the stockholder.

(b)(1) If the appraisers' report is confirmed or modified by the order, judgment shall be entered against the successor and in favor of each objecting stockholder party to the proceeding for the appraised fair value of his stock.

(2) If the appraisers' report is rejected, the court may:

(i) Determine the fair value of the stock and enter judgment for the stockholder; or

(ii) Remit the proceedings to the same or other appraisers on terms and conditions it considers proper.

(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, a judgment for the stockholder shall award the value of the stock and interest from the date as at which fair value is to be determined under § 3-202 of this subtitle.

(2) The court may not allow interest if it finds that the failure of the stockholder to accept an offer for the stock made under § 3-207 of this subtitle was arbitrary and vexatious or not in good faith. In making this finding, the court shall consider:

(i) The price which the successor offered for the stock;

(ii) The financial statements and other information furnished to the stockholder; and

(iii) Any other circumstances it considers relevant.

(d)(1) The costs of the proceedings, including reasonable compensation and expenses of the appraisers, shall be set by the court and assessed against the successor. However, the court may direct the costs to be apportioned and assessed against any objecting stockholder if the court finds that the failure of the stockholder to accept an offer for the stock made under § 3-207 of this subtitle was arbitrary and vexatious or not in good faith. In making this finding, the court shall consider:

(i) The price which the successor offered for the stock;

(ii) The financial statements and other information furnished to the stockholder; and

(iii) Any other circumstances it considers relevant.

(2) Costs may not include attorney's fees or expenses. The reasonable fees and expenses of experts may be included only if:

(i) The successor did not make an offer for the stock under § 3-207 of this subtitle; or

(ii) The value of the stock determined in the proceeding materially exceeds the amount offered by the successor.

(e) The judgment is final and conclusive on all parties and has the same force and effect as other decrees in equity. The judgment constitutes a lien on the assets of the successor with priority over any mortgage or other lien attaching on or after the effective date of the consolidation, merger, transfer, or charter amendment.

§ 3-212. Surrender of stock to successor

The successor is not required to pay for the stock of an objecting stockholder or to pay a judgment rendered against it in a proceeding for an appraisal unless, simultaneously with payment:

(1) The certificates representing the stock are surrendered to it, indorsed in blank, and in proper form for transfer; or

(2) Satisfactory evidence of the loss or destruction of the certificates and sufficient indemnity bond are furnished.

§ 3-213. Rights of successor

(a) A successor which acquires the stock of an objecting stockholder is entitled to any dividends or distributions payable to holders of record of that stock on a record date after the close of business on the day as at which fair value is to be determined under § 3-202 of this subtitle.

(b) After acquiring the stock of an objecting stockholder, a successor in a transfer of assets may exercise all the rights of an owner of the stock.

(c) Unless the articles provide otherwise, stock in the successor of a consolidation, merger, or share exchange otherwise deliverable in exchange for the stock of an objecting stockholder has the status of authorized but unissued stock of the successor. However, a proceeding for reduction of the capital of the successor is not necessary to retire the stock or to reduce the capital of the successor represented by the stock.

June 30, 2009. The standards did not have a material impact on the company's consolidated financial statements. The company has evaluated subsequent events through November 5, 2009, the date the financial statements were issued, and noted no subsequent events that required disclosure.

Variable Interest Entities

In June 2009, the FASB issued revised accounting standards to improve financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities. The standards replace the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation for determining which enterprise, if any, has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity with an approach focused on identifying which enterprise has the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and: (1) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity; or, (2) the right to receive benefits from the entity. The standards will be applied prospectively on January 1, 2010. The company is currently reviewing the impact, if any, on the company's consolidated financial statements.

FASB Accounting Standards Codification

On July 1, 2009, the FASB issued the *FASB Accounting Standards Codificationtm* (the *Codification*) as the single source of authoritative US GAAP (other than guidance issued by the US Securities and Exchange Commission), superseding existing FASB, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Emerging Issues Task Force, and related literature. The Codification was applied on September 30, 2009. Now, only one level of authoritative US GAAP exists. All other literature is considered non-authoritative. The Codification does not change US GAAP; instead, it introduced a new structure that is organized in an online research system. The Codification did not have an impact on the company's consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 2. *MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS*

The following discussion and analysis is the responsibility of management and is as of November 5, 2009. The Board of Directors carries out its responsibility for review of this disclosure principally through its audit committee, comprised exclusively of independent directors. The audit committee reviews, and prior to its publication, approves, pursuant to the authority delegated to it by the Board of Directors, this disclosure. The term "PCS" refers to Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. and the terms "we", "us", "our", "PotashCorp" and "the company" refer to PCS and, as applicable, PCS and its direct and indirect subsidiaries as a group. Additional information relating to the company, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K, can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml.

POTASHCORP AND OUR BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

PotashCorp is an integrated producer of fertilizer, industrial and animal feed products. We are the world's largest fertilizer enterprise by capacity, producing the three primary plant nutrients: potash, phosphate and nitrogen. We sell fertilizer to North American retailers, cooperatives and distributors that provide storage and application services to farmers, the end users. Our offshore customers are government agencies and private importers who buy under contract and on the spot market; spot sales are more prevalent in North America, South America and Southeast Asia. Fertilizers are sold primarily for spring and fall application in both Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Transportation is an important part of the final purchase price for fertilizer so producers usually sell to the closest customers. In North America, we sell mainly on a delivered basis via rail, barge, truck and pipeline. Offshore customers purchase product either at the port where it is loaded or delivered with freight included.

Potash, phosphate and nitrogen are also used as inputs for the production of animal feed and industrial products. Most feed and industrial sales are by contract and are more evenly distributed throughout the year than fertilizer sales.

POTASHCORP STRATEGY

To provide our stakeholders with long-term value, our strategy focuses on generating growth while striving to minimize fluctuations in an upward-trending earnings line. This value proposition has given our stakeholders superior value for many years. We apply this strategy by concentrating on our highest margin products. Such analysis dictates our Potash First strategy, focusing our capital internally and through investments to build on our world-class potash assets and meet the rising global demand for this vital nutrient. By investing in potash capacity while producing to meet market demand, we create the opportunity for significant growth while limiting downside risk. We complement our potash operations with focused phosphate and nitrogen businesses that emphasize the production of higher-margin products with stable and sustainable earnings potential.

We strive to grow PotashCorp by enhancing our position as supplier of choice to our customers, delivering the highest quality products at market prices when they are needed. We seek to be the preferred supplier to high-volume, high-margin customers with the lowest credit risk. It is critical that our customers recognize our ability to create value for them based on the price they pay for our products.

As we plan our future, we carefully weigh our choices for our cash flow. We base all investment decisions on cash flow return materially exceeding cost of capital, evaluating the best return on any investment that matches our Potash First strategy. Most of our recent capital expenditures have gone to investments in our own potash capacity, and we look to increase our existing offshore potash investments and seek other merger and acquisition opportunities in this

nutrient. We also consider share repurchase and increased dividends as ways to maximize shareholder value over the long term.

KEY PERFORMANCE DRIVERS PERFORMANCE COMPARED TO GOALS

Each year we set targets to advance our long-term goals and drive results. Our long-term goals and 2009 targets are set out on pages 35 to 37 of our 2008 financial review annual report. A summary of our progress against selected goals and representative annual targets is set out below.

Goal	Representative 2009 Annual Target	Performance to September 30, 2009
Achieve no harm to people.	Reduce total site severity injury rate by 25 percent by the end of 2011 from 2008 levels.	Total site severity injury rate was 22 percent below the 2008 annual level for the first nine months of 2009. The total site severity injury rate was not tracked in the first nine months of 2008.
Achieve no damage to the environment.	Reduce total reportable releases, permit excursions and spills by 15 percent from 2008 levels.	Reportable release rate on an annualized basis declined 24 percent, annualized permit excursions were up 33 percent and annualized spills were up 17 percent during the first nine months of 2009 compared to 2008 annual levels. Compared to the first nine months of 2008, reportable releases and permit excursions were flat while spills were up 17 percent.
Maximize long-term shareholder value.	Exceed total shareholder return for our sector and companies on the DAXglobal Agribusiness Index for 2009.	PotashCorp's total shareholder return was 24 percent in the first nine months of 2009 compared to our sector weighted average return of 49 percent and the DAXglobal Agribusiness Index weighted average return of 41 percent.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

This discussion and analysis is based on the company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements reported under generally accepted accounting principles in Canada (Canadian GAAP). These principles differ in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These differences are described and quantified in Note 19 to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. All references to per-share amounts pertain to diluted net income per share.

For an understanding of trends, events, uncertainties and the effect of critical accounting estimates on our results and financial condition, the entire document should be read carefully together with our 2008 financial review annual report.

Earnings Guidance Third Quarter 2009

	Initial Company Guidance	Actual Results
Earnings per share	\$0.80 - \$1.20	\$0.82
Effective tax rate	23% - 25%	24%

*Overview of Actual Results**Operations*

Dollars (millions) except per-share amounts	Three Months Ended September 30				Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2009	2008	Dollar Change	% Change	2009	2008	Dollar Change	% Change
Sales	\$ 1,099.1	\$ 3,064.3	\$ (1,965.2)	(64)	\$ 2,877.6	\$ 7,575.9	\$ (4,698.3)	(62)
Freight	53.7	81.4	(27.7)	(34)	130.2	287.2	(157.0)	(55)
Transportation and distribution	36.3	31.6	4.7	15	101.0	97.2	3.8	4
Cost of goods sold	662.9	1,210.3	(547.4)	(45)	1,900.0	3,157.2	(1,257.2)	(40)
Gross Margin	\$ 346.2	\$ 1,741.0	\$ (1,394.8)	(80)	\$ 746.4	\$ 4,034.3	\$ (3,287.9)	(81)
Operating Income	\$ 358.4	\$ 1,714.7	\$ (1,356.3)	(79)	\$ 862.6	\$ 3,759.7	\$ (2,897.1)	(77)
Net Income	\$ 248.8	\$ 1,236.1	\$ (987.3)	(80)	\$ 744.2	\$ 2,707.2	\$ (1,963.0)	(73)
Net Income Per Share Basic	\$ 0.84	\$ 4.07	\$ (3.23)	(79)	\$ 2.52	\$ 8.73	\$ (6.21)	(71)
Net Income Per Share Diluted	\$ 0.82	\$ 3.93	\$ (3.11)	(79)	\$ 2.45	\$ 8.45	\$ (6.00)	(71)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ 123.9	\$ (1,638.1)	\$ 1,762.0	n/m	\$ 565.4	\$ (479.1)	\$ 1,044.5	n/m

n/m not meaningful

Earnings in the third quarter and first nine months of 2009 were lower than the record levels in the same periods of 2008 due to lower prices and volumes for all nutrients except North American potash prices (higher year over year), industrial phosphate prices (higher year over year) and urea volumes (higher quarter over quarter and year over year). Potash represented 73 percent of third quarter gross margin and 70 percent of first nine months gross margin in 2009.

Fertilizer buyers remained cautious in the wake of economic uncertainty. North American potash producer shipments improved from the previous quarter, but third-quarter volumes were still more than 50 percent below the same quarter in 2008 and totals for the first nine months of 2009 were nearly 70 percent lower than in the first nine months of last

year. In July, India signed new contracts with global potash producers, which we believed would inspire buyer confidence in other markets. This failed to materialize, as potash buyers appeared to respond instead to their perception of market conditions and risks, including healthy producer inventories, lack of engagement by Chinese buyers and a late US harvest. Moreover, the large inventory writedowns in nitrogen and phosphate taken by dealers over the past year limited the appetite for additional inventory risk. As a result, dealers and farmers continued to buy potash only on an as-needed basis, putting pressure on spot market pricing. In phosphate, US producer solid fertilizer domestic sales volumes moved closer to historical levels, while offshore volumes rose slightly as India continued to import significant quantities and shipments to Brazil increased in advance of its key planting season. In nitrogen, lower domestic natural gas costs allowed North American producers to be more competitive, contributing to a 24 percent decline in ammonia imports to the US compared to last year's third quarter. Lower winter wheat plantings and continued deferral by fertilizer buyers reduced urea demand and prices in the quarter.

Other significant factors that also affected earnings in the third quarter and first nine months of 2009 compared to the same periods in 2008 were: (1) provincial mining and other taxes which declined as a result of anticipated lower potash margins, decreased sales tonnes and credits for expenditures incurred on our potash expansion projects; (2) other income which declined due to a decrease in our share of earnings from Sociedad Quimica y Minera de Chile (SQM) and Arab Potash Company Ltd. (APC) and a drop in dividends, partially due to timing differences, from Israel Chemicals Limited (ICL), offset in part for the first nine months of 2009 by a \$115.3 million gain on disposal of auction rate securities in the second quarter; and (3) income taxes which decreased due to significantly lower earnings, a lower proportion of earnings from higher-tax jurisdictions and discrete items recognized. Other comprehensive income increased during the same periods due to the fair value of our investments in ICL increasing, and Sinofert Holdings Limited (Sinofert) not falling as much, compared to when values were falling last year, and the fair value of natural gas derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting increasing slightly as compared to decreasing in 2008 when natural gas prices were rapidly declining.

Balance Sheet

Change in Balances December 31, 2008 to September 30, 2009 (in \$ millions)

Additions to property, plant and equipment related primarily to our potash capacity expansions (73 percent). Investments increased mainly due to the fair value of our investment in ICL increasing, although the fair value of our investment in Sinofert decreased. The decrease in trade receivables (consistent with the decrease in sales) was partially offset by taxes receivable which were generated by an overpayment of taxes earlier in the year (instalments originally based on anticipated higher earnings). Phosphate finished goods inventory values decreased due to lower inventory levels and lower-cost sulfur and ammonia (more expensive in 2008 due to tight supply-demand fundamentals) being used in phosphate production. The decrease in phosphate inventories was partially offset by a significant increase in potash inventory tonnes (mine strikes limited production towards the end of 2008 and customers were on allocation for most of 2008 before the global economic downturn cut demand). Additional increases in assets pertained to higher cash and prepaid expenses and other current assets.

Long-term debt increased as a result of the settlement of the issuance of \$1,000.0 million in senior notes in May and \$1,000.0 million in senior notes in September, the net proceeds of which were used to repay outstanding credit facilities borrowings and for general corporate purposes. Accounts payable and accrued charges declined as a result of: (1) lower income taxes payable due to payments made during the first half of 2009 and significantly lower earnings compared to 2008; (2) lower accrued potash production taxes due to significantly reduced demand, forecasted lower potash margins and high deductions for potash capital expansion projects; and (3) lower accrued payroll due to lower incentives and stock-based compensation accruals; these declines were partially offset by higher accruals for capital expenditures in potash and higher interest accruals.

Significant changes in equity were primarily the result of net income and other comprehensive income earned during the first nine months of 2009, which is described above.

Business Segment Review

Note 7 to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements provides information pertaining to our business segments. Management includes net sales in segment disclosures in the consolidated financial statements pursuant to Canadian GAAP, which requires segmentation based upon our internal organization and reporting of revenue and profit measures derived from internal accounting methods. As a component of gross margin, net sales (and the related per-tonne amounts) are the primary revenue measures we use and review in making decisions about operating matters on a business segment basis. These decisions include assessments about potash, phosphate and nitrogen performance and the resources to be allocated to these segments. We also use net sales (and the related per-tonne amounts) for business planning and monthly forecasting. Net sales are calculated as sales revenues less freight, transportation and distribution expenses.

Our discussion of segment operating performance is set out below and includes nutrient product and/or market performance results where applicable to give further insight into these results. Certain of the prior periods' figures have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

*Potash***Three Months Ended September 30**

	Dollars (millions)			Tonnes (thousands)			Average per Tonne⁽¹⁾		
	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change
Sales	\$ 423.4	\$ 1,145.2	(63)						
Freight	16.8	36.0	(53)						
Transportation and distribution	9.2	9.9	(7)						
Net sales	\$ 397.4	\$ 1,099.3	(64)						
Manufactured product Net sales									
North American	\$ 111.0	\$ 298.0	(63)	266	530	(50)	\$ 417.38	\$ 561.70	(26)
Offshore	283.7	796.7	(64)	748	1,325	(44)	\$ 379.24	\$ 601.34	(37)
Cost of goods sold	394.7	1,094.7	(64)	1,014	1,855	(45)	\$ 389.24	\$ 590.01	(34)
	139.1	185.6	(25)				\$ 137.17	\$ 99.93	37
Gross margin	255.6	909.1	(72)				\$ 252.07	\$ 490.08	(49)

Other miscellaneous
and purchased product

Net sales	2.7	4.6	(41)
Cost of goods sold	6.9	4.0	73

Gross margin	(4.2)	0.6	n/m
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Gross Margin	\$ 251.4	\$ 909.7	(72)	\$ 247.93	\$ 490.40	(49)
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Nine Months Ended September 30

	Dollars (millions)			Tonnes (thousands)			Average per Tonne ⁽¹⁾		
	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change
Sales	\$ 903.3	\$ 3,135.9	(71)						
Freight	34.1	151.6	(78)						
Transportation and distribution	24.4	35.2	(31)						
Net sales	\$ 844.8	\$ 2,949.1	(71)						
Manufactured product									
Net sales									
North American	\$ 311.5	\$ 1,027.1	(70)	599	2,583	(77)	\$ 519.95	\$ 397.54	31
Offshore	522.9	1,909.5	(73)	1,283	4,527	(72)	\$ 407.57	\$ 421.84	(3)
	834.4	2,936.6	(72)	1,882	7,110	(74)	\$ 443.34	\$ 413.01	7
Cost of goods sold	306.3	629.7	(51)				\$ 162.73	\$ 88.55	84
Gross margin	528.1	2,306.9	(77)				\$ 280.61	\$ 324.46	(14)
Other miscellaneous and purchased product									
Net sales	10.4	12.5	(17)						
Cost of goods sold	14.3	8.7	64						
Gross margin	(3.9)	3.8	n/m						
Gross Margin	\$ 524.2	\$ 2,310.7	(77)				\$ 278.53	\$ 324.99	(14)

⁽¹⁾ Rounding differences may occur due to the use of whole dollars in per-tonne calculations.

n/m = not meaningful

Potash gross margin variance attributable to:

Dollars (millions)	Three Months Ended September 30 2009 vs. 2008 Change in Prices/Costs				Nine Months Ended September 30 2009 vs. 2008 Change in Prices/Costs			
	Change in Sales Volumes	Net Sales	Cost of Goods Sold	Total	Change in Sales Volumes	Net Sales	Cost of Goods Sold	Total
Manufactured product								
North American	\$ (162.8)	\$ (8.9)	\$ (4.9)	\$ (176.6)	\$ (684.2)	\$ 73.3	\$ (1.3)	\$ (612.2)
Offshore	(402.6)	(71.5)	(2.6)	(476.7)	(1,181.6)	(18.2)	33.5	(1,166.3)
Change in market mix	(4.2)	2.0	2.0	(0.2)	(4.3)	2.0	2.0	(0.3)
Total manufactured product	\$ (569.6)	\$ (78.4)	\$ (5.5)	\$ (653.5)	\$ (1,870.1)	\$ 57.1	\$ 34.2	\$ (1,778.8)
Other miscellaneous and purchased product				(4.8)				(7.7)
Total				\$ (658.3)				\$ (1,786.5)

The most significant contributors to the change in total gross margin quarter over quarter were as follows¹:

Net Sales Prices

Sales Volumes

Cost of Goods Sold

• Average realized offshore price dropped 37 percent as pricing in major markets supplied by Canpotex Limited² declined following the contract settlement with India at prices lower than last year's prices
 • Offshore realized prices increased from the trailing quarter due to transportation and distribution costs being allocated over fewer sales tonnes in the previous quarter
 • US published list prices declined 35-40 percent during the quarter

• Buyers continued to manage cash flow in a difficult economy. Dealers and farmers remained on the sidelines, buying just-in-time due to their perception of market conditions and risks, including higher producer inventories, lack of engagement by the Chinese market and a late US harvest
 • Offshore volumes fell as customers worldwide, except India, destocked inventories
 • India began to restock depleted inventories (caused, in part, by the absence of a contract with Canpotex in the first half of 2009) resulting in a 28 percent increase in shipped tonnes.
 • China did not sign a contract with Canpotex (settled by second quarter in 2008) resulting in a 97 percent drop in volumes in that market. Shipments to Brazil were down 73 percent while Southeast Asia (except China) took 38 percent less tonnes from Canpotex. Brazil had more inventory to work through than Southeast Asia
 • Sales to our North American customers declined due to very late spring plantings consequentially compressing the fall harvest (and subsequent application season), poor weather conditions in certain parts of Canada and the US hampering harvest progress, and perceived potash price risk

• The price variance was negative due to increased maintenance costs this year (partially deferred in 2008), high royalties (did not decline at the same rate as potash prices) and increased labor costs (due to new union contracts) partially offset by lower brine inflow management costs
 • Per tonne costs increased as fixed costs were allocated over fewer tonnes sold
 • The Canadian dollar weakened relative to the US dollar

¹ Direction of arrows refer to impact on gross margin

² Canpotex Limited (Canpotex) is the offshore marketing company for Saskatchewan potash producers

Quarterly potash gross margin for the first nine months of 2009, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

The most significant contributors to the change in total gross margin year over year were as follows¹:

Net Sales Prices

Sales Volumes

Cost of Goods Sold

• Price increases in Brazil, China and Southeast Asia carried over from 2008 to the first two quarters of 2009 were more than offset by price declines in many markets subsequent to the contract settlement with India in the third quarter of 2009

• North America realized prices up 31 percent as 2008 price increases largely carried over into the first two quarters of 2009 and US list price reductions were only introduced in the third quarter of 2009

• Weak demand in an environment of low volumes pressured pricing

• North American prices affected by the high proportion of industrial volumes relative to fertilizer

• India began restocking large volumes of inventory resulting in that country taking more tonnes than any other region

• Agreement not reached with China by September 30, 2009

• Worldwide volumes were weak. Customers continued to be cautious in the wake of the global economic downturn, resulting in an unprecedented decline in potash sales volumes. Potash buyers operated with caution, working through inventories and reducing fertilizer applications

• Offshore price variance was positive due to reduced brine inflow management costs (brine inflow rate was stable) at New Brunswick (production mainly sold in the offshore market)

• Labor costs higher due to three Saskatchewan mines being on strike in 2008 and increased staffing levels and wages that resulted from new union contracts signed at the end of 2008

• All per tonne costs amplified by fewer production tonnes over which to allocate costs

• Royalty costs lower due to lower production tonnes

• The Canadian dollar weakened relative to the US dollar

*Phosphate***Three Months Ended September 30**

	Dollars (millions)			Tonnes (thousands)			Average per Tonne⁽¹⁾		
	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change
Sales	\$ 357.4	\$ 1,080.2	(67)						
Freight	24.3	27.3	(11)						
Transportation and distribution	13.9	8.8	58						
Net sales	\$ 319.2	\$ 1,044.1	(69)						
Manufactured product									
Net sales									
Fertilizer liquids	\$ 68.1	\$ 335.2	(80)	255	271	(6)	\$ 267.58	\$ 1,238.35	(78)
Fertilizer solids	89.6	382.4	(77)	334	352	(5)	\$ 267.71	\$ 1,084.98	(75)
Feed	60.5	160.7	(62)	143	155	(8)	\$ 424.69	\$ 1,040.00	(59)
Industrial	95.7	157.7	(39)	150	191	(21)	\$ 640.06	\$ 825.00	(22)
	313.9	1,036.0	(70)	882	969	(9)	\$ 356.24	\$ 1,069.38	(67)
Cost of goods sold	273.9	531.8	(48)				\$ 310.89	\$ 549.05	(43)
Gross margin	40.0	504.2	(92)				\$ 45.35	\$ 520.33	(91)
Other miscellaneous and purchased product									
Net sales	5.3	8.1	(35)						
Cost of goods sold	1.1	5.1	(78)						
Gross margin	4.2	3.0	40						
Gross Margin	\$ 44.2	\$ 507.2	(91)				\$ 50.11	\$ 523.43	(90)

Nine Months Ended September 30

	Dollars (millions)			Tonnes (thousands)			Average per Tonne ⁽¹⁾		
	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change
Sales	\$ 1,012.0	\$ 2,375.4	(57)						
Freight	58.3	89.2	(35)						
Transportation and distribution	34.8	25.2	38						
Net sales	\$ 918.9	\$ 2,261.0	(59)						
Manufactured product									
Net sales									
Fertilizer liquids	\$ 155.8	\$ 558.9	(72)	528	720	(27)	\$ 295.20	\$ 776.74	(62)
Fertilizer solids	262.5	913.7	(71)	877	989	(11)	\$ 299.01	\$ 923.62	(68)
Feed	201.2	396.1	(49)	396	552	(28)	\$ 508.70	\$ 717.95	(29)
Industrial	286.5	354.1	(19)	400	549	(27)	\$ 717.47	\$ 644.71	11
	906.0	2,222.8	(59)	2,201	2,810	(22)	\$ 411.72	\$ 791.11	(48)
Cost of goods sold	841.1	1,228.2	(32)				\$ 382.23	\$ 437.16	(13)
Gross margin	64.9	994.6	(93)				\$ 29.49	\$ 353.95	(92)
Other miscellaneous and purchased product									
Net sales									
	12.9	38.2	(66)						
Cost of goods sold									
	4.3	28.7	(85)						
Gross margin	8.6	9.5	(9)						
Gross Margin	\$ 73.5	\$ 1,004.1	(93)				\$ 33.39	\$ 357.33	(91)

⁽¹⁾ Rounding differences may occur due to the use of whole dollars in per-tonne calculations.

Phosphate gross margin variance attributable to:

Dollars (millions)	Three Months Ended September 30 2009 vs. 2008 Change in Prices/Costs				Nine Months Ended September 30 2009 vs. 2008 Change in Prices/Costs			
	Change in Sales Volumes	Net Sales	Cost of Goods Sold	Total	Change in Sales Volumes	Net Sales	Cost of Goods Sold	Total
Manufactured product								
Fertilizer liquids	\$ (45.7)	\$ (205.7)	\$ 44.9	\$ (206.5)	\$ (92.9)	\$ (254.2)	\$ 71.2	\$ (275.9)
Fertilizer solids	(15.3)	(264.5)	88.1	(191.7)	(71.9)	(544.8)	94.1	(522.6)
Feed	(4.5)	(76.1)	10.6	(70.0)	(47.0)	(85.4)	(40.4)	(172.8)
Industrial	(17.9)	(24.7)	42.5	(0.1)	(49.9)	29.1	61.9	41.1
Change in market mix	5.7	(5.4)	3.8	4.1	(19.9)	20.4	-	0.5
Total manufactured product	\$ (77.7)	\$ (576.4)	\$ 189.9	\$ (464.2)	\$ (281.6)	\$ (834.9)	\$ 186.8	\$ (929.7)
Other miscellaneous and purchased product				1.2				(0.9)
Total				\$ (463.0)				\$ (930.6)

Quarter over quarter total gross margin changed largely as a result of the following¹:

Net Sales Prices

• Decrease in liquid fertilizer, solid fertilizer and feed products prices reflect weaker market conditions and markedly lower prices for raw material inputs compared to record highs in 2008
 • Industrial product prices did not fall as significantly as certain industrial products are sold based on contracts that contain cost-plus or market index provisions that lag current market conditions

Sales Volumes

• Fertilizer sales volumes declined due to the delayed harvest, and certain offshore markets working through existing inventory levels
 • Industrial sales volumes down due to low cost offshore imports and tempered US demand associated with the poor economic conditions
 • Lower feed sales volumes associated with curbed demand in offshore markets

Cost of Goods Sold

• Decrease mainly due to lower costs of sulfur (80 percent) and ammonia (29 percent)
 • The price variance for feed was less favorable than other product lines due to higher costs associated with White Springs, Florida

Year over year total gross margin changed largely as a result of the following¹:

Net Sales Prices	Sales Volumes	Cost of Goods Sold
<p>â All major phosphate product prices, except industrial, decreased due to lower demand and input costs throughout 2009</p> <p>á Industrial prices increased as a result of certain contracts based on prior year input costs which were significantly higher in 2008</p>	<p>â Fertilizer sales volumes fell due to customer uncertainty about prices, planting decisions, weather delays, and a late fall harvest. North American solid and liquid fertilizer dealers managed purchases and worked through inventory levels, buying only as much as needed in an effort to minimize risk</p> <p>â Demand for feed products declined due to weak economics for the beef, pork and poultry industry and increased use of substitutes</p> <p>â Industrial fell due to a slowdown in demand for purified phosphoric acid used for food (e.g., soft drinks, vegetable oils, salad dressings, etc.) and other commercial purposes (e.g., fire retardants, metal finishing, aluminum brightening, etc.)</p>	<p>á Decrease due to lower sulfur costs (50 percent) and lower ammonia costs (14 percent)</p> <p>â Lower input costs were partially offset by fixed costs being allocated over fewer tonnes (due to reduced operating rates at both our White Springs, Florida and Aurora, North Carolina operations)</p> <p>á All product lines benefited from lower sulfur costs but feed had a negative price variance due to a higher allocation of fixed costs (as a result of liquid fertilizer production volumes falling significantly and feed being the highest volume product at our White Springs, Florida plant which was shuttered for a significant portion of 2009 through September 30) and partially offset by a reversal of previously written down finished product</p>

Significant sales volume declines in industrial and feed (for which prices are higher than fertilizers) coupled with price changes in industrial (which increased while fertilizer prices decreased) and feed prices (which didn't fall as much as fertilizer prices), caused the change in market mix to produce an unfavorable variance of \$19.9 million related to sales volumes and a favorable variance of \$20.4 million in sales price.

*Nitrogen***Three Months Ended September 30**

	Dollars (millions)			Tonnes (thousands)			Average per Tonne⁽¹⁾		
	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change
Sales	\$ 318.3	\$ 838.9	(62)						
Freight	12.6	18.1	(30)						
Transportation and distribution	13.2	12.9	2						
Net sales	\$ 292.5	\$ 807.9	(64)						
Manufactured product									
Net sales									
Ammonia	\$ 104.2	\$ 344.4	(70)	457	494	(7)	\$ 228.26	\$ 697.82	(67)
Urea	100.7	219.7	(54)	367	280	31	\$ 274.14	\$ 783.79	(65)
Nitrogen solutions/Nitric acid/Ammonium nitrate	75.7	193.4	(61)	553	613	(10)	\$ 136.78	\$ 315.46	(57)
	280.6	757.5	(63)	1,377	1,387	(1)	\$ 203.73	\$ 546.17	(63)
Cost of goods sold	234.3	445.0	(47)				\$ 170.11	\$ 320.86	(47)
Gross margin	46.3	312.5	(85)				\$ 33.62	\$ 225.31	(85)
Other miscellaneous and purchased product									
Net sales	11.9	50.4	(76)						
Cost of goods sold	7.6	38.8	(80)						
Gross margin	4.3	11.6	(63)						
Gross Margin	\$ 50.6	\$ 324.1	(84)				\$ 36.75	\$ 233.67	(84)

Nine Months Ended September 30

	Dollars (millions)			Tonnes (thousands)			Average per Tonne ⁽¹⁾		
	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change
Sales	\$ 962.3	\$ 2,064.6	(53)						
Freight	37.8	46.4	(19)						
Transportation and distribution	41.8	36.8	14						
Net sales	\$ 882.7	\$ 1,981.4	(55)						
Manufactured product									
Net sales									
Ammonia	\$ 319.0	\$ 823.0	(61)	1,386	1,400	(1)	\$ 230.17	\$ 588.04	(61)
Urea	315.2	528.5	(40)	1,092	907	20	\$ 288.58	\$ 582.79	(50)
Nitrogen solutions/Nitric acid/Ammonium nitrate	217.9	469.7	(54)	1,357	1,680	(19)	\$ 160.60	\$ 279.52	(43)
	852.1	1,821.2	(53)	3,835	3,987	(4)	\$ 222.19	\$ 456.81	(51)
Cost of goods sold	712.9	1,127.0	(37)				\$ 185.89	\$ 282.69	(34)
Gross margin	139.2	694.2	(80)				\$ 36.30	\$ 174.12	(79)
Other miscellaneous and purchased product									
Net sales	30.6	160.2	(81)						
Cost of goods sold	21.1	134.9	(84)						
Gross margin	9.5	25.3	(62)						
Gross Margin	\$ 148.7	\$ 719.5	(79)				\$ 38.77	\$ 180.46	(79)

⁽¹⁾ Rounding differences may occur due to the use of whole dollars in per-tonne calculations.

Nitrogen gross margin variance attributable to:

Dollars (millions)	Three Months Ended September 30 2009 vs. 2008 Change in Prices/Costs				Nine Months Ended September 30 2009 vs. 2008 Change in Prices/Costs			
	Change in Sales Volumes	Net Sales	Cost of Goods Sold	Total	Change in Sales Volumes	Net Sales	Cost of Goods Sold	Total
Manufactured product								
Ammonia	\$ (9.6)	\$ (219.8)	\$ 114.5	\$ (114.9)	\$ (1.7)	\$ (495.9)	\$ 263.4	\$ (234.2)
Urea	40.7	(178.6)	55.5	(82.4)	65.5	(321.4)	117.7	(138.2)
Solutions, NA, AN	(16.6)	(95.6)	65.8	(46.4)	(47.6)	(161.4)	109.6	(99.4)
Hedge	-	-	(24.2)	(24.2)	-	-	(83.4)	(83.4)
Change in market mix	(28.4)	28.3	1.8	1.7	(78.9)	78.9	0.2	0.2
Total manufactured product	\$ (13.9)	\$ (465.7)	\$ 213.4	\$ (266.2)	\$ (62.7)	\$ (899.8)	\$ 407.5	\$ (555.0)
Other miscellaneous and purchased product				(7.3)				(15.8)
Total				\$ (273.5)				\$ (570.8)

The total gross margin change quarter over quarter was primarily attributable to the following changes¹:

Net Sales Prices	Sales Volumes	Cost of Goods Sold
<p>â Sharp drop consistent with declining natural gas prices, comparatively weak downstream industrial demand for resins, nylons, plastics and rubber, and soft ammonia demand for downstream solid phosphate fertilizer production</p>	<p>á Fertilizer sales tonnes increased 16 percent due to additional production capacity this year compared to last year when a turnaround and production issues at Trinidad limited production</p> <p>â Non-fertilizer sales tonnes decreased 10 percent, largely a result of demand contraction for customers associated with downstream housing, automotive, coal and metal mining markets, which have weakened considerably with the economic downturn</p> <p>â Ammonia sales were slightly lower due to soft industrial demand and the redirection of Trinidad production to higher-margin urea</p> <p>á Urea sales were higher due to additional production capacity that was not available in 2008</p>	<p>á Decreased due to lower cost natural gas</p> <p>á Total average natural gas cost in production, including hedge, was 60 percent lower</p> <p>á Trinidad natural gas production cost is primarily indexed to Tampa ammonia prices and was 72 percent lower</p> <p>á US spot natural gas production costs fell 65 percent, though the impact on cost of goods sold was partially offset by losses from US natural gas hedging activities this year, compared to gains in 2008</p> <p>á Price variance more favorable in ammonia than in other products as natural gas is a larger component of ammonia than downstream products</p>

The change in market mix caused an unfavorable variance of \$28.4 million in sales volumes and a favorable variance of \$28.3 million in sales prices, due to a reduction in sales volumes for lower-priced nitrogen solutions, nitric acid and ammonium nitrate being offset by higher sales volumes for higher-priced urea.

The total gross margin change year over year was primarily attributable to the following changes¹:

Net Sales Prices	Sales Volumes	Cost of Goods Sold
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> â Decrease consistent with lower natural gas prices and weak industrial and agricultural demand associated with the economic downturn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> á Fertilizer sales tonnes increased 14 percent due to additional production capacity this year â Non-fertilizer sales tonnes decreased 14 percent, largely a result of weakened demand caused by the global economic downturn á Urea up due to higher shipments to offshore markets â Ammonia flat as increased exports to high gas cost regions (that had curtailed production) were offset by decreased demand from North America for direct application and solid phosphate fertilizers â Nitrogen solutions sales volumes down 16 percent due to weak customer demand caused by late spring and compressed fall application seasons. We also curtailed production due to poor market conditions â Nitric acid and ammonium nitrate sales volumes decreased 31 percent and 7 percent, respectively, due to reduced industrial demand in the US as certain of our customers' facilities operated at substantially lower rates due to the effects of the weak economy on consumer goods and durables and commercial explosives businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> á Lower mainly due to the 53 percent decrease in average natural gas costs in production, including hedge á Our natural gas costs in Trinidad production decreased 67 percent while our US natural gas spot costs in production decreased 59 percent â Losses from our US natural gas hedging activities compared to gains in 2008 á Lower natural gas costs were offset somewhat by higher turnaround costs recognized in 2009 that were not incurred in 2008, and additional costs associated with a fire at one of our plants at Trinidad in March á Ammonia had a greater effect on the decrease in cost of goods sold than urea and other nitrogen products as a higher proportion of natural gas is used in its production

Market mix caused a variance of \$78.9 million in both sales price (favorable) and sales volumes (unfavorable), due to lower sales volumes in lower-priced nitrogen solutions, nitric acid and ammonium nitrate being offset by increased sales volumes for higher-priced urea.

Expenses and Other Income

Dollars (millions)	Three Months Ended September 30				Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2009	2008	Dollar Change	% Change	2009	2008	Dollar Change	% Change
Selling and administrative	\$ 35.9	\$ 31.7	\$ 4.2	13	\$ 132.7	\$ 158.6	\$ (25.9)	(16)
Provincial mining and other taxes	2.1	172.0	(169.9)	(99)	17.0	434.4	(417.4)	(96)
Foreign exchange gain	9.0	37.4	(28.4)	(76)	1.3	63.2	(61.9)	(98)
Other income	41.2	140.0	(98.8)	(71)	264.6	255.2	9.4	4
Interest expense	31.1	15.3	15.8	103	80.8	42.2	38.6	91
Income taxes	78.5	463.3	(384.8)	(83)	37.6	1,010.3	(972.7)	(96)

Selling and administrative expenses decreased year over year as accruals for our short-term incentive plan are much lower as a result of our financial performance being below budget. Decreases in the value of our stock option grants (due to a change in the assumptions entered in the compensation formula used to determine the number of options to grant, causing the number of options to be reduced compared to what would have resulted last year) were offset by increases in the value of deferred share units (the price of our common shares increased during the first nine months of 2009 compared to decreasing during the same period in 2008).

Provincial mining and other taxes fell significantly quarter over quarter and year over year due to reduced potash profits and increased expenditures made on potash expansion projects that can be deducted against our Saskatchewan Potash Production Tax. Saskatchewan's Potash Production Tax is comprised of a base tax per tonne of product sold and an additional tax based on mine profits, which is significantly lower than last year.

Foreign exchange gains in the third quarter of 2009 resulted from gains on treasury activity exceeding losses on trade payables (the Canadian dollar strengthened during the quarter). In 2008, third quarter gains were due to a weakening Canadian dollar causing certain monetary assets and liabilities to be revalued lower in US dollars. Year over year, foreign exchange gains fell because the Canadian dollar's value appreciated in 2009 (depreciated in 2008) and a functional currency tax election substantially reduced our net monetary liability exposure.

Other income decreased quarter over quarter due to our share of earnings in APC and SQM and dividends from ICL being lower than last year due to decreased earnings in these companies as a result of lower potash sales, and timing of dividend payments. Our share of earnings and dividends from our investments are down year over year but were more than offset by a \$115.3 million gain on disposal of auction rate securities that was recognized during the second quarter when, in a settlement, we received \$132.5 million from an investment firm that purchased the securities without our approval.

Weighted average balances of debt obligations outstanding and the associated interest rates were as follows:

Dollars (millions)	except percentage amounts	Three Months Ended September 30				Nine Months Ended September 30			
		2009	2008	Change	% Change	2009	2008	Change	% Change
Long-term debt obligations, including current portion									
Weighted average outstanding		\$ 3,266.6	\$ 1,358.3	\$ 1,908.3	140	\$ 2,884.6	\$ 1,358.4	\$ 1,526.2	111
Weighted average interest rate		4.8%	6.5%	(1.7)%	(26)	4.7%	6.5%	(1.8)%	(28)
Short-term debt obligations									
Weighted average outstanding		\$ 694.1	\$ 672.4	\$ 21.7	3	\$ 591.2	\$ 389.1	\$ 202.1	52
Weighted average interest rate		0.9%	2.8%	(1.9)%	(68)	1.3%	2.9%	(1.6)%	(55)

Average interest rates on long-term debt were reduced quarter over quarter and year over year due to lower rates on draws under our credit facilities classified as long-term during 2009 that did not exist in the first nine months of 2008, and average rates on our senior notes were lower.

The company's income tax expense decreased quarter over quarter and year over year. The effective tax rate decreased to 24 percent from 27 percent, quarter over quarter, and decreased to 5 percent from 27 percent, year over year. The effective rate decreased due to lower forecast earnings and less income expected to be earned in higher-tax

jurisdictions. The income tax provision for the first nine months of 2009 was impacted by an internal restructuring (tax rate reduction provided a non-cash future income tax recovery), an increase in permanent deductions in the US from prior years (current income tax recovery) and a functional currency tax election (increased future tax expense). In 2008, the income tax provision was affected by a reduction in the Canadian federal income tax rate and the elimination of a surtax. In addition, a future income tax recovery was recorded in the first nine months of 2008 that related to an increase in permanent deductions in the US from prior years. Excluding discrete items, for the first nine months of 2009, 50 percent of the effective tax rate pertained to current income taxes and 50 percent related to future income taxes. The decrease in the current income tax provision from 90 percent in the same period last year was largely due to the shifting of income between our various tax jurisdictions and accelerated deductions for certain capital expenditures.

Current Market Conditions

Demand for our products, especially potash and phosphate, was weak during the first nine months of the year due to the global economic downturn. During the third quarter, Canpotex settled potash contracts with selected customers in India for a delivered price significantly lower than last year's contract settlements. Also in the third quarter we reduced our US published list prices for potash to reflect current market conditions. Prices for phosphate and nitrogen products remain substantially lower than 2008 levels. The following section analyzes selected aspects of our business that are or could be affected.

To match production to market demand, we reduced potash production by 4.3 million tonnes (65 percent) and phosphoric acid production by 500,000 tonnes (31 percent) year over year. Further curtailments will be made should demand remain weak.

Similar to the first nine months of 2009, we expect cash flow from operating activities to remain positive in the fourth quarter of 2009. Short-term liquidity needs can be met through commercial paper borrowings, draws under our short-term line of credit and draws on long-term revolving credit facilities. Additional cash was received upon the settlement of the issuance of \$1,000.0 million of senior notes in each of May and September. Moody's rated our total long-term debt Baa1 with a stable outlook (rating unchanged during the quarter) and Standard & Poor's rated our long-term debt A- with a negative outlook (outlook changed from stable during the third quarter).

Cash flows from operating and financing activities were used to fund capital expenditures, including our continuing potash mine expansion projects, in the first nine months of 2009. Our capital expansion plans currently remain unchanged and will be funded with cash flows from operations and proceeds from borrowings, as necessary. We believe we have adequate access to capital. At September 30, 2009, we had working capital of \$1,078.8 million and available borrowings under various debt facilities of \$2,163.5 million, which we expect will be sufficient to cover our expected investments of \$745.0 million in property, plant and equipment (inclusive of capitalized interest) and operating requirements for the remainder of 2009.

While market values of our investments in other publicly traded companies have decreased from previous highs reached during 2008, the market values continue to exceed cost. The investments also continued to generate earnings and/or dividends for the company.

To offset declines in plan asset values in the company's defined benefit pension plans as of December 30, 2008, the company made contributions of \$104.4 million in the first nine months of 2009. Contributions for the remainder of 2009 are expected to be insignificant.

Our major customers continue to have the ability to pay for product orders as evidenced by the provision for doubtful trade accounts being less than \$1.0 million and write-offs of \$NIL. Our collection effectiveness index (the industry measure for assessing collection effectiveness) ranged between 90 percent and 99 percent per month in the first nine months of 2009. Given the current market conditions, we will continue to carefully manage our credit risk relating to trade receivables through our credit management program, and customers that fail to meet specified benchmark credit standards may be required to transact with us on a prepayment basis or some other form of credit support.

We enter into derivative contracts to manage the cost of natural gas used in nitrogen production. Should market prices for natural gas fall below current levels we would be required to increase cash deposits to counterparties. We believe that cash flows from operations and financing sources are sufficient to meet potential obligations should natural gas prices fall below current levels in the last quarter of 2009.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash Requirements

Demand for our products is lower in 2009 compared to recent years as a result of the global economic downturn. Potash net sales exceeded fixed cost of sales and period costs by \$328.8 million for the quarter and \$668.8 million for the first nine months of 2009. Phosphate and nitrogen net sales exceeded fixed cost of sales and period costs by \$187.4 million and \$205.4 million, respectively, for the quarter and by \$524.8 million and

\$606.0 million, respectively, for the first nine months of the year. We do not anticipate cash flow constraints related to production.

Our contractual obligations and other commitments detailed on page 49 of our 2008 financial review annual report aims to provide insight into our short- and long-term liquidity and capital resource requirements but excludes obligations with original maturities of less than one year and planned capital expenditures. Significant changes from December 31, 2008 include settlement of the issuances of senior notes and a new purchase commitment, which would have the following effect:

Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments

Dollars (millions)	September 30, 2009				
	Changes to Payments Due By Period				
	Total	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 2,000.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500.0	\$ 1,500.0
Estimated interest payments on long-term debt obligations	824.7	101.9	203.8	203.8	315.2
Purchase obligations	145.4	59.1	86.3	-	-
Total	\$ 2,970.1	\$ 161.0	\$ 290.1	\$ 703.8	\$ 1,815.2

On May 1, 2009, the company closed the issuance of \$500.0 million of 5.250 percent senior notes due May 15, 2014 and \$500.0 million of 6.500 percent senior notes due May 15, 2019. In addition, on September 28, 2009 the company closed the issuance of \$500.0 million of 3.750 percent senior notes due September 30, 2015 and \$500.0 million of 4.875 percent senior notes due March 30, 2020. The senior notes were issued under the company's US shelf registration statement filed on December 12, 2007. The company used the net proceeds to repay outstanding indebtedness under its revolving credit facilities and for general corporate purposes.

Our operating leases, purchase obligations, other commitments or other long-term liabilities are detailed on page 50 of our 2008 financial review annual report. In addition, in May 2009 the company committed to purchase minimum amounts of potash from SQM for resale to specific countries based on market prices in effect at the time of those sales, less a nominal per-tonne fee. The commitments included in the table above are based on committed volumes at September 30, 2009 and market prices for such potash at November 5, 2009.

Capital Expenditures

During 2009, we expect to incur capital expenditures, including capitalized interest, of approximately \$1,495 million for opportunity capital, approximately \$415 million to sustain operations at existing levels and approximately \$25 million for site improvements.

The most significant potash projects on which funds are expected to be spent in 2009, excluding capitalized interest, are outlined in the table below:

Potash Mine	2009 Forecast CDN Dollars (millions)	Total Forecast CDN Dollars (millions)	Started	Expected Completion (Description)	Forecasted Remaining Spending CDN Dollars (millions)
Cory, Saskatchewan	\$ 515	\$ 892 \$ 220	2007 2008	2010 (red potash mill) 2012 (general expansion)	\$ 245
New Brunswick	\$ 438	\$ 1,600	2008	2011 (mill) 2012 (mine) 2014 (ramp up)	\$ 1,045
Rocanville, Saskatchewan	\$ 331	\$ 2,800	2007	2013 (shaft and mill) 2014 (ramp up)	\$ 2,390
Allan, Saskatchewan	\$ 60	\$ 550	2008	2012 (general expansion)	\$ 490

Upon completion (and ramp up as required), the above projects are expected to increase annual capacity at: Cory to 3.0 million tonnes, New Brunswick to 2.0 million tonnes (net annual increase of 1.2 million tonnes), Rocanville to 5.7 million tonnes (net annual increase of 2.7 million tonnes) and Allan to 3.0 million tonnes.

In the phosphate division, we began construction of a new sulfuric acid plant at our Aurora, North Carolina facility in 2007. The total cost of this project is approximately \$260 million, plus capitalized interest, with \$131 million projected to be spent in 2009. The project is scheduled to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2009.

We anticipate that all capital spending will be financed by internally generated cash flows supplemented, if and as necessary, by borrowing from existing financing sources.

Sources and Uses of Cash

The company's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, as reflected in the unaudited interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow, are summarized in the following table:

Dollars (millions)	Three Months Ended September 30				Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2009	2008	\$ Change	% Change	2009	2008	\$ Change	% Change
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 320.8	\$ 913.0	\$ (592.2)	(65)	\$ 355.8	\$ 2,249.9	\$ (1,894.1)	(84)
Cash used in investing activities	(450.0)	(394.9)	(55.1)	14	(1,077.9)	(1,092.3)	14.4	(1)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	149.1	(288.5)	437.6	n/m	836.5	(1,377.6)	2,214.1	n/m

n/m = not meaningful

The following table presents summarized working capital information as at September 30, 2009 compared to December 31, 2008:

Dollars (millions)	except ratio amounts	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008	Change	% Change
Current assets		\$ 2,331.0	\$ 2,267.2	\$ 63.8	3
Current liabilities		\$ (1,252.2)	\$ (2,615.8)	\$ 1,363.6	(52)
Working capital		\$ 1,078.8	\$ (348.6)	\$ 1,427.4	n/m
Current ratio		1.86	0.87	0.99	114

n/m = not meaningful

Liquidity needs can be met through a variety of sources, including: cash generated from operations, short-term borrowings under our line of credit, commercial paper borrowings and draw-downs under our long-term revolving credit facilities. Our primary uses of funds are operational expenses, sustaining and opportunity capital spending, intercorporate investments, dividends, interest and principal payments on our debt securities.

Cash provided by operating activities declined quarter over quarter due to a decrease in net income and offset, in part, by an increase in non-cash operating working capital changes. Changes in non-cash operating working capital took less from cash than last year as a result of a smaller increase in accounts receivable (compared to 2008) and inventory values decreasing in 2009 instead of increasing in 2008. Year over year, cash provided by operating activities declined as a result of lower earnings and increased accounts payables and accrued charges (compared to a decrease in 2008), partially offset by decreasing accounts receivable and inventories (both increased in 2008).

Cash used on additions to property, plant and equipment was higher than last year while we spent additional funds in 2008 (none in 2009) to increase the level of our investment in Sinofert. Approximately 77 percent (2008 75 percent) of our consolidated capital expenditures for the third quarter related to the potash segment and 73 percent (2008 71 percent) related to the potash segment in the first nine months of 2009. In the second quarter of 2009 we received proceeds from the disposal of auction rate securities.

We did not repurchase any common shares during the first nine months of 2009 like we did in 2008 under our normal course issuer bid. We issued \$1,000.0 million of senior notes during the second quarter of 2009 and \$1,000.0 million of senior notes in the third quarter of 2009, the net proceeds of which were used to repay other debt obligations and for general corporate purposes. In 2008, we relied on draws on short-term debt obligations.

We believe that internally generated cash flow, supplemented by borrowing from existing financing sources, if necessary, will be sufficient to meet our anticipated capital expenditures and other cash requirements in 2009, exclusive of any possible acquisitions, as was the case in 2008. At this time, we do not reasonably expect any presently known trend or uncertainty to affect our ability to access our historical sources of cash.

Principal Debt Instruments

Dollars (millions)	September 30, 2009		
	Total Amount	Amount Outstanding and Committed	Amount Available
Credit facilities	\$ 2,780.0 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 659.2 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,120.8 ⁽¹⁾
Line of credit	75.0	32.3 ⁽²⁾	42.7

⁽¹⁾ The amount available under the \$750.0 million commercial paper program is limited to the availability of backup funds under the credit facilities. Included in the amount outstanding and committed is \$479.2 million of commercial paper (per the terms of the agreements, the commercial paper outstanding and committed, as applicable, is based on the US dollar balance or equivalent thereof in lawful money of other currencies at the time of issue; therefore, subsequent changes in the exchange rate applicable to Canadian dollar denominated commercial paper have no impact on this balance).

⁽²⁾ Letters of credit committed.

We use a combination of short-term and long-term debt to finance our operations. We typically pay floating rates of interest on our short-term debt and credit facilities and fixed rates on our senior notes. As of September 30, 2009, interest rates ranged from 0.39 percent to 0.84 percent on outstanding commercial paper. Interest rates on borrowings under the credit facilities ranged from 0.76 percent to 3.26 percent on LIBOR rate loans.

Our three long-term revolving credit facilities provide for unsecured advances up to the total facilities amount less direct borrowings and amounts committed in respect of commercial paper outstanding. We also have a \$75.0 million short-term line of credit that is available through September 2010. Outstanding letters of credit and direct borrowings reduce the amount available. The line of credit and credit facilities have financial tests and other covenants (described on page 52 of our 2008 financial review annual report) that if not complied with could result in accelerated repayments and termination of lenders' further funding obligations under the credit facilities and line of credit. We were in compliance with all covenants as at September 30, 2009.

Commercial paper is normally a source of same day cash for the company. Access to this source of short-term financing depends primarily on maintaining our R1 low credit rating by DBRS and conditions in the money markets. The interest rates at which we issue long-term debt are partly based on the quality of our credit ratings, which are all

investment grade.

Our \$3,350.0 million of senior notes were issued under US shelf registration statements.

For the first nine months of 2009, our weighted average cost of capital was 9.90 percent (2008 12.46 percent), of which 88 percent represented equity (2008 96 percent).

Outstanding Share Data

The company had 295,832,782 common shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2009 compared to 295,200,987 common shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008. During the third quarter of 2009, the company issued 280,397 common shares (631,795 common shares during the first nine months of 2009) pursuant to the exercise of stock options and our dividend reinvestment plan. At September 30, 2009, there were 12,897,264 options to purchase common shares outstanding under the company's seven stock option plans, as compared to 12,849,356 at December 31, 2008 under six stock option plans.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of operations, PotashCorp engages in a variety of transactions that, under Canadian GAAP, are either not recorded on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position or are recorded on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position in amounts that differ from the full contract amounts. Principal off-balance sheet activities we undertake include issuance of guarantee contracts, certain derivative instruments and long-term fixed price contracts. We do not reasonably expect any presently known trend or uncertainty to affect our ability to continue using these arrangements. Refer to Note 17 to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for information pertaining to our guarantees. Refer to page 53 of our 2008 financial review annual report for information on our derivative instruments. See Cash Requirements above and our 2008 financial review annual report for obligations related to certain of our long-term raw materials agreements which contain fixed price components.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

ars (millions)	September 30,	June 30,	March 31,	December 31,	September 30,	June 30,	March 31,	December
pt per-share amounts	2009	2009	2009	2008	2008	2008	2008	200
s	\$ 1,099.1	\$ 856.0	\$ 922.5	\$ 1,870.6	\$ 3,064.3	\$ 2,621.0	\$ 1,890.6	\$ 1,43
ss margin	346.2	170.6	229.6	873.1	1,741.0	1,437.3	856.0	53
income	248.8	187.1	308.3	788.0	1,236.1	905.1	566.0	37
income per share basic	0.84	0.63	1.04	2.63	4.07	2.91	1.79	1
income per share ed	0.82	0.62	1.02	2.56	3.93	2.82	1.74	1

Net income per share for each quarter has been computed based on the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding during the respective quarter; therefore, quarterly amounts may not add to the annual total.

Certain aspects of our business can be impacted by seasonal factors. Fertilizers are sold primarily for spring and fall application in both Northern and Southern Hemispheres. However, planting conditions and the timing of customer purchases will vary each year and fertilizer sales can be expected to shift from one quarter to another. Most feed and industrial sales are by contract and are more evenly distributed throughout the year.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company sells potash from its Saskatchewan mines for use outside of North America exclusively to Canpotex, a potash export, sales and marketing company owned in equal shares by the three potash producers in the Province of Saskatchewan. Sales to Canpotex for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 were \$231.6 million (2008 \$663.5 million). For the first nine months of 2009, these sales were \$449.1 million (2008 \$1,639.8 million). Sales to Canpotex are at prevailing market prices and are settled on normal trade terms.

In September 2009, the company purchased \$18.3 million of potash from SQM, an investee accounted for by the equity method. No amounts were purchased in 2008. Transactions were initially measured based on the exchange amount at the date of the transactions. As required by only the first supply agreement, subsequent adjustments may be made to the exchange amount based on future changes in market prices up to the point the company sells the potash to a third party. An adjustment was recorded for the initial purchase made in June 2009 and as a result the \$26.9 million purchased in the second quarter was reduced to \$18.2 million during the third quarter, due to reduced potash prices.

The company has guaranteed unpaid amounts outstanding of \$43.4 million at September 30, 2009.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. These principles differ in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These differences are described and quantified in Note 19 to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The accounting policies used in preparing the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the 2008 annual consolidated financial statements, except as disclosed in Note 1 to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements. Certain of these policies involve critical accounting estimates because they require us to make particularly subjective or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and because of the likelihood that materially different amounts could be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. There have been no material changes to our critical accounting estimate policies in the first nine months of 2009.

We have discussed the development, selection and application of our key accounting policies, and the critical accounting estimates and assumptions they involve, with the audit committee of the Board of Directors, and our audit committee has reviewed the disclosures described in this section.

RECENT ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Refer to Note 1 to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for information pertaining to accounting changes effective in 2009, and Notes 1 and 19 to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for information on issued accounting pronouncements that will be effective in future periods.

International Financial Reporting Standards

Of particular note is the area of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). In April 2008, March 2009 and October 2009, the Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) published exposure drafts on Adopting IFRSs in Canada . The exposure drafts propose to incorporate the IFRSs into the CICA Accounting Handbook effective for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. At this date, publicly accountable enterprises in Canada will be required to prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRSs. The exposure drafts make possible the early adoption of IFRSs by Canadian entities.

In June 2008, the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) published a staff notice which stated that it is prepared to recommend exemptive relief on a case-by-case basis to permit a domestic Canadian issuer to prepare its financial statements in accordance with IFRSs for a financial period beginning before January 1, 2011. The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued a final rule in January 2008 that would allow some foreign private issuers to use IFRSs, without reconciliation to US GAAP, effective for certain 2007 financial statements. In November 2008, the SEC issued a proposed roadmap for the potential mandatory adoption of IFRSs by issuers in the US and a proposed rule that would allow the optional use of IFRSs by certain qualifying domestic issuers. Provided it is appropriate to do so, we may adopt IFRSs earlier than the AcSB s mandatory adoption deadline of January 1, 2011.

The company has established a project team that is led by finance management, and includes representatives from various areas of the organization to plan for and achieve a smooth transition to IFRSs. An external resource has also been engaged to assist, under the direction of company management, with certain aspects of the project. The audit committee of the Board of Directors regularly receives progress reporting on the status of the IFRSs implementation project.

The implementation project consists of three primary phases: the scoping and diagnostic phase; the impact analysis, evaluation and design phase; and the implementation and review phase. These phases are described in more detail on pages 58 and 59 of our 2008 financial review annual report. The company completed the scoping and diagnostic phase in June 2008, and is now in the impact analysis, evaluation and design phase.

The following table summarizes the key elements of the company's plan for transitioning to IFRSs and the progress made against each activity:

Key Activities	Milestones	Status
<p>Accounting policies and procedures: Identify differences between IFRSs and the company's existing policies and procedures Analyze and select ongoing policies where alternatives are permitted Analyze and determine which IFRS 1 exemptions will be taken on transition to IFRSs Implement revisions to accounting and procedures manuals</p>	<p>Senior management approval and audit committee review of policy decisions by Q1 2010 Revised accounting policy and procedures manuals in place by changeover date</p>	<p>Accounting policy alternatives are being analyzed and recommendations made as each work stream progresses. Key accounting policy decisions are expected to be approved by senior management and reviewed by the audit committee of the Board of Directors in Q1 2010 Revisions to accounting and procedures manuals are being drafted as each work stream progresses</p>
<p>Financial statement preparation: Prepare financial statements and note disclosures in compliance with IFRSs Quantify the effects of converting to IFRSs Prepare first-time adoption reconciliations required under IFRS 1</p>	<p>Senior management approval and audit committee review of pro forma financial statements and disclosures by Q1 2010</p>	<p>Development of financial statement format is in progress Preparation of draft note disclosures is in progress The effects of the conversion are being quantified as each work stream progresses</p>
<p>Training and communication: Provide topic specific training to key employees involved with implementation Develop awareness of the likely impacts of the transition throughout the company Provide company specific training on revised policies and procedures to affected personnel Provide timely communication of the impacts of converting to IFRSs to our external stakeholders</p>	<p>Topic specific training for IFRSs work stream members provided as work on each IFRSs topic commences Company specific detailed training implemented prior to changeover date Impacts of converting to IFRSs communicated prior to changeover</p>	<p>Key employees involved with implementation have completed topic specific training Regular awareness presentations are provided at various forums to prepare personnel for the changeover Detailed training requirements are being determined as each work stream progresses. Communication to external stakeholders has been ongoing through our MD&A disclosures. These disclosures will provide further detail on the impacts of the transition once key accounting policy and implementation decisions have been made</p>
<p>Business impacts: Identify impacts of conversion on contracts including financial covenants and compensation arrangements Identify impacts of conversion on taxation</p>	<p>Impacts on contracts identified by Q4 2009 Taxation impacts identified by Q1 2010</p>	<p>Identification of impacts on contracts is largely complete. Adoption of IFRSs is not expected to have any material impact on the company's contracts A specific company resource with experience in taxation and IFRSs has been dedicated to the taxation work</p>

stream. The work stream is still in progress

IT systems:

Identify changes required to IT systems and implement solutions

Determine and implement solution for capturing financial information under Canadian GAAP, US GAAP and IFRSs during the year of transition to IFRSs (for comparative information)

Necessary changes to IT systems implemented by changeover date

Solution for capturing financial information under multiple sets of GAAP implemented by 2009

Required changes to IT systems and data collection mechanisms are being identified as each work stream progresses

IFRSs record keeping has been implemented within the company's financial information system to enable the capturing of financial information under multiple sets of GAAP

Control environment:

For all changes to policies and procedures identified, assess effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting (ICFR) and disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and implement any necessary changes

Design and implement internal controls over the IFRSs changeover process

Sign-off by internal controls group on effectiveness of internal controls by Q1 2010

Internal controls over IFRSs changeover process in place by 2009

Relevant internal controls are being assessed and signed off as each work stream progresses

Specific controls have been established and documented in relation to the IFRSs changeover process

Many of the differences identified between IFRSs and Canadian GAAP are not expected to have a material impact on our reported results and financial position. However, there may be significant changes as a result of IFRSs' accounting principles and provisions for first time adoption. The company has not yet determined the full accounting effects of adopting IFRSs, since some key accounting policy alternatives and implementation decisions are still being evaluated. However, we do not expect the adoption of IFRSs to materially impact the underlying cash flows, profitability trends of our operating performance, debt covenants or compensation arrangements.

Most adjustments required on transition to IFRSs will be made, retrospectively, against opening retained earnings as of the date of the first comparative balance sheet presented based on standards applicable at that time. Transitional adjustments relating to those standards where comparative figures are not required to be restated will only be made as of the first day of the year of adoption.

First-Time Adoption of IFRSs

IFRS 1, *First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* (IFRS 1), provides entities adopting IFRSs for the first time with a number of optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions, in certain areas, to the general requirement for full retrospective application of IFRSs. The company is analyzing the various accounting policy choices available and will implement those determined to be most appropriate in our circumstances. We expect that key IFRS 1 exemption decisions will be approved by senior management and reviewed by the audit committee of the Board of Directors during 2010. The most significant IFRS 1 exemptions for the company are summarized in the following table:

Area of IFRS

Business combinations

Summary of Exemption Available

The company may elect, on transition to IFRSs, to either restate all past business combinations or to apply a more limited restatement approach. If the limited restatement approach is chosen, specific requirements must be met, such as: maintaining the classification of the acquirer and the acquiree, recognizing or derecognizing certain acquired assets or liabilities as required under IFRSs and remeasuring certain assets and liabilities at fair value

Property, Plant and Equipment

The company may elect to report items of property, plant and equipment, in its opening balance sheet on the transition date, at a deemed cost instead of the actual cost that would be determined under IFRSs. The deemed cost of an item may be either its fair value at the date of transition to IFRSs or an amount determined by a previous revaluation under Canadian GAAP (as long as that amount was close to either its fair value, cost or adjusted cost). The exemption can be applied on an asset-by-asset basis

Share-Based Payments

The company may elect not to apply IFRS 2, *Share-Based Payments* to equity instruments granted on or before November 7, 2002 or which vested before the company's date of transition to IFRSs

Employee Benefits

The company may elect to recognize all cumulative actuarial gains and losses at the date of transition to IFRSs. Actuarial gains and losses would have to be recalculated under IFRSs from the

inception of each of our defined benefit plans if the exemption is not taken. The company's choice must be applied to all defined benefit plans consistently

Area of IFRS

Summary of Exemption Available

Foreign Exchange

On transition, cumulative translation gains or losses in accumulated other comprehensive income can be reclassified to retained earnings at the company's election. If not elected, all cumulative translation differences must be recalculated under IFRSs from inception

Decommissioning Liabilities

In accounting for changes in obligations to dismantle, remove and restore items of property, plant and equipment, the guidance in IFRSs requires changes in such obligations to be added to or deducted from the cost of the asset to which it relates. The adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is then depreciated prospectively over its remaining useful life. Rather than recalculating the effect of all such changes throughout the life of the obligation, the company may elect to measure the liability and the related depreciation effects at the date of transition to IFRSs

Expected Areas of Significance

The key areas where changes in accounting policies are expected that may impact the company's consolidated financial statements are set out on pages 59 and 60 of our 2008 financial review annual report. The list and related comments should not be regarded as a complete list of changes that will result from transition to IFRSs. It is intended to highlight those areas we believe to be most significant; however, our analysis of possible changes is still in process and not all decisions have been made where choices of accounting policies are available. We note that the standard-setting bodies that promulgate Canadian GAAP and IFRSs have significant ongoing projects that could affect the ultimate differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRSs and their impact on the company's consolidated financial statements in future years. In particular, we expect that there may be additional new or revised IFRSs in relation to consolidation, income taxes, liabilities, discontinued operations, related party disclosures, financial instruments, employee benefits and joint ventures. We have processes in place to ensure that such potential changes are monitored and evaluated. The future impacts of IFRSs will also depend on the particular circumstances prevailing in those years. The differences described are those existing based on Canadian GAAP and IFRSs today. Until our adoption date is finalized, the company is not able to reliably quantify the impacts expected on our consolidated financial statements for these differences. We expect to disclose our significant accounting policy choices in our 2009 annual report.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Execution of our corporate strategy requires an effective program to manage the associated risks. The PotashCorp Risk Management Framework (the Framework) is applied to identify and manage such risks. The Framework consists of a comprehensive risk universe, with six corporate risk categories, and corresponding identification of risk events. The major corporate categories of risks are: markets/business, distribution, operational, financial/information technology, regulatory and integrity/empowerment. Separately and in combination, these risks potentially threaten our strategies and could affect our ability to deliver long-term shareholder value.

The Framework establishes an entity-wide risk ranking methodology. Risk events are evaluated against the criteria of likelihood or frequency of occurrence and the consequential magnitude or severity of the event. Mitigation activities are identified that will reduce the likelihood and/or severity of the occurrence of a risk event. The residual risk that results from identified mitigation activities is also evaluated using the same criteria. Management identifies the most

significant risks to our strategy and reports to the Board on the mitigation plans.

The company's Risk Management Process of identification, management, and reporting of risk is continuous and dynamic. Changes to corporate risk that result from changing internal and external factors are evaluated on a quarterly basis and significant changes in risks and corresponding mitigation activities are reported quarterly to the

audit committee. Detailed discussion of the PotashCorp Risk Management Process can be found on pages 39 and 40 of our 2008 financial review annual report as well as in our 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Risk management discussions specific to potash, phosphate and nitrogen operations can be found on pages 18, 24 and 30, respectively, of the 2008 financial review annual report.

The company recognizes damage to reputation as its most severe risk consequence, which is mitigated by ongoing and transparent communication with stakeholders, commitment to sustainability, and best practices in corporate governance. Moreover, significant investments and operations in a number of countries subject the company to business risks which could be exaggerated by differences in domestic culture, political and economic conditions, policies, laws and regulations. The company may also be adversely affected by changing anti-trust laws in operating jurisdictions worldwide.

The risks of greatest potential impact to potash reported in the 2008 financial review annual report include market supply imbalances which may result from fluctuations in global demand for product or from new competitor supply in the form of greenfield mines, inadequacy of the transportation and distribution infrastructure to timely accommodate the volume delivery demands, and physical risks particular to underground mines (such as unexpected underground rock falls and water inflow from underground water-bearing strata). We mitigate the market imbalance risks by managing production to meet market demand. The company mitigates transportation and distribution risks both directly and through Canpotex by working with rail carriers and undertaking sufficient capital investment in transportation infrastructure and railcars. Underground mine risk mitigation activities include advanced geoseismic monitoring. At Lanigan, Saskatchewan, mitigation includes ground penetrating radar development and the installation of protective canopies on mining machines.

Similar risks of cyclicity and market imbalance exist in phosphate and nitrogen, largely due to competitive costs, availability of supply and government involvement. The company mitigates these risks by focusing on less cyclical markets, and employing natural gas price risk hedging strategies where appropriate.

OUTLOOK

While the global recession has severely impacted the fertilizer industry over the past year, the science of food production has not changed. The significant volumes of potash and phosphate that have been mined from the soil for crop production must be replaced. Historically, potash has been under-applied in nearly every major offshore market and a proper nutrient balance in soils has never been attained. In more mature markets like the US and Western Europe, farmers have generated large harvests in recent years that have removed more nutrients from the soil than fertilizer applications have replaced. While the negative impacts of these practices can be masked in the short term by excellent growing conditions near-perfect weather and lower insect or disease pressure crop science has proven that continuing a pattern of under-application ultimately lowers yields.

PotashCorp has consistently focused on the world's long-term needs and followed strategies designed to protect and enhance the value of our assets, particularly potash, over time. Convinced that this is the right approach, we will not chase short-term solutions in response to the unprecedented temporary decline in fertilizer demand. Even as we curtailed our 2009 production rather than force product into the current market, we continued to work on our capacity expansions in Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, building not for the months ahead but for decades to come. The impact of events like the economic crisis and resulting caution among fertilizer buyers continues to be difficult to accurately predict, but we believe the long-term opportunity is clear.

The rationale behind our approach is supported by decades of rising food consumption. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, global population is forecast to grow from its current 6.8 billion to more than 9 billion by 2050, which will necessitate a 70 percent increase in world food production, including doubling

of production in developing countries. Cereal crop production will need to grow from approximately 2 billion tonnes per year today to 3 billion tonnes in 2050, while meat production needs to rise from less than 270 million tonnes to 470 million tonnes annually over the same time period. An estimated 90 percent of the increase in food production will need to be achieved by increasing yields on existing arable land a considerable challenge given that the average annual rate of yield growth declined from 2.3 percent in the 1960s to 1.3 percent this decade. It is estimated that more than 40 percent of the world's current food production can be attributed to adequate fertilization, so the importance and future value of our products is clear.

Advancing agricultural production and fertilization practices, however, is a process of continuous improvement, not one that is addressed in a single growing season or financial quarter. Similarly, growth in demand for food or fertilizer is best measured over time. For example, global consumption of cereal grains and oilseeds over the past decade has risen by 320 million tonnes (equivalent to the size of the current US corn crop) and 112 million tonnes (1.3 times the size of the current US soybean crop), respectively. We believe this pattern of growth is unlikely to change. Even as the world works through the economic crisis, the International Monetary Fund is projecting 2010 economic growth of 5.1 percent in emerging countries, led by China (9.0 percent) and India (6.4 percent). We expect this growth will continue to drive demand for more high-quality food in many countries.

As this global story evolves, we believe fertilizer distributors and farmers around the world are closely watching current crop yields and prices, assessing potash producer inventories and waiting for a clearer signal of demand and price levels including new contracts between China and producers before committing to their own purchases. While this situation has led to significant declines in potash inventories throughout the distribution chain and in the world's soils, those declines must inevitably reverse.

We expect that one of the catalysts of increased fertilizer demand will be supportive crop prices coming into the spring season. With lower yields in many parts of the world putting pressure on global grain supplies, and frost and poor weather negatively impacting the US harvest, we believe that crop prices are likely to remain well above historical levels through the fall and winter. The return of other major markets in advance of their spring planting seasons and settlement of a potash contract in China should also give buyers the motivation to begin rebuilding potash inventories. We are not far removed from the potash shortages that had customers on allocation through much of 2007 and 2008. As a result, we may see buyers move quickly when the process of restocking begins.

We anticipate global potash demand in 2010 will approximate 50 million tonnes. Continued strong crop economics and significant engagement of all key markets by early next year could raise demand above our forecast. Weaker crop prices and slower buyer engagement could keep it below this level. However, we view the return of markets as only a timing issue and will continue to adjust our operating rate to any demand scenario that unfolds. This strategy necessitates that we balance production curtailments with labor contract commitments which can result in small short-term potash inventory builds, as we anticipate in fourth-quarter 2009. This global forecast reflects the expectation of a sizable rebound in demand next year, but with our expected annual operating capacity in 2010 of about 12 million tonnes, continued curtailments are anticipated.

We now expect our 2009 potash gross margin to fall within the range of \$0.7-\$0.9 billion and total shipments to be 3.0-3.2 million tonnes.

With lower forecast potash volumes, we now anticipate our 2009 annual effective tax rate will be in the range of 10-12 percent, with the fourth quarter at approximately 26-27 percent. Provincial mining and other taxes are forecast within a range of 3-4 percent of total potash gross margin in the year as a result of lower volumes and pricing.

PotashCorp expects fourth-quarter net income per share to be in the range of \$0.65-0.85, bringing our net income per share for the full year at the low end of the annual guidance range we previously provided.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including those in the Outlook section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations relating to the period after September 30, 2009, are forward-looking statements. These statements can be identified by expressions of belief, expectation or intention, as well as those statements that are not historical fact. These statements are based on certain factors and assumptions as set forth in this Form 10-Q, including foreign exchange rates, expected growth, results of operations,

performance, business prospects and opportunities and effective tax rates. While the company considers these factors and assumptions to be reasonable based on information currently available, they may prove to be incorrect. Several factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to: fluctuations in supply and demand in fertilizer, sulfur, transportation and petrochemical markets; changes in competitive pressures, including pricing pressures; the current global financial crisis and conditions and changes in credit markets; the results of negotiations with major markets; timing and

amount of capital expenditures; risks associated with natural gas and other hedging activities; changes in capital markets and corresponding effects on the company's investments; changes in currency and exchange rates; unexpected geological or environmental conditions, including water inflow; strikes or other forms of work stoppage or slowdowns; changes in, and the effects of, government policy and regulations; and earnings, exchange rates and the decisions of taxing authorities, all of which could affect our effective tax rates. Additional risks and uncertainties can be found in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 under the captions "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Item 1A Risk Factors" and in our other filings with the US Securities and Exchange Commission and Canadian provincial securities commissions. Forward-looking statements are given only as at the date of this report and the company disclaims any obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is the potential for loss from adverse changes in the market value of financial instruments. The level of market risk to which we are exposed varies depending on the composition of our derivative instrument portfolio, as well as current and expected market conditions. A discussion of enterprise-wide risk management can be found in our 2008 financial review annual report, pages 39 to 40, and risk management discussion specific to potash, phosphate and nitrogen operations can be found on pages 18, 24, and 30, respectively, of such report. A discussion of commodity risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, including risk sensitivities, can be found in Note 14 to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of September 30, 2009, we carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Based upon that evaluation and as of September 30, 2009, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports the company files and submits under the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934* is recorded, processed, summarized and reported as and when required and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION**ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

For a description of certain legal and environmental proceedings, see Note 16 to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description of Document	Form	Incorporated By Reference	
			Filing Date/ Period End Date	Exhibit Number (if different)
3(a)	Articles of Continuance of the registrant dated May 15, 2002.	10-Q	6/30/2002	
3(b)	Bylaws of the registrant effective May 15, 2002.	10-Q	6/30/2002	
4(a)	Term Credit Agreement between The Bank of Nova Scotia and other financial institutions and the registrant dated September 25, 2001.	10-Q	9/30/2001	
4(b)	Syndicated Term Credit Facility Amending Agreement between The Bank of Nova Scotia and other financial institutions and the registrant dated as of September 23, 2003.	10-Q	9/30/2003	
4(c)	Syndicated Term Credit Facility Second Amending Agreement between The Bank of Nova Scotia and other financial institutions and the registrant dated as of September 21, 2004.	8-K	9/24/2004	
4(d)	Syndicated Term Credit Facility Third Amending Agreement between The Bank of Nova Scotia and other financial institutions and the registrant dated as of September 20, 2005.	8-K	9/22/2005	4(a)
4(e)	Syndicated Term Credit Facility Fourth Amending Agreement between The Bank of Nova Scotia and other financial institutions and the registrant dated as of September 27, 2006.	10-Q	9/30/2006	
4(f)		8-K	10/22/2007	4(a)

Syndicated Term Credit Facility, Fifth Amending Agreement between the Bank of Nova Scotia and other financial institutions and the registrant dated as of October 19, 2007.

4(g)	Indenture dated as of June 16, 1997, between the registrant and The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York.	8-K	6/18/1997	4(a)
4(h)	Indenture dated as of February 27, 2003, between the registrant and The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York.	10-K	12/31/2002	4(c)
4(i)	Form of Note relating to the registrant's offering of \$600,000,000 principal amount of 7.75% Notes due May 31, 2011.	8-K	5/17/2001	4
4(j)	Form of Note relating to the registrant's offering of \$250,000,000 principal amount of 4.875% Notes due March 1, 2013.	8-K	2/28/2003	4

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document	Form	Incorporated By Reference	
			Filing Date/ Period End Date	Exhibit Number (if different)
4(k)	Form of Note relating to the registrant's offering of \$500,000,000 principal amount of 5.875% Notes due December 1, 2036.	8-K	11/30/2006	4(a)
4(l)	Form of Note relating to the registrant's offering of \$500,000,000 principal amount of 5.25% Notes due May 15, 2014.	8-K	5/1/2009	4(a)
4(m)	Form of Note relating to the registrant's offering of \$500,000,000 principal amount of 6.50% Notes due May 15, 2019.	8-K	5/1/2009	4(b)
4(n)	Form of Note relating to the registrant's offering of \$500,000,000 principal amount of 3.75% Notes due September 30, 2015.	8-K	9/25/2009	4(a)
4(o)	Form of Note relating to the registrant's offering of \$500,000,000 principal amount of 4.875% Notes due March 30, 2020.	8-K	9/25/2009	4(b)
4(p)	Amended and Restated Revolving Term Credit Facility Agreement between the Bank of Nova Scotia and other financial institutions and the registrant dated as of January 21, 2009.	10-Q	6/30/2009	4(n)
4(q)	First Amending Agreement to the Amended and Restated Term Credit Facility Agreement between the Bank of Nova Scotia and other financial institutions and the registrant dated March 5, 2009.	8-K	3/6/2009	4(a)

The registrant hereby undertakes to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request, copies of any constituent instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the registrant or its subsidiaries that have not been filed herewith because the amounts represented thereby are less than 10% of the total assets of the registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

Exhibit Number	Description of Document	Form	Incorporated By Reference	
			Filing Date/ Period End Date	Exhibit Number (if different)

10(a)	Sixth Voting Agreement dated April 22, 1978, between Central Canada Potash, Division of Noranda, Inc., Cominco Ltd., International Minerals and Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited, PCS Sales and Texasgulf Inc.	F-1 (File No. 33-31303)	9/28/1989	10(f)
10(b)	Canpotex Limited Shareholders Seventh Memorandum of Agreement effective April 21, 1978, between Central Canada Potash, Division of Noranda Inc., Cominco Ltd., International Minerals and Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited, PCS Sales, Texasgulf Inc. and Canpotex Limited as amended by Canpotex S&P amending agreement dated November 4, 1987.	F-1 (File No. 33-31303)	9/28/1989	10(g)

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document	Form	Incorporated By Reference Filing Date/ Period End Date	Exhibit Number (if different)
10(c)	Producer Agreement dated April 21, 1978, between Canpotex Limited and PCS Sales.	F-1 (File No. 33-31303)	9/28/1989	10(h)
10(d)	Canpotex/PCS Amending Agreement, dated as of October 1, 1992.	10-K	12/31/1995	10(f)
10(e)	Canpotex PCA Collateral Withdrawing/PCS Amending Agreement, dated as of October 7, 1993.	10-K	12/31/1995	10(g)
10(f)	Canpotex Producer Agreement amending agreement dated as of July 1, 2002.	10-Q	6/30/2004	10(g)
10(g)	Esterhazy Restated Mining and Processing Agreement dated January 31, 1978, between International Minerals & Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited and the registrant's predecessor.	F-1 (File No. 33-31303)	9/28/1989	10(e)
10(h)	Agreement dated December 21, 1990, between International Minerals & Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited and the registrant, amending the Esterhazy Restated Mining and Processing Agreement dated January 31, 1978.	10-K	12/31/1990	10(p)
10(i)	Agreement effective August 27, 1998, between International Minerals & Chemical (Canada) Global Limited and the registrant, amending the Esterhazy Restated Mining and Processing Agreement dated January 31, 1978 (as amended).	10-K	12/31/1998	10(l)
10(j)	Agreement effective August 31, 1998, among International Minerals & Chemical (Canada) Global Limited, International Minerals & Chemical (Canada) Limited Partnership and the registrant assigning the interest in the Esterhazy Restated Mining and Processing Agreement dated January 31, 1978 (as amended) held by International Minerals & Chemical (Canada) Global Limited to International Minerals & Chemical (Canada) Limited Partnership.	10-K	12/31/1998	10(m)

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10(k)	Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. Stock Option Plan Directors, as amended.	10-K	12/31/2006	10(l)
10(l)	Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. Stock Option Plan Officers and Employees, as amended.	10-K	12/31/2006	10(m)
10(m)	Short-Term Incentive Plan of the registrant effective January 2000, as amended.			
10(n)	Resolution and Forms of Agreement for Supplemental Retirement Income Plan, for officers and key employees of the registrant.	10-K	12/31/1995	10(o)

Exhibit Number	Description of Document	Form	Incorporated By Reference	
			Filing Date/ Period End Date	Exhibit Number (if different)
10(o)	Amending Resolution and revised forms of agreement regarding Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of the registrant.	10-Q	6/30/1996	10(x)
10(p)	Amended and restated Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of the registrant and text of amendment to existing supplemental income plan agreements.	10-Q	9/30/2000	10(mm)
10(q)	Amendment, dated February 23, 2009, to the amended and restated Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(r)
10(r)	Form of Letter of amendment to existing supplemental income plan agreements of the registrant.	10-K	12/31/2002	10(cc)
10(s)	Amended and restated agreement dated February 20, 2007, between the registrant and William J. Doyle concerning the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.	10-K	12/31/2006	
10(t)	Amendment, dated December 24, 2008, to the amended and restated agreement, dated February 20, 2007, between the registrant and William J. Doyle concerning the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(u)
10(u)	Amendment, dated February 23, 2009, to the amended and restated agreement, dated February 20, 2007, between the registrant and William J. Doyle concerning the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(v)
10(v)	Amendment, dated February 23, 2009, to the amended and restated agreement dated August 2, 2006, between the registrant and Wayne R. Brownlee concerning the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(w)
10(w)		10-K	12/31/2008	10(x)

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Amendment, dated February 23, 2009, to the amended and restated agreement, dated August 2, 1996, between the registrant and Garth W. Moore concerning the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.

10(x)	Supplemental Retirement Benefits Plan for U.S. Executives dated effective January 1, 1999.	10-Q	6/30/2002	10(aa)
10(y)	Amendment No. 1, dated December 24, 2008, to the Supplemental Retirement Plan for U.S. Executives.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(z)
10(z)	Amendment No. 2, dated February 23, 2009, to the Supplemental Retirement Plan for U.S. Executives.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(aa)
10(aa)	Forms of Agreement dated December 30, 1994, between the registrant and certain officers of the registrant.	10-K	12/31/1995	10(p)
10(bb)	Form of Agreement of Indemnification dated August 8, 1995, between the registrant and certain officers and directors of the registrant.	10-K	12/31/1995	10(q)

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document	Form	Incorporated By Reference	
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10(cc)	Resolution and Form of Agreement of Indemnification dated January 24, 2001.	10-K	12/31/2000	10(ii)
10(dd)	Resolution and Form of Agreement of Indemnification July 21, 2004.	10-Q	6/30/2004	10(ii)
10(ee)	Chief Executive Officer Medical and Dental Benefits.	10-K	12/31/2004	10(jj)
10(ff)	Deferred Share Unit Plan for Non-Employee Directors, as amended.	10-Q	3/31/2008	10(bb)
10(gg)	U.S. Participant Addendum No. 1 to the Deferred Share Unit Plan for Non-Employee Directors.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(jj)
10(hh)	Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. 2005 Performance Option Plan and Form of Option Agreement, as amended.	10-K	12/31/2006	10(cc)
10(ii)	Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. 2006 Performance Option Plan and Form of Option Agreement, as amended.	10-K	12/31/2006	10(dd)
10(jj)	Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. 2007 Performance Option Plan and Form of Option Agreement.	10-Q	3/31/2007	10(ee)
10(kk)	Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. 2008 Performance Option Plan and Form of Option Agreement.	10-Q	3/31/2008	10(ff)
10(ll)	Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. 2009 Performance Option Plan and Form of Option Agreement.	10-Q	3/31/2009	10(mm)
10(mm)	Medium-Term Incentive Plan of the registrant effective January 2009.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(qq)
11	Statement re Computation of Per Share Earnings.			
31(a)				

Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31(b) Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

POTASH CORPORATION OF
SASKATCHEWAN INC.

November 5, 2009

By: /s/ Joseph Podwika

Joseph Podwika
*Senior Vice President, General Counsel and
Secretary*

November 5, 2009

By: /s/ Wayne R. Brownlee

Wayne R. Brownlee
*Executive Vice President, Treasurer and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)*

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4(d)	Syndicated Term Credit Facility Third Amending Agreement between The Bank of Nova Scotia and other financial institutions and the registrant dated as of September 20, 2005.	8-K	9/22/2005	4(a)
4(e)	Syndicated Term Credit Facility Fourth Amending Agreement between The Bank of Nova Scotia and other financial institutions and the registrant dated as of September 27, 2006.	10-Q	9/30/2006	
4(f)	Syndicated Term Credit Facility, Fifth Amending Agreement between the Bank of Nova Scotia and other financial institutions and the registrant dated as of October 19, 2007.	8-K	10/22/2007	4(a)
4(g)	Indenture dated as of June 16, 1997, between the registrant and The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York.	8-K	6/18/1997	4(a)
4(h)		10-K	12/31/2002	4(c)

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Indenture dated as of February 27, 2003, between the registrant and The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York.

4(i)	Form of Note relating to the registrant's offering of \$600,000,000 principal amount of 7.75% Notes due May 31, 2011.	8-K	5/17/2001	4
4(j)	Form of Note relating to the registrant's offering of \$250,000,000 principal amount of 4.875% Notes due March 1, 2013.	8-K	2/28/2003	4

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document	Form	Incorporated By Reference	
			Filing Date/ Period End Date	Exhibit Number (if different)
4(k)	Form of Note relating to the registrant's offering of \$500,000,000 principal amount of 5.875% Notes due December 1, 2036.	8-K	11/30/2006	4(a)
4(l)	Form of Note relating to the registrant's offering of \$500,000,000 principal amount of 5.25% Notes due May 15, 2014.	8-K	5/1/2009	4(a)
4(m)	Form of Note relating to the registrant's offering of \$500,000,000 principal amount of 6.50% Notes due May 15, 2019.	8-K	5/1/2009	4(b)
4(n)	Form of Note relating to the registrant's offering of \$500,000,000 principal amount of 3.75% Notes due September 30, 2015.	8-K	9/25/2009	4(a)
4(o)	Form of Note relating to the registrant's offering of \$500,000,000 principal amount of 4.875% Notes due March 30, 2020.	8-K	9/25/2009	4(b)
4(p)	Amended and Restated Revolving Term Credit Facility Agreement between the Bank of Nova Scotia and other financial institutions and the registrant dated as of January 21, 2009.	10-Q	6/30/2009	4(n)
4(q)	First Amending Agreement to the Amended and Restated Term Credit Facility Agreement between the Bank of Nova Scotia and other financial institutions and the registrant dated March 5, 2009.	8-K	3/6/2009	4(a)

The registrant hereby undertakes to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request, copies of any constituent instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the registrant or its subsidiaries that have not been filed herewith because the amounts represented thereby are less than 10% of the total assets of the registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

Exhibit Number	Description of Document	Form	Incorporated By Reference	
			Filing Date/ Period End Date	Exhibit Number (if different)

10(a)	Sixth Voting Agreement dated April 22, 1978, between Central Canada Potash, Division of Noranda, Inc., Cominco Ltd., International Minerals and Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited, PCS Sales and Texasgulf Inc.	F-1 (File No. 33-31303)	9/28/1989	10(f)
10(b)	Canpotex Limited Shareholders Seventh Memorandum of Agreement effective April 21, 1978, between Central Canada Potash, Division of Noranda Inc., Cominco Ltd., International Minerals and Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited, PCS Sales, Texasgulf Inc. and Canpotex Limited as amended by Canpotex S&P amending agreement dated November 4, 1987.	F-1 (File No. 33-31303)	9/28/1989	10(g)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description of Document	Form	Incorporated By Reference Filing Date/ Period End Date	Exhibit Number (if different)
10(c)	Producer Agreement dated April 21, 1978, between Canpotex Limited and PCS Sales.	F-1 (File No. 33-31303)	9/28/1989	10(h)
10(d)	Canpotex/PCS Amending Agreement, dated as of October 1, 1992.	10-K	12/31/1995	10(f)
10(e)	Canpotex PCA Collateral Withdrawing/PCS Amending Agreement, dated as of October 7, 1993.	10-K	12/31/1995	10(g)
10(f)	Canpotex Producer Agreement amending agreement dated as of July 1, 2002.	10-Q	6/30/2004	10(g)
10(g)	Esterhazy Restated Mining and Processing Agreement dated January 31, 1978, between International Minerals & Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited and the registrant's predecessor.	F-1 (File No. 33-31303)	9/28/1989	10(e)
10(h)	Agreement dated December 21, 1990, between International Minerals & Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited and the registrant, amending the Esterhazy Restated Mining and Processing Agreement dated January 31, 1978.	10-K	12/31/1990	10(p)
10(i)	Agreement effective August 27, 1998, between International Minerals & Chemical (Canada) Global Limited and the registrant, amending the Esterhazy Restated Mining and Processing Agreement dated January 31, 1978 (as amended).	10-K	12/31/1998	10(l)
10(j)	Agreement effective August 31, 1998, among International Minerals & Chemical (Canada) Global Limited, International Minerals & Chemical (Canada) Limited Partnership and the registrant assigning the interest in the Esterhazy Restated Mining and Processing Agreement dated January 31, 1978 (as amended) held by	10-K	12/31/1998	10(m)

International Minerals & Chemical (Canada)
Global Limited to International Minerals &
Chemical (Canada) Limited Partnership.

10(k)	Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. Stock Option Plan Directors, as amended.	10-K	12/31/2006	10(l)
10(l)	Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. Stock Option Plan Officers and Employees, as amended.	10-K	12/31/2006	10(m)
10(m)	Short-Term Incentive Plan of the registrant effective January 2000, as amended.			
10(n)	Resolution and Forms of Agreement for Supplemental Retirement Income Plan, for officers and key employees of the registrant.	10-K	12/31/1995	10(o)

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document	Form	Incorporated By	Exhibit Number (if different)
			Reference Filing Date/ Period End Date	
10(o)	Amending Resolution and revised forms of agreement regarding Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of the registrant.	10-Q	6/30/1996	10(x)
10(p)	Amended and restated Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of the registrant and text of amendment to existing supplemental income plan agreements.	10-Q	9/30/2000	10(mm)
10(q)	Amendment, dated February 23, 2009, to the amended and restated Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(r)
10(r)	Form of Letter of amendment to existing supplemental income plan agreements of the registrant.	10-K	12/31/2002	10(cc)
10(s)	Amended and restated agreement dated February 20, 2007, between the registrant and William J. Doyle concerning the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.	10-K	12/31/2006	
10(t)	Amendment, dated December 24, 2008, to the amended and restated agreement, dated February 20, 2007, between the registrant and William J. Doyle concerning the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(u)
10(u)	Amendment, dated February 23, 2009, to the amended and restated agreement, dated February 20, 2007, between the registrant and William J. Doyle concerning the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(v)
10(v)	Amendment, dated February 23, 2009, to the amended and restated agreement dated August 2, 2006, between the registrant and Wayne R. Brownlee concerning the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(w)
10(w)		10-K	12/31/2008	10(x)

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Amendment, dated February 23, 2009, to the amended and restated agreement, dated August 2, 1996, between the registrant and Garth W. Moore concerning the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.

10(x)	Supplemental Retirement Benefits Plan for U.S. Executives dated effective January 1, 1999.	10-Q	6/30/2002	10(aa)
10(y)	Amendment No. 1, dated December 24, 2008, to the Supplemental Retirement Plan for U.S. Executives.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(z)
10(z)	Amendment No. 2, dated February 23, 2009, to the Supplemental Retirement Plan for U.S. Executives.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(aa)
10(aa)	Forms of Agreement dated December 30, 1994, between the registrant and certain officers of the registrant.	10-K	12/31/1995	10(p)
10(bb)	Form of Agreement of Indemnification dated August 8, 1995, between the registrant and certain officers and directors of the registrant.	10-K	12/31/1995	10(q)

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document	Form	Incorporated By	Exhibit Number (if different)
			Reference Filing Date/ Period End Date	
10(cc)	Resolution and Form of Agreement of Indemnification dated January 24, 2001.	10-K	12/31/2000	10(ii)
10(dd)	Resolution and Form of Agreement of Indemnification July 21, 2004.	10-Q	6/30/2004	10(ii)
10(ee)	Chief Executive Officer Medical and Dental Benefits.	10-K	12/31/2004	10(jj)
10(ff)	Deferred Share Unit Plan for Non-Employee Directors, as amended.	10-Q	3/31/2008	10(bb)
10(gg)	U.S. Participant Addendum No. 1 to the Deferred Share Unit Plan for Non-Employee Directors.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(jj)
10(hh)	Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. 2005 Performance Option Plan and Form of Option Agreement, as amended.	10-K	12/31/2006	10(cc)
10(ii)	Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. 2006 Performance Option Plan and Form of Option Agreement, as amended.	10-K	12/31/2006	10(dd)
10(jj)	Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. 2007 Performance Option Plan and Form of Option Agreement.	10-Q	3/31/2007	10(ee)
10(kk)	Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. 2008 Performance Option Plan and Form of Option Agreement.	10-Q	3/31/2008	10(ff)
10(ll)	Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. 2009 Performance Option Plan and Form of Option Agreement.	10-Q	3/31/2009	10(mm)
10(mm)	Medium-Term Incentive Plan of the registrant effective January 2009.	10-K	12/31/2008	10(qq)
11	Statement re Computation of Per Share Earnings.			
31(a)				

Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31(b) Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.