



ANNUAL REPORT

2022

Shared Prosperity





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Our Charter

Our Vision

To drive the financial & non-financial prosperity of customers and the communities we serve.

Our Mission

Offer sustainable financial & non-financial services that are customer centric, digital, and innovative.

Our Values

Specialization, Professionalism, Excellence, Ownership, Honesty, Creativity and Innovation.

Strategy Ambitions

Increase long-term sustained economic performance & drive agile and lean operations, by transforming our bank products & services into digital innovative solutions, that address our personas' motivations & challenges, to create personalized experiences that differentiate Ahli Bank from the competition in alignment with the shared prosperity framework.

Strategic Objectives

- Increase long-term sustained economic performance
- Grow stakeholders' base
- Transform into digital
- Offer innovative solutions
- Adopt agile & lean operations
- Enhance data integrity
- Enhance people's experiences

Through the three main themes:



Corporate Shared Prosperity Framework

As you know, in the past few years, we have institutionalized our heritage by officially announcing the 'Shared Prosperity' framework for Ahli Bank, which is a unique stakeholder focused model in order to deliver long term value to all stakeholders in a responsible, balanced and sustainable way that produces prosperity for all, and sets the stage for a new type of conscious capitalism that we believe has become a moral imperative for humanity in the 21st century. We continue to evolve this Framework within our strategy and good governance principles. What makes us take great pride today is that our framework has developed to become "Corporate Shared Prosperity" in which all stakeholders of Shareholders, Customers, Employees, Regulatory Bodies, Partners & Suppliers, Environment and Community are involved for a value added objective that is pivotal for achieving a sustained economic growth, provide an access to knowledge and social equality.

Shareholders

- Guarantee a secure investment and maximizing shareholder value.
- Provide shareholders with all institutional information in an accurate, transparent and regular manner through general assembly meetings, annual reports and other means in order to ensure equity between all investors.
- Regulate the relationship with all other stakeholders including official and regulatory bodies.

Customers

Maintain an exceptional relationship through the use of leading customer management systems that reinforce the competitive position of Ahli Bank and which offer, among other features, complete secrecy for customer accounts and deposits and reward programs.

Employees

- Corporate culture.
- Focus on empowerment and capacity building in order to offer diversified opportunities and ensure a promising institutional career.
- Reinforce the competitive position of employees by offering an ideal working environment.
- Continuous internal and external engagement through various channels.
- Reinforce community engagement.

Environment and community

Within our commitment to sustainable performance, we recognize the ESG challenges facing society, therefore we are keen to implement the necessary measures proactively for the benefit of our community.

Regulatory Bodies

- Full adherence to applicable laws and regulations and transparent disclosure.
- Support official efforts in various fields and fronts in a manner that serves the community.

Partners and Suppliers

- Building long term relationships, based on transparency and quality performance.
- Maintaining effective long term partnerships built on quality, effectiveness, value added and efficiency.
- Building new strategic partnerships.
- Fruitful cooperation, transparent and continuous engagement.

Chairman of the Board	Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher
Vice Chairman	H.E. Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan
Board Members	Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher
	Rajaei Mouasher & Brothers Co. Represented by Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher
	Mouasher Investment & Trading Co. Represented by Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Muasher
	Jordan Investor Center Co. Represented by H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shweikeh
	Social Security Corporation Represented by Mrs. Ranya Moosa Fahed Alaraj
	Byblos Bank Represented by Mr. Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna
	H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri
	Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kwar
	Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin
	Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket
	Basem Bin Mahmoud Bin Zuhdi Malhas
Legal Advisor & Board Secretary	Advocate. Maisa' Ziad Moh'd Turk
External Auditors	Messrs Deloitte and Touché



Message from the Chairman

Ladies and Gentlemen, Shareholders of Jordan Ahli Bank,

On behalf of the board of directors and myself, I'm delighted to extend our warmest greetings, and to deliver our Annual Report for 2022, the 67th report in the history of one of Jordan's oldest Jordanian banking institutions.

Jordan Ahli Bank was able to deal with the rapid changes witnessed under the accelerating global economy during the year 2022 with resilience and competence, particularly the inflationary pressures that afflicted the world, which delved deeper as a result of the elevated geopolitical tensions to add additional impetus, as inflation rates have reached historic highs not seen in the world since the 1980s, requiring monetary policymakers to trigger all available tools to rein it in, as monetary policy in the most important global economies tended toward a strict approach by all available means.

At the regional level, oil-exporting countries in our region have managed to maintain the integrity of their balance of payments despite unprecedented challenges and inflationary pressures in global economies, owing to rising cash flows from energy exports (oil and gas), which witnessed the unprecedented price increases during 2022. This has allowed the fiscal surplus to reach around 100 billion USD in the general budgets estimated by the IMF.

In response to the external inflationary pressures, the Central Bank of Jordan hiked interest rates on dinar instruments seven times in 2022, by 425 basis point, keeping the domestic inflation rate at relatively acceptable levels. Despite this, our national economic indicators demonstrated resilience and promising prospects, with the GDP growing at a real rate of 2.70% during the first three quarters of 2022, compared to 2.10% in 2021, and fiscal indicators also demonstrating marginal stability, with the public debt - to GDP ratio reaching 110.80% as of the end of October 2022, compared to 110.10% at the end of the year in 2021. This was supported by a stellar performance of the capital market (Amman Stock Exchange), which returned 18.10% for 2022, ranking it among the top performing Arab financial markets of the year. A number of financial indices also increased which was positive. Total credit facilities were 32.30 billion dinars at the end of October 2022, up 7.58% from the end of 2021, while deposits were 41.94 billion dinars as of October 2022, up 6.11% from the year end of 2021.

From a financial performance standpoint, Jordan Ahli Bank was 3.69% better as of 31/12/2022, totaling about 3.06 billion dinars compared to the end of 2021. This is attributed to the banks' success in increasing sources of funds by 3.77%, resulting in customer deposits reaching 2.03 billion dinars, up from approximately 2 billion dinars at the end of 2021, where the bank was able to deploy them within its risk appetite levels while maintaining a balanced interest margin. Prior to provisions and suspended interest, the credit facility portfolio increased by 16.05%, to reach approximately 1.70 billion dinars at year's end, compared to 1.46 billion dinars in 2021. The investment portfolio of both fixed income and equity instruments increased by 1.79% to reach roughly 908.73

million dinars at year's end, compared to 892.74 million dinars at the same time the previous year.

The "Ahli mobile" app has been updated and launched in both Arabic and English to ensure the highest level of satisfaction for our customers, whom we value and regard as an important component of our banking business. This is part of our inclusive financial services' digital transformation journey and aligns with our strategy plans to strengthen our sustainable banking business. In addition, a new platform for "Ahli Online" which provides a wide range of digital banking services tailored for corporate customers, was also unveiled. With the increasing global demand for creativity and cutting-edge technology in the financial and banking sectors, we have placed our attention and support on flexible methodologies at the innovation department in order to promote ideas and innovative projects that serve our customers and meet their needs and aspirations.

Jordan Ahli Bank looks forward to more accomplishments in 2023, expanding the pillars built last year in terms of process re-engineering and automation procedures. In addition to continuing to transform a varied range of new innovative digital banking services that will contribute to improving existing customers' experiences and directing the same to future digital generations. Furthermore, the bank will launch a new bundle of innovative services geared toward entrepreneurs.

In terms of the bank's accomplishments, please allow me to express our appreciation on your behalf to Mr. Mohammad Mousa Dawood, CEO/ General Manager, for his unwavering efforts throughout his successful journey spanning more than forty years, particularly the last seven years spent at Jordan Ahli Bank, as he submitted his resignation for retirement purposes effective January 31, 2023. At the same time, we congratulate Dr. Ahmad Al-Hussein on his appointment as Chief Executive Officer and General Manager of Jordan Ahli Bank effective from February 1, 2023 and wish him success in carrying out his duties and as well as continued progress in his upcoming tenure and continued success at the Bank.

Finally, I'd want to extend my respect and gratitude and appreciation to the Central Bank of Jordan, recognizing its distinguished efforts and unique prudence in ensuring the strength and resilience of Jordanian banks, the Ministry of Industry and Trade/Companies Control Department, the Securities Commission, and all capital market institutions. My gratitude and appreciation also extend to partners in Palestine, particularly Palestine Monetary Authority, as well as to the executive management, to all of our employees for their continuous giving, to our customers for their fruitful support, and to our shareholders for their unwavering faith for prosperity and goodness for all.

We wish all of you and our beloved Jordan ongoing success and prosperity under the leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein, may God protect and preserve him.



Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher
Chairman of the Board



CEO's Message

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of Jordan Ahli Bank's management and myself, allow me to greet you all and express my pleasure to announce the release of the annual report for 2022, which attempts to keep you updated with the most important achievements that have penetrated the bank's journey over the past year. In light of the global political, economic, and monetary events that have had a direct influence on the Jordanian economy, the bank has emphasized its capacity to keep pace with developments by addressing the customers' needs and aspirations.

As a major proponent of electronic products and services that combine creative and innovative thinking, the bank continued to uphold its diligent duties to provide the best digital and electronic services to its customers. This allowed the bank to offer highly flexible banking services by allowing customers to conduct them remotely, in addition to automating many internal processes, which contributed to increasing the efficiency of its operations. The "Ahli Mobile" application has been upgraded to incorporate a number of new features and digital services for our customers, to be used remotely and improve the customer experience, as part of these efforts to enrich and expand electronic banking services.

Additionally, and based on the bank's belief that the banking sector plays a significant role in assisting youngsters and qualifying them for the labour market, Ahli Bank in collaboration with Al-Balqa Applied University launched the "ahli Future" program to empower and support university students, which is the first of its kind in the Kingdom's banking and educational sectors. This program targets students majoring in computer science and programming in order to strengthen students' capacities by providing them with practical experience and the necessary skills while they are still students, thereby preparing them to enter the marketplace.

Moreover, during the year 2022, the bank received the ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management System certificate, which is one of the most reliable certificates confirming the bank's operational efficiency and ability to cooperate systematically with crises in the event of their occurrence (God forbid).

The bank also introduced a number of banking services and programs related to consumer banking, including the "ahli Doctors" product, one of the most important banking programs tailored specifically for the needs of doctors, in which the bank continued to offer new prizes and rewards to its doctor customers who use savings and payroll accounts to better their understanding of saving and reward them in return. Furthermore, the bank entered into a strategic partnership with the Social Security Corporation in order to maintain and develop instalment programs, as well as to enable all social security insured individuals who qualify for an old age pension to purchase in instalments at 0% interest rates and without incurring any commissions or additional costs.

In terms of financial performance, the bank's results were very impressive, with a net profit before tax of 28.35 million dinars before tax, up from 27.17 million dinars the year before. Net after-tax earnings increased by 18.76% to 16.90 million dinars over the prior year.

In conclusion, and after a career full of accomplishments and success, and after more than seven years spent at Jordan Ahli Bank, my second home with my beloved family, allow me to express my gratitude to all the current and former board members, particularly my dear brother, the Board Chairmen, Mr. Saad Mouasher, for their tireless efforts provided to us throughout this journey. I also want to thank our partners, subsidiaries, team members, and all employees and workers at Ahli Bank for their efforts and commitment throughout the past years, wishing you all continued prosperity and success.



Mohammad Mousa Dawood
Chief Executive Officer/General Manager



Jordanian Economic Performance 2022

Key Economic Indicators 2022

Output, Prices and Employment

- Real GDP at market prices grew by 2.7 percent during the first three quarters of 2022, compared to a growth of 2.1 percent during the same period of 2021.
- The general price level, measured by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased during 2022 by 4.2 percent, compared to an increase of 1.4 percent during 2021.
- The unemployment rate reached 23.1% as of the third quarter of 2022, down by 0.1% in the same period of 2021.

Monetary and Financial Sector

- The balance of the total foreign reserves of the Central Bank amounted to \$17.3 billion at the end of 2022, sufficient to cover imports of goods and services for about 7.5 months.
- The outstanding balance of credit facilities extended by licensed banks amounted to JD 32.59 billion at the end of 2022, compared to JD 30.03 billion at the end of 2021.
- The total balance of deposits in licensed banks at the end of 2022 amounted to 42.11 billion dinars compared to 39.52 billion dinars at the end of the year 2021.

Public Finance

- The general budget recorded a total fiscal deficit after external grants of about 1.78 billion dinars, or 6.3% of GDP during the first ten months of 2022, compared to a deficit of 1.28 billion dinars, or 4.9% of GDP during the same period of 2021.
- The government's domestic and external debt stock increased at the end of October 2022 to reach 37.80 billion dinars, constituting 110.80% of GDP compared to 110.10% at the end of 2021, as the government's domestic debt (budget and guaranteed) increased at the end of October 2022 from its level at the end of 2021 by 1.09 billion dinars to reach about 21.35 billion dinars, and the outstanding balance of external debt (budget and guaranteed) increased by 0.95 billion dinars to reach 16.45 billion dinars.

External Sector

- The trade balance deficit increased during the first ten months of 2022 by 30.2% to reach 9.13 billion dinars compared to the corresponding period of 2021.
- Travel receipts during 2022 increased by 110.50%, recording a value of 4.12 billion dinars, compared to 2021.
- Remittances of Jordanians working abroad showed relative stability for the year 2022, achieving a growth of 1.5% to reach 2.45 billion dinars compared to the previous year 2021.

Board of Directors' Report

ahli... A chance to unleash the inner you

Valuable annual prizes dedicated to ahli saving and current accounts will change your life



BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

Main Jordan Ahli Bank Activities

Jordan Ahli Bank provides comprehensive banking, financial and credit services for all economic sectors.

The Bank's Main Accomplishments of the Year 2022

The business sector is one of the most important sectors in of Jordan Ahli Bank as it provides services related to the corporate and consumer banking sector, by offering financial and banking solutions consistent with the companies and customers' requirements and are in accordance with the sustainable shared prosperity framework.

The business sector includes the Corporate Banking & Projects Financing in addition to the Small and Medium, the Consumer Banking, and the Treasury, Investments and Financial Institutions Department. The Corporate Banking Department is considered one of the most important tributaries of revenue and profitability for the Bank through its role in managing banking relations with customers. The department reviews and provides a wide range of specific banking solutions that meet the Customers' needs, assist them in growing their businesses, as well as financing vital private and public sector projects through syndication loans. Furthermore, and in light of the economic, political, and monetary issues whose effects were directly reflected on the Jordanian economy, however, the department was able, during the year 2022, to provide innovative banking solutions that contributed to limit the effects resulting from these economic matters. Also, the department attracted and built new relationships with customers of major companies and provided banking solutions that met their needs. Moreover, the department launched a new corporate platform known as the "Corporate Ahli Online" application which specializes in providing a variety of new digital features and services that improve customer experience and enables them to accomplish various services.

Also, the SME department has also provided the best and latest banking solutions through its business network spread across all governorates of the Kingdom, in addition to the diverse and varied communication channels provided by the sector to its customers. Also, the department continued to allocate qualified and advisory staff in business centers to support customers in numerous economic sectors in order to empower their business and provide the best products and services that meet their needs.

In turn, the Consumer Banking Department has implemented the strategic plans aimed at establishing an integrated digital infrastructure as it launched the "Ahli Mobile" application in both Arabic and English languages. In terms of products, new products have been developed to meet the needs of customers such as the "Ahli Doctors" program through which doctors have been targeted and met their needs, in addition to launching the savings product in its new look. The department is also constantly improving and designing new services by finding appropriate mechanisms to verify customers remotely. And electronic payment and money transfers and enhance customer confidence in these digital tools. and their desires were seen. Moreover, the department is also constantly improving and designing new services through remote customer verification, electronic payment, money transfers, and enhancing customer confidence in these digital tools.

As for the Capitalize department, the department has focused on meeting liquidity requirements as a major priority, in addition to responding to the monetary policy tools towards rising global and domestic interest rates. It also strengthened its presence in the field of financial brokerage services in the global and regional financial markets through the trading application "Ahli Invest", which allowed the public to trade directly in markets of America, Europe, UK, Dubai, UAE and Saudi Arabia, as well as trading services in foreign exchange instruments, precious metals and investment funds (mutual and

fixed income). In addition to that, financial advisory services were provided to a number of local and public shareholding companies which enabled them to achieve their objectives.

As for the Support Sector, it's important to mention that the Operations' Department strategy for the years 2022-2025 has been approved. Which aims to fully automate all banking operations and limit the human intervention in an attempt to have faster and more efficient processes. Moreover, the Operations Department has participated in the "TAQSEET" project in collaboration with the Social Security Corporation with the aim of facilitating all the social security retirees to purchase from approved merchants within the project at a zero percent interest without them incurring any commissions or additional costs.

The department of Information Technology also functioned in assisting all sectors of the bank and supported them from a technical point of view, in addition to its commitment in providing the best solutions for business sustainability at the level of devices, servers, systems and networks. The department continued to carry out tests on the disaster recovery site, successfully operating mall branches, implementing IT Service Management Systems, implementing the loan management systems for small, medium and large companies, in addition to updating the banking system to the latest version (R21), expanding the ATM network, and applying the network protection system. The Department also collaborated in launching the internet banking system for corporates, the Social Security payment service "Daman Pay", through electronic channels for individuals and the "CLIQ" service using "QR" on the mobile banking app for individuals.

The credit sector, which is represented by the Credit Review, Execution and Remedial Departments, has reviewed facilities shared by various departments, and further has worked on analysing the status quo of credit portfolio in accordance to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan from a commercial and financial perspective. Moreover, necessary credit studies have been conducted to figure out the impact of post COVID-19 crisis on the credit facilities portfolio and take the necessary measures through the execution and the remedial departments.

The human resources department has applied the best standards for employee experience through attracting, recruiting, and developing human resources with high competencies, and retaining those competencies by developing advanced systems that seek to achieve job satisfaction, promoting an institutional culture with high challenges that support creativity and innovation and rewarding outstanding performance with competitive compensation packages and positive reward structures. In this context, the human resources department continued to implement projects and initiatives in line with strategic plans emanating from the bank's shared prosperity model. The human resources department continued and expanded the implementation of the corporate culture project that was launched in 2019 in order to promote optimal cultural values that should be exhibited within the bank's institutional environment and applied in all practices. Also, since learning & development is integral, the department has continued its mission to enhance and progress the skills and capabilities of employees through programs, courses, and training activities for employees at various administrative levels to keep pace of new developments in the banking field. HR also continued to apply its policies in the field of recruitment and selection in accordance with the manpower strategic plans to identify and address the gaps between existing human resources and future needs. Enhancing and enriching their experiences while also aiming for achieving fairness and transparency, in a way that guarantees equal opportunities among employees.

Furthermore, the innovation department launched the "Ahli Future" program in partnership with Al-Balqa Applied University, which aims to provide training for students of majors related to computer science and programming as the first of its kind at the level of banking and educational sectors in the Kingdom, in addition to signing a collaboration agreement between the bank and the Social

Security Corporation in order to provide installment services for the social security (retirees). Lastly, the Department launched and built a data warehouse for the bank to improve the accuracy and speed of data retrieval and add greater value to all decision-making processes as part of the first phase of the Big Data project.

The Center of Excellence has automated some banking operations to reduce the time and effort required for implementation. to activate regulatory controls, reduce human errors, and prepare a comprehensive review plan to update banking policies and procedures within an acceptable time frame. The Internal Control Department performed field visits to branches and head offices, conducted workshops for employees, in addition to working on managing its information technology governance in accordance to the instructions of the Central Bank in this regard.

As for the strategy and project management office, it focused on preparing budgets for the enterprise, evaluating the same and providing the necessary guidance and support to all project managers and departments as it aims to coordinate among them to ensure the success of these projects within the specified time frame and at the lowest possible costs.

Geographical Coverage and Number of Employees

The Bank exercises its operations through a network of branches spreading across Jordan, Palestine and Cyprus as well as through its subsidiaries, in which the total number of branches among Jordan, Palestine and Cyprus are 61 as detailed at the end of this report herein, and the total number of the Bank's employees are 1341 as of the end of 2022, as detailed below:

	No. of Branches	No. of Employees 31/12/2022
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	50	1110
Palestine	10	218
Cyprus	1	13
Total	61	1341

The number of employees of the General administration of the Jordanian Bank amounts to 701 employees at the main branch located in Shmeisani - Queen Noor St.



Distribution of Employees and Branches

The distribution of Jordan Ahli Bank branches and number of employees according to the Bank's Governates and its external branches as of the end of 2021 are as follows:

Within the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan					
Branch	No. of Employees	Branch	No. of Employees	Branch	No. of Employees
Amman					
Central Amman					
Main Branch	14	Abdoun	8	Wadi Saqra Street	7
Corporate	19	Taj Mall	11	Ibn Khaldoun Street	5
Exclusive	18	Jabal Amman	7	Abdali Boulevard	7
Sweifieh	9	Um Uthaina	5	Wasfi Al Tel	9
East Amman					
Sahab	6	Tabarbour	7	Dahieh Yasmine	6
Madaba	10	Al-Hashimi Al-Shamali	6	Marka	7
Hurriya Street	7	Downtown	5	Jabal Al Hussein	7
Middle East Circle	9	Marj Hamam	6		
West Amman					
Mecca Mall	10	Makkah Street	8	Khalda	10
Al Bayader	7	City Mall	11		
Abdullah Ghosheh	6				
Balqa					
Deir Alla	6	Al-Salt Gate	7	Balqa Applied University	7
Al-Salt	8	Fuhais	6	Jubaiha	9
Zarqa & North					
Zarqa Main Branch	12	Ramtha	6	Irbid	11
New Zarqa	9	Mafraq	7	Jerash	7
The Free Zone	3	Arabella Mall - Irbid	13	Rusayfa	8
South					
Tafila	9	Mu'ta	8	Karak	7
Ma'an	8	Aqaba	11		

Outside The Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan

Branch	No. of Employees	Branch	No. of Employees	Branch	No. of Employees
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Palestine

Regional Office	126	Jenin	11	Ramallah	10
Nablus	12	Tulkarm	9	Bethlehem	12
Shalala - Hebron	2	Beit Sahour	8	Masyoun	8
Salam - Hebron	11	Betonia	9		

Cyprus

Limassol	13				
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Capital Investment

The capital investments of Jordan Ahli Bank amounted to 86.51 million Jordanian Dinars with fixed assets amounting to 81.58 million Jordanian Dinars and intangible assets amounting to 4.93 million Jordanian Dinars as at the end of 2022.

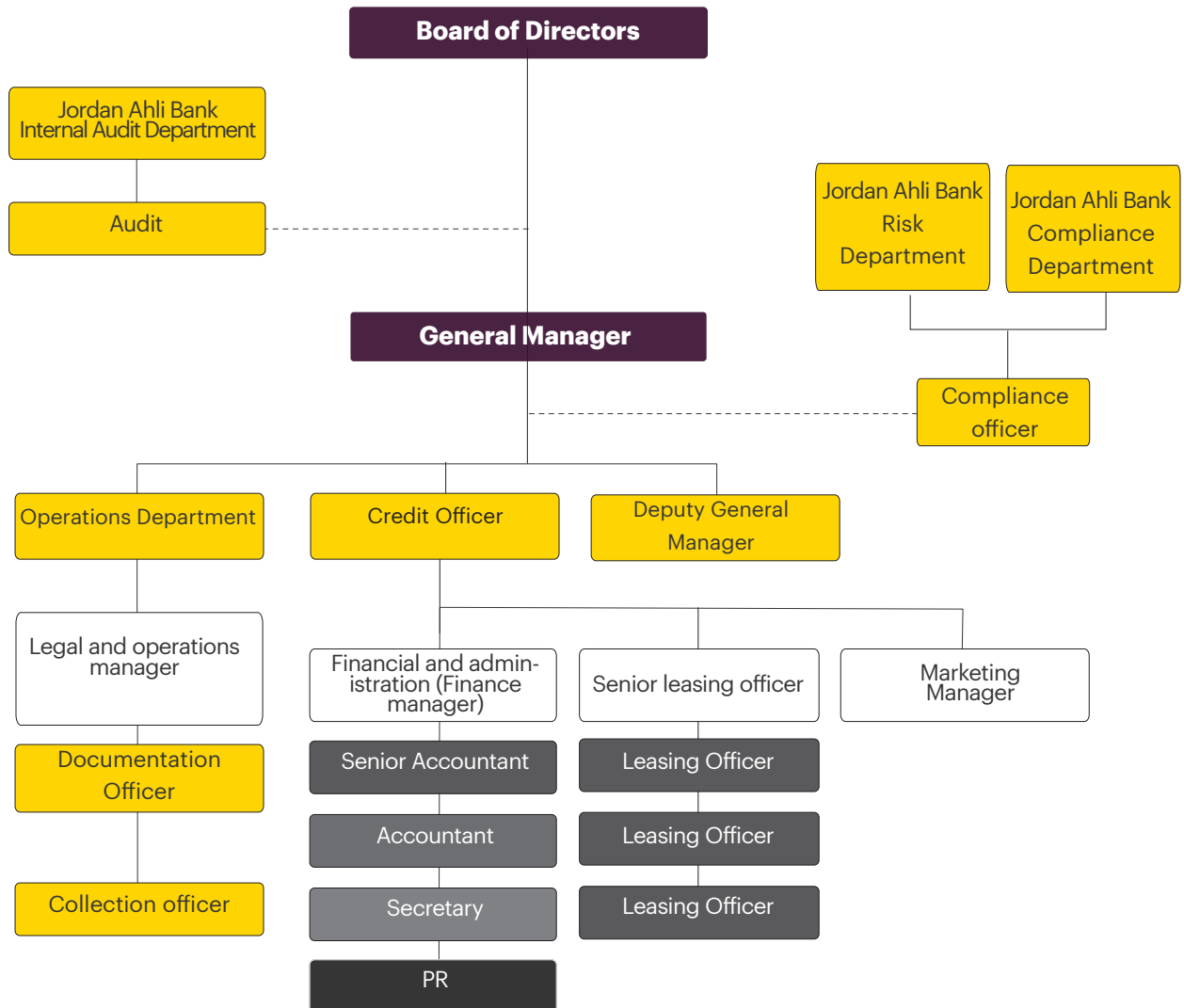
Jordan Ahli Bank Subsidiaries

Table Providing Detailed Information in Respect of Subsidiaries

Name of Company	Type of Company	Address	The nature of the company's business	Capital	No of Employees	No of Branches	Major Shareholders (5% of more of Capital)				
							Name	No of Shares as of 31/12/2022	%	No of Shares as of 31/12/2021	%
Ahli Financial Leasing	Private Shareholding Co.	Amm. Jo. Tel: 06-5003333	Leasing	17,500,000	14	1	Jordan Ahli Bank	17,500,000 JD/Share	100%	17,500,000 JD/Share	100%
Ahli Micro-finance	Limited Liability Co.	Amm. Jo. Tel: 06-5865970 Fax: 06-586 5952	Micro-finance	6,000,000	283	27	Jordan Ahli Bank	6,000,000 JD/Share	100%	6,000,000 JD/Share	100%
Ahli Brokerage	Private Shareholding Co.	Amm. Jo. Tel: 06-5624471 Fax: 06-5821162	Brokerage	3,000,000	8	1	Jordan Ahli Bank	3,000,000 JD/Share	100%	3,000,000 JD/Share	100%
Ahli Fintech	Private Shareholding Co.	Amm. Jo. Tel: 06-526000	Information Technology	1,500,000	-	1	Jordan Ahli Bank	1,500,000 JD/Share	100%	Authorized 1,500,000	100%

Ahli Financial Leasing Company PSC

A wholly-owned private shareholding company established in 2009, Ahli Leasing Company currently operates with a paid-up capital of 17.5 million Jordanian Dinars and aims at providing comprehensive financial leasing services and non-traditional lending solutions for a wide community, including both retail and corporate clients. The main areas of lending belong to financing capital investments such as real estate, plants and equipment, medical supplies, in addition to transportation, whereby Ahli Financial Leasing Company was able to become one of the leading leasing companies in Jordan in a very short period.



Achievements of the company in 2022

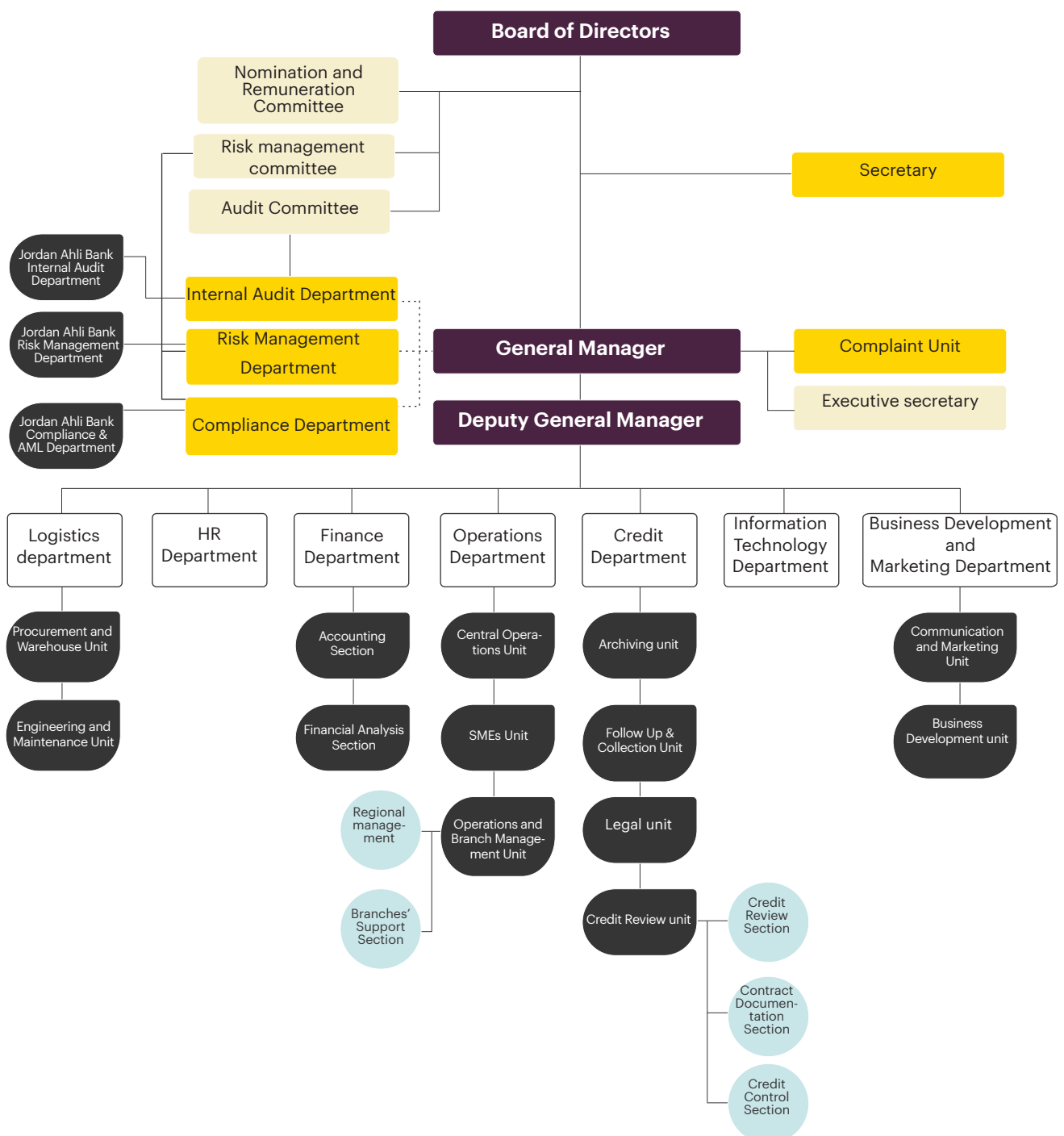
- Net profit grew by 12% to reach JD 4 million tax exclusive.
- Total assets grew by 8% to reach JD 92 million.
- Equity growth by 7% compared to 2021 to reach JD 40 million.

Future Plan for 2023

- The financial leasing sectors aims to attract new customers by holding extensive meetings for all economic sectors and spreading awareness and culture of financing through financial leasing programs in addition to developing electronic services and launching new products that meet the needs of the market.

Ahli Microfinance Company L.L.C.

A wholly-owned subsidiary of Jordan Ahli Bank and the first for-profit private sector company operating in the microfinance space in Jordan. The company was established in 1999 in Jordan with a capital of 6 Million Jordanian Dinars, in addition to being the first company to obtain a license from the Central Bank of Jordan in 2018. It aims to support the development of local communities by providing financing solutions to productive limited income and poor small business owners who are not serviced by traditional financing agencies (banks) and contribute to the reduction of unemployment and poverty by providing seed funding and supporting self-employment thus creating a better economic, social and educational environment with a positive impact on the prosperity of local communities. During this period, the Company has provided total loans exceeding 219 Million Jordanian Dinars and served more than 260 thousand customers through 27 branches located inside the Kingdom.



Achievements of the Company in 2022

- A 8% growth in assets and equity compared to 2021 to reach KD 23 million and JD 15 million respectively.
- A 18.4% growth rate in the credit portfolio to reach JD 18.5 million.
- 6% return on assets and a 10% return on equity has been achieved.
- A 6% growth in the number of customers to reach 36 thousand customers.
- Launching new productive and agricultural products.
- The microfinance sector built strategic partnerships and implemented the second phase of technical assistance with the KfW Savings Bank Foundation worth 50,000 dinars.
- Provided non-financial services through conducting several training workshops in financial education for clients to spread awareness of their financial literacy.
- The trademark and company name was modified to suit the corporate identity of Jordan Ahli Bank.
- Moved the Aqaba branch to a new strategic location and started the implementation of the new Deir Alla branch according to the plan prepared.
- Contribute and participate in national social events in implementation of the company's role in social responsibility.

Future Plan for 2023

- Achieving growth and increasing the market share of the bank.
- Continue the implementation of the company's strategy of digital transformation and development of electronic services.
- Promote the company's policy of social responsibility and shared prosperity.
- Expansion of the company through the establishment of branches in Deir Alla and Bani Kenana in line with the company's approach to consolidate the concept of financial inclusion.
- Developing the IT and cybersecurity infrastructure.
- Raising operational efficiency and achieving financial and non-financial goals.

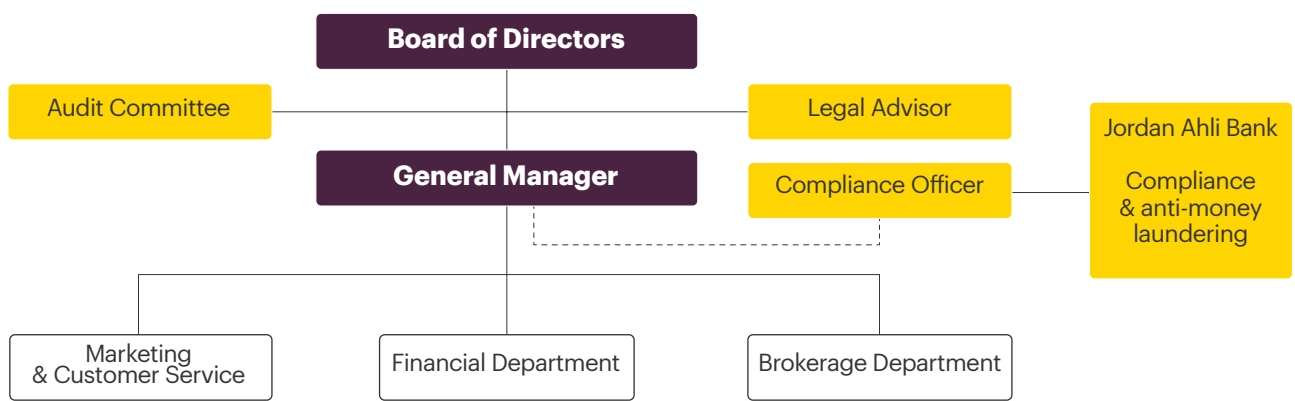
Company's Branches:

Branch	Address	Phone No.	No. of Employees
Bayader	Bayader Street, Ata Ali traffic light, opposite to Jordan Kwait Bank - Ground floor	(06) 5820993	8
Zarqa	Al-Saadeh Street, building 20 - 4th floor, on top of Ahli Bank	(05) 3980083	8
Middle East	Khawla Bent Al Azwar Street, Al Entlaq AL Mowahad building-next to Total gas station - Ground floor	(06) 4777310	8
Irbid	Al Husoun Street, Raed AL Hijazi building, opposite to Jordan Ahli Bank - Ground floor.	(02) 7251072	11
Swaileh	Princess Haya Street, Al Jude building, next to Jo Petrol gas station - Ground floor	(06) 5347594	7
Zarqa Jadeedeh	36 Street, building 37, next to Nuram Shamia sweets - Ground floor	(05) 3863354	6
Rsaifeh	King Hussain Street, building 100 - Ground floor	(05) 3755115	6
Rsaifeh (Jabal Al Shamali)	Yajouz Street, opposite to Prince Faisal Hospital - Ground floor	(05) 3756844	7
Al Hashmi	Al Bathaa Street, AL Montaser building, next to Anabtawi traffic light - Ground floor	(06) 5064990	8
Baqaa'	Al Shu'un Street, opposite to Al Wakaleh school - Ground floor	(06) 4727124	8
Marka	Esawiah Street, building 8 - Ground floor	(06) 4884123	8
Jabal Al Hussien	Khaled Ben Al walid Street, buidling 130, opposite to Opera House - Ground floor	(06) 4657201	9
Aqaba	Petra Street, opposite to Super Market Hamam - Ground floor	(03) 2030320	8
Irbid - Aydoun	New bus station - Al Sydawi complex, next to Jordan Kwait Bank	(02) 7070260	9
Madaba	Greater Madaba Municipality Street, next to Alawneh Exchange - Ground floor	(05) 3244432	9
Al Karak	Mothalath Al Thonaya Street, Sabri Dal'een building - Ground floor	(03) 2386082	10
Ajloun	Ishtafina Street, traffic, under Ministry of Justice - Ground floor	(02) 6440344	7
Marj Al Hamam	Prince Nayef Street, Abu Khaled Al Manaseer building, next to pharmacy One - Ground floor	(06) 5733984	7
Abu Nseir	Abu Nser Street, next to Cairo Amman Bank - building 224 - Ground floor	(06) 5105786	8
Hai Nazal	Hai Nazzal-Al-Dustour St.-building #147-Ground floor	(06) 4370999	9
Salt	Anees Muasher St.- Dababneh Trade Complex - next to Housing Bank - Ground floor	(05) 3557105	9
Al Hurria	Al-Hurriyah Street, building 95, next to National Poultry Company - Ground floor	(06) 4205072	5
Jabal Al Naser	Adan Street, next to Flamingo Restaurant - Ground floor	(06) 4967529	7
Tabarbour	Tabarbour - Tareq Street, opposite to Tareq Post Office	(06) 5059350	5
Mu'ta Office	King's St. - Mazar area - municipality complex - Ground floor	(03) 2370312	7
Jarash	Hasan Al Kayed Street, near Al Kairwan circle, opposite to the bus station, Al Baraka commercial complex	(02) 6342070	7
Mafraq	Mafraq, King Abdullah I Street, Jordanian Hijaz railway complex, next to Bank ABC - Ground floor	(02) 6232059	9
Main Office	8 th circle, King Abdulla II Street, building 449	(06) 5865970	75

Ahli Brokerage Company P.S.C

Ahli Brokerage Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the bank, was established in 2006 as a private shareholding company with a current paid-up capital of 3 Million Jordanian Dinars.

The company's main activities are providing financial brokerage services, trading all types of financial securities (Equity and Debt) in Amman Stock Exchange (ASE).



Achievements of the company in 2022

- Ahli Brokerage maintains a resilient and comfortable solvency ratio of 133% by the end of 2022 VS. 113% in 2021, which is well above the minimum required ratio of 75% set by JSC.
- Achieved a 15% growth in total trading volume compared to the year 2021.
- Achieved a 40% growth in total operational revenues compared to the year 2021.
- The company's owner equity increased by 18% compared to the year 2021.
- The company's total assets increased by 12% compared to the year 2021.
- In 2022, the company activated the ordering management system (OMS) which enables the company to meet the client's needs.

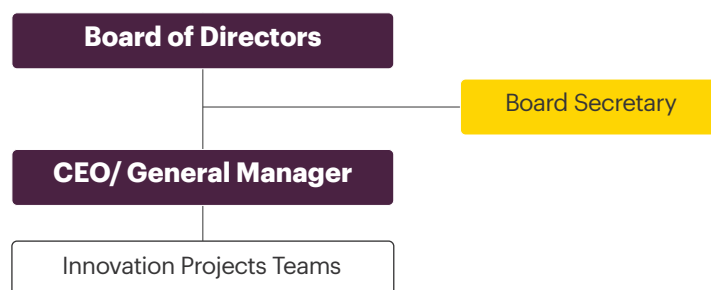
Future Plan for 2023

Continue with the efforts aimed at expanding the client base and increasing market share to reinforce the competitive position of the company in the capital market by focusing on innovation in utilizing financial technology tools to satisfy the digital generation.

Ahli Financial Technology Company P.S.C.

Established by Jordan Ahli Bank in 2017, AHLI FINTECH is a wholly owned subsidiary of the bank, with a paid-up capital of JOD 1.5 million. The company is fully licensed to create, co-create, license, sell and invest in fintech solutions. It is designed to develop FinTech talent through diverse activities and programs, including FinTech events, conferences, workshops, and training sessions.

The company's primary focus is on its fintech programs, including the early-stage incubator and seed accelerator programs targeting local and regional FinTech startups, with investment of up to USD \$200 thousand. The programs offer several benefits, including access to co-working space, a global network of experts and mentors, the ability to access financial services experts at ahli bank and its subsidiaries and partners, and access to the sandbox environment to develop and pilot test customer-facing solutions with ease using the bank's APIs, amongst other benefits. The company's vision is to enable and promote the fintech innovation ecosystem and establish Jordan as a hub for FinTech innovation.



Achievements of the company in 2022

- Invested in three FinTech startups and supported their business growth, which contributed to increasing their customer base in Jordan and the region.
- As a UiPath™ partner, AHLI FINTECH supported the ahli bank innovation department in developing Robotic Process Automation (RPA) solutions for over 32 key processes with the bank.
- Establish a new office location specialized for the incubation and acceleration of the fintech startups that the company invests in, which includes co-working space and small offices for rent.

Future Plan for 2023

- Increase the investment activity in fintech startups and further contribute to the growth and development of fintech startups and the fintech ecosystem, in Jordan and abroad, and integrating these fintech solutions into the ahli group's customer offer to add value to the services offered by the ahli group companies.
- Launch the AHLI FINTECH Hackathon, in partnership with the Crown Prince Foundation, with a number of universities in Jordan, and selecting the top 10 ideas to be enrolled in the AHLI FINTECH Incubator program to further support them in developing their solutions and improving their investment-readiness and preparing them for potential participation in the AHLI FINTECH Accelerator program.

Members of the Board of Directors



Name	Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher
Title	Chairman of the Board Non-Executive Non-Independent
Date of Membership	2014
Date of Birth	26/10/1976
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Master of Business Administration (MBA) 2000, Stanford University. ● B.A. in Economics 1996, Northwestern University.
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participant, moderator and contributor in Jordan's Economic Modernization Vision. ● A Member in the Ministerial Committee to modernise public sector formed by the Council of Ministers. ● A banker with more than 20 years experience in the financial services industry, last executive position held: Senior Deputy CEO, ahli Bank. ● Vice Chairman – Al Nabil for Trade and Investments. ● Vice Chairman – Fig Tree Ventures (Al Nabil for Trade and Investments representative). ● Vice Chairman - Al Asnaf Company for Tourism Projects Management (representative of Al Nabeel Company for Trade and Investment Management) ● Vice Chairman - Luxury Food Company for Tourism Projects Management (representative of Al Nabeel Company for Trade and Investment Management). ● Member of the Board - The Generous Palms. ● Board Member - Endeavor Jordan (representative of Jordan Ahli Bank) ● Member of the Board of Trustees – The Crown Prince Foundation. ● Served as Founder and/or active Board Member for many non-profit institutions including Queen Rania Foundation for Education and Development, Jordan Strategy Forum, and Naua/Nahno. ● Fellow – The Aspen Institute, Aspen Global Leadership Network. ● Active Mentor and Startup Investor. ● Member - YPO (Young Presidents Organization).



Name	H.E. Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan
Title	Vice Chairman Non-Executive Independent
Date of Membership	2017
Date of Birth	26/02/1946
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PhD in Monetary economics , 1987, Columbia University. ● M.A. in Economic Development/ International Economics, 1982, University of Oxford. ● Masters of Business Administration, 1970, the American University of Beirut.
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Economic Affairs. ● Former Member of the Senate House. ● Former Chairman of the Economic and Financial Committee - Senate House. ● Former Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan during the period 2001-2010 for two consecutive terms. ● Former Finance Minister. ● Former Ambassador to the European Union. ● Non-executive director at the European Arab Bank. ● He worked as part of the experts' group at the International Monetary Fund for the year 2011. ● Jordan's representative in the United Nations (Second Economic and Financial Committee). ● Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister. ● Former General Manager of the Financial Market ● Former Board Member at Al Dawliyah for Hotels and Malls.



Name	Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher
Title	Board Member Non-Executive Non-Independent
Date of Membership	1990
Date of Birth	07/08/1950
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masters in Construction Engineering, 1974, Stanford University. • B.A. in Architecture, 1973, University of Leeds.

Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awarded the Order of Jordan (third degree) star and the Grand Cross of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem star. • Member of RHC • Obtained the Hungarian medal of merit • Former Member of the Senate House. • Member of the Economic and Financial Affairs Committee and the Tourism Committee. • Former Honorary Consul - Of Cyprus. • Rapporteur for the Investment Committee/Economic Advisory Council; Investment Deepening Committee /National Agenda. • Former Chairman of the National Tourism Strategic Steering Committee.
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He works in the field of business, finance, investment, industry and trade, in addition to the following positions:

- Chairman of Ranco Diversified Investments Co.
- Chairman of the Arab International Hotels Co.
- Chairman of Al Dawliyah for Hotels and Malls Co.(Jordan Investor Center representative)
- Chairman of El-Zay Ready Wear Manufacturing Co.
- Chairman of the Jordan Investor Center Co.
- Chairman of Business Tourism Company (Arab International Hotels Co. representative).
- Chairman of Jordanian Hospitality & Tourism Education Co.
- Chairman of Interior Design Studio.
- Chairman of Arab International Real-estate (Arab International Hotels Co representative)
- Vice Chairman of the Jordan Worsted Mills Co (Ranco Diversified Investments Co. representative).
- Vice Chairman of Jordan Fabric & Worsted Manufacturing Co.
- Vice Chairman of Generous Palms Ltd.
- Vice Chair of Trustees - Jordanian Hospitality & Tourism Education Co.



Name	Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co Representative
Title	Board Member Non-Executive Non-Independent
Date of Membership	1985
Date of Birth	1/9/1949
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masters in Construction Engineering, 1974, USA. • Masters in Engineering Projects Management, 1974, USA. • B.A. in Engineering.
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing business in business and investments. • General Manager at Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co. • Al Ahliah for Securities 1988 - present.





Name	Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher Mouasher Investment & Trading Co Representative
Title	Board Member Non-Executive Non-Independent
Date of Membership	1990
Date of Birth	21/9/1957
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Masters in International Business Administration, 1981, USA. ● B.A. in Economics, 1979, USA.
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chairman of Mouasher Investment & Trading Co. ● Chairman of Jordan Worsted Mills (Mouasher Investment & Trading Co. representative). ● Chairman of Jordan Fabric & Worsted Manufacturing Co. ● Chairman of the Generous Palms Ltd. ● Vice Chairman of the Arab International Hotels Co. ● Vice Chairman of Al Dawliyah for Hotels and Malls Co. (Jordan Worsted Mills Co representative) ● Vice Chairman - Business Tourism Company PSC (Mouasher Investment & Trading Co representative). ● Vice Chairman - Jordan Investor Center (Arab International Hotels Co. representative). ● Vice Chairman of Arab International Real-estate (Jordan Worsted Mills representative) ● Vice Chairman - Wings of Hope Society.





Name	H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shweikeh Jordan Investor Center Representative
Title	Board Member Non-Executive Non-Independent
Date of Membership	2002
Date of the Representative Appointment	27/05/2021
Date of Birth	08/03/1966
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance, 1987, Yarmouk University • Certified Management Accountant IMA, 1999, USA • Global Senior Management - University of Chicago, 2012 • Design Thinking and Business innovation, 2021
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO Advisor -the Royal Commission for AlUla Saudi Arabia From Oct 2021 - Present • Board member – IOTUM – Canada 2020-present • Member at the National investment Council 2021-Present • Vice Chairman of EHS -Jordan: Vice Chair - present. • Strategic Partner of 360 Solutions Middle East - 2021. • Board Member Fulbright - 2021. • Senior Advisor Arthur D Little 2021. • Board of Trustees Amman Bacculaureate School 2021. • Minister of Tourism & Antiques 2020. • State Minister for Institutional Performance Development 2019. • Minister of Public Sector Development 2018. • Minister of Information and Communication Technology 2015 - 2016. • Chairperson for Government Economic Development Committee 2019 - 2020. • Chairperson for Women Empowerment Committee 2017. • Member - Young Presidents Organization (YPO). <p>Other previous memberships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former Board member and Audit Chair at Etihad Bank 3/2015. • Founder of 360 Solutions Middle East, 2013 - 2015. • Former Group Chief Executive Officer VTEL Middle East & Africa, Amman, 2010 - 2012. • Former Chief Executive Officer for Orange Jordan Mobile and Former Vice President of Jordan Telecom Group 2006 -2010. • Former Board Member at Social Security Investment Fund: 2006 – 2009 • Board of Trustees - Israa University. • Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis. • Board Member of the Swiss-Jordanian Business Club.





Name	Mrs. Ranya Moosa Fahed Alaraj Social Security Corporation Representative.
Title	Board Member Non-Executive Non-Independent
Date of Membership	1995
Date of the Representative Appointment	1/9/2021
Date of Birth	30/11/1978
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chartered Financial Analyst ©, 2018 • Professional Diploma in Portfolio Management, 2004, Institute of banking studies • Masters in Banking and Finance, 2003, Arab Academy for Banking & Finance • BA in Banking and Finance, 1999, Yarmouk University • ESG Investing Certificate • CFA Institute awarded 2022
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treasury & Loans Directorate Manager, Social Security Investment Fund since 2018. • Member at ALCO , Social Security Corporation. • Member at Investment Committee, Social Security Investment Fund. • Part time instructor, various local and regional training institutes. • Member at CFA institute and CFA Society/Jordan. • Acting Equity Investments Directorate Manager, Social Security Investment Fund during 2021. • Acting Equity Support Directorate Manager, Social Security Investment Fund during 2019. • Treasury Section Head, Social Security Investment Fund 2007 till 2018. • Portfolio Manager, Foreign Investments & Operations Dept., The Central Bank of Jordan, 2004 till 2007. • Dealer, Foreign Investments & Operations Dept., The Central Bank of Jordan, 2002 till 2004. • Financial Analyst, , Foreign Investments & Operations Dept., The Central Bank of Jordan, 2000 till 2002. <p>Represented Social Security Corporation on several corporations' board of directors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Electricity Generating Co. 2019 – 2021. • Arab Potash Co. during 2019. • Cairo Amman Bank 2016-2019. • Housing Bank for Trading and Finance during 2016. • Jordan Loan Guarantee Corp. 2014-2016.





Name	Mr. Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna Byblos Bank representative
Title	Board Member Non-Executive Non-Independent
Date of Membership	2007
Date of Birth	18/11/1969
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masters in Banking & Financial Sciences, 1995, American University of Beirut. • B.A. in Economics, 1992, Lebanese American University.
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy General Manager - Byblos Bank. • Board Member at Byblos Bank Africa. • Board member of Byblos Bank Armenia. • Board member of Byblos Invest Bank. • Board member of ADIR SAL (Insurance company).





Name	H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri
Title	Board Member Non-Executive Independent
Date of Membership	2017
Date of Birth	5/10/1975
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ph.D. in Commercial Law, 2002, University of Bristol. • LL.M in Commercial Law, 1998, University of Edinburgh. • LL.B in Law, 1997, University of Jordan. • Diploma Certificate - WTO & AMF - 2003. • Legal Mediation Training - American Bar Association - 2005.
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of the Board of Trustees of Jordan University of Science and Technology. • Member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Politics and Society. • Member of the Board of Directors of the Aqaba Development Company LLC • Member of the Board of Directors of Sama Alia Real Estate Company W.L.L • Chairman of the Board of Directors of Al-Hamouri & Associates Advocates and Legal Consultants (civilian company) • Board Member - El-Zay Ready Wear Manufacturing Co • Former Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply, 2018 - 2020. • Former Chairman of Jordan Institute of Standards and Metrology Committee • Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation (JEDCO), Jordan Civil • Consumer Corporation and Supply Chain Ministerial Committee 2018 - 2020. • Vice Chairman of the Ministerial Economic Committee, 2018 - 2020. • Member of the Ministerial Legal Committee, 2018 - 2020. • Chairman of Nominations and Remuneration Committee of Jordan Ahli Bank, 2017 - 2018. • Board Member - Jordan Ahli Bank (and member of the BNRC and BCC), 2017 - 2018. • Administrative, Financial and Legal Advisor to the President - University of Jordan, 2015 - 2016. • Dean of Faculty of Law - University of Jordan, 2012 - 2014. • Former board member - The Islamic International Arab Bank/ was engaged in the following sub committees (Audit Committee - Chairman, and Governance Committee - Member), 2011 - 2017. • Legal Advisor to the Government of Jordan, 2012. • Associate Professor - Faculty of Law - University of Jordan, 2011 - 2018. • Former board member in various institutions, companies and corporations: The King Abdullah II Fund for Development (KAFD), The Social Security Investment Fund (SSIF), The Judicial Institute of Jordan (JIJ), Electricity Distribution Company (EDCO), The National Company for Tourism Development (NTD), Al Rakaez Investment Company. • Head of Legal Department - University of Jordan, 2012. • He was involved in extensive legislative drafting (examples include the Amended Draft Law for the Standards and Metrology Law No. 22/2000, the Law on Security over Movable Assets as Security Debts No. 1/2012 and others). • Frequent speaker at law related events and contributor/author of legal publications. • Recommended attorney for Jordan by various leading international legal firms.



Name	Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar
Title	Board Member Non-Executive Non-Independent
Date of Membership	2008
Date of Birth	14/6/1966
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSc in Management, Finance and Computer Science, 1987, Boston College Massachusetts - US in 1987
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former Ambassador to the United States of America (2002-2007) • Chairman of Amin Kawar & Sons, Kawar Energy, IrisGuard, NatHealth • Vice-Chairman: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimiza - Al-Riyah Real Estate Development Co. - Cosco Shipping • Board Member in Jordan Strategy Forum (JSF), and Oasis500 • Trustee in Princess Summaya University for Technology • Membership of Global Agenda Council. • Membership of Young Global Leader. • Membership of Global Leader for Tomorrow of the World Economic Forum. • Membership of Eisenhower Fellow. • Membership of the World Presidents' Organization (YPO/WPO). • Co-founder and President of Bridges of Understanding Foundation. • Founding Chairman of Information Technology Association (Int@j). • Architect of the REACH and REACH 2025 Initiatives. • Founding Chairman of Initiative for Sustainable Energy (EDAMA). • Founding Chairman of REACH. • Founding Chairman of REACH 2025. <p>Previous Appointments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointed by Royal Decree to the Economic Consultative Council by His Majesty King Abdullah II. - Chairman of the board of trustees of King's Academy. - Trustee of King Abdullah II Fund for Development (KAFFD). - Vice Chairman and Trustee of the Jordan River Foundation (JRF) headed by Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah. - Founding trustee of the American University of Madaba (AUM). - In addition to his former position at Jordan Ahli Bank as a board member and the Chairperson of the Audit Committee and his board membership at United Insurance and Jordan Wood Industries Company.



Name	Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin
Title	Board Member Non-Executive Independent
Date of Membership	2021
Date of Birth	24/04/1975
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juris Doctor Degree of Law, Cum Laude, 2000, Northwestern University School of Law BSc. of Foreign Service, 1996, Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service.
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO & Managing Partner, GMS Capital Partners LLC, 2017 - Present • Board Memberships: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outlook Therapeutics 2017 - present and member of the Audit and Special Finance committees. - Houston Medical Technologies LLC 2020 - present. <p>Previous Memberships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sixth of October Development & Investment 2014 – 2019 - member of the Audit and Compensation Committees. • Near East Foundation - 2015 - 2018. • CEO , Group Chief Investment Officer, Capital Investments & Brokerage Co. Ltd (6/2014 – 7/2017). • Senior Advisor, RIPPLEWOOD HOLDINGS , LLC. (1/2013 –5/ 2014). • Managing director, PERELLA WEINBERG PARTNERS LP 2009 -2013. • Director – Mergers and Acquisitions , PERELLA WEINBERG PARTNERS LP 2007 -2009. • Chief Operating Officer, PERELLA WEINBERG PARTNERS LP , Advisory Group, 2009 -2009. • Executive Director- Vice President - J.P Morgan Securities Inc. 2004 -2007. • Associate- Mergers and Acquisition - J.P Morgan Securities Inc. 2004 - 2007. • Analyst – Latin America mergers & acquisitions 1996 – 1997.



Name	Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket
Title	Board Member Non-Executive Independent
Date of Membership	2021
Date of Birth	1/1/ 1976
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSc. in Engineering, University of Toledo.
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasoned professional with 24 years of experience in multiple sectors. • Founder of Privy Advisory LLC. • Senior Vice President of Investment & Development at a Private Family Office, managing assets and investment portfolios globally. • Chief Executive Officer at Saraya Abdali Real Estate Investments & Development. • Business Advisor at Saraya Holding. • Chief Operating Officer at Jordan Dubai Properties PSC. • Regional Business Development Manager at Gundle SLT Environmental GmbH. • Member at NEDA (Non-Executive Directors Association, UK). • Member at Amcham (The American Chamber of Commerce in Jordan). • Member at CAFRA (The French Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Jordan). • Member at JEA (Jordan Engineering Association). <p>Previous Appointments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board of Directors member, King Abdula II Design and Development Bureau. • Board of Directors member, KIG • Audit Committee member, King Abdula II Design and Development Bureau. • Audit Committee member, KIG. • Board of Directors member, Edifice, UK. <p>Training Certificate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Money Laundering and Financial Crime, Highspeed Training, UK. • Negotiation Strategies & Skills, University of Michigan. • Strategic Leadership, Mobilizing People and Organizations, CIGL. • Behavioral Economics, The London School of Economics and Political Science • Digital Banking Business Model certificate, SBI • Building Stakeholder Value certificate, University of Cambridge • Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies certificate, HarvardX • Corporate Funding & Financing Strategies certificate, New York Institute of Finance • Inclusive Growth Governance certificate, IMF (International Monetary Fund)



Name	Basim Bin Mahmoud Bin Zuhdi Malhas
Title	Board Member Non-Executive Independent
Date of Membership	2021
Date of Birth	24/10/1972
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BA in Business Administration, 1995, George Washington University.
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vice Chairman - Mediterranean Tourism Investments Company (Four Seasons) ● Board Member - Mahmoudia Trading Company. ● Board Member - Jordan Investment and Tourism Transport (AIFA) ● Former Member - YPO (Young Presidents Organization). ● Former Member - Injaz. ● Former Board Member - Bank of Commercial Palestine. ● Arab Bank – Amman 1997 - 1998. ● HSBC London 1995- 1997.

Executive Management



Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa) Chief Executive Officer/
General Manager

Date of Appointment 8/11/2015

Commencement Date
of the Current Job 8/11/2015

Date of Birth 1/2/1956

Academic Qualifications

- Bachelors in Major Mathematics, Minor Business Administration / University of Jordan 1978.

Experience

Previous Experience:

All within Arab Bank Group:

- Executive Vice President - Country Manager of Jordan from 16/12/2012 until 05/11/2015.
- Executive Vice President - Head of Libya project from 09/2012 until 11/2012.
- Executive Vice President - Head of Corporate and Investment Banking/ Jordan & Palestine 04/2009 until 07/2012.
- Senior Vice President - Head of Credit/ Jordan & Palestine from 10/2006 until 03/2009.
- Head of Corporate Finance/ Jordan & Palestine from 08/2004 until 09/2006.
- Other senior posts within Arab Bank plc, Jordan including: Head of Commercial Lending,
- Head of Syndicated Loans Unit 10/1983 - 07/2004.
- Head of Guarantees Department - Arab National Bank – Saudi Arabia from 08/1982 until 09/1983.
- Credit Officer - Investment and Finance Department 11/1978 until 07/1982.

He held many board memberships, the most important of which is:

- Deputy Chairman of the Board of the International Islamic Arab Bank.
- Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arab National Leasing Company
- Board Member at the Arab Bank - Syria.
- Board Member at the Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company.
- Board Member at the Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation.
- Board Member at the Jordan Hotels and Tourism Company.
- Board member at the Association of Banks and Institute of Banking Studies.

Current Board of Directors Membership:

- Chairman of the Board- Ahli FinTech
- Chairman of the Board – Ahli For Financial Leasing.
- Board Member- AIDawlah for Hotels and Malls PLC.
- Board Member- Arab International Company.
- Board Member - Jordan Capital and Investment Fund.
- Board Member - Jordan Capital & Investment Fund Management.
- Board Member - Jordan Payment & Clearing Company (JoPACC).



Mr. Ahmad Awad Abd Al Halim Al-Hussein

Deputy Chief Executive Officer/ General Manager

Date of Appointment 10/11/2015

Commencement Date of the Current Job 10/11/2015

Date of Birth 16/7/1966

Academic Qualifications

- PHD in Finance / Amman Arab University 2005.
- Master of Management sciences / Finance / University of Jordan 1993.
- Bachelor of Economics and management sciences / University of Jordan 1987.

Experience

Previous Experience:

- Senior Credit Officer (Levant) - Arab Bank from 1994 until 2015.
- Cairo Amman Bank from 1991 until 1994.
- Bank of Jordan from 1989 until 1991.

He held many board memberships, the most important of which is:

- Board Member at the International Islamic Arab Bank.
- Board Member at the Arab Bank - Syria.
- Board Member at the Arab National Leasing Company.
- Board Member at Jordan National Shipping Lines Company.
- Board Member at the Palestine Real Estate Investment Company.
- Board Member at the Palestine Mortgage Refinance Company.
- Chairman of Tanmeyah - Jordan Micro Finance Network.

Current Board of Directors Membership:

- Chairman of the Board – Ahli Microfinance.
- Vice Chairman – Ahli Financial Leasing.
- Vice Chairman – Ahli FinTech.
- Board Member- Business Tourism Company.
- Board Member – Jordan Worsteds Mills.



Mr. Majed Abdel Karim M. Hijab **Senior Vice President/
Head of Treasury, Investments
& Financial Institutions**

Date of Appointment 7/2/1998

Commencement Date
of the Current Job 1/1/2019

Date of Birth 11/2/1967

Academic Qualifications

- Masters in Banking and Financial studies / Banking- The Arab Academy for Banking and Financial Studies 1997/09/24.
- Bachelor of Economics - Yarmouk University 22/8/1988.

Experience

Experience within Ahli Bank:

- Head of Investments from 1/1/2018 until 31/12/2018.
- Investments Assistant General Manager from 1/5/2016 until 31/12/2017
- Investments Senior Manager from 1/4/2012 until 30/4/2016.
- Corporate Restructuring Manager from 1/1/2008 until 31/3/2012.
- Corporate Finance Manager from 1/7/2007 until 31/12/2007.
- Corporate Finance Supervisor from 1/6/2007 until 30/6/2007.
- Investments and Financial Analysis from 12/9/1998 until 31/5/2007.
- Branch Senior Officer (Middle East Branch) from 07/02/1998 until 11/9/1998.

Current Board of Directors Membership:

- Chairman of the Board - Ahli Brokerage.
- Board Member - Jordanian Banks Group Company for Investment.
- Board Member - Ahli FinTech.
- Board Member - Jordan Investor Center.
- Alihtirafia Real Estate Investment.



Mr. Sofyan Ayed Mohammad Duais **Senior Vice President/
Head of Corporate Banking
& Projects Finance**

Date of Appointment 14/2/2016

Commencement Date
of the Current Job 1/1/2019

Date of Birth 30/10/1976

Academic Qualifications

- Bachelors of Accounting / University of Jordan 25/1/1998.

Experience

Experience within Ahli Bank:

- Deputy Head of Corporate Banking and Projects Finance from 1/1/2018 until 31/12/2018.
- Corporate Relationship Management and Projects Finance Assistant General Manager from 1/7/2016 until 31/12/2017.
- Corporate Relationship Management and Projects Finance Senior Manager from 14/2/2016 until 30/6/2016.

Previous Experience:

- Corporate Relationship Senior Manager - Arab Bank from 20/10/2009 until 9/2/2016.
- Corporate Relationship Manager - Business Development - Bank of Jordan from 23/11/2008 until 20/10/2009.
- Corporate Relationship Manager - Arab Bank from 10/10/1998 until 10/11/2008.

Current Board of Directors Membership:

- Chairman - Arabia Insurance Company / Jordan.
- Board Member - Ahli Financial Leasing Company.



Mr. Ammar (M.S.) R. Alsa'id

**Vice President/
Head of SME**

Date of Appointment

1/11/2017

Commencement Date
of the Current Job

1/11/2017

Date of Birth

4/5/1980

Academic Qualifications

- Bachelors in Financial and Banking Services / Yarmouk University 31/8/2004.

Experience

Previous Experience:

- Head of Commercial Banking - National Bank of Abu Dhabi - Jordan from 20/4/2014 until 30/10/2017.
- Senior Relationship Manager / Corporate - Invest Bank from 2/9/2012 until 23/4/2014.
- Corporate Credit Manager - National Bank of Kuwait from 7/1/2007 until 5/7/2012.
- Credit Analyst / Corporate - Arab Bank from 19/2/2005 until 10/01/2007.

Current Board of Directors Membership:

- Board Member - ELZAY Ready Wear Manufacturing.
- Board member - Ahli Financial Leasing.



**Mr. Mohammad Nizam Jamil
Abu Injeileh**

**Senior Vice President/
Head of Consumer
Banking**

Date of Appointment 01/04/2018

Commencement of the Current Job 01/09/2022

Date of Birth 25/12/1973

Academic Qualifications

- Masters in Accounting & Finance – Hashemite University 28/02/2005.
- Bachelor in Economics & Management Sciences \ Accounting - Mutah University 02/06/1996.

Experience

Experience within Ahli Bank:

- Vice President \ Acting Head of Consumer Banking from 01/07/2021 until 31/08/2022.
- Vice President \ Consumer Credit & Collections from 01/04/2018 until 30/06/2021.

Previous Experience:

- Senior Manager \ Retail Credit Approval - Al Hilal Bank from 29/05/2008 until 26/03/2018.
- He worked in Arab Bank from 07/09/1996 until 15/05/2008 and his last position was Consumer Credit & Collection Manager.

Current Board of Directors Membership:

- Board Member- Middle East Payment services (MEPS).



Mr. Dirar Shebli Khalaf Haddadin **Senior Vice President/
Chief Financial Officer**

Date of Appointment 2/9/2018

Commencement Date
of the Current Job 2/9/2018

Date of Birth 22/10/1973

Academic Qualifications

- Master in Accounting and Financial Management - University of Essex 30/11/2009.
- Bachelor of Accounting / Business Administration - University of Jordan 11/6/1995.

Experience

Previous Experience:

- Assistant General Manager/ Chief Financial Officer / AGM - Arab Jordan Investment Bank from 2/1/2013 until 31/8/2018.
- Planning and Studies Department Manager at Jordan Commercial Bank from 6/10/2002 until 1/1/2013.
- Cost & Financial Analysis Officer - Housing Bank for Trade and Finance from 21/10/1995 until 1/10/2002.

Current Board of Directors Membership:

- Board Member- Ahli Brokerage Company.



Mr. Mouin Aziz Nasif Bahou

**Senior Vice President/
Chief Credit Officer**

Date of Appointment 13/9/2004

Commencement Date
of the Current Job 1/5/2017

Date of Birth 24/3/1967

Academic Qualifications

- Bachelor of Financial and banking sciences / Accounting - Yarmouk University 22/1/1989.

Experience

Experience within Ahli Bank:

- Assistant General Manager Credit Review from 01/11/2013 until 30/04/2017.
- Deputy Assistant General Manager - Corporate Credit from 15/08/2010 until 31/10/2013.
- Deputy Assistant General Manager Foreign Credit from 01/06/2010 until 14/08/2010.
- Foreign Credit Executive Manager from 21/09/2008 until 31/05/2010.
- Syndicate Loans Executive Manager from 01/05/2008 until 20/09/2008.
- Syndicate Loans Manager from 01/01/2008 until 30/04/2008.
- Corporate Banking Relationship Manager from 13/09/2004 until 31/12/2007.

Previous Experience:

- Central Credit Supervisor – Amman Cairo Bank from 11/11/1995 until 12/09/2004.
- ANZ Grindlays Bank from 1/3/1992 until 31/10/1995.

Current Board of Directors Membership:

- Vice Chairman for Ahli Brokerage Company.
- Board Member- Ahli for Financial Leasing.



Mr. Taha Mousa Taha Zeid **Vice President/
Chief Risk Officer**

Date of Appointment 8/12/2013

Commencement Date
of the Current Job 1/1/2020

Date of Birth 23/8/1985

Academic Qualifications

- Bachelors in Risk Management and Insurance / Hashemite University 29/1/2007.

Experience

Experience within Ahli Bank:

- Acting Chief Risk Officer from 21/8/2019 until 31/12/2019.
- AVP Basel from 01/01/2018 until 20/8/2019.
- Basel Manager from 01/06/2015 until 31/12/2017.
- Basel Assistant Manager - from 8/12/2013 until 31/5/2015.

Previous Experience:

- Market and Liquidity Risk Manager - Investment Bank from 1/3/2012 until 3/12/2013.
- Market Risk Unit Head - Capital Bank - from 1/11/2010 until 23/2/2012.
- Head of Market Risk - Middle Officer - Bank of Jordan - from 13/1/2009 until 25/10/2010.
- Banker Remittances and Transfers - Arab Jordan Investment Bank - from 19/08/2007 until 12/1/2009.
- Dealer - Quintet for Financial Services & Consulting from 1/2/2007 until 1/7/2007.



Mr. Safwan Suhail Ali Asfour

**Vice President/
Chief Internal Auditor**

Date of Appointment 05/04/2011

Commencement of the Current Job 01/12/2021

Date of Birth 21/05/1983

Academic Qualifications

- Bachelors of Accounting from University of Jordan in 16/06/2006.

Experience

Experience within Ahli Bank:

- Vice President \ Center of Excellence from 17/05/2020 until 30/11/2021.
- Vice President \ Internal Control from 17/07/2017 until 16/05/2020.
- Audit Manager \ Treasury & Investments & Risk Management from 01/11/2015 until 16/07/2017.
- Audit Supervisor \ Treasury & Investments & Risk Management from 01/10/2013 until 31/10/2015.
- Senior Auditor from 05/04/2011 until 30/09/2013.

Previous Experience:

- Financial Manager – Majestic Financial Analysis from 01/04/2007 until 10/10/2009.
- Auditor - Housing Bank for Trade & Finance from 11/07/2006 until 15/07/2008.



Mr. Nidal Jalil Mahmoud Khalifeh

**Senior Vice President/
Chief Innovation Officer**

Date of Appointment 17/10/2021

Commencement of the Current Job 17/10/2021

Date of Birth 15/06/1982

Academic Qualifications

- Masters in Educational Technology from The University of British Columbia 2016.
- Masters in Enterprise Management from University of Durham 2009.
- Bachelors in Commerce \ Management Information Systems from McGill University 2005.

Experience

Previous Experience:

- CEO – IS (www.integratedsolutions.tech) from 03/2019 until 10/2021.
- CEO & Partner - Safa for Development & Training from 2018 until 10/2021.
- CEO – Edaura in USA from 02/2015 until 10/2021.
- CEO – AKTCO Audio Visual Solutions from 08/2004 until 10/2021.



Mr. Rami Mohd-Murshed Khalaf Dana **Senior Vice President/
Head of Operations
& Shared Services**

Date of Appointment 2/1/2017

Commencement Date
of the Current Job 2/1/2017

Date of Birth 26/3/1973

Academic Qualifications

- Bachelors of Business Administration / Accounting University of Jordan 22/1/1995.

Experience

Previous Experience:

- Head of Operations - Al Khalij Commercial Bank (Al Khaliji - Qatar)
from 22/12/2011 until 15/12/2016.
- Head of Credit Administration - Credit Control Department - The Saudi Investment Bank
from 10/6/1999 until 20/12/2011.
- Loans and Investments Officer - Credit Department - Jordan - Arab Bank
from 15/03/1997 until 14/6/1999.

Current Board of Directors Membership:

- Board Member - Hemaia Jordan for Cash in Transit Ltd.



Mr. Jwallant Arvindkumar Vasani **Senior Vice President/
Chief Information Officer**

Date of Appointment 1/8/2017

Commencement Date
of the Current Job 1/8/2017

Date of Birth 21/12/1971

Academic Qualifications

- Masters of Business Administration / University of Pune 1/4/1995.
- Bachelors of Engineering (Computer) / South Quajarat University 15/12/1993.

Experience

Previous Experience:

- Head of Applications Development and Support - Al Khalij Commercial Bank q.s.c from 7/7/2013 to 20/7/2017.
- SVP Information Technology - First Gulf Bank from 15/4/2006 to 17/5/2010.



Mrs. Maha Khaled Fathallah Dado **Senior Vice President/
Chief Human Resources
Officer**

Date of Appointment 15/5/2005

Commencement Date
of the Current Job 1/6/2021

Date of Birth 5/6/1980

Academic Qualifications

Bachelors of Industrial Engineering / University of Jordan 17/2/2003.

Experience

Experience within Ahli Bank:

- Acting Chief Human Resources Officer from 2/6/2019 until 31/05/2021.
- Head of Talent Programs from 8/3/2011 until 1/6/2019.
- C&B Manager from 24/10/2010 until 7/3/2011.
- Performance Management and C&B Manager from 20/6/2010 until 23/10/2010.
- Performance Management Manager from 15/05/2005 until 19/6/2010.

Previous Experience:

- Management Consultant at Philadelphia Consulting Group from 01/02/2003 until 1/5/2005.

Competitiveness and Market Share

The Bank operates through its branches network inside and outside Jordan, in which the market share among licensed banks in the Kingdom by the end of September 2022 stands at 4.2% in terms of the granted credit facilities, and the market share stands at 4.1% in terms of deposits.

The percentage of direct credit facilities granted to the bank's customers in the Middle Eastern countries outside the Kingdom amounted to 12%, equivalent to 1.7% in European countries out of the total net direct credit facilities granted by the Bank.

As for the competitive level of the bank in Palestine, the bank's market share reached 2.7% in terms of credit facilities granted, and 2.4% in terms of customer deposits, by the end of September 2022, in addition to its branch in Cyprus to serve its customers.

Degree of Dependence on Specific Suppliers or Significant Customers

The Bank does not depend on any specific supplier or customer whether local or international 10% or more of the Bank's total purchases and/or sales.

Governmental or Preferential Protection that the Bank or Any of its Products enjoy by Virtue of the Applicable Laws, Regulations or Otherwise

The Bank and its products do not enjoy any governmental or preferential protection by virtue of the applicable laws, regulations or otherwise.

The Bank has neither obtained preferential rights nor specific patents.

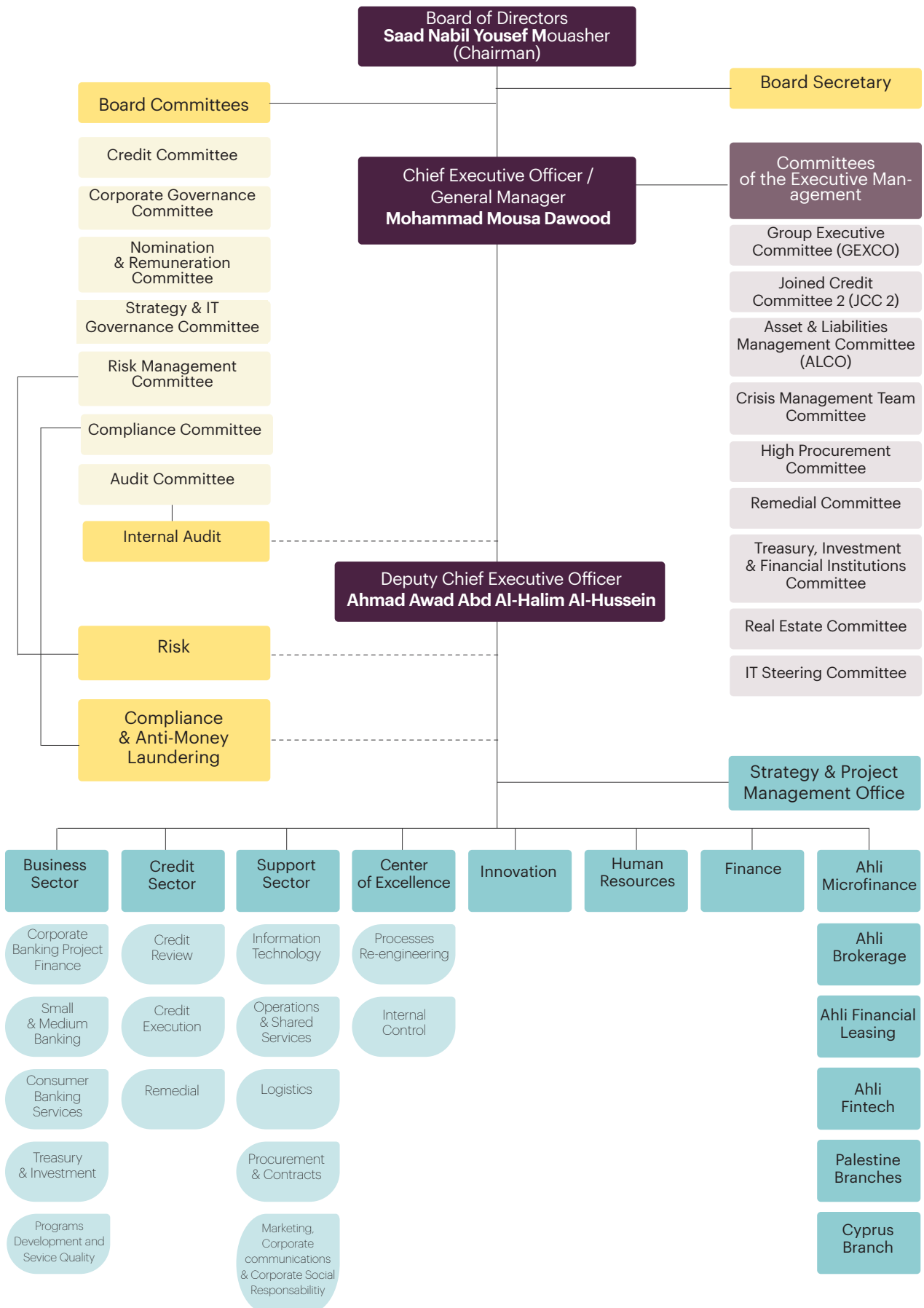
Decisions Issued by the Government or the International Agencies that have a Material Impact on the Bank, its products or its competitive capabilities

No decrees, laws or regulations were issued by any governmental bodies or international organizations that would have material impact on the Bank, its products or its competitive capabilities, noting that the bank complies with all the applicable laws, regulations, instructions and applies quality standards related to its business, and services.

Financial Impact of Non-Recurring Operations of the Year 2022

There are no non-recurring operations during 2022.

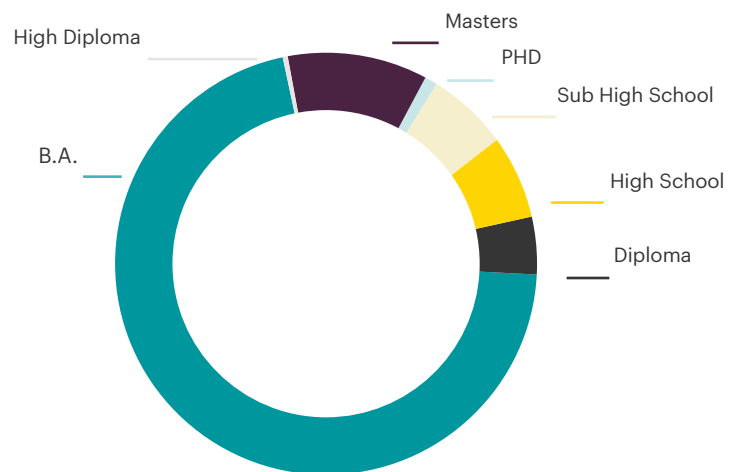
Jordan Ahli Bank Organization Chart



Number of Staff at the Bank and its Subsidiaries

Academic Qualifications	Jordan Branches	Palestine Branches	Cyprus Branch	Ahli Financial Leasing	Ahli Micro-finance	Ahli Brokerage	Ahli Fintech
PHD	8	0	0	1	1	0	-
Masters	99	10	4	3	6	0	-
High Diploma	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
B.A.	840	179	7	9	210	6	-
Diploma	31	16	1	0	36	0	-
High School	65	6	1	1	23	0	-
Sub High School	66	7	0	0	7	2	-
Total	1110	218	13	14	283	8	-

The distribution of employee according to their academic qualifications



Training Programs for the Bank Employees

Type of Program	No. of Programs	Number of training Opportunities	No. of Males	No. of Females
Within the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan				
Programs within the training center	129	3341	1806	1535
Programs with local / foreign companies and training agencies	121	1072	650	422
Training programs / Institute of Banking Studies	11	34	16	18
Outside the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan				
Programs with foreign companies and training bodies	14	25	24	1
Training Programs / Palestine	56	667	392	275
Training Programs / Cyprus	13	65	26	39
Total	344	5204	2914	2290

Fields of Training Courses:

The Program/Course	No. of Programs	No. of Training Opportunities	No. of Males	No. of Females
Accounting Programs	1	1	1	0
Audit Programs	7	22	19	3
Awareness Programs	40	774	442	332
Compliance Programs	45	703	372	331
Credit	12	115	80	35
Computer Programs	6	15	8	7
Financial Programs	10	31	23	8
Functional Programs	38	725	378	347
HR Programs	3	3	1	2
Innovation Programs	9	325	240	85
Insurance Programs	4	62	36	26
IT Programs	19	57	52	5
Legal Programs	4	94	58	36
Management Programs	29	471	279	192
Marketing Programs	3	11	5	6
Operational Programs	9	217	95	122
Banking Products Knowledge	21	413	190	223
Risk Programs	42	485	280	205
Selling Skills & Customer Care	11	203	103	100
Soft Skills	9	190	107	83
Technical Programs	7	102	48	54
Treasury Programs	11	173	90	83
Language Programs	4	12	7	5
Total	344	5204	2914	2290

Names of Major Shareholders of 5% and More

Name of Shareholder	2022		2021	
	No. of shares 31/12/2022	%	No. of shares 31/12/2021	%
Byblos Bank	20,829,355	10.381%	20,829,355	10.381%
Social Security Corporation	20,566,000	10.249%	20,566,000	10.249%
Jordan Worsted Mills Co.	12,945,315	6.452%	12,945,315	6.452%



Risk

Credit Risk

The management of credit risk is conducted through a framework of policies and procedures that comply with the strategic direction of the Bank and sound international best practices. These include having in place a comprehensive credit risk management policy that details the types of risk and the methods for flagging, measuring and overseeing these risks; having a credit policy and operating practices that set limitations and parameters for the granting of credit, the concentration of credit and the determination of acceptable collateral; separating decisions related to credit approval from credit execution in order to achieve oversight; as well as putting in place oversight measures throughout the process and putting in place a credit risk rating system to measure the credit worthiness of customers.

The credit risk policy aims to diversify customers, economic sectors and geographical footprint which allows for the reduction of potential credit risks. The Risk Committee meets regularly to discuss all issues related to credit risk. It receives comprehensive quarterly reports to analyze the quality of the credit portfolio and to identify weakness and areas of concentration in the various economic sectors, as well as to review default rates. The Credit Risk Dept. seeks to continuously monitor and supervise credit exposure and credit concentration and to ensure that they remain within the risk parameters adopted by the Board. In order to assess risk exposure, the Credit Risk Department conducts regular sensitivity analysis tests to evaluate the financial position of the bank under different scenarios, in order to determine adequate procedures that would contribute to mitigating financial risks or lessen their impact. In compliance with IFRS9 issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the Central Bank regulations issued, the Credit Risk Dept. takes the initiatives to maintain & upgrade to the operating procedures, standards and measures used and the implementation of a specific authority matrix for the various departments that is consistent with the methodology adopted as part of the implementation.

Market Risk

Market Risk Department manages losses that may arise as a result of any financial positions that the Bank may have taken, whether on or off-balance sheet as a result of market changes in respect of interest rates, exchange rates, asset value, product pricing and as an extension of Jordan Ahli Bank's efforts to implement best local and international practices in managing, measuring, and monitoring market risk in compliance with Central Bank risk management requirements and Basel guidelines. In order to enhance the internal compliance function within the Bank. Market Risk Department prepared a Market Risk Management Policy, Liquidity and Interest Rate Risk Policy consistent with the Corporate Governance Guidelines and best practices.

In order to enhance oversight measures a new set of reporting was adopted through which all equity investment activities of the Bank could be monitored, and the potential losses of the portfolio and open financial positions of the Bank could be evaluated, monitored and calculated on a daily basis to ensure that they remain within the Risk Appetite levels in addition to monitoring reports that were developed to manage and oversee market risk. However, one of the basic tools used in measuring & managing market Risk are the following) Basis Point value, Value at Risk & Sensitivity Analysis).

Basel Division falling under the market risk Umbrella which is responsible of measuring CAR ratio in accordance with Basel III supervisory guidelines, in order to operate in line with the latest developments in the banking sector and to enhance the quality of the Bank capital. Basel Department conducts periodical stress testing and sensitivity analysis and consider the level of impact (low, medium, high) on bank capital adequacy as well as P&L.

Basel division. also adopted general framework for the Risk Appetite and tolerance levels for the purpose of managing, measuring and monitoring Risk tolerance levels within a governance framework adopted by the BOD, which determines the responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the executive management team , and lists Risk Appetite levels for each of (capital, assets, profit, liquidity, credit portfolio, and investment portfolio).

Basel division also prepares ICAAP report in compliance with Basel III requirements, which is conducted in accordance with the best practices and Corporate Governance Guidelines for the purpose of managing, measuring and monitoring risk and capital adequacy and development of the risk management framework to remain in line with the latest local, regional and international developments.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk represents the Bank's inability to make the necessary funding available to meet its obligations on their maturity dates or to finance its activities without incurring high costs or losses. And consist of the following:

Funding Liquidity Risk:

This risk represents the Bank's inability to convert assets into cash - such as the collection of receivables - or to obtain funding to meet its obligations.

Market Liquidity Risk:

This risk represents the Bank's inability to sell the asset in the market or selling the asset at a significant financial loss due to shallow liquidity or demand in the market.

Liquidity management at the bank is carried out by means of managing cash, legal and reserve liquidity levels in accordance with the regulatory requirements and the bank's risk tolerance policies in addition to cash inflows/ outflows management to ensure sufficient high-quality unencumbered liquid assets that can be converted easily and quickly into cash and in compliance with Basel III requirements regarding Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).

Liquidity risk is managed through a liquidity strategy that takes into account diversifying the sources of funds, maintaining a reasonable balance of financial instruments readily realizable in the financial market, diversifying maturity dates of credit facilities, avoiding concentration of customer deposits and fund investments, and maintaining limits with correspondent banks and ensuring easy access to them within reasonable time and cost.

Information Security Risk

Jordan Ahli Bank continues its pursuit to upgrade its electronic services while reducing the risk associated with cyber and information security and to build the cyber resiliency of the Bank. The Cybersecurity/Information Security Department works on strengthening the monitoring and security environment and on building a cyber resiliency program that protects the confidentiality, availability and integrity of the Bank's data. The Department also works on promoting the utilization of best acceptable security practices in relation to the use of technology in a secure operating environment. In addition, the Department contributes in raising awareness of information security risks and solid security practices and promotes best practices and holds training and awareness courses for the bank's employees. The Department also performs the following procedures and controls:

- Establishing cybersecurity and information security policies and plans and aligning them with the bank strategic directions.
- Adopting and applying best practices and controls within the information technology environment in the bank
- Preparing a comprehensive assessment that meets the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan and the legislative bodies.
- Conducting security and technical tests to identify vulnerabilities in the IT environment, such as penetration testing and vulnerability assessments.
- Deploying a number of procedures and monitoring tools to achieve operating efficiency and security.
- Implementing the security operations center (SOC).
- Developing and deploying mechanisms and tools that are able to effectively protect the bank's assets and its customers by identifying, detecting, responding and recovering from any electronic cyber-attacks.
- Continuous identification and evaluation of the information technology and security risks, including emerging risks using anti-penetration security systems.
- Overseeing and monitoring software, network components and operating security systems to mitigate cyber breach.

In addition, the Cybersecurity/Information Security risk is managed within a set of policies and procedures, the most important of which are the following:

- Acquiring ISO 27001 certificate that's related to Information Security Management System (ISMS)
- Implement the information security program in the bank through a set of information security projects in response to regulatory requirements or risk mitigating requirements.
- Implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Jordan.
- Implement the requirements of COBIT as it relates to the management and processing of security data
- Verify the efficiency of the information technology environment and the continuous pursuit of improving its security.
- Instilling cybersecurity and information security culture across the bank.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from failure or insufficiencies of internal operations, personnel and systems, which arise as a result of external circumstances, including legal risks.

Based on the above Ahli Bank adopted the Risk Control Self-Assessment framework (RCSA) to manage operational risk. The Bank manages operational risk within the following parameters:

- An established operational risk management policy that includes the framework for managing operational risk and the roles and responsibilities for all related departments.
- Implementing a specialized operational Risk Management System.
- Creating risk profiles for the bank entities which includes identifying all operational risks, identifying the related controls to mitigate the risks and conducting a self-assessment in order to ensure the efficiency of the controls and to enhance areas of weakness or to implement additional control measures that aim to mitigate or protect against such risks.
- Setting up a database around operating losses to assess the level of exposure of the bank to operational risk and to assess the effectiveness of safeguards in place.

- Review of the Banks's policies and procedures in order to identify the related risks and to evaluate the adequacy of oversight measures.
- Providing the Executive Management and the Risk Management committee with necessary reporting on operational risk.

In addition, as part of the care the Bank affords to business continuity, the Operational Risk Department prepares, in coordination with concerned units and departments business continuity plans that allow for the provision of electronic banking services in a manner consistent with the Bank's strategies and policies.

Thus, Operational Risk Department is working proactively in reviewing and updating the Business impact analysis results to ensure that continuity plans remain up-to-date and effective.

Risk Management Framework

The Bank has adopted a regulatory framework that contains different layers of oversight and which can be summarized as follows:

First level: Business lines are the first line of defense and are directly responsible for risk management and evaluating oversight procedures related to them.

Second level: The Risk and Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering Departments are the second line of defense as they are responsible for coordinating risk management and compliance tools being used and followed by the Bank to manage risk and to comply with applicable laws, regulations and instructions.

Third level: The Internal Audit Department represents the third line of defense and is responsible for conducting its independent Review.

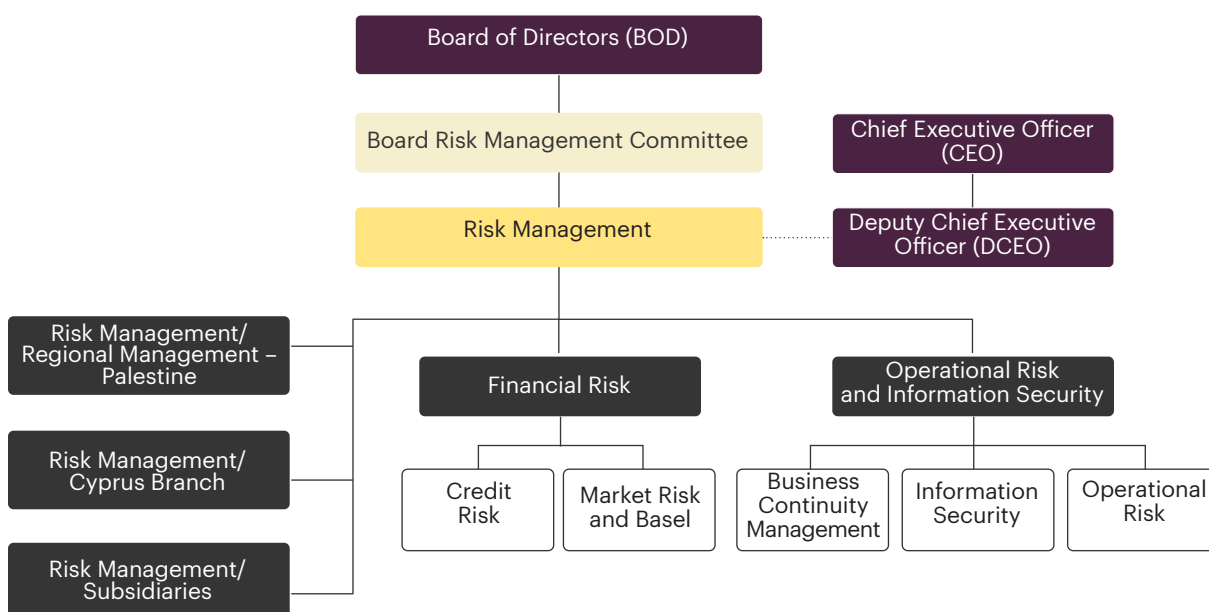
The Bank also gives the requirements of Basel, corporate governance and other international best practices for risk management consideration as they represent a framework for entrenching and improving the Bank's ability to upgrade its compliance environment and to address different kinds of risk, including operational, market and credit risks. The Bank has taken practical steps toward the implementation of their requirements including establishing specialized units to manage the various risks and whose responsibility is to monitor, measure, manage and mitigate the different kinds of risk and to assess the degree

of compliance of the Bank with applicable laws, regulations, standards and requirements issued by the various local and international bodies in line with international best practice and taking into account the size of the Bank, its operations and the nature of the risks that it faces.

In This regards the Risk Department undertakes the following main functions:

- Preparing the Risk Management Framework for the Bank.
- Preparing and executing the risk management strategy and developing policies and procedures that assign roles and responsibilities for each of the stakeholders on all levels of management.
- Preparing risk Management policies and regularly updating them to ensure effectiveness.
- Preparing the internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) that is comprehensive and effective and can identify potential risks taking into account the Bank's strategic and capital planning.
- Prepare Risk Appetite framework for the Bank.
- Overseeing the compliance of all executing departments of considered levels of Risk Appetite.
- Ensuring the presence and testing of the Bann's business continuity plans.
- Presenting risk reports in relation to the expansion of the banking activities to the Board Risk Committee.
- Conducting periodical stress testing analysis to measure the bank's ability to withstand shocks and high-risk scenarios and presenting the results to the Board Risk Committee.
- Reporting to the Board Risk Committee on information on actual Risk Profile of all Bank's activities and comparing it to the risk appetite and to address any deviations.
- Verifying the integration of risks assessment measures with Management Information System (MIS) used therein
- Conducting awareness in relation to risk management in all units of the Bank to entrench the compliance environment and create a risk sensitive culture with a deep understanding of relevant issues faced by the Bank at all managerial levels.
- Reviewing all strategic decisions and providing recommendations to avoid risk and ensure the most effective deployment of capital.
- Coordinating with various oversight departments to ensure effective oversight measures to control these risks or to otherwise outsource such risks or insure against them.

Based on the above the following risk management structure has been adopted:



Risk Appetite Levels

- Risk Appetite Levels are set through a process that considers the nature of the various risks and their role in the Bank being able to achieve its strategic objectives. These parameters are included in the risk appetite study that is adopted by the Bank and which is subject to regular review and oversight in order to address any breaches or shortcomings.
- The general framework for risk appetite is set taking into consideration the strategic priorities of the Bank and the requirements of regulatory bodies as well as the requirements of sound management of credit, liquidity and capital risk in support of the Bank's growth and development plans.

Stress Testing

- Stress tests across the Bank represent an integrated part of the risk assessment program where these tests provide information about the financial stability of the Bank under stress scenarios. They also provide early warning signals to possible threats to the Bank's capital.
- Stress tests are also considered an integral and indivisible part of the Bank's corporate governance framework as it relates to risk management. It alerts management teams to the potential unexpected results of the various risks and it has an impact on decision making on both an administrative and strategic level and provides the Board of Directors and the executive management team with required capitalization level indicators to withstand shocks or changes that could occur and which would have an impact on the Bank and its financial position.
- Stress tests are carried out in accordance with sensitivity analysis scenarios and consider the level of impact (low, medium, high) on capital adequacy and on anticipated profit and loss.
- Stress test results are analyzed and evaluated in terms of impact on the quality of the Bank's asset and financial position whether in terms of expected loss or reputational Risk. Stress testing outputs used in capital planning and direct impact of additional Buffers required on Capital in accordance with Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment (ICAAP).
- Various scenarios are played out considering the size and nature of the risks that face the Bank. They are listed from the lowest to the highest impact, depending on the level of potential loss that the Bank could face in order to uncover risks that have not been addressed. These scenarios are carefully planned and regularly

revisited considering developments in the Bank specifically or in the banking sector in general.

- Stress tests are conducted on annual basis in a manner that complies with regulatory requirements and also can be conducted more frequently as a recommendation of the Risk committee based on the banking sector & economic factors updates.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) aims to achieve the following:

- Use of best practices to manage risk to ensure Capital Adequacy.
- Determining the responsibilities of the Board of Directors and executive management in developing the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment program and putting in place capital targets that match the risk profile of the Bank and its regulatory environment.
- Comprehensive quantitative and qualitative evaluation of risks that the Bank may face in the current environment and in stress scenarios.
- Addressing risks that have not been addressed under the first pillar (liquidity, interest, concentration, reputational, strategic, business cycle).
- Understanding the nature and level of risk that the Bank might face and how to connect between those risks and capital requirements.
- Ensure that the management team of the Bank continues to take responsibility for ensuring capital adequacy to face all risks and to exceed minimum set requirements.

Risk Management Accomplishments

Risk Management

- Entrenching the governance framework for risk management by incorporating the bank's overall risk management strategy, Risk Appetite and methodologies.
- Maintaining the Bank Capital Adequacy Ratio within the Targeted Ratios.
- Preparing a set of stress testing scenarios in order to simulate the impact of post COVID-19 consequences over the Bank. In addition, conducting Stress Scenarios for Risk of climate change and geopolitical tensions.
- Activating the Early warning reports on credit portfolio segments.

- Supervising, developing and updating the ECL system, and implementing a set of scenarios that simulate changes in economic indicators and changes in the structure of the credit portfolio.
- Completing the independent Validation assessment of Models & Methodologies for expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9 requirements with the independent advisory body.
- Develop reporting regarding market risk and risk associated with in Interest Rates changes.
- Enhancing operational Risk Management across the bank through preparing risk profile for the bank entities as per the approved plan
- Activating and reinforcing measures and controls to mitigate operational risk and information security risk in addition to reinforcing oversight and assessment of the cyber security environment.
- Implementation of Risk Management possesses related to Control Objective for Information and Related Technology (COBIT 2019).
- Achieving the international standard certificate ISO 27001(ISMS) Information Security Management System.
- Achieving the international standard certificate ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management.
- Adopting best practices regarding protection of personal data EU-GDPR, as Jordan Ahli Bank.
- Initiating and approving the information security and cyber security framework, completing information security and cyber security projects and Activating the role of the Security Control Operations Center.
- Activating and testing the business continuity plan in addition to the Business Alternative Site (BAS) and Disaster Recovery Sites (DRS).
- Promoting a risk management culture and conducting training sessions, workshops and educational session.

Risk Management Future Plans

Risk Management

- The continuous adoption of established international best practices in Risk Management, ISO31000 and Enterprise Risk Management Framework.
- The continuous adoption of established international best practices in Information Security ISO 27001, Cybersecurity Framework for Jordan Financial Sector, NIST...etc.
- The continuous adoption of established international best practices in Business Continuity Management ISO 22301
- Continue to implement risk management strategy (2020-2023) to achieve the Bank objectives.
- Reviewing and updating the governance framework for risk management and further develop its oversight and control procedures in addition to reporting processes.
- Completion of operational risk profiles through running Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) workshops in Jordan and Palestine.
- Continuous review and update of the incidents database defining its source and categorizing the same according to the type of risks.
- Testing the Bank Business Continuity plans, Business alternative site (BAS) and Disaster Recovery site (DRS).
- To continue the Developing and Implementing of the Information security and cyber security Strategy and programs based Central Bank of Jordan requirements and the international standards and best practices i.e. ISO, COBIT, NIST, ...etc.
- Supervise the implementation of the Cybersecurity framework for Jordan Financial Sector that's approved by the Central Bank of Jordan.
- Developing and Upgrading the Internal Rating Model (Credit Lens system) current version to the latest Version.
- Developing and Upgrading Capital allocation process and the risk associated with it.
- Developing tools toward measuring market and liquidity risk in order to be always aligned with best practices and Basel Committee requirements.
- Instilling Risk Management culture across the Bank through the Training and Awareness programs.
- Adopting the Bank corporate culture practices.

2022 in Brief



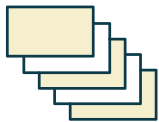
Total Assets

JOD 3,063 Mn
+3.7% YOY



Direct Credit Facilities, Net

JOD 1,595 Mn
+17.5% YOY



Customers' Deposits

JOD 2,028 Mn
+1.2% YOY



Shareholders' Equity

JOD 330 Mn
+0.8% YOY



Profit Before Tax

JOD 28.3 Mn
+4.4% YOY



Profit After Tax

JOD 16.9 Mn
+18.8% YOY



% of Cash Dividend to Shareholders

8% Compared to
7% for year 2021

2022 Financial Indicators



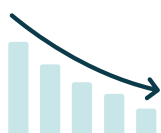
Return on Average Assets (ROA)

0.6% compared with 0.5% last year



Return on Average Equity (ROE)

5.1% compared with 4.4% last year



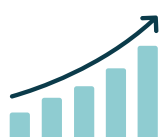
Cost to Income Ratio

65.9% compared with 61.5% last year



Non-Interest Income / Gross Income

20.1% compared with 23.2% last year



Non-Performing Loans-Net

5.1% compared with 6.0% last year



Coverage Ratio/ Stage 3

73.3% compared with 75.3% last year



Cost of Risk Ratio

0.5% compared with 0.8% last year



Capital adequacy Ratio

15.6% compared with 15.9% last year

Analysis of Business Results for 2022

Ahli bank achieved a net profit after tax of JOD 16.9 mn at the end of 2022 compared to JOD 14.2 mn at the end of 2021, with a growth rate of 18.8%.

This growth in profits was achieved with the support of all operating sectors that succeeded in optimizing the available sources of funds and being able to achieve a gross income of JOD 111.6 mn. As much as possible, all expenses have been controlled.

The bank's financial position was strengthened, as total assets increased by 3.7% to reach approximately JOD 3.1 bn. Customers' deposits also increased by 1.2% to reach JOD 2.03 bn, reflecting customers' confidence in Ahli Bank. Net credit facilities increased by 17.5% to reach JOD 1.6 bn.

As for the Bank's competitive position, the Bank's market share was 4.1% in term of customers' deposits and 4.2% in direct credit facilities.

Time-Series Data of the Main Financial Indicators

(Amounts in million Jordanian Dinars)

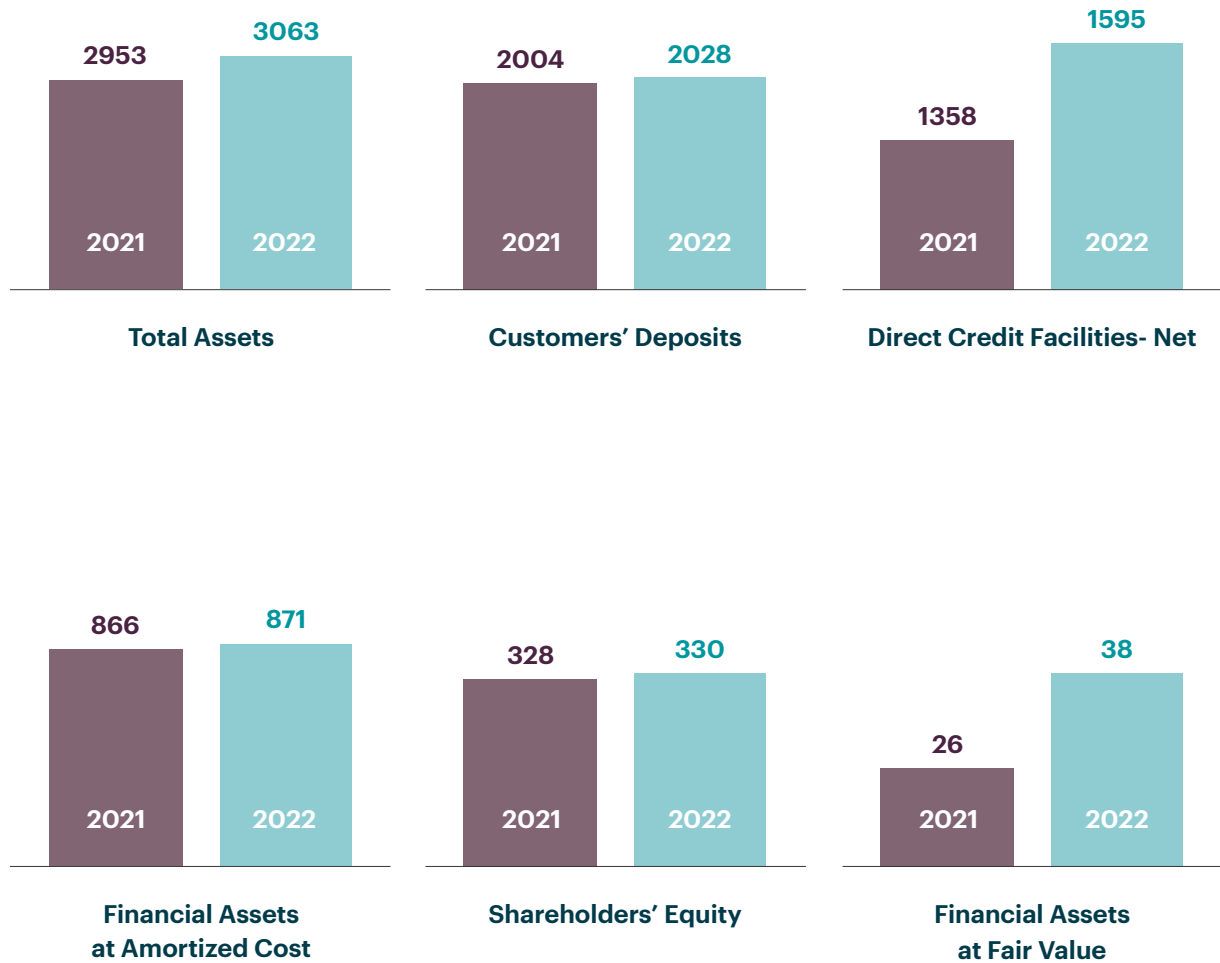
Item/ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Assets	2783	2767	2846	2953	3063
Customers' Deposits	1912	1864	1904	2004	2028
Loans and Credit Facilities (Net)	1425	1370	1370	1358	1595
Shareholders' Equity	301	312	322	328	330
Profit before Tax	33.2	36.2	17.5	27.2	28.3
Profit after Tax	21.3	23.7	10.4	14.2	16.9
Cash dividends	11.6	*-	8	14	16
Dividend Payout Ratio (JOD)	0.106	0.118	0.052	0.071	0.084
Basic and diluted earning per share	0.06	-	0.04	0.07	**0.08
Number of Free Shares distributed	4%	-	-	-	-
Share price as of last working day (JOD)	1.08	0.95	0.77	0.97	1.07

*Based on the circular issued by the Central Bank of Jordan No. 1/1/4693 dated 9 April 2020, no dividends were distributed for the year 2019.

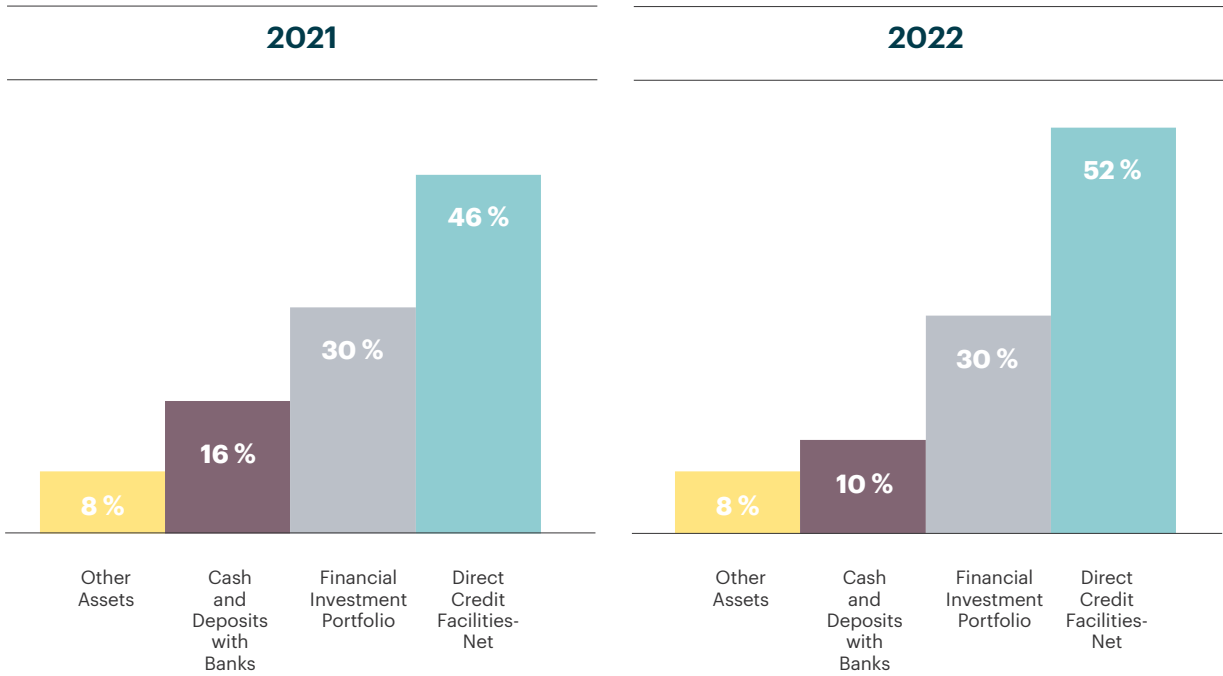
** The Board of directors recommended to distribute 8% of the paid in capital as cash dividends, the proposal is subject to Central Bank and general assembly approval.

Financial Position key Items

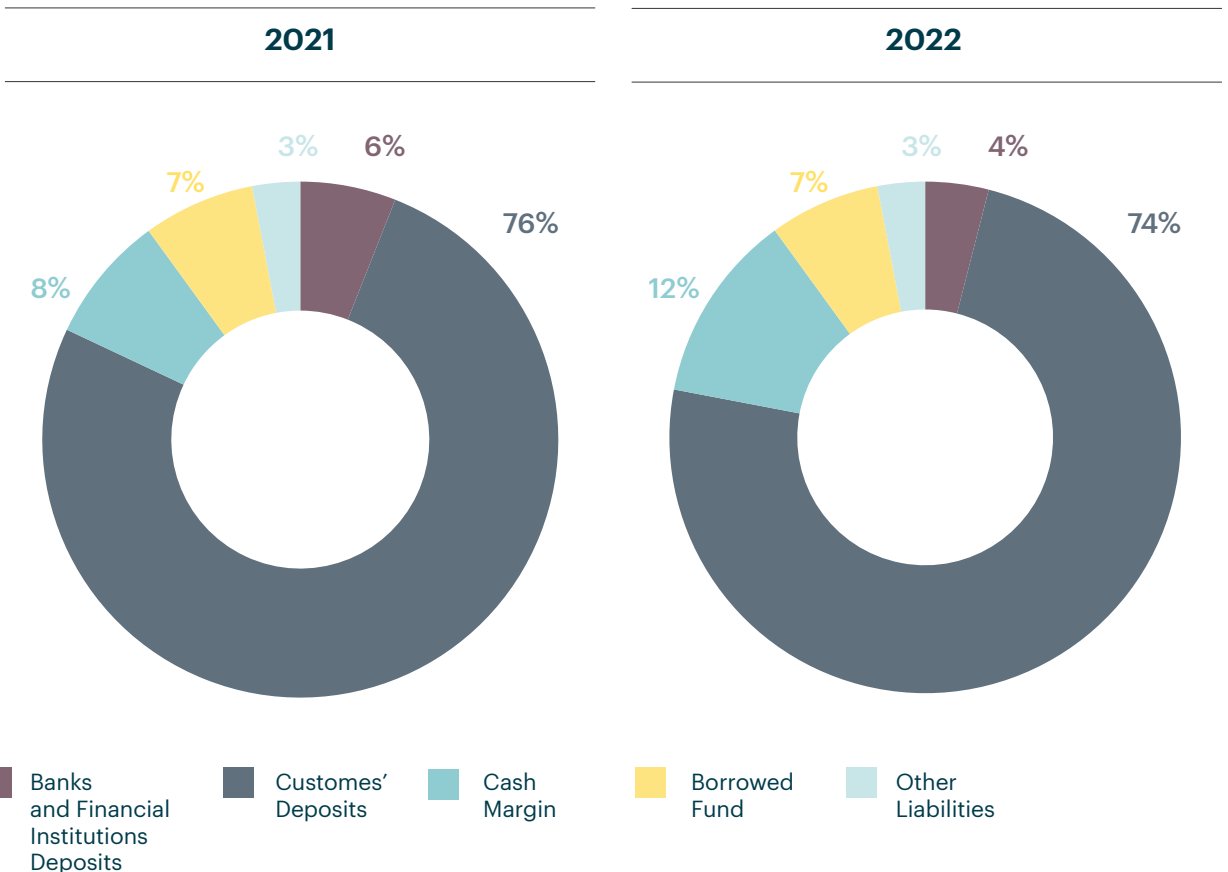
(Amounts in million Jordanian Dinars)



Assets Structure

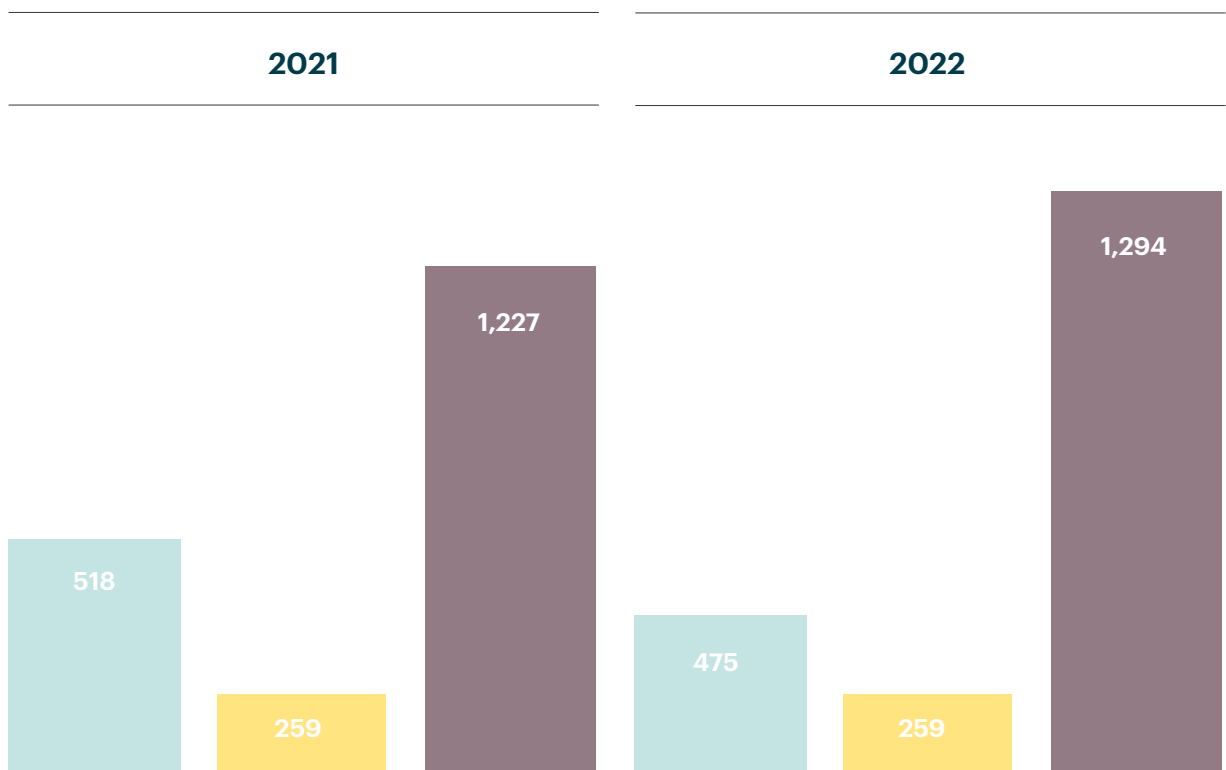
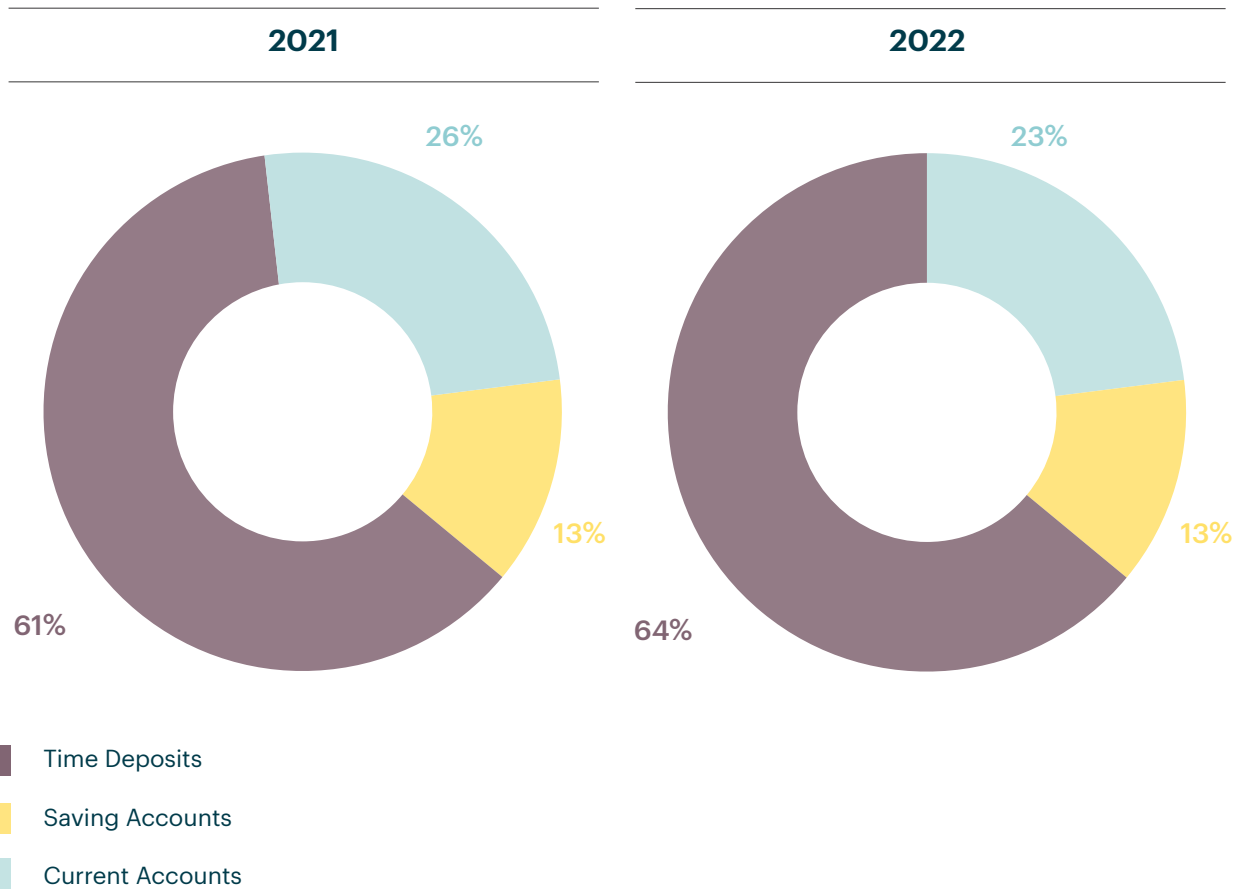


Liabilities Structure



Customers' Deposits Structure

(Amounts in million Jordanian Dinars)



Future Outlook and Plans for 2023

Each of the departments has set several objectives to be achieved, during the year 2023, as the corporate department will continue to support the economic sectors that have shown improvement in their performance such as the tourism, fertilization, and other sectors. On the other hand, the SME department will also work on a range of solutions for entrepreneurial clients, in addition to launching a new electronic systems and services that contribute to reaching clients and meeting their needs and aspirations in an innovative way. Besides, the consumer banking will be focusing on expanding the target customer base by providing many products and services electronically in line with the bank's best practices.

Moreover, the innovation department will focus on providing innovative solutions precisely for the small company's sector that enhance the latest developments in technology and leverage cloud technologies to improve efficiency and service availability of services, in addition to empowering fintech start-ups by providing banking APIs and improving customer and employee experience through process reengineering and automation.

In terms of human resources, the HR department is leaning forward to continuing its development and improvement during the year 2023 and the task of the qualitative development, and expand its scope of work to meet the growing needs of human capital based on the strategic plans emanating from the Bank's strategy within the shared prosperity framework and based on the human resources mission of providing the best employee experience and through the creation of the best corporate culture.

The information technology department will implement, along with the concerned departments the "Ahli Mobile" system for corporates, direct payment, the service of prepaid and credit cards at the bank level using encryption, loyalty programs, and the digital voucher system in branches, in addition to providing cash withdrawal and deposit service through ATMs using the QR feature, a new call centre system, and a bank wide CRM system. The department will also apply the change management system and implement an asset and liability management system to facilitate the operations of managing the balance sheet management, interest and liquidity management, and information encryption system at laptop levels in addition to the department's emphasis on increasing the level of protection of the bank's systems and infrastructure through the implementation of new information security systems.

The Department of Treasury, Investments and Financial Institutions will continue with a conservative and balanced methodology for managing asset and liabilities that enhances meeting of liquidity requirements as a priority, achieving continuity and regularity of revenues, focusing on the quality of assets, and increasing investment in financial technology.

The External Auditors' Compensation of the Bank and its Subsidiaries

a. Fees for external audit services provided by the external auditor (Deloitte & Touche) for the year 2022, with a total value of (280,683) dinars, including sales tax; their details are as follows:

No.	Name of Company	Audit Fees in JOD
1	Jordan Ahli Bank/Jordan Branches	196,620
2	Regional Administration of Palestine Branches	32,480
3	Jordan Ahli Bank/ Cyprus Branches	22,780
4	Ahli Microfinance Company	11,774
5	Ahli Brokerage Company	8,120
6	Ahli Financial Leasing Company	7,169
7	Ahli Fintech Company	1,740

b. Fees for additional tasks outside the scope of audit services Audit Clearances / Consultations provided by the auditor Deloitte & Touche Workshop (Deloitte) for the year 2022 total to a value of (204,977) dinars, including sales.

c. Fees for additional tasks outside the scope of audit services Notifications/consultations provided by other audit workshops/consultations for the year 2022 total to a value of (107,908) dinars, including sales.

A - (1) Jordan Ahli Bank Shares Owned by Members of the Board

Name	Position	Nationality	No. of shares as of	
			31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher	Chairman of the Board	Jordanian	2,502,882	2,502,882
H.E. Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan	Vice Chairman	Jordanian	116,953	116,953
Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher	Board Member	Jordanian	6,974,106	7,000,134
Byblos Bank	Board Member	Lebanese	20,829,355	20,829,355
Represented by Mr. Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna			-----	-----
Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co	Board Member	Jordanian	13,097	13,097
Represented by Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher			2,500,000	2,500,000
Mouasher Investment & Trading Co.	Board Member	Jordanian	529,240	529,240
Represented by Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher			7,339,722	7,339,722
Jordan Investor Center	Board Member	Jordanian	10,019,048	10,219,048
Represented by H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shweikeh			-----	-----
Social Security Corporation	Board Member	Jordanian	20,566,000	20,566,000
Represented by Mrs. Ranya Moosa Fahed Alaraj			-----	-----
H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri	Board Member	Jordanian	14,922	14,922
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar	Board Member	Jordanian	131,989	131,989
Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin	Board Member	Jordanian	2,000	2,000
Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket	Board Member	Jordanian	2,000	2,000
Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas	Board Member	Saudi	166,256	166,256

A - (2) Number of Jordan Ahli Bank Shares Owned by the Companies Controlled by any of the Board of Directors

Board Members	Companies Controlled by any of them	No. of shares owned by the companies controlled any of such Board Members	
		31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher Chairman of the Board	Al Nabil For Trade And Investments	2,846,598	2,846,598
Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher Board Member	Jordan Fabric & Worsted Manufacturing Co.	5,118,757	5,118,757
	Arab International Hotels Company	1,920,000	1,580,277
	ELZAY Ready Wear Manufacturing Company	195,580	195,580
	Ranco Diversified Investments Co.	7,812	1,000,105
	World Fashion Trading Co Wft	31,715	31,715
	Jordan Investor Center	10,019,048	10,219,048
	Jordan Worsted Mills Co.	12,945,315	12,945,315
Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co Board Member	Jordan Worsted Mills Co.	12,945,315	12,945,315
	Arab International Hotels Company	1,920,000	1,580,277
	ELZAY Ready Wear Manufacturing Company	195,580	195,580
Mouasher Investment & Trading Co. Board Member	Jordan Fabric & Worsted Manufacturing Co.	5,118,757	5,118,757
	Arab International Hotels Company	1,920,000	1,580,277
	ELZAY Ready Wear Manufacturing Company	195,580	195,580
	Ranco Diversified Investments Co.	7,812	1,000,105
	World Fashion Trading Co Wft	31,715	31,715
	Jordan Investor Center	10,019,048	10,219,048
	Jordan Worsted Mills Co.	12,945,315	12,945,315
Jordan Investor Center Board Member	Middle East Insurance Company	100,000	100,000
	Jordan Worsted Mills Co.	12,945,315	12,945,315
	Arab International Hotels Company	1,920,000	1,580,277

B- Number of Jordan Ahli Bank Shares Owned by the Relatives of the Board of Directors and the Companies Controlled by Them

Name	Relationship	Nationality	No. of shares as of		No. of shares owned by the companies controlled by any of such relatives	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher Chairman of the Board						
Mrs. Tania Anwar Boulos Harb	Spouse	Jordanian	256,698	256,698	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
H.E. Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan Vice Chairman						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher Board Member						
Mrs. Rania Issa Mubadda Dallal	Spouse	Jordanian	107,420	107,420	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Byblos Bank Mr. Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna Board Member						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher Board Member						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Mouasher Investment & Trading Co. Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher Board Member						
Mrs. Nadine Wadi Khalil Halaseh	Spouse	Jordanian	101,019	101,019	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----

B- Number of Jordan Ahli Bank Shares Owned by the Relatives of the Board of Directors and the Companies Controlled by Them/ Continued

Name	Relationship	Nationality	No. of shares as of		No. of shares owned by the companies controlled by any of such relatives	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
Jordan Investor Center						
H.E. Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikeh						
Board Member						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	---	----	----	----	----
Social Security Corporation						
Mrs. Ranya Moosa Fahed Alaraj						
Board Member						
	Spouse	---	----	----	----	----
	Minors	---	----	----	----	----
H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khalil Hammouri						
Board Member						
	Spouse	---	----	----	----	----
	Minors	---	----	----	----	----
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar						
Board Member						
	Spouse	---	----	----	----	----
	Minors	---	----	----	----	----
Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin						
Board Member						
	Spouse	---	----	----	----	----
	Minors	---	----	----	----	----
Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket						
Board Member						
	Spouse	---	----	----	----	----
Maya Khalil Safwan Saket Minors	Minors	Jordanian	5000	----	----	----
Haya Khalil Safwan Saket Minors	Minors	Jordanian	5000	----	----	----
Mr. Basim Bin Mahmoud Bin Zuhdi Malhas						
Board Member						
	Spouse	---	----	----	----	----
	Minors	---	----	----	----	----

C- Jordan Ahli Bank Shares Owned by the Executive Management and the Companies Controlled by any of such Executive Management

Name	Nationality	No. of Shares as of		No. of shares owned by the companies controlled any of them		Companies Controlled by any of the Executive Management
		2022	2021	2022	2021	
Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa) Chief Executive Officer/ General Manager	Jordanian	11,466	11,466	0	0	-----
Dr. Ahmad Awad Abd Al Halim Al-Hussein Deputy Chief Executive Officer/ General Manager	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
Mr. Majed A. M. Hijab Head of Treasury, Investments & Financial Institutions	Jordanian	196	196	0	0	-----
Mr. Sofyan Ayed Mohammad Duais Senior Vice President/ Head of Corporate Banking & Projects Finance	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
Mr. Ammar MS. R. Al Sa'id Head of SME	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
Mr. Mohammad Nizam Jamil Abu-Injeileh Chief Head of Consumer Banking	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
Mr. Dirar Shebli Khalaf Haddadin Chief Financial Officer	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
Mr. Mouin Aziz Nasif Al- Bahou Chief Credit Officer	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
Mr. Khalid Zuhair Jamil Abuesh-Shaer Chief Compliance Officer	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
Mr. Taha Mousa Taha Zeid Chief Risk Officer	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
Mr. Safwan Suhail Ali Asfour Chief Internal Auditor	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
Mr. Nidal Jalil Mahmoud Khalifeh Chief Innovation Officer	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
Mr. Rami (Moh'd Murshed) Khalaf Da'na Head of Operations & Shared Services	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
Mr. Jwallant Arvindkumar Vasani Chief Information Officer	Indian	0	0	0	0	-----
Mrs. Maha Khalid Dado Human Resources Officer	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----

D-Jordan Ahli Bank Shares Owned by the Relatives of Executive Management and the Companies Controlled by any of such Relatives

Name	Relationship	Nationality	No. of shares as of		No. of shares owned by the Companies Controlled by any of such Relatives	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa) Chief Executive Officer/ General Manager						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Dr. Ahmad Awad Abd Al Halim Al-Hussein Deputy Chief Executive Officer/ General Manager						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Mr. Majed A. M. Hijab Head of Treasury, Investments & Financial Institutions						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Mr. Sofyan Ayed Mohammad Duais Head of Corporate Banking & Projects Finance						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Mr. Ammar MS. R. Al Sa'id Head of SME						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Mr. Mohammad Nizam Jamil Abu-Injeileh Chief Head of Consumer Banking						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----

D-Jordan Ahli Bank Shares Owned by the Relatives of Executive Management and the Companies Controlled by any of such Relatives/ Continued

Name	Relationship	Nationality	No. of shares as of		No. of shares owned by the Companies Controlled by any of such Relatives	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
Mr. Dirar Shebli Khalaf Haddadin Chief Financial Officer						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Mr. Mouin Aziz Nasif Al- Bahou Chief Credit Officer						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Mr. Khalid Zuhair Jamil Abuesh-Shaer Chief Compliance Officer						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Mr. Taha Mousa Taha Zeid Chief Risk Officer						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Mr. Safwan Suhail Ali Asfour Chief Internal Auditor						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Mr. Nidal Jalil Mahmoud Khalifeh Senior Vice President/ Chief Innovation Officer						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Mr. Rami (Moh'd Murshed) Khalaf Da'na Head of Operations & Shared Services						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----

Name	Relationship	Nationality	No. of shares as of		No. of shares owned by the Companies Controlled by any of such Relatives	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
Mr. Jwallant Arvindkumar Vasani Chief Information Officer						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
Mrs. Maha Khalid Dado Chief Human Resources Officer						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----

Major Shareholders Owning 1% or more of the share Capital of the Bank as of 31/12/2022, the Ultimate Beneficial Owner and pledges shares/ Continued

Major Shareholders Owning 1% or more of the share Capital of the Bank as of 31/12/2022, the Ultimate Beneficial Owner and pledges shares

Shareholder Name	Nationality	No. of Shares Owned as of 31/12/2022	Ownership of Capital %	Major Shareholders	Ultimate Beneficial Owner (UBO)	Percentage of UBO Ownership	No. of pledged shares	Percentage of pledged shares %	Pledge
Byblos Bank	Lebanese	20,829,355	10.381%	Byblos Invest Holding Luxembourg	Byblos Invest Holding S.A	Dr. Francois Semaan Bassil	--	--	--
				29.43%	34.185%	9.61%			
				The Bank of New York Mellon	The Bank of New York Mellon	Mr. Bassam Nassar			
				11.1%	11.1%	2.52%			
				Dr. Francois Semaan Bassil	International Finance Corporation	Mr. Rami Rifaat El Nimr			
				3.57%	8.36%	2.23%			
				International Finance Corporation	Anasco Holding Company S.A	Mr. Ali Hassan Dayekh			
				8.36%	12.266%	1.64%			
				Anasco Holding Company S.A	Frabas Corporation	Total			
				4.67%	19.635%	16.006%			
Frabas Corporation	Dr. Francois Semaan Bassil								
3.92%	9.614%								
Mr. Rami Rifaat El Nimr	Mr. Bassam Nassar								
2.23%	2.522%								
Mr. Ali Hassan Dayekh	Mr. Rami Rifaat El Nimr								
1.64%	2.23%								
	Mr. Ali Hassan Dayekh								
	1.64%								

Major Shareholders Owning 1% or more of the share Capital of the Bank as of 31/12/2022, the Ultimate Beneficial Owner and pledges shares/ Continued

Shareholder Name	Nationality	No. of Shares Owned as of 31/12/2022	Ownership of Capital %	Major Shareholders	Ultimate Beneficial Owner (UBO)	Percentage of UBO Ownership	No. of pledged shares	Percentage of pledged shares %	Pledgee			
Social Security Corporation	Jordanian	20,566,000	10.249%	Same	Same	10.249%	--	--	--			
Jordan Worsted Mills Co.	Jordanian	12,945,315	6.45%	Social Security Corporation			--	--	--			
					Jordan Ahli Bank	10%				Nadim Muasher	0.535%	1.34%
					Arab Bank	9.358%				Imad Mouasher	0.366%	
					Jordan Investor Center	8.267%				Saad Mouasher	0.121%	
					Arab International Hotels Company	7.036%				Ibrahim Mouasher	0.054%	
										Yousef Mouasher	0.127%	
										Ghada Muasher	0.071%	
			Huda Muasher	0.071%								
Jordan Investor Center	Jordanian	10,019,048	4.993%	AIDawlah for Hotels and Malls PLC	7.49%	Nadim Muasher	0.682%	1.41%	1,513,653	15.107%	Jordan Bank	
					Business Tourism Company	7.49%	Imad Mouasher	0.397%		1,400,000	13.973%	Housing Bank for Trade and Finance
					Jordan Ahli Bank	10%	Saad Mouasher	0.096%			44.495%	Société Générale Bank
					Arab International Hotels Company	49.342%	Ibrahim Mouasher	0.086 %		4,457,980		
							Yousef Mouasher	0.10%				
					Jordan Worsted Mills Co	18.186%	Ghada Muasher	0.011%				
					Jordan Investor Center	7.49%	Huda Muasher	0.011%				
Total							8,986,867	89.696%				

Shareholder Name	Nationality	No. of Shares Owned as of 31/12/2022	Ownership of Capital %	Major Shareholders	Ultimate Beneficial Owner (UBO)	Percentage of UBO Ownership	No. of pledged shares	Percentage of pledged shares %	Pledge
Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher	Jordanian	7,339,722	3.658%	Same	Same	5.094%	--	--	--
		2,881,406	1.436%						
Nadim Yousef Issa Mouasher	Jordanian	6,974,106	3.48%	Same	Same	5.31%	--	--	--
		3,692,052	1.82%						
Jordan Fabric & Worsted Manufacturing Co.	Jordanian	5,118,757	2.551%	Jordan Fabric & Worsted Manufacturing Co. 20%	Nadim Muasher 0.073% Imad Mouasher 0.073% Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher 0.021% Yousef Mouasher 0.023% Ghada Muasher 0.022% Huda Muasher 0.022%	0.23%	--	--	--
				Jordan Worsted Mills Co 80%					
Al Nabil for Trade and Investments Company	Jordanian	2,846,598	1.149%	Ibrahim Nabil Yousef Mouasher 33.333%	Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher 0.473%	1.149%	--	--	--
				Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher 33.333%	Ibrahim Mouasher 0.473%				
				Yousef Nabil Yousef Mouasher 33.333%	Yousef Mouasher 0.473%				
Mustafa Diya' Habib AlKhayoun	Iraqi	2,675,397	1.33%	Same	Same	1.33%	--	--	--
Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher	Jordanian	2,502,882	1.247%	Same	Same	2.132%	--	--	--
		1,775,797	0.885%						

Shareholder Name	Nationality	No. of Shares Owned as of 31/12/2022	Ownership of Capital %	Major Shareholders	Ultimate Beneficial Owner (UBO)	Percentage of UBO Ownership	No. of pledged shares	Percentage of pledged shares %	Pledge
Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher	Jordanian	2,500,000	1.246%	Same	Same	1.246%	--	--	--
Ibrahim Nabil Yousef Mouasher	Jordanian	2,262,616	1.128%	Same	Same	1.911%	--	--	--
		1,571,129	0.783%						
Yousef Nabil Yousef Mouasher	Jordanian	2,160,000	1.076%	Same	Same	1.834%	--	--	--
		1,520,965	0.758%						
Mahmoud Malhas Investments Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	2,147,200	1.07%	Mahmoud Malhas 100%	Mahmoud Malhas 1.07%	1.07%	--	--	--
Basim Ghanem Haron Shihadeh	Jordanian	2,084,917	1.039%	Same	Same	1.040%	--	--	--
		1,421	0.001%						
Mohammad Yousif Saleh Al-Tarawneh	Jordanian	2,041,341	1.017%	Same	Same	1.709%	--	--	--
		1,388,533	0.692%						

The Chairman and Board of Directors Remuneration and Benefits paid in 2022

Name	Annual Transportation Allowance, Chairing Committees & Other Benefits	Annual Remuneration	Annual Travel Expenses	Total Annual Benefits
Mr. Saad Nabil Mouasher Chairman of the Board	610,000	5,000	10,314	625,314
H.E. Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan Vice Chairman	125,800	5,000	0	130,800
Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher Board Member	24,000	5,000	0	29,000
Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher Board Member	27,600	5,000	0	32,600
Mouasher Investment & Trading Co. Mr. Imad Yousef Mouasher Board Member	23,600	5,000	0	28,600
Jordan Investor Center H.E. Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shweikeh Board Member	26,000	5,000	0	31,000
Social Security Corporation*	22,800	5,000	0	27,800
Byblos Bank Mr. Alan Foad Tanios Wanna Board Member	22,800	5,000	0	27,800
H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Hammouri Board Member	50,000	5,000	0	55,000
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar Board Member	43,600	5,000	0	48,600
Mr. Yazan Munther Haddadin Board Member	38,000	5,000	0	43,000
Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket Board Member	46,000	5,000	0	51,000
Mr. Basem Bin Mahmoud Bin Zuhdi Malhas Board Member	24,400	5,000	0	29,400

*The benefits are paid to the Social Security Corporation

Executive Management Compensation and Benefits in 2022

Name	Annual Salary	Annual Transportation Allowance	Annual Remuneration	Annual Travel Expenses	Annual Benefits
Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa) Chief Executive Officer/ General Manager	544,800	0	238,350	6,098	789,248
Dr. Ahmad Awad Al- Hussein Deputy Chief Executive Officer/ General Manager	416,427	0	154,350	6,415	577,193
Mr. Majed A. M. Hijab Senior Vice President/ Head of Treasury, Investments & Financial Institutions	119,360	0	17,500	6,089	142,949
Mr. Sofyan Ayed Mohammad Duais Senior Vice President/ Head of Corporate Banking & Projects Finance	120,000	3,600	21,000	0	144,600
Mr. Ammar MS. R. Al Sa'id Vice President/ Head of SME	84,264	2,400	12,500	0	99,164
Mr. Mohammad Abu Injeileh Vice President/ Head of Consumer Banking	90,663	2,800	12,500	3,098	109,061
Mr. Dirar Shebli Khalaf Haddadin Senior Vice President/ Chief Financial Officer	183,696	0	27,865	0	211,561
Mr. Mouin Aziz Al- Bahou Senior Vice President/ Chief Credit Officer	115,360	0	17,500	0	132,860
Mr. Khalid Zuhair Jamil Abuesh-Shaer Senior Vice President/ Chief Compliance Officer	104,656	0	9,525	2,260	116,441
Mr. Taha Mousa Zeid Vice President/ Chief Risk Officer	72,000	0	10,000	0	82,000
Mr. Safwan Asfour Vice President/ Chief Internal Auditor	72,013	2,348	10,250	0	84,611
Mr. Nidal Khalifeh Senior Vice President/ Chief Innovation Officer	160,000	0	0	2,130	162,130
Mr. Rami (Moh'd Murshed) Da'na Senior Vice President/ Head of Operations & Shared Services	141,728	0	25,800	0	167,528
Mr. Jwallant Arvindkumar Vasani Senior Vice President/ Chief Information Officer	259,560	0	14,000	3,950	277,510
Mrs. Maha Khalid Fathallah Dado Vice President/ Chief Human Resources Officer	75,200	0	10,500	238	85,938

Jordan Ahli Bank donations during the financial year 2022

Category	Amount in (JD)
Community support and empowerment (local development)	206,455
Education and youth	148,461
Internal social responsibility	2,461
Business support and others	89,208
Total	446,584

Contracts, projects and dealings concluded between the Bank and the Subsidiaries, Members of the Board of Directors, the General Manager or any Employee of the Bank or their Relatives

There are no contracts, projects or engagements concluded by the issuing company with subsidiaries, sister or allied companies, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, members of the Board, the General Manager, any employee of the company or their relatives.

Transactions with the Board of Directors and the Related Parties

Credit facilities granted to members of the Board of Directors as of 31 December 2022

Board Members	Direct Credit Facilities	Indirect Credit Facilities	Other exposures (investments in stocks and bonds)	Notes
Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher				
Inside the Kingdom	216,332	-	-	
Outside the Kingdom	-	-	-	
Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher				
Inside the Kingdom	2,249,279	-	-	
Outside the Kingdom	-	-	-	
Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher				Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co Representative
Inside the Kingdom	72,680	-	-	
Outside the Kingdom	-	-	-	
Jordan Investor Center				
Inside the Kingdom	225,942	-	3,100,000	
Outside the Kingdom	-	-	-	
Mouasher Investment & Trading Co				
Inside the Kingdom	38,898	-	-	
Outside the Kingdom	-	-	-	
Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher				Mouasher Investment & Trading Co Representative
Inside the Kingdom	677,447	-	-	
Outside the Kingdom	-	-	-	
H.E Dr. Tareq Mohammad Ham-mouri				
Inside the Kingdom	81,069	-	-	
Outside the Kingdom	-	-	-	
Mr. Karim Tawfik Amin Kawar				
Inside the Kingdom	291,619	-	-	
Outside the Kingdom	-	-	-	

Credit facilities granted to members of the Board of Directors as of 31 December 2022

Group	Name	Direct Credit Facilities	Indirect Credit Facilities	Other exposures (investments in stocks and bonds)
Mr. Rafik Mouasher Group				
Inside the Kingdom	Mr. Rafik Saleh Mouasher	72,680	-	-
	Rawad Security and Protection Company	-	50,000	-
Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher Group				
Inside the Kingdom	Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher	216,332	-	-
	Al Karam for Agriculture Products Company	341,684	-	-
	Al Nabil for Trading and Investments Company	121,197	-	-
	Messrs. Imad, Nadim Yousef Mouasher and Yousef Mouasher sons	998,846	-	-
Mr. Imad Mouasher Group				
Inside the Kingdom	Business Tourism Company	3,251,048	47,340	4,778,607
	The Generous Plams Company	150,458	10,000	-
	Al Karam for Agriculture Products Company	341,684	-	-
	Jordan Fabric & Worsted Manufacturing Company	-	400,000	-
	RANCO Diversified Inverstmnts Xompany	1,189,634	-	-
	Al Izdihar Center for Trade & Investment Company	46,126	-	-
	Jordan Investor Center Company	225,942	-	3,100,000
	Mouasher Investment & Trading Company	38,898	-	-
	Marasy for Development and Management Company	300,000	-	-
	Messrs. Imad, Nadim Yousef Mouasher and Yousef Mouasher sons	998,846	-	-
	Mr. Imad Yousef Mouasher	677,447	-	-

Group	Name	Direct Credit Facilities	Indirect Credit Facilities	Other exposures (investments in stocks and bonds)
Mr. Nadim Mouasher Group				
Inside the Kingdom	Jordan Hospitality and Tourism Education Company	1,414,289	4,000	-
	World Fashin Trading Company	655,053	300	-
	Business Tourism Company	3,251,048	47,340	4,778,607
	The Generous Plams Company	150,458	10,000	-
	Al Karam for Agriculture Products Company	341,684	-	-
	Jordan Fabric & Worsted Manufacturing Company	-	400,000	-
	RANCO Diversified Inverstments Xompany	1,189,634	-	-
	Interior Design Studio Company	213,288	-	-
	Al Izdihar Center for Trade & Investment Company	46,126	-	-
	Jordan Investor Center Company	225,942	-	3,100,000
	Marasy for Development and Management Company	300,000	-	-
	Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher and Shaker Nadim Muasher	17,259	-	-
	Messrs. Imad, Nadim Yousef Mouasher and Yousef Mouasher sons	998,846	-	-
	Mr. Nadim Yousef Mouasher	2,249,279	-	-
Mr. Karim Kawar Group				
Inside the Kingdom	Amin Kawar & Sons Company	810,392	-	-
	Mr. Karim tawfik Kawar	291,619	-	-
	IRISGUARD Jordan Company	734,122	2,790	-
	Kawar Energy Company	249,524	-	-
Jordan Investor Center Group				
Inside the Kingdom	Jordan Hospitality and Tourism Education Company	1,414,289	4,000	-
	Rawad Security and Protection Company	-	50,000	-
	Al Izdihar Center for Trade & Investment Company	46,126	-	-
	Jordan Investor Center Company	225,942	-	3,100,000

Social responsibility and the Bank's contribution to environmental protection and sustainability report

As a socially responsible bank, we are committed to building a better and stronger society throughout our community investments, various initiatives, and partnerships with many civil society institutions in line with our strategic pillars known as: community empowerment, social innovation and creativity, education and youth, arts and culture, and the environment in a manner that supports the national development goals of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and addresses the social, environmental and economic needs of the community, thus contributing to achieving sustainable development goals.

Accordingly, our most prominent achievements during 2022 were the following:

In order to achieve an increasing developing impact on local communities, and in cooperation with Nawa for Sustainable Development; an initiative of the Crown Prince Foundation, six projects were implemented, benefiting nearly 300 members of the local community. The most prominent of which was the project to empower teenage girls who lacked what is known as the family bond in Aqaba Governorate. In addition to the Ne'meh project for crafts which aimed to establish a hut for planting, drying and packaging aromatic plants in the Ajloun Governorate, both of which are affiliated with the Princess Taghrid Institute for Development and Training. Moreover, to coincide with the start of the new school year, the bank launched its annual campaign in "Aden neighborhood school for girls" located in Jabal Al-Nasr area, Amman. This full-day event aims to increase the love and appreciation of education amongst students, renewing the spirit of activism and positivity, and preparing them for school attendance, as well as maintaining their enthusiasm for a distinguished academic year full of success and achievements, through a variety of educational and artistic activities which shed the light on many general tips and guidance at schools entertainingly and interestingly. Furthermore, during the holy month of Ramadan, the Bank launched its campaign known as "Ahli Supports Your Ambition" with the aim of supporting and empowering local community youth; who are at the beginning of their careers, to face the daily challenges to encourage them and their families to enter the market.

Besides, the Bank continued to sponsor 100 families in various governorates of the kingdom throughout the year within the "Tkiyet Um Ali" sustainable food aid programs, in addition to sponsoring one day for distributing hot meals during the holy month of Ramadan in an effort to achieve food security and to



ensure delivering food aid to those who deserve it.

Adding to that and in aims to achieving social cohesion between children with disabilities and their peers in society in an effective manner, the participation of two talented children in the field of art were supported for two academic years, which is the period needed to prepare them and build their abilities, by enrolling them in the Music Academy of the Haya Cultural Center, so that they are trained theoretically and practically to play instruments and eventually become a part of the Haya Community Orchestra, which is an outgrowth of the Academy and includes talented musicians certified from the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music (ABRSM).

The bank also launched a new initiative entitled as “Al-Ahli Ahlkum”, in order to participate in the world’s celebrations of the International Day of Older Persons where the bank hosted a number of elderly who were taken from their homes to spend a day loaded with exciting activities at Ne’meh kitchen, which is a part of The Princess Taghrid Institute for Development And Training. The bank’s employees also volunteered within the initiative to help raise awareness of societal issues specifically related to the elderly and highlight the need to improve their lives, including the communities in which they live.

In order to enhance the Bank’s performance in achieving sustainable development, the Bank launched “Al-Ahli Ma’akom” initiative, with the aim of installing solar heaters for 20 homes in need located in Al-Tafileh Governorate which encourages the adoption of sustainable and eco-friendly solutions to rising environmental issues. In addition to continuing its cooperation with the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development to support the annual Goodwill Campaign and the Queen Alia Competition for Social Responsibility where in 2022 the theme chosen was “Restoring Ecosystems”.

Based on the Bank’s belief in the importance of providing continuous support for initiatives that seek to achieve sustainable development goals in a systematic and clear manner, it continued its support for the SOS Children in villages in Jordan, aiming to provide a decent life for ten families by meeting a portion of their basic needs and covering their annual expenses, which include care, food security, housing, education, health, and psychological care, with the goal of consolidating the principle of equality among community members and enabling the association to continue providing comprehensive alternative family care services in an exemplary and pioneering manner.

On the occasion of Eid Al-Adha, the Bank sponsored a charity lunch at the Children’s Museum where it hosted 100 children from care homes and orphanages. In addition to supporting the “Draw a Smile” event, which was organized by the Jubilee School to host 40 children, where the Bank’s staff volunteered and spent quality time with the children.



The Bank also supported the campaign of the Ministry of Social Development, in addition to the Public Security Directorate, to help unfortunate families in the various governorates of the Kingdom.

Stemming from the bank's interest in supporting and empowering women, the Bank sponsored the "Women on the Front Lines" conference, which includes inspiring women in leadership with the aim of highlighting unique experiences of women entrepreneurs, leaders, media professionals, and others. The Bank also signed a cooperation agreement with the Social Security cooperation to provide services for an installment program to facilitate the transfer of the monthly installments deducted from the salaries of the retired beneficiaries of the installment program to the companies approved in the program, by providing a monthly installment system that controls the relationship between the institution and the companies through the bank.

For the sixth year in a row, the Bank renewed its support for the seventh annual Hakeem Academy competition for creativity and innovation organized by the Electronic Health Solutions with the aim of promoting projects and pioneering work concerned with developing health care through technology, and thus developing the National E-Health program in the Kingdom to raise its efficiency. On the same level, the Bank provided its support for the third phase of the national technological project organized by Eureka Academy, which aims to qualify and train 500 students from public schools in different governorates of the Kingdom on advanced courses in technology, including information security, artificial intelligence and programming, in cooperation with a number of Jordanian universities.

The Bank continued to further support Queen Rania Foundation for Education and Development to assist in achieving its goals and mission, and to also enhance a fruitful joint action to promote the progress of education in Jordan through its various initiatives and programs. This was done by sponsoring the "bank's exhibit" at the Children's Museum of Jordan and the reading competition for children, in addition to supporting the development and production of a financial literacy activities booklet and a 'piggy bank,' which all reflects the Bank's continuous efforts to promote financial literacy and its applications amongst children. In addition to supporting "Madrasati" Initiative to enhance the educational environment in one of the public schools in Madaba. The funds have been allocated to renovate the school's premises and support the implementation of value-based activities that will empower the students with life skills.

To enhance awareness among customers with disabilities about the products and services offered by the bank, the bank has launched a comprehensive awareness video through all social media platforms to indicate this.



The Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the King Hussein Cancer Foundation (KHCF) to support KHCF's University Scholarship Program which covers university education costs for high school graduates who had received medical treatment at the King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC). In addition to supporting programs and campaigns organized by the Foundation throughout the year, the proceeds of which are allocated to support the treatment of less fortunate patients, such as; the annual football tournament "Goal for Life", World Cancer Day, and the International Breast Cancer Awareness Month, in order to spread awareness among the Jordanian community about the importance of adopting a healthy lifestyle to prevent diseases.

The Bank renewed its cooperation with Al-Balqa Applied University by providing financial support for the "Poor Student Fund" at the university, with the aim of providing scholarships to a group of ambitious students who are financially unable to encourage them to complete their scientific journey and support them to complete their educational path.

The Bank announced joining the Board of Trustees of the Injaz Company for the year 2023-2024, with the aim of supporting its mission through the specifically designed programs to create opportunities for Jordanian youth which in return develop the national economy.

Embodying its commitment to preserving the environment and empowering the education sector in the Kingdom, the Bank renewed its partnership with the Princess Alia Foundation and the Ministry of Education under the auspices of the Association of Banks in Jordan for the fifth year in a row, with the aim of supporting the "Green Footprints" initiative to recycle paper and provide government schools with their needs for free.

In the same context, the Bank continued its support for the Green Caravan program of the Arab Group for the Protection of Nature, which aims to address environmental, as well as economic, and social needs in local communities by planting fruit bearing trees on lands owned by families from our community so that they can benefit from trees as a source of food and income.

With the Bank's interest in environmental issues, especially climate change, the Bank cooperated with SOL for Environmental Consulting Company to promote sustainable purchasing by replacing plastic bags with multi-use paper bags from groceries, as this will contribute to improving both the local communities and environmental realities. This cooperation aims to produce biodegradable paper bags and distribute them free of charge to shops in order to raise awareness of the dangers of plastic bags, stimulate change in consumer behavior, and find a sustainable and environmentally friendly alternative.

Stemming from the Bank's belief in the necessity of shifting towards clean energy solutions and encouraging the use of renewable energy sources through the implementation of sustainable solutions, the Bank supported the Wings of Hope Association to finance the installation of a solar energy system at Al-Haydan Visitor Center.

With the aim of promoting awareness of students about water-related issues, the Bank supported the Best Motivational Video Contest for Water Saving, which was organized by the Mira Association for the Development of Irrigation and Agriculture Techniques, at Rehab Comprehensive Secondary School for Girls / Mafraq Governorate.

Within the framework of strategic cooperation with the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization, and through the clothes collection bus granted by the Bank to collect donations, around 70,000 individuals from all over Jordan were benefited. The Bank also provided indirect support to families in the Kingdom through cash donation boxes located in a number of our branches, as well as cash fundraising boxes for King Hussein Cancer Foundation, and the Al-Aman Fund for the Future of Orphans.

To support and empower civil society institutions, the bank launched its non-profit internal electronic platform, "Ahli Partners' Store", aimed at achieving social solidarity, consolidating the principle of equality among members of the society, instilling giving values, and raising awareness of the necessity to making a positive difference in the lives of many, particularly in light of difficult economic conditions. This platform presents to employees a variety of programs, products, and services belonging to its strategic partners in their different fields; craft, educational, cultural, agricultural, and food, allowing employees to contribute partially or entirely to supporting the less fortunate members of society and encouraging them to replace the gifts exchanged on various occasions with special gifts that have noble meanings and great human value, according to their desires and interests with convenient payment options, as well as achieving the financial sustainability to its partners whose supporting the people most in need within their various sectors and throughout the Kingdom's governorates.



Coinciding with World Blood Donor Day, and under the slogan “Donating blood is an act of solidarity... Join the effort and save lives,” The Minister of Health, H.E. Dr. Feras Hawari, honored the Ahli Bank for its effective and continuous contributions to supporting blood donation campaigns during the celebration of the World Blood Donor Day, which was held by National Blood Bank Directorate. The Bank organizes this campaign periodically and continuously within the framework of its social responsibility, in collaboration with the National Blood Bank and under its supervision, out of its belief in the necessity of providing sustainable blood services, as it is considered an important and pivotal factor to ensure the health of the community and consequently strengthening the health system in the Kingdom, this year, the campaign contributed to saving the lives of approximately 220 people.

Within the framework of social responsibility and with the aim of consolidating a culture of volunteering, the Bank organized many activities within its internal volunteering program, which were diverse to meet the various interests of employees, such as: agricultural activities, packing and packaging food parcels and distributing them to beneficiaries, holding workshops in cooperation with many foundations. The campaigns are also witnessing a wide turnout by the bank’s employees and highlight the solidarity among the members of our one society and the values of human giving that they possess. These activities and campaigns are widely accepted by the Bank’s employees and highlight the solidarity of our community and the values of human giving.

The Bank issued its fourth sustainability report in Arabic and English, which highlights its performance during the years 2020 and 2021, as it was prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative standards, believing in the importance of its economic, social and environmental impacts to stakeholders, as it supports its objectives in maintaining transparency and creating additional positive impact in the community. The report reflects the Bank’s continuous efforts to integrate sustainability and environmental, social and governance considerations into its main operations, in addition to engaging stakeholders in the sustainability approach, believing that their participation plays an essential role in supporting the Bank in achieving its strategic objectives, and that its success as a financial institution is achieved through the continuous pursuit of value, therefore, the materiality matrix has been updated to identify their needs and aspirations to ensure that they are served with the highest standards. The Bank is working to ensure that its business continues to perform responsibly in accordance with the highest standards, enhance performance and invest in innovation to achieve more sustainable development impact.



The Most Prominent Sustainability Achievements of the Bank for the Year 2022

Sustainability Approach at Ahli Bank

The bank presented economic, social, and environmental performance indicators that are based on the demands of our stakeholders and reflect the bank’s commitment to sustainability and customer satisfaction. To attain the desired performance, we undertake an effective engagement approach with all stakeholders while carefully evaluating the effects of our actions on the environment and local people. Additionally, the bank works to find solutions and develop cutting-edge initiatives that progress society, the environment, and the economy in order to improve the future of our customers and communities.

Our Sustainability Framework

Our sustainability strategy has five primary pillars that are connected to the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations, which in return direct the bank’s risk management and decision-making. As the world struggles with the coronavirus effects and its health and economic repercussions. However, we successfully weathered the storm because we are persistently driven to promote shared prosperity and the Kingdom’s sustainable growth.

Employer of Choice	Responsible Banking	Business Ethics
<p>Since we truly think that our employees are the bank’s most precious asset, we constantly support them and encourage them to give their best efforts while upholding our values.</p> 	<p>Our goal is to deliver superior banking services to our customers in a responsible manner while upholding the highest standards in all our business dealings.</p> 	<p>We are dedicated to putting in place a highest enterprise risk management and compliance framework that ensures openness and accountability to stakeholders.</p> 
Environmental Protection	Positive Social Impact	
<p>We are determined to operate and conduct business sustainably, in addition to utilizing technology to lower our environmental effect.</p> 	<p>We are dedicated to developing the community and supporting national initiatives to recognize and address social challenges.</p> 	

Moving Forward in Our Sustainability Journey

As we look ahead, we will make sure that Jordan Ahli Bank continues to act ethically and improves its performance and sustainability. Our success as a financial institution is based on continuously pursuing maximum value for our stakeholders. We intend to continue engaging with all of them and maintaining a consistent and strategic dialogue, ensuring that our operations and sustainability approach is holistic, inclusive, and in compliance with international standards. We believe that stakeholder engagement plays a key role in supporting the bank to achieve its strategic objectives.

Rewards, incentives and employee retention policy

Stemming from the bank's absolute belief in the importance of human resources as one of the most significant pillars for success and given that human resources are one of the main elements of the shared prosperity framework adopted within our strategy, the total remuneration and retention policy has been adopted so that it reflects the seriousness of this concern which in return ensures the retention of qualified employees and guarantees sustainable success and continuity.

This policy aims to retain and motivate employees to help them achieve the bank's goals and strategies, in addition to creating a sense of ownership amongst all employees towards these goals. Moreover, this policy also aims to meet the requirements and needs of employees and, in particular, to contribute to job satisfaction and in enhancing the employee experience. The total remuneration is linked to efforts and performance not only for the short term but also on the medium and long term in addition to clear individual performance indicators that are aligned with the bank's performance.

The Total Remuneration Policy aims to adopt general frameworks for wages, total remunerations, as well as aspects related to employee retention, this policy is based on the following main principles:

1. Consistent with the bank's vision, mission, goals, and core values and seeks to improve the employees' experience.
2. Maintaining a transparent and objective environment, as well as attracting, retaining, and motivating employees with the required competencies, skills and experience and improve their performance.
3. Take into account internal equity and non-discrimination among employees so that they are compensated with salaries and benefits that are commensurate with their job and level and performance.
4. Balanced management of employees' costs to ensure competitiveness and cost efficiency.
5. The totality and structure of remuneration granted to employees must be competitive to attract and retain talent.
6. Eliminates potential conflict of interest arising from the implementation of this policy, whereby eliminating the possibility of employees prioritizing their interests over those of the bank in order to earn the incentive at stake. Ensure that the policy is not used in a way that affects the bank's solvency and reputation.
7. Takes into consideration risks associated with the nature of the tasks, capital, liquidity position, timing of profits, financial position, operational performance, and strategic perspectives of the Bank.
8. The total remuneration is linked to individual performance taking into account the contribution of the position held by the employee and its importance to the bank's overall performance.
9. An employee's total remuneration should reflect both their individual performance and the contribution of their position and its importance to the bank's overall performance.
10. Balance between financial and non-financial incentive plans so that the reward component is not solely dependent on the performance of the bank in the current year, but also in the medium and long term (3-5 years).
11. The remuneration may take several forms such as salaries, allowances, bonuses, stock options, etc.
12. Includes the possibility of deferring the payment of an appropriate percentage of remuneration, whereby the percentage and period of deferral shall be determined on the basis of the nature and risks of the work and activity of the employee concerned
13. Employees engaged in control functions (Risk, Compliance and Audit) are independent from the activities they oversee, have appropriate authority, and are remunerated in accordance with the achievement of the objectives linked to their functions, independent of the performance of the business areas they control.

Total Remuneration & Retention Strategies

Five strategies were used as the basis for the policy to reward and incentivize workers:

1. Work environment and corporate culture: the bank aspires to foster an atmosphere and a corporate culture that will both retain current employees and attract talented individuals.
2. Internal relations: this aspect relates to how the bank's management interacts with employees on one hand, and the employees' interactions with one another on the other, efforts must be continuously intensified to strengthen internal relations.
3. Support and assistance: the bank shall provide all necessary resources to enable the employee to perform his/her duties to the best of his/her ability.
4. Career growth and development: Providing all appropriate means for the growth and development of the bank's employees through the development and refinement of position competencies (knowledge,

skills and job behavior). Additionally, the Bank strives to provide genuine opportunities for career development and advancement.

5. Remuneration: The bank strives to maintain the remuneration of its employees to a level competitive with competing market and strives to do so through positioning the cash payouts within the market's "Third Quartile" as much as possible and in accordance with the approved budgets.

Clear action items have been identified in the policy to implement each strategic pillar, in addition to defining the implementation responsibilities of each of the; board of directors, the CEO/General Manager, the human resources, the control departments, and the responsibility of the Managers.

Components of rewards, incentives and employee retention

The bank believes that rewards and incentives aid in attracting and retaining talent, and that they consist of the following fundamental components:

1. Salaries and Benefits:

Salaries and benefits are determined using a scientific methodology that aims to create an incentive for employees to achieve the highest levels of productivity, taking into account the inflation of costs, as well as the size of responsibilities in various jobs and their weights, in addition to salary levels in the competitive market, and the employee's level of knowledge and skills and productivity.

2. Reward and incentive programs:

The reward and incentive programs aim to motivate employees at all levels towards achieving the strategic goals of the Bank whereby the value of these rewards is determined based on the employee's performance and the extent to which they achieve the desired and specified goals. The bank offers a variety of reward and incentive programs, including sales incentives, commissions, annual bonus programs, as well as long-term incentive plans for executive management and other Highflier employees.

3. Employee experience, retention and reward programs:

The bank takes a comprehensive and integrated approach to improving employee experience in a way that contributes to employee development and well-being. As a result, the bank's commitment to creating the best environment for employees stems from adopting the necessary human resource policies that ensure the provision of a positive work environment that enables them to realize themselves, their dreams, and aspirations. The application of the concept of employee experience in the Bank has benefits that can be summarized in increasing job satisfaction, enhancing institutional loyalty, decreasing turnover rate, and creating a safe and motivating work environment for work and productivity, all of which contribute to improving the Bank's corporate image and supporting efforts to attract and retain qualified talent. Moreover, reward programs are being developed with the goal of rewarding individuals with exceptional performance, motivating them to continue raising their level of performance, and promoting positive behavior, as well as raising employee morale and enhancing their loyalty to the bank.

Disclosure and Transparency

In line with the Handling of Customer Complaints for Financial Service Providers Regulations (1/2017) and the Transparent and Equitable Handling of Customers Regulations (56/2012) an independent Customer Complaints Department was established and equipped with technology systems and staff. It reports to the compliance and AML department and its scope is to receive and handle the customer complaints received directly and through the channels listed below:

The Bank offers the following communication channels for receipt and handling of customer complaints:

Website	www.ahli.com
Phone	06 5656300
Call Service	06 5007777
Email	complaints@ahli.com
Physical Visit	By visiting one of the customer complaints units in the General Management Head Office - Shmeisani during working hours.
Mail	PO Box 3103 Amman 11181 Jordan.

Customers' Complaints and its Statistical Report:

A total of (272) complaints were received in 2022 of which 39 were considered real and 233 were considered frivolous:

Classification	Total Number of Complaints	Percentage of Complaints
Electronic services	19	6.985%
Commissions and fees	27	9.926%
Professional dealing behavior	39	14.338%
Bank cards	15	5.514%
Marketing of products and services	2	0.735%
Rates and returns	38	13.970%
Contracts and its terms	62	22.794%
Work environment	28	10.294%
Remittances	8	2.941%
Dormant accounts	1	0.367%
Credit inquiry	7	2.573%
Accounts	10	3.676%
Others	16	5.882%
Total	272	100%

ahli Cards

Better choices to everyone



Consolidated Financial Statements

ahli is with you...

Because we believe in innovation and we care to provide our customers a comfy life we always come up with the best fintech solutions and provide an up to date mobile apps and digital channels to to serve you anytime any where





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Independent Auditor's Report

AM/009498

To the Shareholders of
Jordan Ahli Bank
(A Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Amman – The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Jordan Ahli Bank (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in owners' equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Jordan Ahli Bank as of December 31, 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the Central Bank of Jordan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards, are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context:

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>1. Allowance for Credit Losses on Credit Facilities</p> <p>As described in Notes 8 and 21 to the consolidated financial statements, the Bank had direct credit facilities of JD 1.6 billion as at 31 December 2022 representing 52% of total assets. The Bank also had indirect credit facilities of JD 811 million, which are not recognized in the Statement of Financial Position. The total allowance for expected credit losses relating to these facilities was JD 86.4 million. The determination of the Bank's expected credit losses for credit facilities is a material and complex estimate requiring significant management judgement in the evaluation of the credit quality and the estimation of inherent losses in the portfolio.</p> <p>The financial statement risk arises from several aspects requiring substantial judgement of management, such as the estimation of probabilities of default and loss given defaults for various stages, the determination of significant increase in credit risk (SICR) and credit-impairment status (default), the use of different modelling techniques and consideration of manual adjustments. In calculating expected credit losses, the bank considered credit quality indicators for each loan and portfolio, stratifies loans and advances by risk grade and estimates losses for each loan based upon their nature and risk profile.</p>	<p>We established an audit approach which includes both testing the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls over the determination of expected credit losses and risk-based substantive audit procedures. Our procedures over internal controls focused on the governance over the process controls around the ECL methodology, completeness and accuracy of credit facilities data used in the expected loss models, management review of outcomes, management validation and approval processes, the assignment of borrowers' risk classification, consistency of application of accounting policies and the process for calculating allowances.</p> <p>The primary procedures which we performed to address this key audit matter included, but were not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a risk-based sample of individual loans, we performed a detailed credit review, assessed the appropriateness of information for evaluating the creditworthiness and staging classification of individual borrowers and challenged the assumptions underlying the expected credit loss allowance calculations, such as estimated future cash flows, collateral valuations and estimates of recovery as well as considered the consistency of the Bank's application of its impairment policy. Further, we evaluated controls over approval, accuracy and completeness of impairment allowances and governance controls, including assessing key management and committee meetings that form part of the approval process for credit impairment allowances;

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The Bank's expected credit losses are calculated against credit exposures, according to the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9) as adopted by the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ). Credit exposures granted directly to the Jordanian Government as well as credit exposures guaranteed by the Jordanian Government are excluded from the determination of the allowance for expected credit losses. In addition, expected credit losses are also adjusted to take into consideration any special arrangements with the Central Bank of Jordan.

The recognition of specific allowances on impaired facilities under the CBJ instructions is based on the rules prescribed by the CBJ on the minimum allowances to be recognised together with any additional allowances to be recognised based on management's estimate of expected cash flows related to those credit facilities.

In calculating expected credit losses, the Bank considered credit quality indicators for each loan and portfolio, stratified credit facilities by risk grades and estimated losses for each facility based upon their nature and risk profile. Auditing these complex judgements and assumptions involves especially challenging auditor judgement due to the nature and extent of audit evidence and effort required to address these matters and therefore this item is considered to be a key audit matter.

- For credit facilities not tested individually, we evaluated controls over the modelling process, including model monitoring, validation and approval. We tested controls over model outputs and the mathematical accuracy and computation of the expected credit losses by re-performing or independently calculating elements of the expected credit losses based on relevant source documents with the involvement of our credit specialists. We challenged key assumptions, inspected the calculation methodology and traced a sample back to source data. We evaluated key assumptions such as thresholds used to determine SICR and including the related weighting.
- We evaluated post model adjustments and management overlays in the context of key model and data limitations identified by the Bank in order to assess these adjustments, focusing on PD and LGD used for corporate loans, and challenged their rationale;
- We assessed the amendments made by management by evaluating the model adjustments in relation to macroeconomic factors and the forward-looking scenarios which were incorporated into the impairment calculations by utilizing our internal specialists to challenge the multiple economic scenarios chosen and weighting applied to capture non-linear losses; and
- We determined if the amount recorded as the allowance for expected credit losses was determined in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.
- We assessed the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements relating to this matter against the requirements of IFRSs.



Key Audit Matters

2. IT systems and controls over financial reporting

The Bank is vitally dependent on its complex information technology environment for the reliability and continuity of its operations and financial reporting process due to the extensive volume and variety of transactions which are processed daily across the Bank's businesses; this includes cyber risks.

Inappropriate granting of or ineffective monitoring of access rights to IT systems therefore presents a risk to the accuracy of financial accounting and reporting. Appropriate IT controls are required to protect the Bank's IT infrastructure, data and applications, ensure transactions are processed correctly and limit the potential for fraud and error as a result of change to an application or underlying data.

Unauthorised or extensive access rights cause a risk of intended or unintended manipulation of data that could have a material effect on the completeness and accuracy of financial statements. Therefore, we considered this area as key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit approach depends to a large extent on the effectiveness of automated controls and IT-dependent manual controls and therefore we performed an understanding of the Bank's IT related control environment and identified IT applications, databases and operating systems that are relevant for the financial reporting process and to our audit:

For relevant IT-dependent controls within the financial reporting process we identified, with the involvement of our internal IT specialist, supporting general IT controls and evaluated their design, implementation and operating effectiveness. We performed an understanding of applications relevant for financial reporting and testing key controls particularly in the area of access protection, integrity of system interfaces and linkage of such controls to the reliability, completeness and accuracy of financial reporting including computer-generated reports used in financial reporting. Our audit procedures covered, but were not limited to, the following areas relevant for financial reporting:

- General IT controls relevant to automated controls and computer-generated information covering access security, program changes, data center and network operations.
- Controls relating to access permissions to IT systems for new employees or employees changing roles, whether that access was subject to appropriate screening and approved by the authorized personnel.
- Controls regarding the removal of an employee or former employee access rights within an appropriate period of time after having changed roles or leaving the Bank.
- Controls regarding the appropriateness of system access rights for privileged or administrative authorizations (superusers) being subject to a restrictive authorization assignment procedure and regular review thereof.
- Password protection, security setting regarding modification of applications, databases and operating systems, the segregation of department and IT user and segregation of employees responsible for program development and those responsible for system operations.
- Key automated controls on significant IT systems relevant to business processes; and
- Computer generated information used in financial reports from relevant applications. Also, we have performed Journal Entries Testing as stated by the International Auditing Standards.

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Other Matter

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for other information. The other information comprises the other information in the annual report, excluding the consolidated financial statements and the independent auditors' report thereon. We expect that the annual report will be made available to us after the date of our audit report. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the Central Bank of Jordan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exist, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and implementation of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards procedures.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report, unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonable be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Bank maintains proper books of accounts which are in agreement with the consolidated financial statements and we recommend that the General Assembly of the Shareholders to approve these consolidated financial statements.

Amman – Jordan
February 8, 2023


Deloitte & Touche (M.E.) - Jordan
Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)
ديلويت أند توش (الشرق الأوسط)
010105

Jordan Ahli Bank

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
		JD	JD
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	5	208,440,151	259,677,707
Balances at banks and financial institutions	6	110,803,850	177,418,823
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	7	-	20,312,861
Direct credit facilities - net	8	1,595,272,646	1,357,684,639
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	37,735,650	26,485,706
Financial assets at amortized cost - net	10	870,996,932	866,250,407
Property and equipment and project under construction - net	12	81,575,718	80,356,732
Deferred tax assets	20/b	16,013,873	15,268,775
Right of use assets	38	10,582,187	10,031,598
Intangible assets - net	13	4,928,612	7,586,755
Other assets	14	126,163,674	132,342,750
Total Assets		3,062,513,293	2,953,416,753
Liabilities and owners' equity:			
Liabilities:			
Banks' and financial institutions' deposits	15	116,878,759	161,786,222
Customers' deposits	16	2,027,658,466	2,003,750,863
Margin accounts	17	329,873,356	213,886,543
Loans and borrowings	18/a	164,628,175	157,988,391
Subordinated loan	18/b	20,000,000	25,000,000
Other provisions	19	5,141,770	3,685,682
Lease liability	38	10,477,672	9,663,597
Income tax provision	20/a	10,871,837	10,398,470
Other liabilities	21	46,635,430	39,537,487
Total Liabilities		2,732,165,465	2,625,697,255
Owners' equity:			
Subscribed and paid in capital	22	200,655,000	200,655,000
Statutory reserve	23	67,779,725	65,208,593
Voluntary reserve	23	15,761,637	15,761,637
Periodic fluctuations reserve	23	3,678,559	3,678,559
Fair value reserve - net after tax	24	(5,871,290)	(5,645,628)
Retained earnings	25	48,344,197	48,061,337
Total owners' equity to the bank shareholders		330,347,828	327,719,498
Total owners' equity		330,347,828	327,719,498
Total liabilities and owners' equity		3,062,513,293	2,953,416,753

The accompanying notes from 1 to 47 constitute an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them and with the accompanying review report.

Jordan Ahli Bank

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

	Note	For the year ended 31 December	
		2022	2021
		JD	JD
Interest income	26	156,710,497	142,733,141
Interest expense	27	67,604,268	57,099,234
Net interest income		89,106,229	85,633,907
Net commission income	28	13,851,269	13,400,907
Net interest and commission income		102,957,498	99,034,814
Gain from foreign currencies	29	2,138,981	2,331,802
Dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	31	367,687	1,596,787
Other income	32	6,086,861	8,573,863
Gross income		111,551,027	111,537,266
Employees' expenses	33	37,664,053	35,520,271
Depreciation and amortization	12 & 13	8,886,897	9,206,351
Other expenses	34	24,702,785	21,989,937
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	38	2,227,872	1,852,485
Provision for expected credit losses - net	30	7,518,884	13,180,621
Provision for real estate impairment	14	363,072	2,000,000
Other provisions	19	1,838,033	557,051
Total expenses		83,201,596	84,306,716
Operating profit		28,349,431	27,230,550
The bank's share of an associate's (losses) profits	11	-	(63,776)
Profit for the year before tax		28,349,431	27,166,774
Income tax expense	20/a	(11,449,589)	(12,936,342)
Profit for the year		16,899,842	14,230,432
Allocated to:			
Bank's shareholders		16,899,842	14,230,432
Profit for the year		16,899,842	14,230,432
		JD/ Fils	JD/ Fils
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Bank's shareholders)	35	0/084	0/071

The accompanying notes from 1 to 47 constitute an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them and with the accompanying review report.

Jordan Ahli Bank

Consolidated Statement Of Comprehensive Income

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Income for the year	16,899,842	14,230,432
Other comprehensive income items		
Add: items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Gain from sale of shares	-	2,845
Change in Fair value reserve - net (Note 24)	(225,662)	(817,541)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	16,674,180	13,415,736
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year Attributed to:		
Bank's shareholders	16,674,180	13,415,736
	16,674,180	13,415,736

Jordan Ahli Bank

Consolidated Statement Of Changes In Equity

	Note	Reserves					Retained earnings	Total Shareholders' equity
		Subscribed and paid-in Capital	Statutory	Voluntary	Periodic Fluctuations	Fair value reserve, net		
		JD	JD	JD	JD	JD		
For the year ended 31 December 2022								
Balance - Beginning of the Year		200,655,000	65,208,593	15,761,637	3,678,559	(5,645,628)	48,061,337	327,719,498
Income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	16,899,842	16,899,842
Change in fair value reserve	24	-	-	-	-	(225,662)	-	(225,662)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(225,662)	16,899,842	16,674,180
Distributed dividends	25	-	-	-	-	-	(14,045,850)	(14,045,850)
Transferred to reserve		-	2,571,132	-	-	-	(2,571,132)	-
Balance - End of the Year		200,655,000	67,779,725	15,761,637	3,678,559	(5,871,290)	48,344,197	330,347,828
For the year ended 31 December 2021								
Balance - Beginning of the Year		200,655,000	62,722,983	15,761,637	3,678,559	(4,794,408)	44,306,191	322,329,962
Income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	14,230,432	14,230,432
Gain from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(33,679)	36,524	2,845
Change in fair value reserve	24	-	-	-	-	(817,541)	-	(817,541)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(851,220)	14,266,956	13,415,736
Distributed dividends	25	-	-	-	-	-	(8,026,200)	(8,026,200)
Transferred to reserve		-	2,485,610	-	-	-	(2,485,610)	-
Balance - End of the Year		200,655,000	65,208,593	15,761,637	3,678,559	(5,645,628)	48,061,337	327,719,498

- An amount of 13,300,066 JD from retained earnings is restricted to be used based on the Central Bank of Jordan instructions, against deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2022 (12,826,867 JD as of December 31, 2021).
- The use of the surplus from the balance of the general banking risks reserve transferred to retained earnings amounted to 3,125,029 JD as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is restricted without an approval in advance from the Central Bank of Jordan.
- The use of, periodic fluctuations reserve is restricted unless approved in advance by the Palestinian Monetary Authority
- The use of the retained earning balance in equivalent of negative balance of the fair value reserve amounted to 5,871,290 JD is prohibited, according to the instructions of Jordan Securities Commission.

Jordan Ahli Bank

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	For the year Ended December 31, 2022	For the year Ended December 31, 2021
		JD	JD
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the year before tax		28,349,431	27,166,774
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization	12,13,38	11,114,769	11,058,836
Provision for expected credit losses, net	30	7,518,884	13,180,621
Other provisions	19	1,838,033	557,051
Impairment provision on assets seized by the bank	14	363,072	2,000,000
Dividends income on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	31	(367,687)	(1,596,787)
Loss (Gain) from sale of property and equipment	32	120,713	(346,555)
(Gain) from sale assets seized by the Bank	32	(713,198)	(858,939)
Bank's share of associate companies' losses (profits)	11	-	63,776
Net interest revenue		(9,523,296)	(11,506,747)
Lease liability interest	38	564,308	431,537
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	29	297,594	533,773
Profit before changes in assets and Liabilities		39,562,623	40,683,340
CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:			
(Increase) Decrease in Assets			
Balances and Deposits at banks and financial institutions (maturing within a period exceeding 3 months)		20,158,941	(685,596)
Direct credit facilities		(245,078,619)	(62,701)
Other assets		26,111,612	24,817,405
Increase (Decrease) in liabilities			
Banks' and financial institutions' deposits maturing within a period exceeding 3 months		(24,289,402)	(9,782,326)
Customers' deposits		23,907,603	99,357,289
Margin accounts		115,986,813	5,757,556
Other liabilities		(2,977,420)	(6,403,817)

The accompanying notes from 1 to 47 constitute an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them and with the accompanying review report.

Jordan Ahli Bank

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows / Continued

	Note	For the year Ended December 31, 2022	For the year Ended December 31, 2021
Net Cash flow (used in) from Operating Activities Before Income Tax and paid provisions		(46,617,849)	153,681,150
		JD	JD
Income tax paid	20/a	(11,449,421)	(9,307,588)
Other provisions paid	19	(381,945)	(768,177)
Net Cash flow (used in) from Operating Activities		(58,449,215)	143,605,385
Net cash flow from investing activities			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(11,747,505)	(743,721)
(Purchases) Financial assets at amortized cost	10	(193,623,332)	(246,745,943)
Matured Financial assets at amortized cost	10	188,927,078	197,566,223
Purchases of property, equipment, projects under construction, and intangible assets	12,13	(7,499,000)	(5,030,686)
Dividends income on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		367,687	1,596,787
Proceeds from sale of properties and equipment	12	29,547	189,188
Net Cash Flow (used in) Investing Activities		(23,545,525)	(53,168,152)
Cash Flow from Financing activities			
Increase (Decrease) in loans and borrowings		1,639,784	(29,392,843)
Dividends distributed to shareholders		(14,045,850)	(8,026,200)
Lease liabilities paid	38	(2,536,068)	(2,187,528)
Net Cash flow (used in) Financing Activities		(14,942,134)	(39,606,571)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	29	(297,594)	(533,773)
Net (Decrease) increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(97,234,468)	50,296,889
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		289,949,087	239,652,198
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	36	192,714,619	289,949,087

The accompanying notes from 1 to 47 constitute an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them and with the accompanying review report.

Jordan Ahli Bank

Notes to The Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

1. General Information

Jordan Ahli Bank was established in the year 1955 as a public shareholding Company under registration No. (6) on July 1, 1955 in accordance with the company's law for the year 1927, with headquarters in Amman. Its address is Queen Noor Street, P.O Box 3103, Amman 11181 Jordan. AL A'MAL Bank was merged with the Bank effective from December 1, 1996. Moreover, Philadelphia Investment Bank was merged with Jordan Ahli Bank Company Public Shareholding Company effective from July 1, 2005.

The Bank provides all banking and financial services related to its business through its main office, branches in Jordan (48 branches), foreign branches in Palestine and Cyprus (10 branches) and its subsidiaries in Jordan.

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

The consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting No. (1) held on 30 January 2023 and it is subject to the approval of the General Assembly of the Shareholders.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statement

The accompanying consolidated financial statements for the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee arising from the International Accounting Standards Committee, as adopted by Central Bank of Jordan.

The key differences between International Financial Reporting Standards that should be applied and what adopted by the Central Bank of Jordan are as follows:

- Provisions for expected credit losses are calculated in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard (9), and according to the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) whichever is more strict, the main significant differences are as follows:

- Elimination of debt instrument issued or guaranteed by the Jordanian government, in addition to other credit exposures with the Jordanian government or guaranteed, in which credit exposures over the Jordanian government are amended and guaranteed without any credit losses.
- When calculating the credit losses against credit exposures, the calculation results according to IFRS 9 are compared with those according to the Central Bank of Jordan's Instructions No. (2009/47) dated December 10, 2009 for each stage separately and the toughest results are taken.
- In some special cases Central Bank of Jordan agrees on special arrangements related to the calculation of the expected credit losses' provision of direct credit facilities customers over the determined period.
- The clients facilities related to governmental projects outcomes (transfers of Government dues) are excluded from provisions calculation.

- Interest and commissions on non-performing credit facilities granted to clients are suspended, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.

- Assets seized by the Bank are shown in the consolidated condensed interim statement of financial position, among other assets, at their current value when seized by the Bank or at their fair value, whichever is lower. Furthermore, they are reassessed on the date of the consolidated condensed interim financial statements, and any decrease in value is recorded as a loss in the consolidated condensed interim statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income and the increase in value is not recorded as revenue. In addition, any subsequent increase is taken to the consolidated condensed interim statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income to the extent that it does not exceed the previously recorded impairment value. In accordance with the circular of the Central Bank of Jordan NO. 10/3/16234 dated October 10, 2022, the gradual provision for the seized assets was suspended, provided that the allocated provisions for the expropriated real estate in violation of the provisions of the Banking Law are maintained, and only the allocated provision is released against any of the violating real estate that are disposed of.

- The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial derivatives stated at fair value as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, hedged financial assets and financial liabilities are stated at fair value.

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

- The accounting policies adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the year ended December 31, 2021, except for the effect of the items stated in the notes (3-a & 3-b).

Basis of Preparation the consolidated financial information

- The consolidated financial information include the financial information of the Bank and its subsidiaries under its control, Meanwhile, control exists when the Bank has control over the investee company, or it is exposed to variable returns or holds rights for its participation in the investee company, and the Bank is able to use its control over the investee company to affect those returns.
- All balances, transactions, income, and expenses between the Bank and its subsidiaries are eliminated.
- The subsidiaries' financial information are prepared under the same accounting policies adopted by the Bank, if the subsidiaries apply different accounting policies than those used by the Bank, the necessary modifications shall be made to the subsidiaries' financial information to make them comply with the accounting policies used by the Bank.
- The results of the subsidiaries' operations are consolidated in the consolidated statement of profit or loss effective from their acquisition date, which is the date on which control over subsidiaries is effectively transferred to the Bank, Furthermore, the results of the disposed of subsidiaries are consolidated in the consolidated statement of profit or loss up to the date of their disposal, which is the date on which the Bank loses control over the subsidiaries.
- The non-controlling interests represent the portion not owned by the Bank in the subsidiaries, Non-controlling interests are shown in the subsidiaries' net assets as a separate line item within the Bank's statement of shareholders' equity.

- The Bank owns the following subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022:

Company's Name	Ownership of the Bank	Paid-up Capital	Investment amount	Nature of Operation	Date of Acquisition	Location	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Revenue	Total Expenses
	%	JD	JD				JD	JD	JD	JD
Al-Alhli Microfinance Company	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	Micro Finance	1999	Jordan	23,116,268	8,359,569	7,021,349	5,664,582
Al-Alhli Financial Leasing Company	100	17,500,000	17,500,000	Finance leasing	2009	Jordan	92,000,358	51,833,991	5,269,518	2,542,095
Al-Alhli Financial Brokerage Company	100	3,000,000	3,000,000	Financial Brokerage	2006	Jordan	4,779,585	792,450	405,030	84,814
Al-Alhli Financial Technology Company	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	Financial Technology	2018	Jordan	729,725	701	4,200	610,874
Total		28,000,000	28,000,000							

- The Bank owns the following subsidiaries as of December 31, 2021:

Company's Name	Ownership of the Bank	Paid-up Capital	Investment amount	Nature of Operation	Date of Acquisition	Location	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Revenue	Total Expenses
	%	JD	JD				JD	JD	JD	JD
Al-Alhli Microfinance Company	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	Micro Finance	1999	Jordan	21,361,800	7,961,862	7,599,515	5,987,209
Al-Alhli Financial Leasing Company	100	17,500,000	17,500,000	Finance leasing	2009	Jordan	83,676,970	46,238,024	4,828,857	2,427,688
Al-Alhli Financial Brokerage Company	100	3,000,000	3,000,000	Financial Brokerage	2006	Jordan	4,263,828	884,331	288,822	576,244
Al-Alhli Financial Technology Company	100	600,000	600,000	Financial Technology	2018	Jordan	436,399	701	1,797	167,052
Total		27,100,000	27,100,000							

Control is achieved when the Bank:

- Has power over the investee;
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- Has the ability to use its power to affect the investee's returns.

The Bank reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the elements of control listed above.

When the Bank has less than the majority of the voting rights of an investee, it considers that it has

power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally, In this regard, the Bank considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Bank's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Bank has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

When it loses control of a subsidiary, the Bank performs the following:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary.
- Derecognizes the book value of any non-controlling interests.
- Derecognizes transfer differences accumulated in Owners' Equity.
- Derecognizes the fair value to the next controlling party.
- Derecognizes the fair value of any investment retained.
- Derecognizes any gain or loss in the income statement.
- Reclassifies owners' equity already booked in other comprehensive income to the profit or loss statement as appropriate.

Segmental Reporting

- Business sectors represent a group of assets and operations that jointly provide products or services subject to risks and returns different from those of other business sectors which are measured in accordance with the reports sent to the operations management and decision makers in the Bank.
- The geographical sector relates to providing products or services in a specific economic environment subject to risk and returns different from those of sectors functioning in other economic environments.

Net Interest Income

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading, or those measured or designated as at fair value through consolidated statement of profit or loss, are recognized in 'Net Interest Income' as 'Interest Income' and 'Interest Expense' in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method. Interest on financial instruments measured at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss is included within the fair value movement during the period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The future cash flows are estimated, taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

Interest income / interest expense is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets (i.e. at the amortized cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance), or to the amortized cost of financial liabilities. For credit-impaired financial assets, the interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. the gross carrying amount less the allowance for expected credit losses). For financial assets originated or purchased credit-impaired, the effective interest rate reflects the expected credit losses in determining the future cash flows expected to be received from the financial asset.

Interest income and expense in the Bank's consolidated statement of profit or loss also includes the effective portion of fair value changes of derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of interest rate risk. For fair value hedges of interest rate risk related to interest income and expense, the effective portion of the fair value changes of the designated derivatives, as well as the fair value changes of the designated risk of the hedged item, are also included in interest income and expense against the lease contract liabilities.

Net Commission Income

Fees and commission income and expense include fees other than those that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The fees included in this part of the Bank's consolidated statement of profit or loss include, among other things, fees charged for servicing a loan, non-utilization fees relating to loan commitments when it is unlikely that these will result in a specific lending arrangement, and loan syndication fees.

Fee and commission expenses concerning services are accounted for as the services are received.

Contracts with customers that results in a recognition of financial instrument may be partially related to of IFRS 9 or IFRS 15. In this case, the commission related to IFRS 9 portion is recognized, and the remaining portion is recognized as per IFRS 15.

Net Trading Income

Net trading income includes all gains and losses from changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading. The Bank has elected to present the full fair value movement of trading assets and liabilities in trading income, including any related interest income, expense, and dividends.

Net Income from Other Financial Instruments at Fair Value through the Statement of Income

Net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss includes all gains and losses from changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss except those that are held for trading. The Bank has elected to present the full fair value movement of assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in this line, including the related interest income, expense, and dividends.

The fair value movement on derivatives held for economic hedging where hedge accounting is not applied are presented in 'Net income from other financial instruments at fair value through the statement of profit or loss. However, for designated and effective fair value hedge accounting relationships, the gains and losses on the hedging instrument are presented in the same line in the statement of profit or loss as the hedged item. For designated and effective cash flow and net investment hedge accounting relationships, the gains and losses of the hedging instrument, including any hedging ineffectiveness included in the statement of profit or loss, are presented in the same line as the hedged item that affects the statement of profit or loss.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established. This is the ex-dividend date for listed equity securities, and usually the date when shareholders approve the dividend for unlisted equity securities.

The presentation of dividend income in the consolidated statement of the statement of income depends on the classification and measurement of the equity investment, i.e.:

- For equity instruments which are held for trading, dividend income is presented in the statement of income in gain (loss) from financial assets through the statement of profit or loss;
- For equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividend income is presented in dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- For equity instruments not designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and not held for trading, dividend income is presented as net income from other instruments at fair value through the statement of profit or loss.

Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Bank's consolidated statement of financial position when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Loans and advances to customers are recognized when they are recorded in the customer's account.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributed to the acquisition or the issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities as appropriate on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributed to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of profit or loss are recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

If the transaction price differs from fair value at initial recognition, the Bank will account for such difference as follows:

- If fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognized in the statement of income on initial recognition (i.e. day 1 gain or loss);
- In all other cases, the fair value will be adjusted to bring it in line with the transaction price (i.e. day 1 gain or loss will be deferred by including it in the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability).

After initial recognition, the deferred gain or loss will be released to the statement of income on a rational basis, only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability or when derecognizing the instruments.

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition

All financial assets are recognized on the trading date when the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned. They are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through the statement of profit or loss. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets classified as at fair value through the statement of income are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Subsequent Measurement

All recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Specifically:

- Debt instruments held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI), are subsequently measured at amortized cost;
- Debt instruments held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are SPPI, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- All other debt instruments (e.g. debt instruments managed on a fair value basis, or held for sale) and equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value through the statement of profit or loss.

However, the Bank may irrevocably make the following selection /designation at initial recognition of a financial asset on an asset- by-asset basis:

- The Bank may irrevocably select to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, in other comprehensive income; and
- The Bank may irrevocably designate a debt instrument that meets the amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria as measured at fair value through the statement of income, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch (referred to as the fair value option).

Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

The Bank assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset and the Bank's business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI).

For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of the consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time, and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

Assessment of Business Models

An assessment of business models for managing financial assets is fundamental to the classification of a financial asset. The Bank determines the business models at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Bank's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument; therefore, the business model assessment is performed at a higher level of aggregation rather than on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

The Bank has more than one business model for managing its financial instruments, which reflect how the Bank manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The Bank's business models determine whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets, or both.

The Bank considers all relevant information available when making the business model assessment. However, this assessment is not performed based on scenarios that the Bank does not reasonably expect to occur, such as so-called 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios. The Bank takes into account all relevant evidence available such as:

- The stated policies and objectives of the portfolio and application of those policies whether the management strategy focuses on obtaining contractual revenues, maintaining specific profit rate matching the profit of financial assets with the period of financial liabilities that finance those assets.
- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed; and
- How the business managers are compensated (e.g. whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Bank determines whether newly recognized financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The Bank reassess its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period.

When a debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognized, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the statement of income. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are subject to impairment.

Financial Assets at fair Value through the Profit or Loss

Financial assets at fair value through the statement of income are:

- Assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI; or/and
- Assets that are held in a business model other than held to collect contractual cash flows or held to collect and sell; or
- Assets designated at fair value through the statement of income using the fair value option.

These assets are measured at fair value, with any gains/losses arising on re-measurement recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Bank holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model, which results in reclassifying the Bank's financial assets. During the current financial year and previous accounting period, there was no change in the business model under which the Bank holds financial assets; and therefore, no reclassifications were made. The changes in the contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on the modification and de-recognition of financial assets described below.

Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses

The carrying amount of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Specifically:

- For financial assets measured at amortized cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognized in the statement of profit or loss; and
- For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences on the amortized cost of the debt instrument are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Other exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income in the investments revaluation reserve;
- For financial assets measured at fair value through the statement of profit or loss that are not part of a designated hedge accounting relationship, exchange differences are recognized in the statement of income either in 'net trading income', if the asset is held for trading, or in 'net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, if otherwise held at fair value through the statement of profit or loss; and

- For equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income in the investments revaluation reserve.

Fair Value Option

A financial instrument with a fair value that can be reliably measured at fair value through statement of profit or loss (fair value option) can be classified at initial recognition even if the financial instruments are not acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing. The fair value option may be used for financial assets if it significantly eliminates or significantly reduces the measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise have resulted in the measurement of the asset or liability or recognized the related gain or loss on a different basis ("accounting mismatch"). The fair value option for financial liabilities can be chosen in the following cases:

- If the selection leads to a significant cancellation or reduction of the accounting mismatch.
- If the financial liabilities are part of a portfolio managed on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- If a derivative is included in the underlying financial or non-financial contract, and the derivative is not closely related to the underlying contract.

These instruments cannot be reclassified from the fair value category through the statement of profit or loss while retained or issued. Financial assets at fair value through the statement of profit or loss are recognized at fair value with any unrealized gain or loss arising from changes in fair value recognized in investment income.

Impairment

The Bank recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on the following financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through the statement of income:

- Balances and deposits at banks and financial institutions;
- Direct credit facilities (loans and advances to customers);
- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt investment securities);
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Off statement of financial position exposure subject to credit risk (financial guarantee contracts issued).

No impairment loss is recognized on equity investments.

With the exception of purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets (which are considered separately below), ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that results from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, (referred to as Stage 1); or
- Full lifetime ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that results from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument, (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL. Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Bank under the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's effective interest rate.

For unutilized loan limits, the expected credit loss is the difference between the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the holder of the commitment draws down the loan and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive if the loan is utilized; and

For financial guarantee contracts, the expected credit loss is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Bank expects to receive from the holder, the client, or any other party.

The Bank measures expected credit loss on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for portfolios of loans that share similar economic risk characteristics. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flows using the asset's original effective interest rate, regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis.

When calculating the credit losses against credit exposures, a calculation comparison according to IFRS 9 with Central Bank of Jordan instructions No. (2009/47) dated December 10, 2009 for each stage individual, the stronger results is taken. The credit instruments issued / guaranteed by the Jordanian government are excluded from the calculation.

Credit-impaired Financial Assets

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets. Evidence of credit-impairment includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The Bank, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event. Instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired. The Bank assesses whether debt instruments that are financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are credit-impaired at each reporting date. To assess if sovereign and corporate debt instruments are credit impaired, the Bank considers factors such as bond yields, credit ratings, and the ability of the borrower to raise funding.

A loan is considered credit-impaired when a concession is granted to the borrower due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition, unless there is evidence that as a result of granting the concession, the risk of not receiving the contractual cash flows has reduced significantly, and there are no other indicators of impairment. For financial assets where concessions are contemplated but not granted, the asset is deemed credit-impaired when there is observable evidence of credit-impairment including meeting the definition of default. The definition of default includes unlikeliness to pay indicators and a back-stop if amounts are overdue for 90 days or more. However, in cases where the assets impairment is not recognized after 90 days overdue are supported by reasonable information.

Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired (POCI) Financial Assets

POCI financial assets are treated differently because the asset is credit-impaired at initial recognition. For these assets, the Bank recognizes all changes in lifetime ECL since initial recognition as a loss allowance with any changes recognized in the statement of income. A favorable change for such assets creates an impairment gain.

Definition of Default

Critical to the determination of ECL is the definition of default. The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default (PD) which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk below.

The Bank considers the following as constituting an event of default:

- The borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Bank; or
- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full.

The definition of default is appropriately tailored to reflect different characteristics of different types of assets. Overdrafts are considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or has been advised of a limit smaller than the current amount outstanding.

When assessing if the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation, the Bank takes into account both qualitative and quantitative indicators. The information assessed depends on the type of the asset. For example, in corporate lending, a qualitative indicator used is the breach of covenants, which is not relevant for retail lending. Quantitative indicators, such as overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same counterparty are key inputs in this analysis. The Bank uses a variety of sources of information to assess default that is either developed internally or obtained from external sources.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The Bank monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank measures the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

The Bank's accounting policy is not to use the practical expedient that financial assets with 'low' credit risk at the reporting date are deemed not to have had a significant increase in credit risk. As a result, the Bank monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to impairment for significant increase in credit risk.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date, based on the remaining maturity of the instrument, with the risk of a default occurring that was anticipated for the remaining maturity at the current reporting date when the financial instrument was first recognized. In making this assessment, the Bank considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort, based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit assessment including forward-looking information.

Multiple economic scenarios form the basis of determining the probability of default at initial recognition and at subsequent reporting dates. Different economic scenarios will lead to a different probability of default. It is the weighting of these different scenarios that forms the basis of a weighted average probability of default that is used to determine whether credit risk has significantly increased.

For corporate lending, forward-looking information includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Bank's counterparties operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various internal and external sources of actual and forecast economic information. For retail lending, forward-looking information includes the same economic forecasts as corporate lending with additional forecasts of local economic indicators, particularly for regions with a concentration to certain industries, as well as internally generated information of customer payment behavior. The Bank allocates its counterparties to a relevant internal credit risk grade depending on their credit quality. The quantitative information is a primary indicator of significant increase in credit risk and is based on the change in lifetime PD by comparing:

- The remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date; with
- The remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated based on facts and circumstances at the time of initial recognition of the exposure.

The probability of default used is forward looking, and the Bank uses the same methodologies and data used to measure the loss allowance for expected credit loss.

The qualitative factors that indicate significant increase in credit risk are reflected in PD models on a

timely basis. However, the Bank still considers separately some qualitative factors to assess if credit risk has increased significantly. For corporate lending, there is particular focus on assets that are included on a 'watch list'. An exposure is on a watch list once there is a concern that the creditworthiness of the specific counterparty has deteriorated. For retail lending, the Bank considers the expectation of forbearance and payment holidays, credit scores and events such as unemployment, bankruptcy, divorce or death.

Given that a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is a relative measure, a given change, in absolute terms, in the PD will be more significant for a financial instrument with a lower initial PD than for a financial instrument with a higher PD.

As a backstop when an asset becomes more than (30) days past due, the Bank considers that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, and the asset is in stage 2 of the impairment model, i.e. the loss allowance is measured as the lifetime ECL.

Modification and De-recognition of Financial Assets

A modification of a financial asset occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial asset. A modification affects the amount and/or timing of the contractual cash flows either immediately or at a future date. In addition, the introduction or adjustment of existing covenants of an existing loan would constitute a modification even if these new or adjusted covenants do not yet affect the cash flows immediately but may affect the cash flows depending on whether the covenant is or is not met (e.g. a change to the increase in the interest rate that arises when covenants are breached).

The Bank renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulty to maximize collection and minimize the risk of default. A loan forbearance is granted in cases where although the borrower made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms, there is a high risk of default, or default has already happened, and the borrower is expected to be able to meet the revised terms. The revised terms in most of the cases include an extension of the maturity of the loan, changes to the timing of the cash flows of the loan (principal and interest repayment), reduction in the amount of cash flows due (principal and interest forgiveness) and amendments to covenants. The Bank has an established forbearance policy, which applies for corporate and retail lending.

When a financial asset is modified, the Bank assesses whether this modification results in derecognition. In accordance with the Bank's policy, a modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms. To determine if the modified terms are substantially different from the original contractual terms, the Bank considers the following:

- Qualitative factors, such as contractual cash flows after modification are no longer SPPI, change in currency or change of counterparty, the extent of change in interest rates, maturity, covenants. If these do not clearly indicate a substantial modification, then;
- A quantitative assessment is performed to compare the present value of the remaining contractual cash flows under the original terms with the contractual cash flows under the revised terms, both amounts discounted at the original effective interest.

In the case where the financial asset is derecognized, the loss allowance for ECL is re-measured at the date of derecognition to determine the net carrying amount of the asset at that date. The difference between this revised carrying amount and the fair value of the new financial asset with the new terms will lead to a gain or loss on derecognition. The new financial asset will have a loss allowance measured based on 12-month ECL except in the rare occasions where the new loan is considered to be originated-credit impaired. This applies only in the case where the fair value of the new loan is recognized at a significant discount to its revised per amount because there remains a high risk of default which has not been reduced by the modification. The Bank monitors credit risk of modified financial assets by evaluating qualitative and quantitative information, such as if the borrower is in past due status under the new terms.

When the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified, and the modification does not result in derecognition, the Bank determines if the financial asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing:

- The remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms; with
- The remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms.

For financial assets modified as part of the Bank's forbearance policy, where modification did not result in derecognition, the estimate of PD reflects the Bank's ability to collect the modified cash flows taking into account the Bank's previous experience of similar forbearance action, as well as various behavioral indicators, including the borrower's payment performance against the modified contractual terms. If the credit risk remains significantly higher than what was expected at initial recognition, the loss allowance will continue to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The loss allowance on forbore loans will generally only be measured based on 12-month ECL when there is evidence of the borrower's improved repayment behavior following modification leading to a reversal of the previous significant increase in credit risk.

Where a modification does not lead to derecognition, the Bank calculates the modification gain/loss comparing the gross carrying amount before and after the modification (excluding the ECL allowance). Then the Bank measures ECL for the modified asset, where the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the expected cash shortfalls from the original asset.

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire (including expiry arising from a modification with substantially different terms), or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another entity. If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Bank continues to recognize the financial asset and recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain/loss that had been recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss, with the exception of equity investment designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, where the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to the statement of income.

Write-off

Financial assets are written off when the Bank has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset. This is the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. The Bank may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Group's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains.

Presentation of Allowance for ECL in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- For financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: no loss allowance is recognized in the statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the loss allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in the investments revaluation reserve.
- For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision; and
- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision.

Financial Liabilities and Equity

Debt and equity instruments issued are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions potentially unfavorable to the Bank, or a contract that will or may be settled in the Bank's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative contract for which the Bank is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments, or a derivative contract over own equity that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash (or another financial asset) for a fixed number of the Group's own equity instruments.

Equity Instruments

Paid up Capital

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Bank are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Treasury Shares

Repurchase of the Bank's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in statement of income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Bank own equity instruments.

Compound Instruments

The component parts of compound instruments (e.g. convertible notes) issued by the Bank are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. In the case there are non-closed related embedded derivatives, these are separated first with the remainder of the financial liability being recorded on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through the statement of income or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through the Statement of Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the financial liability is (i) held for trading, or (ii) it is designated as at fair value through the statement of income. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Bank manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability, other than a financial liability held for trading, or contingent consideration that may be paid by an acquirer as part of a business combination, may be designated as at fair value through the statement of income upon initial recognition if:

- Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- The financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Bank's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire hybrid (combined) contract to be designated as at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of income are stated at fair value, with any gains/losses arising on re-measurement recognized in the statement of income to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain/loss recognized in the statement of income incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'net income from other financial instruments at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

However, for non-derivative financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in OCI, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in the statement of income. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognized in the statement of income. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to statement of income; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

For issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts designated as at fair value through profit or loss, all gains and losses are recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

In making the determination of whether recognizing changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income will create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, the Bank assesses whether it expects that the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk will be offset in statement of income by a change in the fair value of another financial instrument measured at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including deposits and borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. For details on EIR, see the "net interest income section" above.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The Bank derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Bank's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

When the Bank exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Bank accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate, is at least 10 percent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Bank enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments some of which are held for trading while others are held to manage its exposure to interest rate risk; credit risk; and foreign exchange rate risk. Held derivatives include foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps, cross currency interest rate swaps, and credit default swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each balance sheet date. The resulting gain/loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. The Bank designates certain derivatives as either hedges of the fair value of recognized assets, liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedges), hedges of highly probable forecast transactions, hedges of foreign currency risk of firm commitments (cash flow hedges), or hedges of net investments in foreign operations (net investment hedges).

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognized as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognized as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months, and it is not expected to be realized or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in financial liabilities or other non-financial asset host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts, and the host contracts are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

An embedded derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the hybrid instrument to which the embedded derivative relates is more than 12 months and is not expected to be realized or settled within 12 months. Other embedded derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

Financial Guarantee Contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a group entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at fair value through profit or loss and not arising from a transfer of a financial asset, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9; and
- The amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the Bank's revenue recognition policies.

Financial guarantee contracts not designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented as provisions in the consolidated statement of financial position, and the re-measurement is presented in other revenue.

The Bank has not designated any financial guarantee contracts as at fair value through statement of profit or loss.

Commitments to Provide a Loan at a Below-Market Interest Rate

Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at fair value through the statement of income, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9; and
- The amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the Bank's revenue recognition policies, which is higher.

Commitments to provide a loan below market rate not designated at fair value through the statement of income are presented as provisions in the consolidated statement of financial position and the re-measurement is presented in other revenue.

The Bank has not designated any commitments to provide a loan below market rate designated at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Hedge Accounting

The Bank designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in respect of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk in fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in foreign operations, as appropriate. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges. The Bank does not apply fair value hedge accounting of portfolio hedges of interest rate risk. In addition, the Bank does not use the exemption to continue using IAS 39 hedge accounting rules, i.e. the Bank applies IFRS 9 hedge accounting rules in full.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Bank documents whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Bank actually hedges, and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Bank actually uses to hedge that quantity of the hedged item.

The Bank rebalances a hedging relationship in order to comply with the hedge ratio requirements when necessary. In such cases discontinuation may apply to only part of the hedging relationship. For example, the hedge ratio might be adjusted in such a way that some of the volume of the hedged item is no longer part of a hedging relationship, hence hedge accounting is discontinued only for the volume of the hedged item that is no longer part of the hedging relationship.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the Bank adjusts the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship (i.e. rebalances the hedge) so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

In some hedge relationships, the Bank designates only the intrinsic value of options. In this case, the fair value change of the time value component of the option contract is deferred in OCI, over the term of the hedge, to the extent that it relates to the hedged item and is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the hedged item does not result in the recognition of a non-financial item. The Bank's risk management policy does not include hedges of items that result in the recognition of non-financial items, because the Bank's risk exposures relate to financial items only.

The hedged items designated by the Bank are time-period related hedged items, which means that the amount of the original time value of the option that relates to the hedged item is amortized from equity to profit or loss on a rational basis (e.g. straight-line) over the term of the hedging relationship.

In some hedge relationships, the Bank excludes from the designation the forward element of forward contracts or the currency basis spread of cross currency hedging instruments. In this case, a similar treatment is applied to the one applied for the time value of options. The treatment for the forward element of a forward contract and the currency basis element is optional, and the option is applied on a hedge-by-hedge basis, unlike the treatment for the time value of the options which is mandatory. For hedge relationships with forwards, or foreign currency derivatives such as cross currency interest rate swaps, where the forward element or the currency basis spread is excluded from the designation, the Bank generally recognizes the excluded element in OCI.

The fair values of the derivative instruments used for hedging purposes and movements in the hedging reserve are determined in equity.

Fair Value Hedges

The fair value change on qualifying hedging instruments is recognized in the statement of income except when the hedging instrument hedges an equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income in which case it is recognized in OCI. The Bank has not designated fair value hedge relationships where the hedging instrument hedges an equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of a hedged item not already measured at fair value is adjusted for the fair value change attributable to the hedged risk with a corresponding entry in profit or loss. For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the carrying amount is not adjusted as it is already at fair value, but the part of the fair value gain or loss on the hedged item associated with the hedged risk is recognized in profit or loss instead of OCI. When the hedged item is an equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, the hedging gain/loss remains in other comprehensive income to match that of the hedging instrument.

Where hedging gains/losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss, they are recognized in the same line as the hedged item.

The Bank discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship (or a part thereof) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if applicable). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The discontinuation is accounted for prospectively. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of hedged items for which the EIR method is used (i.e. debt instruments measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income) arising from the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss commencing no later than the date when hedge accounting is discontinued.

Cash Flow Hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives and other qualifying hedging instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve, a separate component of OCI, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge less any amounts recycled to profit or loss.

Amounts previously recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognized hedged item. If the Bank no longer expects the transaction to occur, that amount is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

The Bank discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship (or a part thereof) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if applicable). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or where the occurrence of the designated hedged forecast transaction is no longer considered to be highly probable. The discontinuation is accounted for prospectively. Any gain/loss recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in profit or

loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain/loss accumulated in equity is reclassified and recognized immediately in profit or loss statement.

Hedges of Net Investments in Foreign Operations

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges. Any gain/loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognized in OCI and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Gains and losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve are reclassified to the statement of income in the same way as exchange differences relating to the foreign operation as described above.

Property and Equipment

- Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Property and equipment (except land) are depreciated when ready for use using the straight line method over their expected useful life based on the following rates:

	%
Buildings	2
Equipment furniture and fixtures	10-20
Vehicles	15
Computer	30
Others	15-20

- If such indication exists and when the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, and the impairment is charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- The useful life of property and equipment is reviewed at each year end, and changes in the expected useful life are treated as changes in accounting estimates.
- An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Fair value

Fair value is defined as the price at which an asset is to be sold or paid to convert any of the liabilities in a structured transaction between the market participants on the measurement date, irrespective of whether the price can be realized directly or whether it is estimated using another valuation technique. When estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Bank takes into consideration when determining the price of any asset or liability whether market participants are required to consider these factors at the measurement date. The fair value for measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on the same basis, except for measurement procedures that are similar to fair value procedures and are not fair value such as fair value as used in IAS 36.

In addition, fair value measurements are classified for the purposes of financial reporting to level (1), (2) or (3) based on the extent to which the inputs are clear concerning the fair value measurements and the importance of inputs to the full fair value measurements. These are as follows:

Level (1) inputs: inputs derived from quoted (unadjusted) prices of identical assets or liabilities in active markets that an enterprise can obtain on the measurement date;

Level (2) inputs: inputs derived from data other than quoted prices used at level 1 and observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly;

Level (3) inputs: are inputs to assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market prices.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has an obligation at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position arising from a past event, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and can be reliably measured.

Income Tax

- Tax expense comprises accrued tax and deferred taxes.
- Accrued tax is based on taxable profits, which may differ from accounting profits published in the financial statements. Accounting profits may include non-taxable profits or tax non-deductible expenses which may be exempted in the current or subsequent financial years, or accumulated losses that are tax acceptable or items not subject to deduction for tax purposes.
- Tax is calculated based on tax rates and laws that are applicable in the country of operation.
- Deferred tax is the tax expected to be paid or recovered due to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates expected to be applied in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws enacted or substantially enacted at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.
- The carrying values of deferred tax assets are reviewed at the date of the consolidated financial statement and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position, when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and the Bank intends to either settle them on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Revenue and Expense Recognition

- Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate method except for fees and interest on non-performing facilities and financing, on which interest is transferred to the interest in suspense account and not recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.
- Commission income is recognized upon the rendering of services. Dividend income is recognized (when approved by the General Assembly).

Date of Recognition of Financial Assets

Purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized on the trade date, (the date that the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset).

Financial Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

Derivatives for Trading

The fair value of derivative financial instruments held for trading (such as future foreign exchange contracts, future interest contracts, swaps contracts, foreign exchange rate option rights) is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position. Moreover, fair value is determined at the prevailing market prices. If these prices are not available, the assessment method should be mentioned, and the amount of changes in fair value should be recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Repurchase and Resale Agreements

- Assets sold with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase them at a specified future date will continue to be recognized in the Bank's consolidated financial statements due to the Bank's control of these assets and the fact that continuing exposure to the risks and rewards of these assets remains with the Bank and continue to be evaluated in accordance with the applied accounting policies. The proceeds of the sale are recorded under loans and borrowings. The difference between the sale and the repurchase price is recognized as an interest expense over the agreement term using the effective interest rate method.
- Assets purchased with a corresponding commitment to resell at a specified future date are not recognized in the Bank's consolidated financial statements since the Bank is not able to control these assets or the associated risks and benefits. The related payments are recognized as part of deposits at banks and financial institutions or direct credit facilities as applicable, and the difference between purchase and resale price is recognized as interest income over the agreement term using the effective interest rate method.

Assets Repossessed by the Bank

Assets seized by the Bank are shown in the consolidated statement of financial position, among other assets, at their current value when seized by the Bank or at their fair value, whichever is lower. Furthermore, they are reassessed on the date of the consolidated financial statements, and any decrease in value is recorded as a loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income and the increase in value is not recorded as revenue. In addition, any subsequent increase is taken to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income to the extent that it does not exceed the previously recorded impairment value. In accordance with the circular of the Central Bank of Jordan NO. 10/3/16234 dated October 10, 2022, the gradual provision for the seized assets was suspended, provided that the allocated provisions for the expropriated real estate in violation of the provisions of the Banking Law are maintained, and only the allocated provision is released against any of the violating real estate that are disposed of.

Intangible Assets

- Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost.
- Intangible assets are classified as indefinite or with definite useful life. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life, and amortization is recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, using the straight-line method during a period not exceeding 5 years from the date of the purchase transaction. Meanwhile, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are assessed for impairment at each reporting date, and impairment losses are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- Internally generated intangible assets are not capitalized and are expensed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- Intangible assets include computer software, programs. The Bank's management estimates the useful life for each intangible asset, where the assets are amortized using the straight-line method from 3 to 7 years.

Impairment of non-financial asset

- The carrying amount of the bank's non-financial asset is reviewed at the end of each fiscal year except for the deferred tax assets, to determine if there is an indication of impairment, and if there is an indication of impairment, the amount recoverable from these assets will be estimated.
- If the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the recoverable amount from those assets, the impairment loss is recorded in these assets.
- The recoverable amount is the fair value of the asset – less cost of sales – or the value of its use, whichever is greater.
- All impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- The impairment loss for goodwill is not reversed, for other assets, the impairment loss is reversed only if the value of the carrying amount of the assets does not exceed the book value that was determined after the depreciation or amortization has been reduced if the impairment loss is not recognized in value.

Business Combinations and Goodwill

- A business combination is registered using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at the acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree.
- For each business combination, the Bank elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- Goodwill is measured at cost, which represents the excess of the amounts granted in addition to the amount of non-controlling interests over the net fair value of the assets and liabilities owned after deducting the impairment amount.
- When the Bank acquires a business, it reviews the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances, and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Investment in Associates

- Associates are those companies in which the Bank exerts an effective influence on their financial and operational policy decisions, and that are not retained for trading. In this regard, investments in associates are stated according to the equity method.
- Investments in associates are stated at cost within the statement of financial position, in addition to the Bank's share of changes in the associate's net assets. The goodwill resulting from investing in associates is recorded as part of the investment account of the associate and is not amortized. Moreover, the Bank's share of the associates' profits is recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. In the event of changes in the owners' equity of the associates, these changes, if any, are reflected in the Bank's statement of changes in owners' equity. Profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Bank and the associates are eliminated to the extent of the Bank's share in the associates.

Foreign Currencies

For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each entity of the Group are presented in the functional currency unit of the Bank and the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements.

The standalone financial statements of the Bank's subsidiaries are prepared. Moreover, the standalone financial statements of each entity of the Group are presented in the functional currency in which it operates. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the Bank are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of those transactions. At the balance sheet date, financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not reclassified.

Exchange differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Foreign exchange differences on transactions made in order to hedge foreign exchange risk.
- Foreign exchange differences on monetary items required to / from a foreign operation that are not planned to be settled, are unlikely to be settled in the near future (and therefore, these differences form part of the net investment in the foreign operation), and are initially recognized in the comprehensive income statement and reclassified from equity to the income statement when selling or partially disposing of the net investment.

In order to present the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Bank's foreign operations are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Income is also translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates change significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates are used on the date of the transactions. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other consolidated statement of comprehensive income under a separate line item of equity.

When foreign operations are disposed of (i.e. disposal of the entire share of the Bank from foreign operations, or resulting from loss of control of a subsidiary in foreign operations, or partial exclusion by its share in a joint arrangement, or an associate company of a foreign nature in which the share held is a financial asset), all foreign exchange differences accumulated in a separate item under equity in respect of that transaction attributable to the Bank's owners are reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

In respect of the partial disposal of a subsidiary involving foreign operations that do not result in the Bank losing control of the subsidiary, its share of the accumulated exchange differences is credited to net comprehensive income at a rate that is derecognized and not recognized in the consolidated statement of income. For all other partial liquidation (such as partial liquidation of associates or joint ventures that do not result in the Bank losing significant influence or joint control), the share of accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Leases

The Bank as a Lessee

The Bank assesses whether the contract contains lease when starting the contract. Moreover, the Bank recognizes the right-of-use assets and the corresponding lease obligations in relation to all lease arrangements to which the lessee is a party, except for short-term lease contracts (defined as leases of 12 months or less) and low-value asset leases. For these contracts, the Bank recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease, unless another regular basis is more representative of the time pattern in which the economic benefits from the leased assets are utilized.

The lease obligation is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that were not paid on the start date of the lease, and is discounted by using the price implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be easily determined, the Bank uses its expected incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments included in the rental obligation measurement include:

- Fixed rental payments (essentially including fixed payments), minus rental incentives receivable;
- Variable rental payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or the rate at the date the contract begins.
- The amount expected to be paid by the lessee under the residual value guarantees.
- The price of the exercise of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain of the exercise of the options; and
- Payment of the contract termination fines, if the lease reflects the exercise of the lease termination option.

Rental obligations are presented as a separate note to the consolidated statement of financial position.

Subsequently, lease obligations are subsequently measured by increasing the book value to reflect the interest in the rental obligations (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the book value to reflect the rental payments paid.

The lease obligations (and a similar adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) are re-measured whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is an event or important change in the conditions that lead to a change in the exercise of the purchase option assessment, in which case the lease obligations are re-measured by deducting the adjusted lease payment using the adjusted discount rate.
- Lease payments change due to changes in an index, rate, or change in expected payments under the guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease obligation is re-measured by deducting the modified rental payments using a non-variable discount rate (unless the rental payments change due to a change in the floating interest rate, in this case the adjusted discount rate is used.
- The lease contract is adjusted, and the lease amendment is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease obligation is re-measured based on the duration of the adjusted lease contract by deducting the adjusted rental payments using the adjusted discount rate at the actual price at the date of the amendment.

The Bank has not made any of these adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the life of the lease or the useful life of the asset (whichever is shorter). If the lease contract transfers the ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right to use, which reflects that the company expects to exercise the purchase option, then the relevant value of the right to use is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. Depreciation begins on the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate note in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Bank applies International Accounting Standard (36) to determine whether the value of the right to use has decreased, and calculates any impairment losses as described in the policy of "property and equipment".

Variable rents that are not dependent on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of lease obligations and right-of-use assets. Related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that leads to these payments occurs, and are included in "Other Expenditures" in the statement of profit or loss.

The Bank as a Lessor

The Bank enters into lease contracts as a lessor regarding some investment properties.

Leases in which the Bank is the lessor are classified as operating or finance leases. In the event that the terms of the lease contract transfer all risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease, and all other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Bank is an intermediary lessor, it represents the main lease and sub-contract as two separate contracts. The sublease contract is classified as finance or operating lease by reference to the original right of use arising from the main lease.

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of the relevant lease. The primary direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the book value of the leased asset and are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The amounts due from the lessee under finance leases are recognized as receivables with the amount of the company's net investment in the rental contracts. Finance lease income is allocated to the accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Bank's existing net investment with respect to lease contracts.

When the contract includes leasing components and components other than leasing, the Bank applies IFRS 15 to distribute the amounts received or to be received under the contract for each component.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash balances with central banks and balances with banks and financial institutions that mature within three months, less banks' and financial institutions' deposits that mature within three months and restricted balances.

3. Adoption of new and revised Standards

a. New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year

The following new and revised IFRSs, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, have been adopted in these consolidated financial statements for the group. The application of these revised IFRSs has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.

Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.

The amendments also clarify the meaning of ‘testing whether an asset is functioning properly’. IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.

If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity’s ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.

Amendments to IAS 37 – Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour or materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020

The Annual Improvements include amendments to four standards:

Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16 (a) can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent’s consolidated financial statements, based on the parent’s date of transition to IFRS Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16 (a).

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies that in applying the ‘10 per cent’ test to assess whether to derecognise a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other’s behalf.

IFRS 16 Leases

The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements.

IAS 41 Agriculture

The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pretax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.

b. New and Revised Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
<p>IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (including the June 2020 amendments to IFRS 17)</p> <p>IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.</p> <p>IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach.</p> <p>The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.</p> <p>In June 2020, the Board issued Amendments to IFRS 17 to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. At the same time, the Board issued Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) that extends the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.</p> <p>In December 2021, the IASB issued Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9—Comparative Information (Amendment to IFRS 17) to address implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendment addresses challenges in the presentation of comparative information.</p> <p>For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.</p>	<p>The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied.</p>

New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
<p>Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</p> <p>The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.</p>	<p>The effective date is yet to be set. Earlier application is permitted.</p>

New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
<p>Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</p> <p>The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.</p> <p>The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.</p>	<p>The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early application permitted.</p>

New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
<p>Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies</p> <p>The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.</p> <p>The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.</p> <p>The Board has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.</p>	<p>January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted and are applied prospectively.</p> <p>The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.</p>

New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
<p>Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates</p> <p>The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".</p> <p>The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted. However, the Board retained the concept of changes in accounting estimates in the Standard with the following clarifications:</p> <p>A change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error</p> <p>The effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors</p> <p>The IASB added two examples (Examples 4-5) to the Guidance on implementing IAS 8, which accompanies the Standard. The IASB has deleted one example (Example 3) as it could cause confusion in light of the amendments.</p>	<p>January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted</p>

New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
<p data-bbox="209 327 1099 383">Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction</p> <p data-bbox="209 409 1099 517">The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.</p> <p data-bbox="209 544 1099 701">Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS 16 at the commencement date of a lease.</p> <p data-bbox="209 728 1099 808">Following the amendments to IAS 12, an entity is required to recognise the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS 12.</p> <p data-bbox="209 835 1099 891">The Board also adds an illustrative example to IAS 12 that explains how the amendments are applied.</p> <p data-bbox="209 918 1099 999">The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period an entity recognises:</p> <ul data-bbox="209 1025 1099 1323" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="209 1025 1099 1211">• A deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with: <ul data-bbox="209 1133 1099 1211" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="209 1133 1099 1162">- Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities <li data-bbox="209 1162 1099 1211">- Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related asset <li data-bbox="209 1238 1099 1323">• The cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at that date. 	<p data-bbox="1121 327 1358 407">January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted</p>

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Group's consolidated financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments, may have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the period of initial application.

4. Significant Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimates Uncertainty

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements and application of the accounting policies require management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities and to disclose potential liabilities. Moreover, these estimates and judgments affect revenues, expenses, provisions, in general, expected credit losses, as well as changes in fair value that appear in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within shareholders' equity. In particular, the Bank's management requires judgments to be made to estimate the amounts and timing of future cash flows. These estimates are necessarily based on multiple hypotheses and factors with varying degrees of estimation and uncertainty. Meanwhile, the actual results may differ from estimates due to the changes arising from the conditions and circumstances of those estimates in the future.

Judgments, estimates, and assumptions are reviewed periodically. Moreover, the effect of the change in estimates is recognized in the financial period in which the change occurs if the change affects only the financial period. On the other hand, the effect of the change in estimates is recognized in the financial period in which the change occurs and in future periods if the change affects the financial period and future financial periods.

We believe that its estimates in the consolidated financial statements are reasonable. The details are as follows:

Impairment of property acquired

Impairment in the value of properties acquired is recognized based on recent real estate valuations by qualified independent evaluators for calculating the asset impairment, which is reviewed periodically. Any decrease in its value is recorded as a loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, and the increase is not recorded as revenue.

In accordance with the circular of the Central Bank of Jordan NO. 10/3/16234 dated October 10, 2022, the gradual provision for the seized assets was suspended, provided that the allocated provisions for the expropriated real estate in violation of the provisions of the Banking Law are maintained, and only the allocated provision is released against any of the violating real estate that are disposed of.

Productive lifespan of tangible assets and intangible assets

The Bank's management periodically recalculates the useful lives of tangible assets and intangible assets for calculating annual depreciation and amortization based on the general condition of those assets and estimated future useful lives. The impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year.

Income tax

The fiscal year is charged with the income tax expense in accordance with the accounting regulations, laws and standards. Moreover, deferred tax assets and liabilities and the required tax provision are recognized.

Litigation provision

A provision is made to meet any potential legal liabilities based on a legal study prepared by the Bank's legal counsel. This study identifies potential future risks and is reviewed periodically.

Provision for end- of- service indemnity

The provision for end- of- service indemnity, representing the Bank's obligations to employees, is calculated in accordance with the Bank's internal regulations.

Assets and liabilities at cost

Management periodically reviews the assets and liabilities at cost for estimating any impairment in value, which is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year.

Provision for expected credit losses

Management is required to use significant judgments and estimates to estimate the amounts and timing of future cash flows and assess the risks of a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets after initial recognition and future measurement information for the expected credit losses. The most important policies and estimates used by the Bank's management are detailed in Note (39).

When calculating the credit losses against credit exposures, the calculation results according to IFRS 9 are compared with those according to the Central Bank of Jordan Instructions No. (2009/47) dated December 10, 2009 for each stage individually, and the tougher results are taken. The credit instruments issued / guaranteed by the Jordanian Government, in addition to any other credit exposures with / guaranteed by the Jordanian government are excluded from the calculation.

Evaluation of business model

The classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the principal and interest payments test on the principal outstanding and the business model test. The Bank defines a business model at a level that reflects how the groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgment that reflects all relevant evidence, including how to assess the performance of the assets and measure their performance, and the risks that affect the performance of assets, how they are managed, and how asset managers are compensated. The Bank monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income and derecognized before maturity to understand the reason for derecognition and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business held. In this respect, control is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model under which the remaining financial assets are retained is appropriate, and whether it is not appropriate if there is a change in the business model, and therefore, a future change is made in the classification of those assets.

Significant increase in credit risk

The expected credit loss is measured as an allowance equivalent to the expected credit loss of (12) months for the assets of the first stage, or the credit loss over the life of the assets of the second or third stage. The asset moves to the second stage if credit risk increases significantly since initial recognition. IFRS (9) does not specify what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of any asset has increased significantly, the Bank takes into account reasonable and reliable quantitative and qualitative information. The estimates and uses by the Bank's management relating to the significant change in credit risk that result in a change in classification within the three stages (1, 2 and 3) are shown in details in Note (39).

Establish groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics

When the expected credit losses are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of common risk characteristics (e.g. instrument type, credit risk, collateral type, initial recognition date, remaining maturity period, industry, borrower's geographic location, etc.). The Bank monitors the appropriateness of credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they are still similar. This is required to ensure that, in the event of a change in the credit risk characteristics, the asset is properly reallocated. This may result in the creation of new portfolios or the transfer of assets to an existing portfolio that better reflects the credit risk characteristics of that group of assets.

Re-division of portfolios and movements between portfolios

The re-division of portfolios and movements between portfolios is more common when credit risk increases significantly (or when such a large increase is reflected). Therefore, assets are transferred from expected credit losses of between (12) months to another portfolio or vice versa. However, this may happen within the portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis as expected credit losses for a 12-month period or a lifetime, but the amount of the expected credit loss changes due to the varying credit risk of portfolios.

Models and assumptions used

The Bank uses various models and assumptions in measuring the fair value of financial assets as well as in assessing the expected credit loss described in the note (39) to the consolidated financial statements. The judgment is applied when determining the best models for each type of asset as well as for the assumptions used in those models, which include assumptions regarding the main drivers of credit risk.

a. Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities

The Bank classifies financial instruments or components of financial assets at initial recognition either as a financial asset or a financial liability, or as an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreements and the definition of the instrument. The reclassification of a financial instrument is subject to the substance of the consolidated financial statements and not to its legal form.

The Bank shall determine the classification at initial recognition and reassess such determination, if possible and appropriate, at each date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

When measuring financial assets and liabilities, certain assets and liabilities of the Bank are re-measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In assessing the fair value of any assets or liabilities, the Bank uses available observable market data. In the absence of Level 1 inputs, the Bank conducts evaluations using professionally qualified independent evaluators. The Bank works closely with qualified external evaluators to develop appropriate valuation and data valuation techniques.

b. Fair value measurement

If the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be obtained from active markets, these fair values are determined using a range of valuation techniques involving the use of accounting models. If possible, the entered data for those models will be extracted from the market data. In the absence of such market data, fair values are determined by making judgments. These provisions include liquidity considerations and model data such as derivative volatility, longer-term discount rates, pre-payment ratios and default rates on asset-backed securities. Management believes that the valuation techniques used are appropriate to determine the fair value of financial instruments.

c. Derivative financial instruments

The fair values of derivative financial instruments measured at fair value are generally obtained by reference to quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and, where appropriate, recognized pricing models. In the absence of prices, fair values are determined using valuation techniques that reflect observable market data. These techniques include comparison with similar instruments at observable market prices, discounted cash flow analysis, pricing option models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. The main factors that Management takes into consideration when applying the model are:

- The expected timing and probability of future cash flows on the instrument where such cash flows are generally subject to the terms of the instrument, although Management's judgment may be required where the counterparty's ability to repay the instrument in accordance with contractual terms is in doubt; and
- An appropriate discount rate for the instrument. Management determines the instrument discount rate at a rate higher than the non-risk rate. In assessing the instrument by reference to comparative instruments, Management considers the maturity, structure, and degree of classification of the instrument based on the system in which the existing position is compared. When evaluating tools on a model basis using the fair value of the main components, Management also considers the need to make adjustments for a number of factors, such as bid differences, credit status, portfolio service costs, and uncertainty about the model.

Extension and termination options in leases

Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases. These terms are used to increase operational flexibility in terms of contract management, and most of the retained extension and termination options are renewable by both the bank and the lessor.

Determining the duration of the lease

When determining the duration of the lease, management takes into account all the facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the extension option, or no termination option. Extension options (or periods following termination options) are included only in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The evaluation is reviewed in the event of a significant event or significant change in the circumstances affecting this assessment that are under the control of the tenant.

Key Sources of Uncertain Estimates

The principal estimates used by Management in applying the Bank's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Determining the number and relative weight of scenarios, the outlook for each type of product / market, and the identification of future information relevant to each scenario.

When measuring the expected credit loss, the Bank uses reasonable and supported future information based on the assumptions of the future movement of the various economic drivers and the manner in which they affect each other.

Probability of default

The potential for default is a key input in measuring the expected credit loss. The probability of default is an estimate of the probability of default over a given period of time, which includes the calculation of historical data, assumptions, and expectations relating to future circumstances.

Loss given default

Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising from default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the financier expects to collect, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integrated credit adjustments.

Fair value measurement and valuation procedures

When estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Bank uses available observable market data. In the absence of Level 1 inputs, the Bank conducts evaluations using appropriate valuation models to determine the fair value of financial instruments.

Discounting of lease payments

Leasing payments are deducted using the Bank's additional borrowing rate ("IBR"). The Administration applied the provisions and estimates to determine the additional borrowing rate at the start of the lease.

5. Cash and Balances at Central Banks

Details of this item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Cash at vaults	66,137,926	66,311,112
Balances at the Central Banks:		
Current accounts and call accounts	13,031,476	9,609,467
Term and notice deposits	32,762,000	90,598,000
Statutory cash reserve	96,508,749	93,159,128
Total Balances at the Central Banks	142,302,225	193,366,595
Total Cash and Balances at Central Banks	208,440,151	259,677,707

- Except for the cash reserve with the central banks and the capital deposit with the Palestinian Monetary Authority amounting to JD 10,635,000 shown within time and notice deposit, There are no restricted cash balances as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

- There are no balances, maturing within a period exceeding Three months as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

The classification of gross balance with central banks according to the bank's internal credit rating is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Governmental	142,302,225	-	-	142,302,225	193,366,595
Balance at end of year	142,302,225	-	-	142,302,225	193,366,595

The movement on total balances with central banks is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of year	193,366,595	-	-	193,366,595	139,888,244
New balances during year	60,797,646	-	-	60,797,646	136,317,359
Paid balances	(111,862,016)	-	-	(111,862,016)	(82,839,008)
Balance at end of year	142,302,225	-	-	142,302,225	193,366,595

6. Balances at Banks and Financial Institutions

The details of this item is as follows:

	Local Banks and Financial Institutions		Foreign Banks and Financial Institutions		Total	
	December 31		December 31		December 31	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current and call accounts	113,260	147,206	44,356,195	68,526,712	44,469,455	68,673,918
Deposits maturing within 3 months or less	-	29,069,000	66,539,145	79,697,461	66,539,145	108,766,461
Total	113,260	29,216,206	110,895,340	148,224,173	111,008,600	177,440,379
Less: ECL provision	(861)	(4,832)	(203,889)	(16,724)	(204,750)	(21,556)
Net balance at banks and financial institutions	112,399	29,211,374	110,691,451	148,207,449	110,803,850	177,418,823

- Non-interest bearing balances at banks and financial institutions amounted to JD 44,469,455 as of December 31, 2022 (JD 68,673,918 as of December 31, 2021).
- There are no restricted balances as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The classification of gross balances with banks and financial institutions according to the bank's internal credit rating is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
From (1) to (6)	104,715,347	-	-	104,715,347	138,682,031
(7)	-	-	-	-	11,194
un-rated	6,293,253	-	-	6,293,253	38,747,154
Total Balance At the End of the Year	111,008,600	-	-	111,008,600	177,440,379

The following is the movement of the total balances at banks and financial institutions:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of year	177,440,379	-	-	177,440,379	167,375,808
New balances during year	76,871,178	-	-	76,871,178	120,541,533
Withdrawn balances	(143,302,957)	-	-	(143,302,957)	(110,476,962)
Balance at end of year	111,008,600	-	-	111,008,600	177,440,379

Disclosure of the movement on the expected credit losses provision of balances at banks and financial institutions:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of the year	21,556	-	-	21,556	35,345
Expected credit loss on new balances for the year	156,663	-	-	156,663	-
Recovered credit loss on balances and settled amounts	(2,743)	-	-	(2,743)	(13,789)
Changes resulting from adjustments	29,274	-	-	29,274	-
Balance at end of year	204,750	-	-	204,750	21,556

7. Deposits at Banks and Financial Institutions

Details of the following item are as follows:

	Local Banks and Financial Institutions		Foreign Banks and Financial Institutions		Total	
	December 31		December 31		December 31	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Deposits maturing from 3 months to 6 months	-	-	-	20,342,135	-	20,342,135
Total	-	-	-	20,342,135	-	20,342,135
ECL provision	-	-	-	(29,274)	-	(29,274)
Net balance at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	20,312,861	-	20,312,861

Disclosure of the allocation of total deposits at banks according to the Bank's internal credit rating is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
3	-	-	-	-	20,342,135
Total - end of the year	-	-	-	-	20,342,135

The following is the movement on the total deposits at Banks and Financial Institutions:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the Year	20,342,135	-	-	20,342,135	19,642,750
New balances during the year	-	-	-	-	20,342,135
Settled balances	(20,342,135)	-	-	(20,342,135)	(19,642,750)
Balance At the End of the Year	-	-	-	-	20,342,135

Disclosure of the provision for expected credit losses movement on deposits at banks and financial institutions:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of the year	29,274	-	-	29,274	24,074
Expected credit losses for new balances during the year	-	-	-	-	5,200
Recovered from credit losses for new balances during the year	(29,274)	-	-	(29,274)	-
Total Balance At the End of the Year	-	-	-	-	29,274

8. Direct Credit Facilities - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Individuals (retail):		
Overdraft accounts	1,822,681	1,488,239
Loans and bills *	377,894,960	317,357,214
Credit cards	11,511,002	9,888,698
Real estate loans	329,799,397	312,679,388
Corporate :		
Large Corporate		
Overdraft accounts	177,990,289	90,450,818
Loans and bills *	602,776,362	530,526,594
Small and Medium		
Overdraft accounts	34,049,264	33,084,920
Loans and bills *	133,749,424	137,668,140
Government and public sector	30,117,405	31,531,105
Total	1,699,710,784	1,464,675,116
Less: Interest in suspense	(24,159,202)	(24,049,947)
Expected credit losses provision	(80,278,936)	(82,940,530)
Net Direct Credit Facilities	1,595,272,646	1,357,684,639

* Net after deducting interest and commission received in advance of JD 14,257,407 as of December 31, 2022 (JD 12,086,982 as of December 31, 2021).

- Non-performing credit facilities were amounted to JD 109,309,465 which is equivalent to 6.43% of total direct credit facilities as of December 31, 2022 (JD 107,430,472 which is equivalent to 7.33% of total direct credit facilities as of December 31, 2021).
- Non-performing credit facilities after deducting interest in suspense were amounted to JD 86,110,168 as of December 31, 2022 which is equivalent to 5.14% (JD 87,210,548 which is equivalent to 6.04% of total credit facilities balance after deducting interest in suspense as of December 31, 2021).
- Non-performing credit facilities transferred to off statement of financial position items amounted to JD 139,384,618 as at December 31, 2022 Noting that these credit facilities are fully covered with the suspended interests and provisions (JD 132,049,587 as of December 31, 2021).
- There are no credit facilities granted to, and guaranteed by the Jordanian government as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.
- Based on the Board of Directors decisions an amount of JD 2,572,844 of non performing facilities were written - off along with their suspended interest during the year 2022 (JD 2,124,124 during the year 2021).

The disclosure on the movement of the provision for gross expected credit losses is as follows:

	Corporates					Total
	Retail	Real Estate Loans	Corporate	SMEs	Government and Public Sector	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022						
Balance at the beginning of the Year	15,811,294	8,192,139	49,121,082	9,738,762	77,253	82,940,530
Expected credit loss on new facilities granted during the period	2,113,668	599,420	2,513,267	1,102,577	-	6,328,932
Recovered of provision for expected credit loss paid	(1,283,875)	(1,309,677)	(1,159,679)	(1,247,277)	-	(5,000,508)
Transferred to stage 1	548,135	185,378	(128,074)	(16,959)	-	588,480
Transferred to stage 2	(650,364)	(78,867)	(572,769)	(418,497)	-	(1,720,497)
Transferred to stage 3	102,229	(106,511)	700,843	435,456	-	1,132,017
Transferred to off statement of financial position	(943,262)	(676,550)	(4,367,915)	(1,923,737)	-	(7,911,464)
Effect on the provision at the end of the year - resulting from the reclassification between the three stages during the year	1,048,917	(3,350)	1,299,581	1,003,297	-	3,348,445
Changes resulting from adjustments	(784,413)	1,012,149	1,660,296	1,000,024	(74,313)	2,813,743
Written off facilities	(22,532)	(27,226)	(1,014,227)	(86,020)	-	(1,150,005)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(13,050)	153	(895,526)	(182,314)	-	(1,090,737)
Balance as at the end of the year	15,926,747	7,787,058	47,156,879	9,405,312	2,940	80,278,936
Redistribution:						
Provision on an individual basis	15,926,747	7,787,058	47,156,879	9,405,312	2,940	80,278,936
Provision on a collective basis	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15,926,747	7,787,058	47,156,879	9,405,312	2,940	80,278,936

			Corporates			
	Retail	Real Estate Loans	Corporate	SMEs	Government and Public Sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021						
Balance at the beginning of the year	14,806,027	6,723,978	43,717,226	11,674,489	52,672	76,974,392
Expected credit loss on new facilities granted during the period	2,607,275	669,527	894,816	1,566,905	-	5,738,523
Recovered of provision for expected credit loss paid	(1,565,321)	(986,882)	(403,387)	(1,509,923)	-	(4,465,513)
Transferred to stage 1	328,369	466,211	(27,832)	(36,270)	-	730,478
Transferred to stage 2	(560,035)	(319,531)	10,042	(226,191)	-	(1,095,715)
Transferred to stage 3	231,666	(146,680)	17,790	262,461	-	365,237
Transferred to off statement of financial position	(396,776)	(541,489)	(1,697,028)	(3,081,320)	-	(5,716,613)
Effect on the provision at the end of the year - resulting from the reclassification between the three stages during the year	1,811,132	1,128,111	76,860	630,191	-	3,646,294
Changes resulting from adjustments	(1,423,994)	1,211,343	6,772,877	507,783	24,581	7,092,590
Written off facilities	(38,402)	(12,449)	(372,714)	(102,843)	-	(526,408)
Foreign exchange adjustments	11,353	-	132,432	53,480	-	197,265
Balance as at the end of the year	15,811,294	8,192,139	49,121,082	9,738,762	77,253	82,940,530
Redistribution:						
Provision on an individual basis	15,811,294	8,192,139	49,121,082	9,738,762	77,253	82,940,530
Provision on a collective basis	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15,811,294	8,192,139	49,121,082	9,738,762	77,253	82,940,530

Provisions no longer needed resulted from settlements, repayments or transferred against other facilities were amounted to JD 5,000,508 for the year ended December 31, 2022 (JD 4,465,513 for the year ended December 31, 2021).

Suspended Interests

The movement of the suspended interests is as follows:

			Corporates		Total
	Retail	Real Estate Loans	Corporate	SMEs	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	
For the Year 2022					
Balance beginning of the year	3,006,442	3,030,874	13,869,994	4,142,637	24,049,947
Add: Interest suspended during the year	541,607	776,067	2,492,773	1,498,813	5,309,260
Less: Interests transferred to revenue	(178,058)	(428,916)	(334,119)	(169,847)	(1,110,940)
Transferred to stage (1)	11,100	19,327	-	1,012	31,439
Transferred to stage (2)	9,022	36,022	(536,305)	(91,155)	(582,416)
Transferred to stage (3)	(20,122)	(55,349)	536,305	90,143	550,977
Less: Transferred to off-consolidated statement of financial position	(327,134)	(545,675)	(1,219,774)	(872,695)	(2,965,278)
Less: Written off suspended interests	(162,867)	(222,781)	(312,219)	(144,149)	(842,016)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(16,894)	-	(61,551)	(203,326)	(281,771)
Balance End of the Year	2,863,096	2,609,569	14,435,104	4,251,433	24,159,202
For the Year 2021					
Balance beginning of the year	2,649,980	2,721,101	12,785,529	4,742,099	22,898,709
Add: Interest suspended during the year	758,731	1,143,409	3,368,576	1,567,859	6,838,575
Less: Interests transferred to revenue	(101,009)	(383,461)	(35,843)	(405,359)	(925,672)
Transferred to stage (1)	3,418	4,948	-	(6,095)	2,271
Transferred to stage (2)	(574)	(380,298)	-	(19,952)	(400,824)
Transferred to stage (3)	(2,844)	375,350	-	26,047	398,553
Less: Transferred to off-consolidated statement of financial position	(203,834)	(268,197)	(1,987,660)	(1,120,811)	(3,580,502)
Less: Written off suspended interests	(97,426)	(181,978)	(260,608)	(641,151)	(1,181,163)
Balance End of the Year	3,006,442	3,030,874	13,869,994	4,142,637	24,049,947

Disclosure on the allocation of gross facilities for retail according to the Bank's internal rating for retail:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating according to the Bank's internal policy:					
From (1) to (6)	161,077	4,145	-	165,222	613,349
(7)	-	5,717	-	5,717	10,120
From (8) to (10)	-	-	17,361	17,361	53,047
un-rated	372,067,004	2,349,219	16,624,120	391,040,343	328,057,635
Total	372,228,081	2,359,081	16,641,481	391,228,643	328,734,151

The disclosure on the movement of facilities for retail is as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	302,180,920	9,947,755	16,605,476	328,734,151	327,717,128
New facilities during the year	124,072,060	252,862	652,776	124,977,698	66,371,600
Settled facilities	(55,139,724)	(4,059,169)	(1,828,518)	(61,027,411)	(64,618,139)
Transferred to stage 1	4,225,031	(4,096,374)	(128,657)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(1,462,299)	1,505,044	(42,745)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(1,647,907)	(1,191,037)	2,838,944	-	-
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(1,455,795)	(1,455,795)	(736,438)
Total Balance at the End of the Year	372,228,081	2,359,081	16,641,481	391,228,643	328,734,151

The movement on the provision for expected credit losses for retail facilities is as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	471,630	1,325,320	14,014,344	15,811,294	14,806,027
Credit loss on new facilities during the year	29,326	8,341	2,076,001	2,113,668	2,607,275
Recovered from credit loss on paid facilities	-	-	(1,283,875)	(1,283,875)	(1,565,321)
Transferred to stage 1	555,972	(497,783)	(58,189)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(4,536)	23,227	(18,691)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(3,301)	(175,808)	179,109	-	-
Effect on the provision at the end of the year - resulting from the reclassification between the three stages during the year	(522,832)	44,043	1,527,706	1,048,917	1,811,132
Changes resulting from adjustments	375,991	616,064	(1,776,468)	(784,413)	(1,423,994)
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(965,794)	(965,794)	(435,178)
Adjustments resulting from changes in exchange rates	-	-	(13,050)	(13,050)	11,353
Total Balance at the End of the Year	902,250	1,343,404	13,681,093	15,926,747	15,811,294

Disclosure on the allocation of gross facilities according to the Bank's internal rating for real estate:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories according to the Bank's internal policy:					
From (1) to (6)	25,843,193	688,545	-	26,531,738	23,312,328
(7)	-	583,363	-	583,363	754,764
From (8) to (10)	-	-	1,479,632	1,479,632	2,381,615
Un-rated	280,574,408	7,535,779	13,094,477	301,204,664	286,230,681
Total	306,417,601	8,807,687	14,574,109	329,799,397	312,679,388

The disclosure on the movement of facilities for real estate is as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Gross balance at the beginning of the year	280,440,961	13,820,041	18,418,386	312,679,388	323,817,108
New facilities during the year	84,070,530	1,334,211	370,837	85,775,578	57,288,772
Settled facilities	(60,081,054)	(3,007,207)	(4,117,060)	(67,205,321)	(67,422,379)
Transferred to stage 1	8,823,930	(8,209,078)	(614,852)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(5,306,709)	5,741,600	(434,891)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(1,530,057)	(871,880)	2,401,937	-	-
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(1,450,248)	(1,450,248)	(1,004,113)
Total Balance at the End of the Year	306,417,601	8,807,687	14,574,109	329,799,397	312,679,388

The disclosure on the movement on the provision for expected credit losses for real estate is as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	273,694	305,905	7,612,540	8,192,139	6,723,978
Credit loss on new facilities during the year	127,431	18,416	453,573	599,420	669,527
Recovered from credit loss on paid facilities	-	-	(1,309,677)	(1,309,677)	(986,882)
Transferred to stage 1	194,154	(161,252)	(32,902)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(7,339)	111,975	(104,636)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(1,437)	(29,590)	31,027	-	-
Effect on the provision at the end of the year - resulting from the reclassification between the three stages during the year	(185,499)	(15,915)	198,064	(3,350)	1,128,111
Changes resulting from adjustments	(18,117)	175,724	854,542	1,012,149	1,211,343
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(703,776)	(703,776)	(553,938)
Adjustments resulting from changes in exchange rates	-	-	153	153	-
Total Balance at the End of the Year	382,887	405,263	6,998,908	7,787,058	8,192,139

Disclosure on the allocation of gross facilities according to the Bank's internal rating for corporates:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories according to the Bank's internal policy:					
From (1) to (6)	533,120,517	94,203,655	-	627,324,172	483,946,795
(7)	-	10,883,778	-	10,883,778	28,985,250
From (8) to (10)	-	-	60,034,237	60,034,237	52,841,317
Un-rated	72,741,960	5,407,615	4,374,889	82,524,464	55,204,050
Total	605,862,477	110,495,048	64,409,126	780,766,651	620,977,412

The disclosure on the movement of facilities for corporates is as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Gross balance at the beginning of the year	471,980,143	91,694,685	57,302,584	620,977,412	630,350,281
New facilities during the year	252,127,748	36,462,950	7,190,681	295,781,379	138,653,724
Settled facilities	(107,881,727)	(20,594,462)	(601,816)	(129,078,005)	(143,708,583)
Transferred to stage 1	4,115,505	(4,115,505)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(14,479,192)	14,382,502	96,690	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	(7,335,122)	7,335,122	-	-
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(6,914,135)	(6,914,135)	(4,318,010)
Total Balance at the End of the Year	605,862,477	110,495,048	64,409,126	780,766,651	620,977,412

The disclosure on the movement on the provision for expected credit losses for corporates is as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,879,352	8,127,035	37,114,695	49,121,082	43,717,226
Credit loss on new facilities during the year	78,161	187	2,434,919	2,513,267	894,816
Recovered from credit loss on paid facilities	(17,978)	-	(1,141,701)	(1,159,679)	(403,387)
Transferred to stage 1	100,182	(100,182)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(228,256)	228,256	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	(700,843)	700,843	-	-
Effect on the provision at the end of the year - resulting from the reclassification between the three stages during the year	(92,371)	485,643	906,309	1,299,581	76,860
Changes resulting from adjustments	796,440	(933,459)	1,797,315	1,660,296	6,772,877
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(5,382,142)	(5,382,142)	(2,069,742)
Adjustments resulting from changes in exchange rates	-	-	(895,526)	(895,526)	132,432
Total Balance at the End of the Year	4,515,530	7,106,637	35,534,712	47,156,879	49,121,082

Disclosure on the allocation of gross facilities according to the Bank's internal rating for SMEs:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating according to the Bank's internal policy:					
From (1) to (6)	116,273,255	9,108,124	-	125,381,379	131,073,048
(7)	-	11,098,475	-	11,098,475	9,595,893
From (8) to (10)	-	-	11,187,964	11,187,964	12,222,367
Un-rated	17,481,381	152,704	2,496,785	20,130,870	17,861,752
Total	133,754,636	20,359,303	13,684,749	167,798,688	170,753,060

The disclosure on the movement of facilities for SMEs is as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Gross balance at the beginning of the year	133,341,807	22,307,227	15,104,026	170,753,060	162,717,967
New facilities during the year	59,470,125	1,300,263	945,234	61,715,622	65,620,886
Settled facilities	(55,310,374)	(3,712,156)	(2,620,604)	(61,643,134)	(52,639,667)
Transferred to stage 1	1,987,138	(1,965,901)	(21,237)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(4,936,666)	4,936,666	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(797,394)	(2,506,796)	3,304,190	-	-
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(3,026,860)	(3,026,860)	(4,946,126)
Total Balance at the End of the Year	133,754,636	20,359,303	13,684,749	167,798,688	170,753,060

The disclosure on the movement on the provision for expected credit losses for SMEs is as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Gross balance at the beginning of the year	1,447,234	1,328,745	6,962,783	9,738,762	11,674,489
Credit loss on new facilities during the year	9,568	11,200	1,081,809	1,102,577	1,566,905
Recovered from credit loss on paid facilities	-	-	(1,247,277)	(1,247,277)	(1,509,923)
Transferred to stage 1	8,086	(8,086)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(19,008)	19,008	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(6,037)	(429,419)	435,456	-	-
Effect on the provision at the end of the year - resulting from the reclassification between the three stages during the year	(3,937)	59,297	947,937	1,003,297	630,191
Changes resulting from adjustments	(250,762)	341,745	909,041	1,000,024	507,783
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(2,009,757)	(2,009,757)	(3,184,163)
Adjustments resulting from changes in exchange rates	-	-	(182,314)	(182,314)	53,480
Total Balance at the End of the Year	1,185,144	1,322,490	6,897,678	9,405,312	9,738,762

Disclosure on the allocation of gross facilities according to the Bank's internal rating for government and public sector:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating according to the Bank's internal policy:					
Un-rated	30,117,405	-	-	30,117,405	31,531,105
Total	30,117,405	-	-	30,117,405	31,531,105

The disclosure on the movement of facilities for government and public sector is as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total exposures at the beginning of the year	31,531,105	-	-	31,531,105	24,904,449
New exposures during the year	-	-	-	-	6,626,656
Settled facilities	(1,413,700)	-	-	(1,413,700)	-
Total exposures at the ending of the year	30,117,405			30,117,405	31,531,105

The disclosure on the movement on the provision for expected credit losses for governments and public sector is as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	77,253	-	-	77,253	52,672
Recovered from impairment loss on exposures paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(74,313)	-	-	(74,313)	24,581
Total balance of expected credit losses at the end of the year	2,940	-	-	2,940	77,253

Disclosure on the allocation of gross facilities according to the Bank's internal rating for direct facilities:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories according to the Bank's internal policy:					
From (1) to (6)	675,398,042	104,004,469	-	779,402,511	638,945,520
(7)	-	22,571,333	-	22,571,333	39,346,027
From (8) to (10)	-	-	72,719,194	72,719,194	67,498,346
Un-rated	772,982,158	15,445,317	36,590,271	825,017,746	718,885,223
Total	1,448,380,200	142,021,119	109,309,465	1,699,710,784	1,464,675,116

The disclosure on the movement of gross facilities for direct facilities is as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Gross balance at the beginning of the year	1,219,474,936	137,769,708	107,430,472	1,464,675,116	1,469,506,933
New facilities during the year	519,740,463	39,350,286	9,159,528	568,250,277	334,561,638
Settled facilities	(279,826,579)	(31,372,994)	(9,167,998)	(320,367,571)	(328,388,768)
Transferred to stage 1	19,151,604	(18,386,858)	(764,746)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(26,184,866)	26,565,812	(380,946)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(3,975,358)	(11,904,835)	15,880,193	-	-
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(12,847,038)	(12,847,038)	(11,004,687)
Total Balance at the End of the Year	1,448,380,200	142,021,119	109,309,465	1,699,710,784	1,464,675,116

The disclosure on the movement on the provision for gross expected credit losses for direct facilities is as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,149,163	11,087,005	65,704,362	82,940,530	76,974,392
Credit loss on new facilities during the year	244,486	38,144	6,046,302	6,328,932	5,738,523
Recovered from credit loss on paid facilities	(17,978)	-	(4,982,530)	(5,000,508)	(4,465,513)
Transferred to stage 1	858,394	(767,303)	(91,091)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(259,139)	382,466	(123,327)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(10,775)	(1,335,660)	1,346,435	-	-
Effect on the provision at the end of the year - resulting from the reclassification between the three stages during the year	(804,639)	573,068	3,580,016	3,348,445	3,646,294
Changes resulting from adjustments	829,239	200,074	1,784,430	2,813,743	7,092,590
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(9,061,469)	(9,061,469)	(6,243,021)
Adjustments resulting from changes in exchange rates	-	-	(1,090,737)	(1,090,737)	197,265
Total Balance at the End of the Year	6,988,751	10,177,794	63,112,391	80,278,936	82,940,530

9. Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

The details of this item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2021
	JD	JD
Quoted shares	10,449,929	10,451,048
Unquoted shares	27,285,721	16,034,658
	37,735,650	26,485,706

- Cash dividends for the above-mentioned financial assets were amounted to JD 367,687 for the year ended December 31, 2022 (JD 1,596,787 for the year ended December 31, 2021).

10. Financial Assets at Amortized Cost - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Governmental treasury bonds and bills	768,028,106	765,683,348
Corporate bonds	103,854,936	101,503,440
	871,883,042	867,186,788
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	(886,110)	(936,381)
	870,996,932	866,250,407
Bonds Analysis		
With Fixed rate	871,883,042	867,186,788
Total	871,883,042	867,186,788
Unquoted bonds and bills	871,883,042	867,186,788
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost Analysis according to IFRS 9 (before provision):		
Stage (1)	871,883,042	867,186,788
Total	871,883,042	867,186,788

The movement on financial assets at amortized cost based on internal credit of the bank as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories according to the Bank's internal policy:					
Government	768,028,106	-	-	768,028,106	765,683,348
Un-rated	103,854,936	-	-	103,854,936	101,503,440
Total	871,883,042	-	-	871,883,042	867,186,788

The movement on financial assets at amortized cost is as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	867,186,788	-	-	867,186,788	818,099,341
New investments for the year	193,623,332	-	-	193,623,332	246,745,943
Matured investments	(188,470,631)	-	-	(188,470,631)	(197,566,223)
Change in fair value	(456,447)	-	-	(456,447)	(92,273)
Total Balance At the End of the Year	871,883,042	-	-	871,883,042	867,186,788

The movement on the provision for expected credit losses for financial assets at amortized cost is as follows:

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	936,381	-	-	936,381	906,245
Expected credit losses on new investments for the year	4,984	-	-	4,984	43,851
Recovered from credit loss on matured investments	(7,428)	-	-	(7,428)	(13,715)
Changes resulting from adjustments	(47,827)	-	-	(47,827)	-
Total Balance At the End of the Year	886,110	-	-	886,110	936,381

- During the year 2022, the Bank entered in agreements with the Central Bank of Jordan to repurchase treasury bonds as disclosed in note (18/a) against mortgaged treasury bonds with nominal value amounted to around 36,6 million (JD 33,8 million for year 2021).

11. Investment in Associate

During the third quarter of the year 2021, the associate company, Beach Hotels and Tourist Resorts Company and the Arab International Hotels Company were merged, the impact of this merge an increase in bank's investment in the Arab International Hotels Company around 377,105 shares at face value 1 JOD / share, the percentage of the bank's ownership of to the Arab Hotels Company after the increase becomes 3.625%, and the investment in the affiliated company was canceled from the bank's records, and the process of canceling the investment in the affiliated company resulted in a loss of JD 63,776 that was booked in the bank's records. The Board of Commissioners of the Financial Investment Authority issued Resolution No. 147/2021 dated August 2, 2021, approving the registration of the shares of the capital increase of the Arab International Hotels Company resulting from the merger process, amounting to 728,881 shares at the nominal value of the share amounting to one dinars/share, and allocating these shares to the shareholders of the Beach Hotels and Tourist Resorts Company, each according to the percentage of its contribution.

• The following is a summary of the movement in the associated company:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	1,039,817
Provision for violating investment	-	208,333
Bank's share from company's (losses)	-	(63,776)
'Transferred to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(1,184,374)
Balance End of the Year	-	-

12. Property and Equipment - Net

The details of the following item are as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Tools, Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Other	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the year ended December 31, 2022							
Cost:							
Balance at the beginning of the year	23,250,855	50,295,538	27,265,674	1,030,190	14,091,951	10,866,234	126,800,442
Additions	-	-	820,984	204,534	983,036	599,538	2,608,092
Disposals	-	-	(2,724,244)	(196,647)	(723,462)	(143,396)	(3,787,749)
Balance at the End of the Year	23,250,855	50,295,538	25,362,414	1,038,077	14,351,525	11,322,376	125,620,785
Accumulated Depreciation:							
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	10,938,634	20,295,461	765,667	12,059,368	7,734,708	51,793,838
Depreciation for the year	-	934,446	1,616,486	117,333	1,309,303	686,546	4,664,114
Disposals	-	-	(2,676,561)	(196,636)	(719,899)	(143,393)	(3,736,489)
Balance at the End of the Year	-	11,873,080	19,235,386	686,364	12,648,772	8,277,861	52,721,463
Net book value - property and equipment	23,250,855	38,422,458	6,127,028	351,713	1,702,753	3,044,515	72,899,322
Down payments for projects under constructions	-	-	8,676,396	-	-	-	8,676,396
Net Book Value at the End of the Year	23,250,855	38,422,458	14,803,424	351,713	1,702,753	3,044,515	81,575,718

	Land	Buildings	Tools, Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Other	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the year ended December 31, 2021							
Cost:							
Balance at the beginning of the year	23,296,866	49,299,167	26,929,345	1,002,234	14,958,658	10,349,188	125,835,458
Additions	-	1,366,533	937,544	109,212	718,415	783,769	3,915,473
Disposals	(46,011)	(370,162)	(601,215)	(81,256)	(1,585,122)	(266,723)	(2,950,489)
Balance at the End of the Year	23,250,855	50,295,538	27,265,674	1,030,190	14,091,951	10,866,234	126,800,442
Accumulated Depreciation:							
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	10,344,339	19,270,878	708,301	11,399,139	6,773,017	48,495,674
Depreciation for the year	-	922,128	1,136,408	117,756	1,400,561	1,216,468	4,793,321
Disposals	-	(327,833)	(111,825)	(60,390)	(740,332)	(254,777)	(1,495,157)
Balance at the End of the Year	-	10,938,634	20,295,461	765,667	12,059,368	7,734,708	51,793,838
Net book value - property and equipment	23,250,855	39,356,904	6,970,213	264,523	2,032,583	3,223,007	75,006,604
Down payments for projects under constructions	-	-	5,350,128	-	-	-	5,350,128
Net Book Value at the End of the Year	23,250,855	39,356,904	12,320,341	264,523	2,032,583	3,131,526	80,356,732
Annual Depreciation Rate %	-	2	10-20	15	30	15-20	

- Fully depreciated property and equipment amounted to JD 29,253,712 as of December 31, 2022 (JD 28,791,497 as of December 31, 2021) and are still being used by the Bank.

13. Intangible Assets - Net

The details of the following item are as follows:

	Computer Software	
	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,586,755	10,810,030
Additions	1,564,640	1,189,755
Amortization for the year	(4,222,783)	(4,413,030)
Balance at the End of the Year	4,928,612	7,586,755
Annual Amortization Rate	14% - 33%	14% - 33%

14. Other Assets

The details of the following item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Seized of assets by the Bank against debts*	81,285,040	89,012,597
Accrued interest and commissions	19,780,154	19,456,857
Checks and transfers under collection	1,698,629	4,178,888
Seized assets sold through installments - net	13,540,517	10,570,432
Prepaid expenses	4,344,359	3,754,555
Various debtors	2,265,354	2,225,458
Prepaid rent	1,496,033	1,321,878
Refundable deposits - Net	363,411	298,503
Temporary advances	1,265,114	1,357,495
Other	125,063	166,087
Total	126,163,674	132,342,750

* The Central Bank of Jordan regulations require a disposal of these assets during a maximum period of two years from the date of foreclose. In exceptional cases, the Central Bank may extend this period to maximum two consecutive years.

As of the beginning of the year 2015, a gradual provision was calculated for the expropriated real estate against debts that had been expropriated for a period of time more than 4 years based on the Central Bank of Jordan Circular No. 4076/1/15 dated March 27, 2014 and No. 2510/1/2510 dated February 14, 2017. noting that the Central Bank of Jordan has issued Circular No. 13967/1/10 on October 25, 2018, approving the extension of the circular. No. 10/1/16607 dated December 17, 2017, in which confirmed the deferred of calculating the allowance until the end of the year 2019, In accordance with the circular of the Central Bank of Jordan NO. 10/3/16234 dated October 10, 2022, the gradual provision for the seized assets was suspended, provided that the allocated provisions for the expropriated real estate in violation of the provisions of the Banking Law are maintained, and only the allocated provision is released against any of the violating real estate that are disposed of.

*The movement on assets seized by the Bank against debts is as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance Beginning of the Year	89,012,597	91,749,387
Additions	3,064,873	4,221,207
Disposals *	(10,565,894)	(5,081,443)
Impairment loss	(53,072)	(1,000,000)
Sold real estate impairment provision used	127,275	108,750
Provision for breached asset recovered	9,261	14,696
Provision for breached asset	(310,000)	(1,000,000)
Balance End of the Year	81,285,040	89,012,597

- Sale profit during the year 2022 amounted to around JD 713 thousand (JOD 859 thousand during the year 2021).

** Movement on the impairment on breached assets seized by the Bank is as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance Beginning of the Year	10,458,902	9,473,598
Impairment loss for the year	310,000	1,000,000
Recovered from sold seized assets for the year	(9,261)	(14,696)
Balance End of the Year	10,759,641	10,458,902

15. Banks and Financial Institutions' Deposits

The details of the following item are as follows:

	2022			2021		
	Inside Jordan	Outside Jordan	Total	Inside Jordan	Outside Jordan	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current and call accounts	135,741	5,541,777	5,677,518	5,100,564	3,167,057	8,267,621
Time deposits	50,423,344	60,777,897	111,201,241	47,888,092	105,630,509	153,518,601
Total	50,559,085	66,319,674	116,878,759	52,988,656	108,797,566	161,786,222

- There are banks and financial institutions deposits maturing within a period exceeding three months amounted to JD 984,377 as at 31 December 2022 (JD 25,273,779 as of 31 December 2021).

16. Customers' Deposits

The details of the following item are as follows:

	Retail	Corporates	SMEs	Government and Public Sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022					
Current and demand accounts	180,293,112	132,625,660	144,857,694	17,133,152	474,909,618
Saving accounts	258,785,941	-	-	-	258,785,941
Time and notice deposits	689,730,412	280,372,599	179,238,838	144,621,058	1,293,962,907
Total	1,128,809,465	412,998,259	324,096,532	161,754,210	2,027,658,466
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021					
Current and demand accounts	191,651,691	143,159,461	164,825,198	18,083,879	517,720,229
Saving accounts	258,548,901	-	-	-	258,548,901
Time and notice deposits	690,690,772	254,921,908	162,169,783	119,699,270	1,227,481,733
Total	1,140,891,364	398,081,369	326,994,981	137,783,149	2,003,750,863

- Public sectors and the government of Jordan deposits inside the Kingdom amounted to JD 154,107,292 representing 7.60% of total customers' deposits as at 31 December 2022 (JD 134,367,590 representing 6.71% of total customers' deposits as at 31 December 2021).
- Non-interest-bearing deposits amounted to JD 508,300,243 representing 25.07% of total customers' deposits as at 31 December 2022 (JD 627,638,003) representing 31.32% of total customers' deposits as at 31 December 2021).
- Reserved deposits (restricted withdrawal) amounted to JD 4,085,852 representing 0.20% of total customers' deposits of as at 31 December 2022 (JD 3,275,823) representing 0.16% of total customers' deposits as at 31 December 2021).
- Dormant deposits amounted to JD 39,207,816 representing 1.93% of total customers' deposits as of 31 December 2022 (JD 40,030,175 representing 2% of total customers deposits as of 31 December 2021).

17. Margin Accounts

The details of the following item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Cash margins on direct credit facilities	277,499,182	163,363,823
Cash margins on indirect credit facilities	34,506,044	28,835,603
Other margin amount	17,868,130	21,687,117
Total	329,873,356	213,886,543

18. Borrowed Funds

18/A. Borrowed Funds

The details of the following item are as follows:

	No. of Installments			Payment frequency	Collaterals	Interest Rate	Relending interest rate
	Amount	Total	Outstanding				
	JD						
December 31, 2022							
Central Bank of Jordan	2,000,000	20	9	Semi- annually	None	5/65	9/81
Central Bank of Jordan	1,479,928	34	33	Semi- annually	None	3	8/85
Central Bank of Jordan	621,000	15	2	Semi- annually	None	2/5	9/89
Central Bank of Jordan	1,728,750	20	14	Semi- annually	None	5/69	9/93
Central Bank of Jordan	1,216,370	26	23	Semi- annually	None	3/42	4/07
Central Bank of Jordan	35,181,396	-	-	Renewed monthly	None	-/5	3/8
Central Bank of Jordan (Repurchase treasury bills agreement)	37,202,381	-	-	Depends on the maturity of each agreement	treasury bills mortgage	2	-
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company	35,000,000	1	1	one payment	None	4/5	4/5 -8/5
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	5,833,333	24	19	24Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	6/5	9/75
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	4,375,001	24	22	24Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	6/25	9/75
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	4,734,006	24	16	24Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	5/9	9/75
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company (loan to a Subsidiary)	30,500,000	7	7	5/3/2023+3/23/2025+1/30/2025+7/1/2024+10/4/2023+5/12/2023+9/26/2024	None	4/45 - 6/3	9/75
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	2,516,134	-	-	36Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	5/75	15 - 18
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	486,112	-	-	36Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	6	15 - 18
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	244,822	-	-	36Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	3/75	15 - 18
Central Bank of Jordan (loan to a Subsidiary)	1,508,942	-	-	Semi- annually	None	-	9
Total	164,628,175						

	Amount	No. of Installments		Payment frequency	Collaterals	Interest Rate	Relending interest rate
		Total	Outstanding				
	JD					%	%
December 31, 2021							
Central Bank of Jordan	2,400,000	30	12	Semi- annually	None	1/95	6/75
Central Bank of Jordan	1,212,713	34	34	Semi- annually	None	3	7/48
Central Bank of Jordan	999,000	15	6	Semi- annually	None	2/5	7/19
Central Bank of Jordan	1,959,250	20	17	Semi- annually	None	2	7
Central Bank of Jordan	884,377	26	25	Semi- annually	None	1/4	4/75
Central Bank of Jordan	36,059,482	-	-	Renewed monthly	None	-/5	4/5
Central Bank of Jordan (Repurchase treasury bills agreement)	34,928,648	-	-	Depends on the maturity of each agreement	None	2	-
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1,012,857	7	1	Semi- annually	None	4/18	9-12
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company	35,000,000	1	1	one payment	None	5/5	4/5-8/5
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	3,125,000	24	19	24 Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	5/10	9/75
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	9,402,602	24	24	24 Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	5	9/75
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	388,896	36	6	36 Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	5/45	9/75
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company (loan to a Subsidiary)	26,500,000	7	6	5/3/2023 + 8/25/2022 + 7/1/2024 + 10/4/2023 + 5/12/2023 + 9/26/2024	None	4/45-6/3	9/75
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	460,135	-	-	36 Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	5/75	15-18
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	928,200	-	-	36 Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	5/45	15-18
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	1,218,289	-	-	36 Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	5/50	15-18
Central Bank of Jordan (loan to a Subsidiary)	1,508,942	-	-	Semi- annually	None	-	-
Total	157,988,391						

- Loans with fixed-interest rates amounted to JD 164,628,175 as at December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 JD 157,988,391).
- The loans that were regranted to the clients (except the repurchase agreements) JD 120,195,235 as at December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021: JD 115,109,923).

18/B.Subordinated Loan

The details of the following item are as follows:

	Amount	No. of issued bonds		Payment frequency	Collaterals	Interest Rate
		Total	Remaining			
	JD					%
2022						
Inconvertible subordinated bond to shares	20,000,000	200	-	November 13, 2029	-	7.5%
2021						
Inconvertible subordinated bond to shares	25,000,000	250	-	October 12, 2023	-	5.5%

- During the year 2022, the bank issued subordinated bond with inconvertible nominal amount to stocks for 7 years through private placement. The nominal amount of the bond amounted to JD 100,000 with variable rate equal to the discount rate of the Central Bank of Jordan added to a margin rate of 1,75% paid semi-annually and matured in 13 November 2029, and during the year 2017 the bank issued subordinated bond with inconvertible nominal amount to stocks for 6 years through private placement. The nominal amount of the bond amounted to JD 100,000 with variable rate equal to the discount rate of the Central Bank of Jordan added to a margin rate of 2% paid semi-annually and matured in 12 October 2023, during the year 2022 these bond were closed and replaced with new bonds issued during the year 2022.

19. Other Provision

The details of the following item are as follows:

	Balance at the beginning of the year	Additions during the year	Used during the year	Balance at the end of the year
	JD	JD	JD	JD
2022				
Provision for end of service indemnity	3,183,799	522,533	(70,573)	3,635,759
Provision for legal claims against the Bank	290,601	-	(37,177)	253,424
Other provisions	211,282	1,315,500	(274,195)	1,252,587
Total	3,685,682	1,838,033	(381,945)	5,141,770
2021				
Provision for end of service indemnity	3,236,849	341,051	(394,101)	3,183,799
Provision for legal claims against the Bank	528,205	-	(237,604)	290,601
Other provisions	131,754	216,000	(136,472)	211,282
Total	3,896,808	557,051	(768,177)	3,685,682

20. Income Tax

a. Income Tax Provision

The details for this item during the year are as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,398,470	5,783,953
Income tax paid	(11,449,421)	(9,307,588)
Income tax for the year	11,922,788	11,998,460
Prior years' income tax expense	-	1,923,645
Balance at the end of the year	10,871,837	10,398,470

Income tax in the consolidated statement of profit or loss represents the following:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Accrued income tax on the year's profit	11,922,788	11,998,460
Prior years' income tax expense	-	1,923,645
Deferred tax assets for the year	(675,796)	(1,202,538)
Amortization of deferred tax assets for the year	202,597	216,775
	11,449,589	12,936,342

b. Deferred Tax Assets

Details of the following item are as follows:

	December 31, 2022					December 31, 2021
	Beginning Balance	Amounts released	Additions	Year-end balance	Deferred Tax	Deferred Tax
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Prior years' provision for non-performing loans	1,751,377	93,679	-	1,657,698	443,006	468,040
Interest in suspense	1,891,480	93,753	-	1,797,727	480,428	505,483
Provision for impairment in real estate and land	11,458,902	9,261	-	11,449,641	4,350,864	4,354,383
Fair value reserve	8,087,536	370,042	867,602	8,585,096	2,713,807	2,441,908
Provision for lawsuits	261,176	7,752	-	253,424	91,458	94,404
Provision for end-of-service indemnity	3,031,052	70,573	519,697	3,480,176	987,768	847,631
Other provision	475,909	475,909	-	-	-	127,183
IFRS (9) provision stage (1 and 2)	16,920,377	-	1,360,000	18,280,377	6,946,542	6,429,743
Total	43,877,809	1,120,969	2,747,299	45,504,139	16,013,873	15,268,775

The movement on the deferred tax assets accounts is as follows:

	Deferred tax assets	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance Beginning of Year	15,268,775	14,118,818
Additions	995,799	1,483,560
Amortized	(250,701)	(333,603)
Total	16,013,873	15,268,775

c. Summary of the reconciliation of accounting income to taxable income:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Accounting profit	28,349,431	27,166,774
Non-taxable profit	(4,320,924)	(2,145,027)
Non-deductible expenses	8,117,606	7,726,267
Taxable profit	32,146,113	32,748,014
Effective income tax rate	42.06%	44.17%

- The statutory tax rate for the banks in Jordan is 38% which contains 35% + 3% national contribution according to tax law no. (34) from the year 2014, amended by law no. (38) for the year 2018, and the statutory tax rates for the foreign branches and subsidiaries range between 12.5% to 28.79%.
- The Bank has reached a final settlement with the Income and Sales Tax Department for all previous years up to the year 2018 for Jordan Branches.
- Financial years 2019 , 2020 and 2021 : Tax return was submitted However, the Income and Sales Tax Department did not review the records until the date of preparation these consolidated financial statements.
- A final tax settlement has been reached with the income tax and value-added tax for Palestine branches up to the year 2020.
- A final tax settlement has been reached for Cyprus branch up to the year 2019.
- Ahli Financial Brokerage Company (subsidiary) – reached to a final settlement with the Income and Sales Tax Department up to the year 2021.
- Ahli Microfinance Company (subsidiary) – reached to a final settlement with the Income and Sales Tax Department up to the year 2017, tax return was submitted for the years 2018,2019,2020 and 2021. However, the Income and Sales Tax Department did not review the records yet.
- Ahli Financial Technology Company (subsidiary) – reached to a final settlement with the Income and Sales Tax Department up to the year 2021.

Income tax rates are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Income tax and national Contribution tax rate		
Jordan Branches	38%	38%
Palestine Branches	28.79%	28.79%
Cyprus Branch	12.5%	12.5%

21. Other Liabilities

The details of this item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Accepted checks and transfer	6,081,458	3,310,247
Accounts payable to financial brokerage customers	729,696	825,983
Accrued interests	10,256,858	7,950,110
Temporary deposits	7,994,442	6,288,846
Various creditors	2,099,160	2,562,439
Accrued expenses	9,537,726	8,955,473
Interest and commissions received in advance	2,492,008	1,966,395
Dividends checks - delayed in payment	1,251,118	1,306,997
Board of directors' remuneration	68,834	68,834
Provision for expected credit losses on indirect credit facilities and unutilized facilities limits *	6,110,541	6,185,918
Others	13,589	116,245
Total	46,635,430	39,537,487

*The classification of gross balance for indirect facilities according to the Group's internal credit rating is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
From 1 to 6	762,734,285	5,323,992	-	768,058,277	701,495,929
7	-	2,813,627	-	2,813,627	5,871,277
From 8 to 10	-	-	1,571,077	1,571,077	1,414,702
Un-rated	27,982,926	9,600,244	1,182,014	38,765,184	61,868,727
Balance at the End of the period / year	790,717,211	17,737,863	2,753,091	811,208,165	770,650,635

* The movement on gross indirect facilities is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	753,525,412	14,523,301	2,601,922	770,650,635	704,237,999
New facilities for the year	268,372,855	7,521,738	-	275,894,593	262,820,898
Settled facilities	(231,633,060)	(3,570,651)	(133,352)	(235,337,063)	(196,409,997)
Transferred to stage (1)	2,320,584	(2,320,584)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(1,868,580)	1,868,580	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	(284,521)	284,521	-	-
Adjustments resulting from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	1,735
Balance at the End of the year	790,717,211	17,737,863	2,753,091	811,208,165	770,650,635

* The movement on the provision for expected credit losses for the indirect credit facilities during the year is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	3,799,686	1,277,351	1,108,881	6,185,918	5,038,738
Expected credit losses on new exposures	1,161,276	72,954	-	1,234,230	2,369,467
Recovered from the impairment loss on the paid facilities	(1,294,143)	(90,932)	(61,750)	(1,446,825)	(623,265)
Transferred to stage (1)	47,764	(47,764)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(14,602)	14,602	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	(44,505)	44,505	-	-
Effect on provision-resulting from reclassification among Three stages for the year	(41,735)	32,926	171,047	162,238	(30,985)
Changes resulted from adjustments	107,273	72,200	(204,493)	(25,020)	(568,037)
Balance at the End of the year	3,765,519	1,286,832	1,058,190	6,110,541	6,185,918

* The classification of gross balance for letters of guarantees according to the Group's internal credit rating is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
From 1 to 6	263,306,894	3,383,452	-	266,690,346	231,024,610
7	-	2,451,169	-	2,451,169	5,514,322
From 8 to 10	-	-	1,571,077	1,571,077	1,414,702
Un-rated	4,433,355	3,898,667	1,182,014	9,514,036	2,902,729
Total	267,740,249	9,733,288	2,753,091	280,226,628	240,856,363

*The movement on letters of guarantees is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	226,821,145	11,433,296	2,601,922	240,856,363	251,438,359
New facilities during the year	74,147,629	464,720	-	74,612,349	40,426,945
Settled facilities	(32,859,347)	(2,249,385)	(133,352)	(35,242,084)	(51,010,676)
Transferred to stage 1	1,279,080	(1,279,080)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(1,648,258)	1,648,258	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	(284,521)	284,521	-	-
Adjustments resulting from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	1,735
Balance at the end of the year	267,740,249	9,733,288	2,753,091	280,226,628	240,856,363

* The movement on the provision for expected credit losses for letters of guarantees is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	1,706,304	1,086,109	1,108,881	3,901,294	3,220,961
ECL for new facilities during the year	514,504	23,398	-	537,902	715,689
Recoveries from ECL related to settled facilities	(275,705)	(52,246)	(61,750)	(389,701)	(28,285)
Transferred to stage 1	34,544	(34,544)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(13,430)	13,430	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	(44,505)	44,505	-	-
Effect on provision-resulting from reclassification among three stages during the year	(29,656)	30,539	171,047	171,930	(15,581)
Changes resulting from adjustments	(232,275)	64,178	(204,493)	(372,590)	8,510
Balance at the end of the year	1,704,286	1,086,359	1,058,190	3,848,835	3,901,294

*The classification of gross balance for letters of credits according to the Group's internal credit rating is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
From 1 to 6	88,946,467	495,887	-	89,442,354	87,476,695
7	-	135,589	-	135,589	215,309
From 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	-
Un-rated	1,639,916	5,212,564	-	6,852,480	-
Total	90,586,383	5,844,040	-	96,430,423	87,692,004

“* The movement on letters of credits is as follows:”

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	87,108,116	583,888	-	87,692,004	121,006,501
New facilities during the year	36,970,636	5,609,950	-	42,580,586	44,545,765
Settled facilities	(33,474,644)	(367,523)	-	(33,842,167)	(77,860,262)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(17,725)	17,725	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	90,586,383	5,844,040	-	96,430,423	87,692,004

*The movement on the provision for expected credit losses for letters of credits is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	401,987	34,604	-	436,591	444,920
ECL for new facilities during the year	146,360	25,791	-	172,151	-
Recoveries from ECL related to settled facilities	(167,436)	(11,015)	-	(178,451)	(8,329)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(11)	11	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
"Effect on provision-resulting from reclassification among three stages during the year"	-	27	-	27	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	22,307	(14,814)	-	7,493	-
Balance at the end of the year	403,207	34,604	-	437,811	436,591

* The classification of gross balance for unutilized facilities limits according to the Group's internal credit rating is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
From 1 to 6	410,480,924	1,444,653	-	411,925,577	382,994,624
7	-	226,869	-	226,869	141,646
From 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	-
Un-rated	21,909,655	489,013	-	22,398,668	58,965,998
Total	432,390,579	2,160,535	-	434,551,114	442,102,268

* The movement on unutilized facilities limits is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	439,596,151	2,506,117	-	442,102,268	331,793,139
New exposures during the year	157,254,590	1,447,068	-	158,701,658	177,848,188
Re-paid/derecognized facilities	(165,299,069)	(953,743)	-	(166,252,812)	(67,539,059)
Transferred to stage 1	1,041,504	(1,041,504)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(202,597)	202,597	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	432,390,579	2,160,535	-	434,551,114	442,102,268

* The movement on the provision for expected credit losses for unutilized limits is as follows:

	December 31				
	2022				2021
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	1,691,395	156,638	-	1,848,033	1,372,857
ECL for new facilities during the year	500,412	23,765	-	524,177	1,653,778
Recoveries from ECL related to settled facilities	(851,002)	(27,671)	-	(878,673)	(586,651)
Transferred to stage 1	13,220	(13,220)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(1,161)	1,161	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on provision-resulting from reclassification among three stages during the year	(12,079)	2,360	-	(9,719)	(15,404)
Changes resulting from adjustments	317,241	22,836	-	340,077	(576,547)
Balance at the end of the year	1,658,026	165,869	-	1,823,895	1,848,033

22. Paid-up Capital

The bank's authorized and paid in capital amounted to JD 200,655,000 divided into 200,655,000 shares of one Jordanian Dinar each as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

Members of General Assembly decided in their ordinary meeting held on 4 April 2022 to approve the distribution of cash dividends at 7% of the capital amounting to JD 14,045,850 of the retained earnings balance to the shareholders as profits for the year 2021.

23. Reserves

The details of the reserves as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 as follows:

a. Statutory Reserve

The accumulated amounts in this account represent the amounts transferred from the annual net income before tax at 10% according to the Bank's Law and the Companies law. This reserve cannot be distributed to shareholders.

b. Voluntary Reserve

This reserve represents amounts transferred from the pre-tax income at a rate not exceeding 20% during previous years. The voluntary reserve shall be utilized for the purposes determined by the Board of Directors. The General Assembly has the right to distribute it in full or in partially as dividends to shareholders.

Restricted reserves are as follows:

Reserve	December 31		Regulation
	2022	2021	
	JD	JD	
Statutory Reserve	67,779,725	65,208,593	Banking law and corporate law.
Fair Value Reserve	(5,871,290)	(5,645,628)	Central bank of Jordan and Securities Commission.
Periodic Fluctuations Reserve	3,678,559	3,678,559	Palestinian Monetary Authority instructions.

24. Fair Value Reserve - Net**Details of this item are as follows:**

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	(5,645,628)	(4,794,408)
Shares re-allocation refunds	-	(33,679)
Net realized profit transferred to the OCI statement	311,428	-
Net unrealized (losses) profit transferred to the OCI statement	(808,988)	(981,735)
Deferred tax assets	271,898	164,194
Balance at the end of the period/ year	(5,871,290)	(5,645,628)

25. Retained Earning and Distributed Dividends and Recommended for Distribution**Details of this item are as follows:**

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	48,061,337	44,306,191
Profit for the year	16,899,842	14,230,432
Gains from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	36,524
Distributed Dividends	(14,045,850)	(8,026,200)
(Transferred) to reserves	(2,571,132)	(2,485,610)
Balance at the end of the year	48,344,197	48,061,337

The use of an amount of JD 13,300,066 as of December 31,2022 (JD 12,826,867 as of December 31, 2021) is restricted and constitute of deffered tax assets, instructions of Central Bank of Jordan, the use of it should be pre-approved by Central Bank of Jordan.

The Board of Directors recommended to distribute 8% of the paid in capital as cash dividends equivalent of JD 16,052 million of the retained earnings to the shareholders as profits for the year 2022, the dividends is subject to the General Assembly approval,the dividends for the year 2021 was 7% amounted to JD 14,046 Million.

26. Interest Income

Details of this item are as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Direct Credit Facilities:		
Individuals (Retail)		
Overdrafts	204,486	162,591
Loans and bills	28,304,172	24,851,026
Credit cards	1,706,118	1,644,989
Real estate mortgages	23,732,251	20,574,614
Corporate		
Overdrafts	9,529,227	9,258,324
Loans and bills	34,559,873	29,934,355
Small and medium enterprises lending		
Overdrafts	2,879,064	2,505,410
Loans and bills	13,825,689	13,518,162
Public and governmental sectors	1,683,114	1,617,955
Balances at Central Banks	512,263	573,644
Balances and deposits at banks and financial institutions	1,553,329	260,213
Financial assets at amortized cost	38,220,911	37,831,858
	156,710,497	142,733,141

27. Interest Expense

Details of this item are as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Banks and financial institution deposits	5,667,833	3,136,209
Customers' deposits:		
Current and demand accounts	510,166	440,963
Saving accounts	1,544,603	585,783
Time and notice placements	44,141,547	37,877,680
Lease liability interest	564,308	431,537
Cash margins	4,504,505	4,520,503
Borrowed funds	6,291,716	6,099,485
Subordinated bonds	1,302,568	1,375,000
Deposit insurance fees	3,077,022	2,632,074
	67,604,268	57,099,234

28. Net Commission Income

The details of this item are as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Commission income:		
Direct credit facilities commission	2,974,599	2,767,969
Indirect credit facilities commission	5,348,201	5,298,553
Other commissions	6,405,985	6,175,217
Less: commission expense	(877,516)	(840,832)
Total Net Commission	13,851,269	13,400,907

29. Foreign Currencies Income

The details of this item are as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Trading / operations in foreign currencies	2,436,575	2,865,575
Revaluation of foreign currencies	(297,594)	(533,773)
	2,138,981	2,331,802

30. Expected Credit Losses Expense -Net

The details of this item are as follows:

		2022				2021
		Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
		JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at banks and financial institutions	5,6	153,920	-	-	153,920	(8,589)
Financial assets at amortized cost	10	(50,271)	-	-	(50,271)	30,136
Direct credit facilities	8	839,588	(909,211)	7,560,235	7,490,612	12,011,894
Indirect credit facilities	22	(33,651)	8,965	(50,691)	(75,377)	1,147,180
		909,586	(900,246)	7,509,544	7,518,884	13,180,621

31. Dividends Income from Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Details of this item are as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Dividend income from companies shares	367,687	643,413
Dividend income from investment fund	-	953,374
Total	367,687	1,596,787

32. Other Income

Details of this item are as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Recovery from written-off debts	2,892,747	3,639,420
Interest in suspense recoveries	1,110,940	925,672
Buildings rent revenue	121,824	192,590
Rental income of safe deposit boxes	173,702	288,055
Gain from sale of seized assets	713,198	858,939
(Loss) Gain from sale of equipment and property	(120,713)	346,555
Income from check books	151,179	136,082
Brokerage commission income	187,831	147,205
Other income	856,153	2,039,345
Total	6,086,861	8,573,863

33. Employees' Expenses

The details of this item are as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Employees' salaries, benefits and remuneration	31,278,582	29,137,149
Bank's contribution to social security	2,715,129	2,600,554
Bank's contribution to employees savings fund	1,372,896	1,440,290
Medical expenses	1,556,506	1,730,760
Employees' training	308,421	254,665
Travel expenses	139,233	70,836
Employees' life insurance	130,816	137,554
Employees' activities	162,470	160,463
	37,664,053	35,532,271

34. Other Expenses

Details of this item are as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Fees and subscriptions	3,489,705	3,059,428
Information Technology licenses	4,636,917	4,421,665
Maintenance, repair and cleaning	1,978,280	1,873,650
Donations	446,584	232,016
Legal fees	1,519,671	1,444,833
Insurance fees	4,103,978	2,629,003
Advertisement	2,026,606	1,919,873
Board of Directors' expenses	1,278,989	1,116,140
Water, electricity and heating	941,773	964,385
Telecommunication	800,231	1,016,736
Printing and stationery	495,617	595,273
Other operating expenses	155,400	297,034
Rent and key money	123,616	245,313
Studies, research and consulting expenses	1,027,296	436,291
Transportation	681,420	589,411
General assembly meeting expenses	17,584	68,210
Security	515,700	547,336
Professional fees	294,067	375,298
Hospitality	76,022	54,185
Expenses of land and real estate evaluations	28,329	38,857
Board of Director's remunerations	65,000	65,000
	24,702,785	21,989,937

35. Earnings per Share

Details of this item are as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Profit for the year	16,899,842	14,230,432
Weighted average number of shares (share)	200,655,000	200,655,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Bank's Shareholders)	0/084	0/071

36. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The details of this item are as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Cash and balances with Central Banks maturing within 3 months	208,440,151	259,677,707
Balances at banks and financial institutions' maturing within 3 months	110,803,850	177,418,823
Banks and financial institutions' deposits maturing within 3 months	(115,894,382)	(136,512,443)
Restricted cash balances	(10,635,000)	(10,635,000)
	192,714,619	289,949,087

37. Balances and Transactions with Related Parties

a. The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Bank include the following subsidiaries:

Company Name	Ownership	Paid in Capital	
		2022	2021
	%	JD	JD
Ahli Micro Finance Company	100	6,000,000	6,000,000
Ahli Financial Leasing Company	100	17,500,000	17,500,000
Ahli Brokerage Company	100	3,000,000	3,000,000
Ahli Financial Technology	100	1,500,000	600,000

• The Bank has entered into transactions with members of the Board of Directors and Executive Management within the normal course of its activities at the commercial interest rates and commissions. All facilities granted to the related parties are performing and classified under Stage 1 and ECL for these facilities was calculated according to IFRS 9 requirements.

The following related party transactions took place during the year:

	Related Parties				Total	
	Board of Directors	Executive Management	Subsidiaries	Other *	2022	2021
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Statement of Financial Position Items:						
Credit facilities	3,855,152	5,672,264	852,830	77,524,725	87,904,971	98,624,318
Related Parties' deposits at the bank	69,037,659	3,238,813	4,937,928	18,510,782	95,725,182	81,208,199
Cash margins	10,415	342,390	-	9,374,234	9,727,039	14,777,049
Assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	2,358,790	2,358,790	3,572,937
Off Statement of Financial Position Items:						
Indirect facilities	50,000	-	1,259,000	4,585,689	5,894,689	4,712,599
					December 31	
					2022	2021
Consolidated Statement of Profit or loss Items:						
Interest and commission income	311,488	300,619	87,211	4,374,860	5,074,178	5,188,982
Interest and commission expense	2,668,380	51,049	87,813	759,036	3,566,278	3,055,030

Additional information

*This item represents companies partially owned by members of the Bank's Board of Directors' relatives, and the Bank's employees.

There are accounts receivable from a subsidiary company (Ahli Brokerage Company) of JD 2,290,028 belonging to a related party as at 31 December 2022. On 31 October 2013, the Company signed a settlement agreement with the client to pay the obligations through an advance payment upon signing the settlement agreement, in addition to monthly instalments, as well as enhancement of their guarantees.

- Final settlements were reached with related parties to subsidiaries and its results were recorded in the subsidiary's books after obtaining the needed approvals.
- The Bank doesn't have any deposits at the subsidiaries, associates and other related parties.
- Debit interest rates on deposits in Jordanian Dinar range between 0% - 5.5%
- Debit interest rates on deposits in foreign currency range between 2.4% - 15.63%

b. The following is a summary of the benefits (salaries and remunerations plus other benefits) of the executive management of the Bank:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Salaries and other benefits	3,671,987	3,780,078
Travel and transportation	24,554	-
Per diems	5,724	-
Total	3,702,265	3,780,078

38. Right of Use assets / Lease Liabilities

Details of this item are as follows:

a. Right of use assets

The bank leases many assets, including lands and buildings, the average lease term is 8 years, and the following is the movement over the right to use assets during the year:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Beginning balance	10,031,598	8,744,226
Add: additions during the year	3,082,164	3,139,857
less: Cancelled contracts	(303,703)	-
less: Depreciation for the year	(2,227,872)	(1,852,485)
Balance – End of the Year	10,582,187	10,031,598

Amounts that were recorded in the statement of profits or losses:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Depreciation for the year	2,227,872	1,852,485
Interest for the year	564,308	431,537
Lease expense during the year	123,616	245,313

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Beginning balance	9,663,597	8,419,731
Add: Additions during the year	3,107,831	3,139,857
Interest during the year	564,308	431,537
Less: Cancelled contracts during the year	(321,996)	(140,000)
Less: paid during the year	(2,536,068)	(2,187,528)
Balance – End of the Year	10,477,672	9,663,597

Maturity of lease liabilities analysis:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Up to a year	650,465	438,456
From one to five years	3,853,474	4,095,776
More than five years	5,973,733	5,099,365
	10,477,672	9,633,597

39. Risk Management**1. Risk Management System**

The Risk Management Department at the Bank reports to the Board of Directors according to the Corporate Governance instructions issued by the Central Bank of Jordan. Board of Directors is responsible on reviewing and approving risk management strategies, policies, and procedures at the Bank on annual basis, which illustrates the general risk management framework. Board of Directors authorize Risk Management Committee established under the board of directors' decision to control all risk management.

2. Risk Management Culture

Risk management approach is based on experience, knowledge, and culture of risks in which each employee is responsible for the potential risks included in their scope of work.

Risk management provides independent monitoring and support to establish and disseminate the risk management concept as a whole and at all administrative levels. It also proactively helps in identifying expected losses, setting plans and procedures to face such risks in case occurred which contributes to reducing expected losses and expenses.

Risk management activities are listed in a general risk management policy which enables the bank to identify risks and set appropriate limits. This policy serves as a general framework for managing the main risks along with several separate policies for every type of risk, including:

- Credit risks, market risks and operational risks policies
- Liquidity risks and interest rates risk policies for all bank's portfolio.
- Internal capital adequacy assessment process methodology (ICAAP).
- Stress testing framework & policy.
- Business continuity Plan policy.
- General framework and policy of Expected Credit Loss in line with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS 9) and directives of the CBJ.
- Credit policy and investment policy are considered to be a complement risk management policy for the purpose of risks control and management.

The Bank's management pays special attention to Basel requirements and best internationally practices for managing risks as they consider as a framework for enhancing the bank's ability to improve the regulatory environment and facing all risks (operational, market and credit). All practical steps were taken for implementation by establishing units to manage all risks where it will be responsible on recognizing, measuring, managing and controlling all types of risks and determining the extent of compliance with regulations, laws and standards issued by local or international entities in accordance to best known practices, size of the Bank's operations and types of the risks it is exposed to.

The Risk Management of the Group is responsible for performing the following functions:

- Developing the Bank's Risk Management Framework.
- Developing and executing risk management's strategy. In addition, enhancing policies and procedures which determine the roles and responsibilities of each of the parties at all administrative levels.
- Developing and reviewing risk management's policies regularly to ensure their effectiveness and amending them accordingly, as required.
- Developing Internal capital adequacy assessment process methodology to be comprehensive, effective, and capable of identifying the risks which the Bank may face, taking into consideration the Bank's strategic and capital management plan.
- Developing the general framework and recovery plan.
- Developing Bank's Risk Appetite.
- Monitoring the commitment of the bank's executive departments to the bank's risk appetite.
- Ensure the existence of a business continuity plan and review it regularly.
- Reporting the risks resulting from any expansion in the activities of the Bank to the Risk Management Committee established by the Board of Directors.
- Performing stress tests regularly to measure the Bank's ability to withstanding shocks and encountering high risks and to be approved by the Board of Directors.

- Submit regular reports to Risk Management Committee containing information on actual risk management system (Profile Risk) for all activities of the Bank compared to Risk Appetite with corrective actions to breaches and activate early warning and recovery plan.
- Verify the integration of risk measurement mechanisms with the used management information systems.
- Raise the awareness on risk management in the Bank units to enhance the regulatory environment, monitoring and disseminating the culture of risk awareness and obtaining a well understanding from all administrative levels of the risks faced by the bank.
- Review strategic decisions and making recommendations to avoid risks and optimally utilizing the capital.
- Coordinate with all control departments of the Bank to verify the existence of regulatory controls on risks or delegating the management of these risks to external parties or insuring them.

3. Risk Appetite

- The process of identifying bank's risk appetite is performed according to the quantitative measurement methods, nature, and the distinctiveness of various risks. This process aims to identify the risk levels accepted by the Bank in order to achieve its strategic objectives. Such limits are reflected in risk appetite document approved by the bank and to be monitor on a regular basis, as well as any remediation for breaches and corrective actions, if any.
- Risk appetite framework is developed in line with on the Bank's strategic plan, issued by regulatory entities regarding credit liquidity risks, as well as capital management in a manner that supports growth and development in Bank's operations. In addition to ensuring activation for information security systems and business continuity plans.

4. Stress Testing

- Stress testing at the bank level is an integral part of the risks review and evaluation. Stress testing provides information on the financial integrity and risk matrix at the bank. It also provides early warning indicators regarding the Bank's capital.
- Stress testing is an integral part of the corporate governance system and risk management process as they notify the bank departments on the impact of unexpected negative events associated with various risks. The stress testing significantly impacts the administrative and strategic decisions and provide the board of directors and the executive management with indicators on the size of the capital required to encounter any losses that might result from changes that impact the bank's position and creditworthiness. Stress testing is considered important as it has a future-oriented nature in evaluating risks, compared to other methods that depend on historical data without taking into considerations the future events.
- Stress testing is conducted at the levels of sensitive and analytical scenarios and their impact is reflected on capital adequacy ratio, profits, and losses through a set of levels, including moderate, medium, and severe.
- The results of stress testing are analyzed and evaluated to identify their impact on the type of the bank's assets and financial position either through the size of the expected losses and/or their impact on the bank's reputation and capital adequacy. The results of stress testing are used in capital planning and identification of their impact on generating additional capital according to the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP).
- Scenarios prepared are proportionate to the nature and type of risks encountering the bank from the least impactful to the most impactful, including scenarios determining size of losses the Bank may bear in order to identify uncovered risks. The scenarios' scope is identified accurately, reviewed periodically, and adjusted according to developments that occur at the bank level in particular and at the level of the banking sector and the economy in general.

- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic that started at the beginning of 2020 and its impact on the global and national economy. The Bank has prepared stress testing based on the impacted sectors from least to most impacted in order to deal with the expected losses arising from the pandemic which might affect the Bank's position and solvency. This was based on two main pillars:

- ✓ Making changes to the expected credit losses by assuming a number of scenarios that depend on estimating the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on macroeconomic indicators
- ✓ Reflecting Management Overlay in assessing the impact on certain sectors or specific customers based on studying each sector or customer level in order to each reasonable expectation for the outcomes of this event.
- ✓ A set of scenarios has been prepared to measure the impact of climate change risks, which is one of the most important risks and challenges facing the world at this time and it's divided into two main types:
 - ✓ Risks summarized in the impact of financial losses resulting from climate change and environmental events.
 - ✓ Risks as a result of the transition to a low-carbon economy through granting the renewable energy companies and their impact on some companies that have high carbon emissions

5. Non-performing and Mechanism of Processing by the Bank:

Irregular/ non-performing facilities are defined as credit facilities that meet the following characteristics:

- The debtor is facing significant financial difficulties (very weak financial data).
- **Has passed its maturity, or the maturity of one of its installments, or irregular payment of the principal and/or interest and/ or an overdraft account stagnant for the following periods:**
 - ✓ Doubtful credit facilities from 90-179 days
 - ✓ Substandard credit facilities from 180-359 days
 - ✓ Default credit facilities for more than 360 days
 - ✓ Overdraft balance exceeding the allowed limit by 10% or more and for 90 days or more.
 - ✓ Credit facilities that were expired and not renewed 90 days ago or more.
 - The bank extinguishing part of the debtor's obligations for reasons related to financial difficulties facing the debtor party and its inability to pay all obligations on time.
 - The presence of clear indications that the debtor's bankruptcy is imminent.
 - The absence of an active market for the financial instrument due to financial difficulties faced by the debtor party (source of credit exposure / debt instrument).
 - The acquisition (purchase or creation) of a debt instrument at a significant discount represents a credit loss.
 - Credit facilities granted to any client who declared bankruptcy or to any company that was put in liquidation.
 - Credit facilities structured three times within a year.
 - Current accounts and overdrawn accounts for 90 days or more.
 - The value of guarantees paid on behalf of clients and not debited to their accounts for 90 days or more.
 - The concept of default (Stage 3) is applied to all of the customer's accounts in case the concept applies to any of his exposures (Customer Level).

Mechanism of processing Non-performing:

When classifying non-performing debt, the bank allocates provisions according to the instructions of the central bank, and the processing mechanism is through reschedules or documented settlements that end the debt's maturity in accordance with the instructions and standards. In exceptional circumstances, the bank may be forced to give the customer a short and specific period of time that is commensurate with the circumstances that called for it. The bank resorts to legal treatment of debt, including the enforcement of guarantees when it has exhausted all amicable means of collection, and it has formed its conviction that collecting the debt in this way has become the only way that guarantees the bank to recover its rights.

6. Internal Credit Rating System

The Bank uses Moody's System for Internal credit rating to evaluate corporate and SME clients, identify credit risks and evaluate probability of default for the counterparty. The Bank applies internal rating models designed for various categories of clients based on exposure nature, type of borrower and banking sector managed by the borrower. The Credit Rating System consists of three main models used by business departments to analyze and classify clients based on financial and non-financial data of the clients. Credit Departments archive and approve the financial and non-financial data.

The process of preparing the credit rating, which is part of the credit process in the bank, is subject to procedures and policies that control and ensure the quality of the entered data and its review, the classification of all credit facilities customers and the determination of the degree of customer risks to be in line with changes and any negative indicators due to the importance of the outputs of the rating system in supporting the credit decision-making process.

The outputs of the credit rating system are translated into various risk grades that distinguish between customers on the basis of their credit risks. The number of risk grades is 10 main credit grades, so that the credit risks increase exponentially for each higher risk grade and there is a definition for each credit rating grade according to what is approved internally at the bank.

Working Mechanism of the System:

- Full details of clients are entered by business departments as they can contact the clients and learn about their conditions and activities.
- Credit Review Department reviews the input data and credit ratings of the clients to ensure the accuracy, objectivity and compatibility of the data entered to the system with the credit data and study provided to the client in general. Override feature may be used by users with credit-related powers to increase or decrease risks degrees according to specified information to estimate the borrower conditions.
- The Credit Rating System maintains a complete record of the risk degrees of the archived accounts for clients, starting from establishment of the credit relationship and regular updates conducted annually at least or reclassifying the client's rating if required.

Application and Initial Recognition

To rate credit exposures through internal rating system, the existing rating of the credit exposure is compared to the rating upon initial recognition by internally prepared studies to document historical information of the risks of each debt to identify risk degree in initial recognition. As for unrated credit exposures in the date of the financial statements, they are included in Phase II until they are duly classified. The new accounts must be rated using the internal rating system and their ratings are considered as an initial recognition in the classification date.

7. Approved Mechanism to Measure Expected Credit Losses

- IFRS 9 requirements include measuring expected credit losses (impairment losses/provision) of the credit exposures and debt instruments within IFRS 9 scope in terms of the method of inserting the credit exposures/debt instruments. In addition, IFRS 9 requirements includes a general approach and framework for ECL calculation through 3-stages approach defined by the new standard to recognize credit impairment that is dependent on the quality of credit risks since initial recognition. Assets are transferred between the three stages according to the changes in the credit risks and based on these stages the change in ECL is recognized.
- The model of ECL calculation for debt instruments that subject to IFRS 9 was applied to all Jordan branches, subsidiaries, and external branches in line with the instructions of the central bank of Jordan as well as IFRS9 requirements.

- The Bank followed an approach to measure ECL on individual basis for credit exposures and debt instruments without identifying common components and specifications on a collective basis. ECL are calculated on the single contract (account) level that shows the impact of an individual details for each contract through identifying ECL formula variables by calculation of EAD, PD, LGD, time of maturity according to the detailed information of each contract. The following formula was used to calculate ECL:

Expected Credit Loss (ECL) = Probability of Default (PD) % X Exposure at Default (EAD) X Loss Given Default (LGD)%

- The impact of economic scenarios was employed on the result of the expected credit loss, so that it was divided according to the management's best estimate of the probability of its occurrence into three scenarios: Base scenario 40%, Best scenario (upturn) 30%, Worst scenario (downturn) 30%

8. Probability of Default (PD)

It is an estimate of the probability that the credit exposure/ debt instrument will default during a specific period of time, starting from the date of the financial statements, and is estimated as follows:

Corporations banking:

- Transition Matrix is developed for facilities sector (Corporate and SME) as reflected in the rating data in Moody's Internal Rating System for one year. The data covers two periods for credit exposures at the branches of Jordan, Palestine, and Cyprus at the level of individual clients.
- PDs and their annual updates available in Moody's System are used to generate default values for default probability at the level of banking sectors to be integrated in the approved ECLs model. A statistical model is constructed and a PiT PD and LTDR are extracted so that these variables reflect the probability matrix of Lifetime PD.

Retail banking:

- Transition matrix for branches in Jordan, external branches and subsidiaries is developed based on Delinquency Buckets information for the past 24 Months. Transition matrix is developed as per the product type, including secured and unsecured products.

Sovereign bodies and banks:

- Probability of default matrices for credit exposures and debt instruments owed by sovereign entities and banks in various regions of the world are developed by relying on reports generated by Standard & Poor to extract PiT PD and LTDR.

Exposure at Default (EAD)

- EAD is followed based on credit limits available for clients or utilized EAD whichever is higher for direct or indirect exposures whereas the amounts that may be withdrawn by the debtor in future are considered. In addition, the Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) of 100% is applied to indirect facilities (including bank guarantees and documentary credits) and to unutilized credit limits.
- The expected lifetime for debt is considered in behavioral analysis the period during which the debt remains outstanding, such as overdrafts and credit cards for which a 3-year maturity has been applied.
- The value of unutilized Limits is proportionately distributed to contracts relating to this ceiling. In other words, the unutilized EAD for the contracts within this ceiling is divided to the total value for utilized contracts within the same ceiling. This mechanism is also applied for collaterals which distributed to ensure proper distribution of credit exposures to their corresponding collaterals.

Loss Given Default (LGD)

An estimate of the amount of potential loss on default. It represents the difference between contractual cash flows and those that the bank expects to collect, including the collateral provided. It is often expressed as a percentage of the credit exposure amount at default.

Secured Part

Portion Covered with Collaterals

The managerial LGD model is applied to the portion covered with guarantees. Acceptable financial and non-financial guarantees deemed as credit mitigates against such exposures that are legally documented in credit contracts. There is no legal impediment preventing access to them. Hair-cut percentages for each type of acceptable guarantees are considered according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan. The following formula is applied to calculate LGD for the portion covered with guarantee as follows:

$$\text{LGD}=1 - (\text{Exposure After Mitigation} / \text{Exposure Before Mitigation} \times 100\%)$$

It has been taken into account the expected time period for recovery of real estate guarantees, cars and stocks according to the methodology adopted within the bank.

The percentage losses are identified by assuming default for some banking sectors within the branches of Jordan, the banking group, subsidiaries and foreign branches according to the methodology used in the bank.

Unsecured Part

The historical data of the non-performing credit exposures for portions covered and uncovered with guarantees and collections made in the upcoming periods and in 5-6 years cut-off time from default date are used to study and analyze recovery rate for all banking sectors (Corporate, SME and Retail) and to individually specify LGD percentage. LGD for portion uncovered with guarantees for various banking sectors and according to the approved methodology by the bank.

Application Scope

According to the followed approach, credit exposures and financial instruments fall within ECL and in a manner that meet IFRS 9 requirements:

Loans and credit facilities (direct and indirect)

ECLs are calculated based on credit ceilings or utilized exposure whichever is higher to identify EAD by using CCF at 100%. As for Probability Default (PD), matrices developed for banking sectors in the upcoming 12 months or residual lifetime for the credit exposure. Phases required by IFRS 9 are considered to rate credit exposures based on the significant change determinants in credit risks. LGD for the portion uncovered with guarantee is applied as per the review of recovery rate for banking sectors. The acceptable financial and non-financial guarantees will be taken after application of standard hair-cut rates for all types of guarantees. The current value of the cash flows for the lifetime of the credit are calculated through Effective Interest Rate (EIR) given at the calculation date. It is noteworthy that one-year was used on average for all exposures with no outstanding date. Except for overdrafts and credit cards for which 3 years were used.

Debt instruments recorded at the amortized cost or at fair value through the other comprehensive income

The ECLs are calculated by using the balances of debt instruments and interest is applied to the total debt instrument to calculate EAD. As for PD, the matrices developed for all types of debt instruments are applied and a LGD of 45% was applied.

The current value of the cash flows for the lifetime of the debt instruments are calculated using Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

It should be noted that debt instruments (treasury bills) of the Jordanian Government have been treated without calculation of ECL.

Credit exposures by banks, sovereign bodies and financial institutions

ECLs are calculated by using the balances of credit exposures to calculate EAD. As for PD, the matrices developed for banks, sovereign bodies and financial institutions according to their geographical distribution at local, regional and international levels. LGD of 45% was applied. The current value of the cash flows for the lifetime of the credit are calculated through Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

9. Determinants for significant changes in credit risks

All credit exposures and financial instruments subject to ECL measurement must have specific determinants to be considered as a significant increase in credit risks. Financial instrument and credit exposures are moved through the three stages using the following approach:

Variable	Stage 2	Stage 3
Change in credit Rating of the debt instrument/ Credit Exposure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Customers that having 2 grades deterioration in their final rating compared to their initial rating on Internal Rating Model. - Substantial reduction, actual or expected, of external Credit Rating of credit exposure/ debt instrument. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The accounts to which the definition as defaulted/ irregular debts - Bankruptcy or declaration on under liquidation for companies. - Internal Risk Rating are (8-9-10)
Unrated Credit Exposure / Debt instrument	Lack of Credit Rating of credit exposure/ debt instrument	
Day past Dues (DPD)	Dues for 30 days and more and less than 90 days	
Internal Risk Rating	Risk Rating is (7)	
Account Status	Accounts Under Watch category	

Furthermore, the exposures under Retail Segment are governed by certain determinants as indicator to be considered impactful increase in the credit risks. For transition of the credit exposure among the three stages, the Bank has adopted the following approach within the calculation of the expected credit loss model:

Variable	Stage 2	Stage 3
Day Past Dues (DPD)	Dues for 30 days and more and less than 90 days	The accounts to which the definition as defaulted/ irregular debts
Account Status	Accounts Under Watch category	

Taking into consideration other indicators that are considered appropriate to evaluate the increase in credit risk level or indicate the presence of default in this case the debt should be classified in stage 3 /2 in reference to IFRS 9, and Central Bank of Jordan circular number 47/2009.

10. Key Economic Indicators Used in Calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)

Key economic indicators are considered in measuring probability default (PD) for several sectors. Historical information, current conditions and future events expected according to information or meaningful conclusions may be relied upon.

A statistical model with economic single variable is used and macroeconomic variables are relied upon to predict expected future events, which are summarized in the impact of the change in growth rates in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the annual rates of variation in unemployment rates for the previous 10-15 years and linking them with the future expectations of the economic variable for the next 5 years to reflect the impact of changes on the expected future ratios of annual default probabilities, as it was relied on the growth rate in the gross domestic product for each of the following sectors / geographical regions:

1. Jordan.
2. Palestine.
3. Cyprus.
4. Subsidiary/ Ahli Leasing.

Exposures of debt instruments owed by sovereign bodies and banks.

1. North America .
2. Europe & Central Asia
3. East Asia & Pacific
4. Arab World.

The annual rates of change in unemployment rates were also relied upon for each of the following sectors/ geographical regions:

1. Jordan.
2. Palestine
3. Cyprus
4. Ahlia Micro Finance

11. Application Governance of IFRS 9

Corporate governance is one of the modern management requirements of companies. It plays a fundamental role in identifying responsibilities and relations between parties to achieve the bank vision and objectives. It also provides the board of directors and the executive management with appropriate tools and means to achieve strategic objectives and ensure creating an effective control environment.

The Bank adheres to corporate governance requirements according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan and best international practices set by Basel Committee. To achieve application governance of IFRS 9, the responsibilities of the board of directors, executive management, involved business units are detailed below.

Board of Directors Responsibilities

- Identifying the bank strategic objectives, directing the executive management to formulate and approve strategies that aim at achieving objectives and approving action plans consistent with such strategies.
- Evaluating existing infrastructure, taking decisions concerning changes and improvements to ensure ECLs, calculation according to the relevant legislation.
- The executive management supervision committees established by the board of directors ensure that internal control systems are in place, ensure availability of policies, plans and procedures and verify compliance with the bank's internal policies and application of international standards and relevant legislation.

- Taking procedures for effective monitoring of the IFRS 9 sound application and protection of the systems used in application.
- Ensuring that oversight units (including Risks Management Department and Internal Audit Department) take all needed actions to validate approaches and systems used in IFRS 9 application and provide necessary support.
- Approving business models that used in identification of objectives and rules of financial instruments' acquisition and classification.
- Adopting appropriate policies and procedures related to IFRS application, exceptional cases, and system outputs. An independent party will be responsible for deciding upon exceptions or changes. Such exceptions or changes must be presented to board of directors or audit committee formed by it.
- Ensuring that credit rating systems and ECLs calculation systems are in place.

Executive Management's Responsibilities

- Providing appropriate infrastructure, making recommendations on changes or improvements that support IFRS 9 application accurately and thoroughly by qualified professionals and through adequate database and appropriate information system.
- Reviewing regulations, policies, procedures, and any relevant standards and identify how appropriate they are for the standard application.
- Distributing tasks and responsibilities and business units' involvement in proper application of the international accounting standard.
- Following up regular reports related to the findings of IFRS 9 application and identifying the impact of its application on the bank's financial condition from quantitative and qualitative aspects.
- Setting corrective procedures approved by the board of directors.
- Protecting systems used in the application process.
- Reflecting IFRS 9 impact on pricing strategies and policies.

Related Depts Responsibilities

The tasks and responsibilities of the bank's departments related to the application of the requirements of the international standard are subject to the general framework and policy approved within the bank.

Rescheduled Loans

These represent loans previously classified under within Stage (3) in accordance with rescheduling principles. These loans amounted to JD 63,349,325 during the year ended December 31, 2022 (JD 10,093,287 as of December 31, 2021).

Restructured Loans

Restructuring is the rearranging credit obligations in terms of adjusting installments, extending the tenor of the facility, postponing installments, or extending the grace period. These loans amounted to JD 184,890,163 during the year 2022 (JD 115,741,794 during the year 2021).

Bills bonds and debentures

The table below shows the classification of bills bonds and debentures according to external rating agencies:

Rating Grade	Rating Institution	December 31	
		2022	2021
		JD	JD
Governmental	Government bonds and government guaranteed	768,028,106	765,683,348
Un-rated	-	103,854,936	101,503,440
Total		871,883,042	867,186,788

Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk arising from changes in interest rates, exchange rates, securities prices, and any other instrument held by the bank, such as minerals, which leads the bank to bear losses as a result of any financial positions inside or outside the financial statements.

The Bank adopts a conservative policy in managing these risks where limits for the exposure for each of these risks are defined taking into account the prevailing volatility of each.

1. Interest rate risk

They represent losses arising from fluctuations in interest rates in the markets or resulting from changes in product prices arising from the change in interest rates and it has a negative impact on the bank's revenues and its equity.

These risks may also arise from the mismatch in the re-pricing dates of assets and liabilities in a manner that may result in a decrease in the group's revenues as a result of the timing difference in re-pricing.

Interest rate risk lies in debt instruments and derivatives that include debt instruments in addition to other derivatives whose value is linked to market prices.

In general, the value of long-term instruments is more sensitive to interest rate risk than the value of short-term instruments

Interest rate risks are managed by the Risk Management department. The asset liability management provided with regular gap reports on interest rates re-pricing, in addition to sensitivity reports related to interest rate price changes per currency. These reports show that interest rate risks are within the lowest range.

2. Allocation of exposures according to industrial sectors:

A- Allocation of exposures according to financial instruments - net

	2022										
	Financial	Industrial	Trading	Construction	Agricultural	Public Services	Shares	Individual	Government and Public Sector	Other	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,302,227	-	142,302,227
Balances at banks and financial institutions	110,803,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,803,850
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct credit facilities	31,946,189	143,298,653	394,340,458	480,587,040	67,285,664	156,209,534	4,473,659	287,016,983	30,114,465	-	1,595,272,645
Financial assets at amortized cost	102,968,826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	768,028,106	-	870,996,932
Other assets	19,780,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,780,153
Total	265,499,018	143,298,653	394,340,458	480,587,040	67,285,664	156,209,534	4,473,659	287,016,983	940,444,798	-	2,739,155,807
Financial guarantees	276,377,793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276,377,793
Letters of credit	95,992,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,992,612
Other liabilities	432,727,219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	432,727,219
Total 2022	1,070,596,642	143,298,653	394,340,458	480,587,040	67,285,664	156,209,534	4,473,659	287,016,983	940,444,798	-	3,544,253,431

b. Allocation of exposures according stage categories of IFRS (9) December 31, 2022:

Item	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial	1,047,258,064	21,643,807	1,694,771	1,070,596,642
Industrial and mining	115,843,139	16,755,299	10,700,215	143,298,653
Trading	355,663,292	34,565,008	4,112,158	394,340,458
Constructions	464,772,076	9,366,337	6,448,627	480,587,040
Agricultural	17,742,441	49,495,061	48,162	67,285,664
Public Services	142,685,896	13,153,255	370,383	156,209,534
Shares	4,070,509	-	403,150	4,473,659
Individual	283,703,164	2,399,532	914,287	287,016,983
Government and Public Sector	940,444,798	-	-	940,444,798
Other	-	-	-	-
Total 2022	3,372,183,379	147,378,299	24,691,753	3,544,253,431

3. Allocation of exposures according to geographical locations:

a. Allocation of exposures according to geographical regions - net

	2022							
	Inside Jordan	Middle East	Europe	Asia *	Africa	Americas	Other Countries	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	101,190,850	40,795,875	315,500	-	-	-	-	142,302,225
Balances at banks and financial institutions	112,399	18,989,448	72,274,138	618,517	-	18,809,348	-	110,803,850
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct credit facilities	1,378,036,633	190,840,359	26,395,654	-	-	-	-	1,595,272,646
Financial assets at amortized cost	814,036,075	42,780,857	14,180,000	-	-	-	-	870,996,932
Other assets	18,404,882	1,210,090	165,182	-	-	-	-	19,780,154
Total	2,311,780,839	294,616,629	113,330,474	618,517	-	18,809,348	-	2,739,155,807
Financial guarantees	266,147,067	9,837,671	365,957	-	-	-	-	276,350,695
Letters of credit	88,592,092	7,400,520	-	-	-	-	-	95,992,612
Other liabilities	402,795,331	29,958,986	-	-	-	-	-	432,754,317
Total 2022	3,069,315,329	341,813,806	113,696,431	618,517	-	18,809,348	-	3,544,253,431

b. Allocation of exposures according stage categories of IFRS (9) December 31, 2022:

Item	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Inside Jordan	2,905,447,638	140,339,118	23,528,573	3,069,315,329
Middle East	333,611,445	7,039,181	1,163,180	341,813,806
Europe	113,696,431	-	-	113,696,431
Asia	618,517	-	-	618,517
Africa	-	-	-	-
Americas	18,809,348	-	-	18,809,348
Other Countries	-	-	-	-
Total 2022	3,372,183,379	147,378,299	24,691,753	3,544,253,431

* Except for the Middle East countries

4. Allocation of reclassified exposures:

a. Gross of reclassified exposures

Item	December 31, 2022				Total Reclassified Exposures	Percentage of Reclassified Exposures
	Stage 2		Stage 3			
	Total Exposure Value	Reclassified Exposures	Total Exposure Value	Reclassified Exposures		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	%
Balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	
Direct credit facilities	142,021,119	(3,725,881)	109,309,465	14,734,501	11,008,620	4.38%
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	
Total statement of financial position exposure	142,021,119	(3,725,881)	109,309,465	14,734,501	11,008,620	
Total off-statement of financial position exposure	17,737,863	(736,525)	2,753,091	284,521	(452,004)	(2.21)%
Total	159,758,982	(4,462,406)	112,062,556	15,019,022	10,556,616	

b. Expected credit losses of reclassified exposures:

Item	December 31, 2022						
	Reclassified Exposures			Expected credit loss of reclassified exposures			
	Total exposures reclassified from stage 2	Total exposures reclassified from stage 3	Total reclassified exposures	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3 (Individual)	Total	Percentage of Loss for Reclassified Exposures
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	%
Balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Direct credit facilities	(3,725,881)	14,734,501	11,008,620	(1,720,497)	1,132,017	(588,480)	(5.346)%
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total statement of financial position exposure	(3,725,881)	14,734,501	11,008,620	(1,720,497)	1,132,017	(588,480)	
Total off - statement of financial position exposure	(736,525)	284,521	(452,004)	(77,667)	44,505	(33,162)	(7.337)%
Total	(4,462,406)	15,019,022	10,556,616	(1,798,164)	1,176,522	(621,642)	

5. Exposure to credit risk (after net of allowances for impairment and suspended interest and before the effect of risk mitigates and collaterals):

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD	JD
On-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items		
Balances at Central Banks	142,302,225	193,366,595
Balances at banks and financial institutions	110,803,850	177,418,823
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	20,312,861
Direct credit facilities:		
Retail	372,438,800	309,916,415
Real-estate loans	319,402,770	301,456,375
Large corporations	719,174,668	557,986,336
Small and medium enterprises	154,141,943	156,871,661
Lending to governmental and public sectors	30,114,465	31,453,852
Bills and Notes:		
Financial assets held at amortized cost, net	870,996,932	866,250,407
Other assets	19,780,154	19,456,857
Total on-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items	2,739,155,807	2,634,490,182
Off-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items:		
Letters of guarantee	276,377,793	236,955,069
Letters of credit & Acceptances	95,992,612	87,255,413
Un-utilized credit facilities limits	432,727,219	440,254,235
Total off-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items	805,097,624	764,464,717
Total on & off-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items	3,544,253,431	3,398,954,899

- The above table represents the maximum credit risk for the bank as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 without taking the collaterals or effect of mitigation into consideration.

40- Segment Information

a. Information on the Bank's Segments:

For management purposes, the Bank is organized into the following major business sectors based on the reports used by the general manager and decision maker:

- Individual accounts: This item includes following up on individual customer's deposits and granting them credit facilities, credit cards and other services.

- **Small and Medium Enterprises Accounts:** This item includes following up on the client's deposits and credit facilities. Moreover, these clients are classified based on the volume of the granted deposits and facilities according to the Bank's instructions and principles and in compliance with the regulatory bodies' instructions.
- **Large Companies' Accounts:** This item includes following up on the client's deposits and credit facilities. Moreover, these clients are classified based on the volume of the granted deposits and facilities according to the Bank's instructions and principles and in compliance with the regulatory bodies' instructions.
- **Treasury:** This item includes providing treasury and trading services and managing the Bank's funds and long-term investments at amortized costs, which are maintained to collect the contractual cash flows.
- **Investments and Foreign Currencies Management:** This item includes the Bank's local and foreign investments which are recorded at fair value, in addition to the foreign currencies trading services.
- **Others:** This sector includes all the accounts not listed within the sectors mentioned above, such as shareholder's rights, investments in associates, property and equipment, general management, support management, and the treasury.

							Total	
	Retail	Small and Medium entities	Corporate	Treasury	Other	For the Year Ended December 31,2022	For the Year Ended December 31,2021	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Total revenue	38,046,389	22,655,316	36,338,849	7,803,069	6,707,404	111,551,027	111,537,266	
Provision for expected credit losses	(1,392,840)	(1,858,621)	(4,239,151)	(103,649)	75,377	(7,518,884)	(13,180,621)	
Segment results	36,653,549	20,796,695	32,099,698	7,699,420	6,782,781	104,032,143	98,356,645	
Unallocated expenses	-	-	-	-	-	(73,481,607)	(68,569,044)	
Provision on seized assets	-	-	-	-	-	(363,072)	(2,000,000)	
Other provision	-	-	-	-	-	(1,838,033)	(557,051)	
Associate companies (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63,776)	
Profit before tax	36,653,549	20,796,695	32,099,698	7,699,420	6,782,781	28,349,431	27,166,774	
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(11,449,589)	(12,936,342)	
Net profit						16,899,842	14,230,432	
Capital expenditures						7,499,000	5,030,686	
Depreciation and amortization						11,147,769	11,058,836	

Other Information:

	Retail	Small and Medium entities	Corporate	Treasury	Other	Total	
						For the Year Ended December 31,2022	For the Year Ended December 31,2021
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Other information:							
Segment assets	685,145,703	168,479,036	782,576,472	1,190,921,571	109,226,837	2,936,349,619	2,821,074,003
Assets not distributed over sector	-	-	-	-	126,163,674	126,163,674	132,342,750
Total assets	685,145,703	168,479,036	782,576,472	1,190,921,571	235,390,511	3,062,513,293	2,953,416,753
Segment liabilities	1,183,947,073	402,323,418	781,028,029	271,655,751	46,575,764	2,685,530,035	2,586,159,768
Liabilities not distributed over sector	-	-	-	-	46,635,430	46,635,430	39,537,487
Total liabilities	1,183,947,073	402,323,418	781,028,029	271,655,751	93,211,194	2,732,165,465	2,625,697,255

B- Geographical Information:

The following table represents the geographical segments of the bank's business. The bank practices its activities mainly in the Kingdom, which represent businesses inside the Kingdom, and the bank practices activities in Palestine .

Below is the distribution of the revenues, assets and capital expenditures as per the geographical information:

	Inside Jordan		Outside Jordan		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total revenue	98,640,266	98,809,110	12,910,761	12,728,156	111,551,027	111,537,266
Capital expenditures	6,926,507	4,455,338	572,493	575,348	7,499,000	5,030,686
Total assets	2,627,878,967	2,518,754,002	434,634,326	434,662,751	3,062,513,293	2,953,416,753

Fair value of collaterals obtained against total credit exposures
as of 31 December 2022:

Item	Total Exposure Value	Collateral Fair Value							Net Exposure after collateral	Expected Credit Loss (ECL)
		Cash Margin	Quoted Shares	Acceptable LGs	Real Estates	Cars and Mechanics	Others	Total Collateral Value		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	142,302,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,302,225	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	111,008,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,008,600	204,750
Credit Facilities:	1,699,710,784	189,987,825	7,215,174	5,609,502	924,879,676	40,372,753	46,425,398	1,214,490,328	485,220,456	80,278,936
Retail	391,228,643	36,992,006	307,989	53,134	4,144,019	5,510,882	48,018	47,056,048	344,172,595	15,926,747
Real estate loans	329,799,397	2,358,560	-	-	568,172,037	110,556	35,637,627	606,278,780	(276,479,383)	7,787,058
Corporate	780,766,651	110,961,945	6,698,197	2,758,508	255,444,818	24,393,240	2,580,257	402,836,965	377,929,686	47,156,879
SMEs	167,798,688	39,675,314	208,988	2,797,860	97,118,802	10,358,075	8,159,496	158,318,535	9,480,153	9,405,312
Government and public sectors	30,117,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,117,405	2,940
Financial assets at amortized cost	871,883,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	871,883,042	886,110
Other assets	19,780,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,780,154	-
Total statement of financial position items	2,844,684,805	189,987,825	7,215,174	5,609,502	924,879,676	40,372,753	46,425,398	1,214,490,328	1,630,194,477	81,369,796
Total off statement of financial position items	811,208,165	62,544,704	286,783	1,000,000	62,463,717	429,876	-	126,725,080	684,483,085	6,110,541
Total	3,655,892,970	252,532,529	7,501,957	6,609,502	987,343,393	40,802,629	46,425,398	1,341,215,408	2,314,677,562	87,480,337

Fair value of collaterals obtained against total credit exposures
as of 31 December 2021:

Item	Total Exposure Value	Collateral Fair Value							Net Exposure after collateral	Expected Credit Loss (ECL)
		Cash Margin	Quoted Shares	Acceptable LGs	Real Estates	Cars and Mechanics	Others	Total Collateral Value		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	193,366,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,366,595	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	177,440,379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177,440,379	21,556
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	20,342,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,342,135	29,274
Credit Facilities:	1,464,675,116	128,596,430	5,476,380	5,259,208	840,622,480	35,250,953	44,257,950	1,059,463,401	405,211,715	82,940,530
Retail	328,734,151	40,100,912	12,044	52,613	7,961,043	4,874,759	28,773	53,030,144	275,704,007	15,811,294
Real estate loans	312,679,388	516,950	-	-	483,425,323	32,937	35,892,805	519,868,015	(207,188,627)	8,192,139
Corporate	620,977,412	47,823,216	4,967,426	1,435,088	240,402,716	23,663,598	2,117,211	320,409,255	300,568,157	49,121,082
SMEs	170,753,060	40,155,352	496,910	3,771,507	108,833,398	6,679,659	6,219,161	166,155,987	4,597,073	9,738,762
Government and public sectors	31,531,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,531,105	77,253
Financial assets at amortized cost	867,186,788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	867,186,788	936,381
Other assets	19,456,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,456,857	-
Total statement of financial position items	2,742,467,870	128,596,430	5,476,380	5,259,208	840,622,480	35,250,953	44,257,950	1,059,463,401	1,683,004,469	83,927,741
Total off statement of financial position items	770,650,635	41,901,076	252,000	-	58,232,940	364,703	-	100,750,719	669,899,916	6,185,918
Total	3,513,118,505	170,497,506	5,728,380	5,259,208	898,855,420	35,615,656	44,257,950	1,160,214,120	2,352,904,385	90,113,659

Fair value of collaterals obtained against stage 3 credit exposures
as at 31 December 2022:

Item	Total Exposure Value	Collateral Fair Value							Net Exposure after collateral	Expected Credit Loss (ECL)
		Cash Margin	Quoted Shares	Acceptable LGs	Real Estates	Cars and Mechanics	Others	Total Collateral Value		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Facilities:	109,309,465	2,983,150	831,411	750,770	41,863,214	21,507,113	362,860	68,298,518	41,010,947	63,112,391
Retail	16,641,481	74,171	-	52,614	750,219	486,257	48,018	1,411,279	15,230,202	13,681,093
Real estate loans	14,574,109	37,796	-	-	12,868,280	12,842	30,035	12,948,953	1,625,156	6,998,908
Corporate	64,409,126	2,661,426	831,411	25,898	19,399,173	20,159,161	248,601	43,325,670	21,083,456	35,534,712
SMEs	13,684,749	209,757	-	672,258	8,845,542	848,853	36,206	10,612,616	3,072,133	6,897,678
Government and public sectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total statement of financial position items	109,309,465	2,983,150	831,411	750,770	41,863,214	21,507,113	362,860	68,298,518	41,010,947	63,112,391
Total off statement of financial position items	2,753,091	1,677,711	-	-	1,683,580	253,020	-	3,614,311	(861,220)	1,058,190
Total	112,062,556	4,660,861	831,411	750,770	43,546,794	21,760,133	362,860	71,912,829	40,149,727	64,170,581

Fair value of collaterals obtained against stage 3 credit exposures
as at 31 December 2021:

Item	Total Exposure Value	Collateral Fair Value							Net Exposure after collateral	Expected Credit Loss (ECL)
		Cash Margin	Quoted Shares	Acceptable LGs	Real Estates	Cars and Mechanics	Others	Total Collateral Value		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Facilities:	107,430,472	2,968,633	984,387	801,191	38,775,966	21,722,285	462,033	65,714,495	41,715,977	65,704,362
Retail	16,605,476	78,217	12,044	52,613	1,199,775	543,488	28,773	1,914,910	14,690,566	14,014,344
Real estate loans	18,418,386	60,476	-	-	17,785,585	-	88,212	17,934,273	484,113	7,612,540
Corporate	57,302,584	2,576,421	972,343	36,244	10,324,764	20,483,498	244,383	34,637,653	22,664,931	37,114,695
SMEs	15,104,026	253,519	-	712,334	9,465,842	695,299	100,665	11,227,659	3,876,367	6,962,783
Government and public sectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total statement of financial position items	107,430,472	2,968,633	984,387	801,191	38,775,966	21,722,285	462,033	65,714,495	41,715,977	65,704,362
Total off statement of financial position items	2,601,922	1,648,419	-	-	1,864,267	206,800	-	3,719,486	(1,117,564)	1,108,881
Total	110,032,394	4,617,052	984,387	801,191	40,640,233	21,929,085	462,033	69,433,981	40,598,413	66,813,243

b. Market:

Market risk is defined as the risks resulting from a change in market prices in a way that affects the bank's profits or equity in it. This definition includes the change in currency exchange rates and stock prices in addition to interest rates.

The Bank adopts a conservative policy in managing these risks, as these risks are controlled by adopting clear policies regarding them and the adoption of exposure limits for each type of these risks and our policy aims to reduce these risks to the lowest levels.

1. Interest rate risk

In managing interest rate risks, the bank relies on a conservative policy, as most of the bank's assets and liabilities are subject to re-pricing in the short term, this conservative policy limits the impact of the change in interest rates on the bank's profits or on the prices of its assets and investments.

Interest rate risk is managed by the Asset and Liability Management Committee, whereby this committee is provided with interest re-pricing gap reports periodically. In addition to the reports of sensitivity to changes in interest rates that are prepared for each currency separately, as it is clear from these reports that the impact of these risks is within the lowest level.

For year 2022			
Currency	Change (increase) in interest rate (%)	Sensitivity of interest revenue (profit or loss)	Sensitivity of shareholders' equity
	%	JD	JD
US Dollar	1	114,141	-
Euro	1	310	-
Sterling Pound	1	663	-
Japanese Yen	1	(14)	-
Other Currencies	1	(13,770)	-
Currency	Change (decrease) in interest rate (%)	Sensitivity of interest revenue (profit or loss)	Sensitivity of shareholders' equity
	%	JD	JD
US Dollar	1	(114,141)	-
Euro	1	(310)	-
Sterling Pound	1	(663)	-
Japanese Yen	1	14	-
Other Currencies	1	13,770	-
For year 2021			
Currency	Change (increase) in interest rate (%)	Sensitivity of interest revenue (profit or loss)	Sensitivity of shareholders' equity
	%	JD	JD
US Dollar	1	20,317	-
Euro	1	(62,547)	-
Sterling Pound	1	209	-
Japanese Yen	1	146	-
Other Currencies	1	(28,770)	-
Currency	Change (decrease) in interest rate (%)	Sensitivity of interest revenue (profit or loss)	Sensitivity of shareholders' equity
	%	JD	JD
US Dollar	1	(20,317)	-
Euro	1	62,547	-
Sterling Pound	1	(209)	-
Japanese Yen	1	(146)	-
Other Currencies	1	28,770	-

2. Foreign currencies risk

The bank's policy is based on the complete hedging of currency risks, whereby open positions in foreign currencies are not maintained except within the minimum limits and according to a clear policy based on reducing sensitivity of the bank's profits to changes in currency rates, and limits are set for open positions for each currency separately and for the total currencies and the evaluation of these positions on a daily basis to reduce the risk of currency exchange rates to their minimum.

Currency	Change (increase) in interest rate (%)	Effect on profits or losses	Sensitivity of shareholders' equity
	%	JD	JD
December 31,2022			
US Dollar	-	-	-
Euro	5	1,836	-
Sterling Pound	5	(48)	-
Japanese Yen	5	(29)	-
Other Currencies	5	5,760	-
Currency	Change (increase) in interest rate (%)	Effect on profits or losses	Sensitivity of shareholders' equity
	%	JD	JD
December 31,2021			
US Dollar	-	-	-
Euro	5	(318,900)	-
Sterling Pound	5	(1,343)	-
Japanese Yen	5	732	-
Other Currencies	5	(6,958)	-

In the case of a decrease in the currency exchange rate by 5%, it will have the same financial effect as above, with the opposite indication.

3. Risks of changes in shares prices:

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

December 31,2022			
Indicator	Change equity prices (%)	Effect on profits or losses	Effect on shareholders
	%	JD	JD
Financial markets	5	-	522,496
December 31,2021			
Indicator	Change equity prices (%)	Effect on profits or losses	Effect on shareholders
	%	JD	JD
Financial markets	5	-	522,552

• Stock Prices risk

Trading portfolio risk management depends on a policy that is based on diversification of investments, where investments are distributed on a sectoral basis, within the most stable sectors, and across several financial markets to reduce risks to acceptable levels.

c. Liquidity Risks

The bank has a liquidity strategy to manage liquidity risk in accordance with the risk tolerance and to ensure that the bank maintains sufficient liquidity all times and in times of stress. The Bank continuously expands its depositors' base and diversifies the sources of its funds with the aim of maintaining its stability. In this respect, the Bank maintains its liquidity level within risk appetite limits.

Bank's liquidity risk management policy ensures that the bank maintains liquidity limits at the corresponding banks to ensure easy access to high quality liquid assets at can be liquidated at reasonable cost and time in case of an unexpected demand.

To measure the Bank's liquidity levels, a schedule is prepared periodically to verify that liquidity is within the acceptable levels. In addition, the Legal liquidity ratio is calculated on daily basis to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements and internal policies.

Various stress scenarios' identified and measured to ensure the Bank's ability to withstand any changes that might take place in the financial markets.

The Treasury Department manages funds in line with the Bank's liquidity policy endorsed by the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee and submits regular reports to the Committee. Moreover, the Risk Management Department monitors the liquidity levels and ensures adherence to the Bank's internal policies.

40/c. Liquidity risk

The table below summarizes the distribution of liabilities on the basis of the remainder undiscounted contractual maturity at December 31, 2021 and 2022

	Less than 1 Month	1 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	1 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Without Maturity	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
As of December 31, 2022								
Liabilities								
Banks and financial institutions' deposits	85,203,615	30,737,667	309,877	-	984,377	-	-	117,235,536
Customers' deposits	270,380,843	992,187,988	313,025,337	301,452,105	158,398,739	-	-	2,035,445,012
Margin accounts	7,593,407	18,229,509	17,171,260	25,219,895	247,613,600	14,045,711	-	329,873,382
Borrowed funds	16,691,077	16,049,355	11,336,009	15,068,988	62,678,857	43,197,149	-	165,021,435
Subordinated Loans	-	-	-	-	-	20,402,226	-	20,402,226
Other provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,141,770	5,141,770
Income tax provision	2,372,907	-	6,734,539	-	-	-	1,764,391	10,871,837
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,477,672	10,477,672
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,696,595	37,696,595
Total Liabilities	382,241,849	1,057,204,519	348,577,022	341,740,988	469,675,573	77,645,086	55,080,428	2,732,165,465
Total Assets	349,936,600	155,196,182	121,867,707	358,411,433	677,689,333	1,138,918,613	260,493,425	3,062,513,293

	Less than 1 Month	1 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	1 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Without Maturity	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
As of December 31, 2021								
Liabilities								
Banks and financial institutions' deposits	29,088,388	107,470,955	25,583,656	-	-	-	-	162,142,999
Customers' deposits	188,077,864	1,004,217,362	337,193,304	312,203,178	168,851,390	-	-	2,010,543,098
Margin accounts	33,872,283	9,158,216	10,819,506	16,065,848	143,976,302	-	-	213,892,155
Borrowed funds	438,466	1,881,592	3,565,073	8,402,234	142,965,980	1,128,306	-	158,381,651
Subordinated Bonds	-	-	-	-	25,000,000	402,226	-	25,402,226
Other provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,685,682	3,685,682
Income tax provision	2,237,633	-	8,160,837	-	-	-	-	10,398,470
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,663,597	9,663,597
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,587,377	31,587,377
Total Liabilities	253,714,634	1,122,728,125	385,322,376	336,671,260	480,793,672	1,530,532	44,936,656	2,625,697,255
Total Assets	443,823,706	171,067,460	123,813,093	166,003,506	665,989,942	1,127,153,019	255,566,027	2,953,416,753

Interest Rate Re-Pricing Gap

The classification is based on the interest repricing periods or maturities whichever is earlier.

	Less than 1 Month	1 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	1 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
2022								
Assets								
Cash and balances at Central Banks	28,247,735	-	-	-	-	10,635,000	169,557,416	208,440,151
Balances at banks and financial institutions	66,334,395	-	-	-	-	-	44,469,455	110,803,850
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct credit facilities - Net	31,863,193	103,736,933	106,534,475	161,149,010	295,009,250	892,108,457	4,871,328	1,595,272,646
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,735,650	37,735,650
Financial assets at amortized cost	4,087,540	50,878,176	14,659,703	195,639,106	378,715,700	227,016,707	-	870,996,932
Right of use	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,582,187	10,582,187
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,575,718	81,575,718
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,928,612	4,928,612
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,013,873	16,013,873
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,163,674	126,163,674
Total Assets	130,532,863	154,615,109	121,194,178	356,788,116	673,724,950	1,129,760,164	495,897,913	3,062,513,293
Liabilities								
Banks and financial institutions' deposits	85,203,615	30,690,767	-	-	984,377	-	-	116,878,759
Customers' deposits	269,713,272	480,608,711	311,541,696	301,010,540	156,484,004	-	508,300,243	2,027,658,466
Margin accounts	4,527,627	18,229,509	17,171,260	25,219,895	247,613,574	14,045,711	3,065,780	329,873,356
Borrowed funds	16,691,077	16,049,355	11,336,009	15,068,988	62,285,597	43,197,149	-	164,628,175
Subordinated Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
Other provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,141,770	5,141,770
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,871,837	10,871,837
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,477,672	10,477,672
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,635,430	46,635,430
Total Liabilities	376,135,591	545,578,342	340,048,965	341,299,423	467,367,552	77,242,860	584,492,732	2,732,165,465
Interest Rate Re-Pricing Gap	(245,602,728)	(390,963,233)	(218,854,787)	15,488,693	206,357,398	1,052,517,304	(88,594,819)	330,347,828
2021								
Total Assets	208,537,749	170,486,387	123,139,564	164,380,189	662,025,559	1,117,994,570	506,852,735	2,953,416,753
Total Liabilities	222,631,191	491,764,188	375,368,021	336,229,695	479,474,376	1,128,306	719,101,478	2,625,697,255
Interest Rate Re-Pricing Gap	(14,093,442)	(321,277,801)	(252,228,457)	(171,849,506)	182,551,183	1,116,866,264	(212,248,743)	327,719,498

Concentration in foreign currency risk:

	US Dollar	Euro	Sterling Pound	Japanese Yen	Other Currencies	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
As of December 31, 2022						
Assets						
Cash and balances at Central Banks	46,356,714	3,110,145	359,362	-	32,202,091	82,028,312
Balances at banks and financial institutions	39,966,257	43,413,633	14,597,315	611,573	12,102,673	110,691,451
Direct credit facilities - net	275,520,717	2,189,379	260	5	77,516,575	355,226,936
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	65,910	302,594	-	-	-	368,504
Financial assets at amortized cost	116,595,630	3,764,436	-	-	4,119,555	124,479,621
Right of use	12,323	-	-	-	-	12,323
Property and equipment	654,606	-	-	-	-	654,606
Intangible assets	43,640	-	-	-	-	43,640
Other assets	1,954,138	184,052	6,584	-	1,984,998	4,129,772
Total Assets	481,169,935	52,964,239	14,963,521	611,578	127,925,892	677,635,165
Liabilities						
Banks and financial institution deposits	25,245,739	77,662	2,989,191	-	5,728	28,318,320
Customers' deposits	380,429,599	44,853,766	11,694,787	345,234	117,003,493	554,326,879
Cash margins	61,337,389	7,515,150	206,655	267,738	10,129,805	79,456,737
Other provisions	75,190	-	-	-	-	75,190
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-	178,887	178,887
Lease liability	12,474	-	-	-	-	12,474
Other liabilities	2,750,386	480,951	73,842	(814)	492,788	3,797,153
Total Liabilities	469,850,777	52,927,529	14,964,475	612,158	127,810,701	666,165,640
Net concentration on consolidated statement of financial position	11,319,158	36,710	(954)	(580)	115,191	11,469,525
Contingent liabilities off consolidated statement of financial position	237,924,336	22,334,695	1,580,380	3,534,450	124,842,645	390,216,506
As of December 31, 2021						
Total Assets	477,336,812	42,446,553	14,693,180	1,138,277	128,579,759	664,194,581
Total Liabilities	474,605,888	48,824,555	14,720,038	1,123,646	128,718,921	667,993,048
Net concentration on consolidated statement of financial position	2,730,924	(6,378,002)	(26,858)	14,631	(139,162)	(3,798,467)
Contingent liabilities off the consolidated statement of financial position	130,884,955	11,835,349	2,024,813	8,016,426	7,695,875	160,457,418

Second: off-consolidated statement of financial position items:

	Up to 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	Total
	JD	JD	JD
As of December 31, 2022			
Acceptances and letters of credit*	126,856,377	1,863,790	128,720,167
Unutilized limits	434,551,114	-	434,551,114
Letters of guarantee	230,676,779	49,549,849	280,226,628
Total	792,084,270	51,413,639	843,497,909
As of December 31, 2021			
Acceptances and letters of credit*	116,783,545	1,267,515	118,051,060
Unutilized limits	442,102,268	-	442,102,268
Letters of guarantee	203,805,088	37,051,275	240,856,363
Total	762,690,901	38,318,790	801,009,691

* Includes Inward Letter of credit JD 32 million as at 31 December 2022 (JD 30.4 million as at December 31, 2021).

41. Capital Management

a. The capital adequacy ratio as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 was calculated based on Basel III Instructions, and the Bank's regulatory capital consists of a primary capital representing ordinary shares (CET1) and a supplementary capital, in addition to Tier2.

b. The regulatory bodies' requirements related to the ordinary shares capital

The Central Bank of Jordan's instructions require that minimum regulatory capital be (12%), For banks that have foreign presence, the minimum capital adequacy ratio is 14%, Banks are classified into 5 categories, the best of which is having an average capital adequacy equal to or more than 14%.

c. Manner of achieving capital management objectives

Manner of achieving capital management objectives

Capital management represents the optimal employment of the sources of funds to achieve the highest return on capital within the acceptable risk limits approved by the Board of Directors. In addition, capital management endeavors to maintain the minimum capital prescribed by the laws and regulations in force. In this regard, the Bank adopts a policy that aims to minimize the costs of funds as much as possible through obtaining funds from low-cost sources, expanding the customers' base, and optimally employing these sources within acceptable risk limits to achieve the highest possible return on capital.

d. Capital Adequacy

Through the management of its capital, the Bank seeks to achieve the below goals:

- Compliance with the Central Bank capital related requirements.
- To keep the ability of the Bank to continue as a going concern.
- Having a strong capital base for supporting the Bank's expansion and development.

Capital adequacy is reviewed and reported quarterly to the Central Bank of Jordan.

According to the Central Bank Instructions, the minimum requirement for capital adequacy is 12%. For Banks that have foreign presence the minimum capital adequacy ratio is 14%, Banks are classified into 5 categories, the best of which is having an average capital adequacy equal to or more than 14%.

The Bank manage its capital structure and makes the necessary adjustments in terms of working conditions. No adjustments were made on the objectives, policies and procedures related to capital restructuring during the year.

The Bank manage its capital structure based on CBJ that are based on Basel 3 agreement is as stated in the table below:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
	JD (In Thousands)	
Common Equity Shareholders Rights		
Authorized capital - (Paid)	200,655	200,655
Retained earnings	48,344	48,061
The cumulative change in fair value	(5,871)	(5,645)
Statutory reserve	67,780	65,209
Voluntary reserve	15,762	15,762
other reserve	3,678	3,678
Total Common Equity Tire 1 before regulatory adjustments	330,348	327,720
Regulatory Adjustments (deductions from Capital)		
Goodwill and intangible assets	(4,928)	(7,586)
Proposed dividends	(16,052)	(14,046)
Postponed provisions with the approval of the Central Bank	(4,790)	(7,200)
Investment in Bank's capital, financial institutions and insurance companies	(3,100)	(3,025)
Investments where the bank owns more than 10%	-	-
Deferred tax assets	(16,014)	(15,269)
Net Common Equity Shareholders Rights	285,464	280,594
Additional capital	-	-
Net Primary Capital (Tier 1)	285,464	280,594
Tier 2 capital		
Provision for debts tools listed in Stage 1	11,845	10,936
Subordinated bonds	20,000	5,000
Total Supporting Capital	31,845	15,936
Total Regulatory Capital	317,309	296,530
Total Risk Weighted Assets	2,031,800	1,863,180
Capital percentage from regular shares (CET 1) (%)	%14,05	%15,06
Regulatory capital percentage (%)	%15,62	%15,92

*During November 2022, the bank issued subordinated bonds in the amount of JD 20 million for a period of (7) years at discounted interest rate to the Central Bank of Jordan in addition to 1.75% margin in order to improve the capital adequacy percentage.

*During October 2017, the bank issued subordinated bonds in the amount of JD 25 million for a period of six years at discounted interest rate to the Central Bank of Jordan in addition to 2% margin in order to

improve the capital adequacy percentage, during the year 2022 these bonds were closed and replaced with new bonds issued during the year 2022.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
	JD (In Thousands)	JD (In Thousands)
Total high-quality liquid assets after adjustments	936,511	990,829
Total net cash outflow	441,130	438,104
Liquidity Corves Ratio (LCR) (%)	%212,2	%226,2
The Liquidity Coverage Ratio/ based on the average of all working days	% 198,8	% 188,7

42. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analyzed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled:

	Up to 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
	JD	JD	JD
December 31, 2022			
Assets			
Cash and balances at Central Banks	197,805,151	10,635,000	208,440,151
Balances at banks and financial institutions	110,803,850	-	110,803,850
Direct credit facilities - Net	408,154,939	1,187,117,707	1,595,272,646
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	37,735,650	37,735,650
Financial assets at amortized cost	738,720,197	132,276,735	870,996,932
Right of use	-	10,582,187	10,582,187
Property and equipment	-	81,575,718	81,575,718
Intangible assets	-	4,928,612	4,928,612
Deferred tax assets	-	16,013,873	16,013,873
Other assets	-	126,163,674	126,163,674
Total Assets	1,455,484,137	1,607,029,156	3,062,513,293
Liabilities			
Banks and financial institution deposits	115,894,382	984,377	116,878,759
Customers' deposits	1,871,174,462	156,484,004	2,027,658,466
Cash margins	65,148,291	264,725,065	329,873,356
Borrowed funds	59,145,429	105,482,746	164,628,175
Subordinated Bonds	-	20,000,000	20,000,000
Other provisions	-	5,141,770	5,141,770
Income tax provision	10,871,837	-	10,871,837
Lease liability	-	10,477,672	10,477,672
Other liabilities	-	46,635,430	46,635,430
Total Liabilities	2,122,234,401	609,931,064	2,732,165,465
Net	(666,750,264)	997,098,092	330,347,828

	Up to 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
	JD	JD	JD
December 31, 2021			
Assets			
Cash and balances at Central Banks	249,042,707	10,635,000	259,677,707
Balances at banks and financial institutions	177,418,823	-	177,418,823
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	20,312,861	-	20,312,861
Direct credit facilities - Net	339,837,145	1,017,847,494	1,357,684,639
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	26,485,706	26,485,706
Financial assets at amortized cost	739,051,444	127,198,963	866,250,407
Right of use	-	10,031,598	10,031,598
Property and equipment	-	80,356,732	80,356,732
Intangible assets	-	7,586,755	7,586,755
Deferred tax assets	-	15,268,775	15,268,775
Other assets	-	132,342,750	123,342,750
Total Assets	1,525,662,980	1,427,753,773	2,953,416,753
Liabilities			
Banks and financial institution deposits	161,786,222	-	161,786,222
Customers' deposits	1,835,819,897	167,930,966	2,003,750,863
Cash margins	14,737,614	199,148,929	213,886,543
Borrowed funds	14,287,365	143,701,026	157,988,391
Subordinated Bonds	-	25,000,000	25,000,000
Other provisions	-	3,685,682	3,685,682
Income tax provision	10,398,470	-	10,398,470
Lease liability	-	9,663,597	9,663,597
Other liabilities	-	39,537,487	39,537,487
Total Liabilities	2,037,029,568	588,667,687	2,625,697,255
Net	(511,366,588)	839,086,086	327,719,498

43. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Details of this item are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	JD	JD
Letter of credit:		
Letter of credit-outgoing	65,501,271	63,752,264
Letter of credit-incoming	32,289,744	30,359,056
Acceptances	30,929,152	23,939,740
Letter of guarantees:		
Payment	132,196,322	112,907,034
Performance bonds	113,101,666	91,018,267
Others	34,928,640	36,931,062
Unutilized credit facilities Limits	434,551,114	442,102,268
	843,497,909	801,009,691

- The estimated cost of completing the project under construction for the new administration building about JD 32 million, and it is expected to be completed by the end of year 2025.

44. Accounts Managed on Behalf of Customers

Details of this item are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	JD	JD
Accounts managed on behalf of customers	8,556,962	10,707,620

45. Lawsuits Against the Bank

Lawsuits raised against the Bank amounted to JD 2,463,894 as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: JD 2,558,173). In the opinion of the Bank's management and the legal advisor, no further liabilities exceeding the provision amounted to JD 253,424 is required as at December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021: JD 290,601).

Lawsuits raised by the bank against others amounted around JD 255 million, those lawsuits are still pending at the specialized court and they have no financial impact on the Bank..

46. Comparative figures

Some Comparative Figures for the year 2021 have been reclassified to match the year 2022 Figures, and have no impact on the Consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year 2021.

47. Fair Value Hierarchy

a. The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company specified at fair value on an ongoing basis:

Some financial assets and liabilities of the Company are measured at fair value at the end of each fiscal period. The following table shows information about how the fair value of these financial assets and liabilities is determined (valuation methods and inputs used).

Financial Assets / Financial Liabilities	Fair Value		The Level of Fair Value	Valuation Method and Inputs Used	Important Intangible Inputs	Relation between Fair Value and Significant Intangible Inputs
	December 31					
	2022	2021				
	JD	JD				
Financial Assets at Fair Value in Income Statement						
Financial Assets at Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income						
Quoted shares	10,449,929	10,451,048	Level I	Prices listed in stock exchanges	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Investments fund	-	-	Level II	The fund managers evaluation of the fair value	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Unquoted shares	27,285,721	16,034,658	Level III	Through using equity method based on the latest financial information available	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Total	37,735,650	26,485,706				
Financial Assets at Fair Value	37,735,650	26,485,706				

There were no transfers between the first level and second level during 2022 and 2021..

b. The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company (non-specific fair value on an ongoing basis):

Except as set out in the table below, we believe that the carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities in the financial statements of the Company approximates their fair value, as the Company's management believes that the carrying value of the items listed below approximate their fair value, due to either their short-term maturity or repricing of interest rates during the year.

Financial Assets / Financial Liabilities	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		Fair Value Level
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Financial Assets with an Unspecified Fair Value					
Balances at central banks	32,762,000	32,774,670	90,598,000	90,606,219	Level II
Balances and deposits at banks and other financial institutes	110,803,850	110,834,515	197,731,684	197,734,698	Level II
Direct credit facilities - net	1,595,272,646	1,603,388,258	1,357,684,639	1,364,781,919	Level II
Financial assets at amortized costs	870,996,932	881,653,247	866,250,407	877,269,669	Level I and II
Seized assets against debts	81,285,040	98,269,749	89,012,597	105,770,770	
Total Financial Assets with an Unspecified Fair Value	2,691,120,468	2,726,920,439	2,601,277,327	2,636,163,275	
Financial Liabilities with an Unspecified Fair Value					
Banks and financial institutions' deposits	116,878,759	117,092,382	161,786,222	162,198,847	Level II
Customers deposits	2,027,658,466	2,036,689,676	2,003,750,863	2,010,471,656	Level II
Cash margins	329,873,356	329,877,693	213,886,543	213,888,440	Level II
Borrowed funds	164,628,175	164,805,999	157,988,391	158,116,994	Level II
Total Financial Liabilities with an Unspecified Fair Value	2,639,038,756	2,648,465,750	2,537,412,019	2,544,675,937	

For the above-mentioned items, the second level financial liabilities and financial assets have been determined at fair value according to the agreed-upon pricing model, which reflects the credit risk of the parties dealt with.

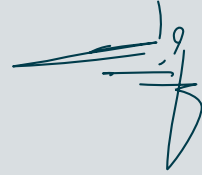
ATTESTATION STATEMENT ON COMPLETENESS OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We, the undersigned, hereby attest to the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements and the financial information of this report as of 2021



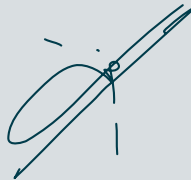
Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher

Chairman of the Board



**Moh'd Mousa Dawood
(Moh'd Issa)**

CEO / General Manager



Dirar Shebli Khalaf Haddadin

Chief Financial Officer

ATTESTATION STATEMENTS

- The Board of Directors confirms, in accordance to their knowledge and belief that there are no significant issues that may affect the continued operations of the Bank during the financial year 2022.
- The Board of Directors confirms its responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements and for implementing an effective internal control system in line with international standards.
- Each member of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Ahli Bank confirms that neither he/she nor those related to them received any benefits that were not disclosed, whether material or in kind, and whether they were for him/her personally or for any of their related parties during the fiscal year 2021.



Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher

Chairman of the Board



H.E. Dr. Umayya Salah AlaToukan

Vice Chairman



Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher

Board Member



**H.E. Mrs.
Majd Mohammad Abdul Karim
Shwaikheh**

Representing Jordan Investor
Center / Board Member



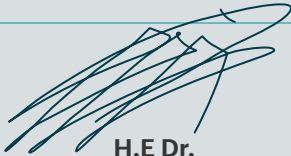
Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher

Representing Mouasher
Investment & Trading Co /
Board Member



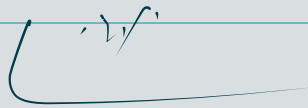
Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher

Representing Rajai Muasher &
Brothers Co / Board Member



**H.E. Dr.
Tareq Mohammad Khalil
Hammouri**

Board Member



Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna

Representing Byblos Bank / Board
Member



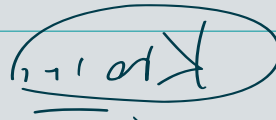
Ranya Moosa Fahed Al-Araj

Representing Social Security
Corporation / Board Member



Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar

Board Member



Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket

Board Member



Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin

Board Member



**Basim Bin Mahmoud Bin
Zuhdi Malhas**

Board Member



Corporate Governance

You are among family at ahli...

Customer Centresity is one of Ahli Bank core values and it can't be accomplished without supporting our own people and create best atmosphere for them to live with and nourish and that is why we believe in a better corporate culture



Corporate Governance Guidelines

Introduction

Corporate governance has become one of the most important requirements for companies and establishments in world economies. It is further considered an important factor that reinforces the success of economic and organizational reforms currently undertaken in the context of globalization and open economies. It is considered one of the administrative and managerial reform tools. It emphasizes principles of fairness, transparency, disclosure, accountability and control. In addition, it clearly specifies responsibilities and defines relationships between all stakeholders in order to achieve the Bank's vision and objectives. Accordingly, the importance of corporate governance in the bank stems from the fact that it provides a foundation and rules for future institutional development and performance with the aim of supporting and strengthening confidence in the bank as an investment. On one hand, it reinforces overall trust in the Bank as it safeguards depositors' and shareholders' savings. On the other hand, it enables the Bank to effectively contribute to the development of the banking sector; which is considered one of the main pillars for sustainable economic and social development.

The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") defines corporate governance as a set of relations between an organization's management, its board of directors, its shareholders and other stakeholders with interest in the organisation. Corporate governance also provides the structure through which the objectives of the company are set. Additionally, it determines the means of monitoring performance and attaining those objectives. Good corporate governance should provide proper incentives for the Board and management to pursue objectives that are in the interests of the company and shareholders and should facilitate effective monitoring, all of which encourages firms to use resources more efficiently.

Therefore, good corporate governance is considered the basis for institutional success. It provides the appropriate tools and practices for the Board of Directors and the executives to achieve corporate strategic objectives and creates an environment of effective control. Therefore, it is an essential element required to win the trust of all stakeholders.

Accordingly, Jordan Ahli Bank's Board of Directors decided to adopt the Corporate Governance Guide (hereinafter referred to as the "Guide"). The Guide was prepared according to the corporate governance guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Jordan, the Banking Law and its amendments and international best practices as detailed in the Basel Committee recommendations on corporate governance, in addition to applying the requirements and instructions of the regulatory authorities for the Group in general and in other countries in which it operates. The Board of Directors is also committed to applying the Corporate Governance Guide in line with the Jordanian banking environment and the legislative and legal frameworks governing the Group and the Bank's business.

With the Guide in place, the Bank aims to offer all stakeholders with the highest levels of fairness and transparency, with accurate disclosure with regards to the Bank's administrative and financial standing. Through the implementation of clear separation of responsibilities and authority delegation the Guide also emphasizes the principles of accountability between the Senior and the Board of Directors, as well as between the Board of Directors on one hand and shareholders and stakeholders on the other.

Legal Framework and Guide Sources

The Guide was prepared in accordance with the following laws and regulations:

- Banking Law no. 28 of 2000 and its amendments.
- Companies Law no. 22 of 1997 and its amendments.
- Securities Law no. 18 for the year 2017.
- The Corporate Governance Guidelines for Banks. (63/2016) issued by the Central Bank of Jordan as amended.
- Basel Committee regulations related to the subject matter.
- Corporate Governance Regulations for Publicly listed entities for the year 2017.

Definitions

Central Bank	Central Bank of Jordan
The Bank	Jordan Ahli Bank
Regulatory Body/ ies	The legislative and regulatory bodies that supervises the Group business such as the Central Bank of Jordan, the Cyprus Central Bank, the Palestine Monetary Authority
The Board / Board of Directors	The Board of Directors of the Jordan Ahli Bank.
The Bank's Group / Group	Jordan Ahli Bank's Group represented by the general management, Jordan branches, foreign branches, and subsidiaries / wholly owned by the Bank
Corporate Governance	The system of rules by which the Bank is directed and controlled and which identifies the Bank's corporate objectives and the framework for attaining them, the safe operation of the Bank's business, securing the interests of depositors, shareholders and other stakeholders, and compliance with the Bank's bylaws and internal policies.
Suitability	The fulfillment of certain requirements and criteria by the members of the Board and senior executives.
Independent Member	A Board member who is a non-main shareholder who is not controlled by any of them and not subject to any influences that might limit his/her ability to make objective decisions in the Bank's interests. An independent member must fulfil the conditions mentioned in Article 6/D of the Corporate Governance instructions issued by the Central Bank of Jordan.
Executive Member	Member of the Board, who in turn participates in the daily management of the operations of the Bank.
Senior Executive Management	The Senior Executive Management comprises the General Manager, Deputy General Manager, Assistant General Manager, Financial Manager, Operations Manager, Risk Manager, Internal Audit Manager, Treasury (Investment) Manager and Compliance Manager, in addition to any employee who has executive authority parallel to any authority of the above-mentioned and is directly functionally associated with the General Manager.
Subsidiary	A company where at least 50% of its share capital is owned by one person or by multiple persons with joint interests, or where such person (or persons) have an influential stake that allows for control of its management of general policy.
Affiliate Companies	Are companies in which the Bank practices effective influence on the financial and operational policies (without the Bank controlling it) and where the Bank holds between 20% to 50% of voting rights.

Related Party	A person is considered related to the Bank if either of them has directly or indirectly a Controlling Interest in the other, (the Bank's Subsidiaries are considered Related Parties), or if that person has an managerial position at the Bank or has joint interest with one of the managers, or if the person was a spouse of one of the managers, or is related up to the third degree to the manager or his/her spouse or has a joint interest with any of the above-mentioned.
Affiliate	A person controlling, controlled by, or under common control with another person.
Concerned Party	Two or more people who form one banking risk due to the control of one person on the other, due to a mutual exchange of guarantees, due to the fact that the payment of their loans comes from the same source, due to taking loans for the same project, or due to other similar cases. The parties concerned are considered as one person.
Control	The ability to effectively influence the work or decisions of another person directly or indirectly.
Material Interest	The control of not less than 10% in seed capital of a legal person.
Major Shareholder	The person who directly or indirectly holds 5% or more in share capital of the bank.
Stakeholders	Any party that has interest or concern in the Bank, such as depositors, shareholders, employees, debtors, customers or competent regulatory authorities.
Conflict of Interest	Any relationship that exists between any of the Board Members or the Bank's employees or the clients or suppliers or competitors that limits their ability to fully perform their duties and responsibilities objectively and the end result of this relationship is to achieve personal benefit, either morally or financial, on the account of the Bank.
External Auditor	All the auditors (natural persons) grouped under the name of an auditing firm, which audits the Bank's accounts, and are registered in the list issued by the Central Bank annually.
Auditing Team	All team members who conduct the audit under the supervision of the External Auditor and does not included members of the additional services team for services which fall outside the auditing services.
Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)	A future operation to evaluate the capital adequacy for all the risk elements the Bank might face whether expected or unexpected. The risk elements include the first risk pillar (credit, market, operational), the second risk pillar (liquidity, interest in the Bank's portfolio, credit concentrations, strategies, reputation and business cycle) and the specific risk elements (Corporate Governance, Board of Directors, Senior, risk, internal audit and internal controls).

Stress Tests	A group of hypothetical scenarios that cover all types of risks (credit, market, operational, concentrations, liquidity) designed to evaluate the Bank's ability to continue under normal conditions and stressful situations by assessing the extent of unexpected losses and its impact on the profit and loss, the Bank's financial status and strategic and contingency plans.
Acceptable Risk Document	It is the document that specifies the acceptable levels of risks the Bank might face.
Compliance Risks	Risks of legal or regulatory penalties, financial risks, or risks to the Bank's reputation that result from non-compliance with laws, regulations, instructions, orders, codes of conduct, standards, and proper banking practices.

Scope of Application

This guide is applied to Ahli bank Group as of the date of its duly approved, and to the extent applicable to it and the legislation in force, taking into account the instructions issued in this regard by the Regulatory Bodies related to the Group's business and its alignment with the Bank's corporate governance and the application of the strictest standards and most achieving the objectives of corporate governance.

The introduction and the following sections are considered an integral part of the Guide and should be read with it as one unit:

The First Section: the terms and provisions of the Guide.

The Second Section: the relationship matrix between the control departments at Jordan Ahli Bank and the foreign branches and Subsidiaries

Section Three: Appendices.

Chapter 1: Corporate Governance Stakeholders

1. Shareholders:

With the aim of enhancing institutional corporate governance the Board has adopted considerable measures to protect shareholders' rights and to ensure their equitable treatment according to the following criteria:

- The Bank shall disclose and provide material information on its activities to all Stakeholders through its website, annual report as well as its investor relations section.
- The Bank shall encourage shareholders to participate in the Annual General Assembly by clarifying their rights, and publishing documents concerning the meetings, including the full text of invitations and the minutes of meetings on the Bank's website.
- Separate voting shall be taken into consideration on every issue raised during the General Assembly's annual meeting.
- The Board shall limit the influence of shareholders with Controlling Interests.
- The Board shall put in place adequate procedures to ensure a clear separation between the authorities of shareholders with Controlling Interests on one side and the Senior on the other side, whereby none of the shareholders with Controlling Interests will hold a position in the bank's Senior Executive Management.
- The Bank shall separate between the Chairman of the Board and the General Manager position, while ensuring that there is no family relationship between the Chairman, any of the Board Members or a Major Shareholders with the General Manager below third degree.
- The appointment of the General Manager does not constitute a conflict of interest arising from a relationship with the Chairman of the Board of Directors or any member of it or any major shareholder, including a kinship relationship up to the third degree in the case of the General Manager and even to the first degree in the case of occupants of senior positions
- The Bank shall develop a system to evaluate the performance of the Board and its members, whereby it facilitates continuous communications between the Board and shareholders.

2. Board Members:

Board members are any member of the Jordan Ahli Bank's Board of Directors, whether in their personal capacity or as representatives of corporate bodies. They have the responsibility for managing the Bank on behalf of the shareholders. Their responsibilities and tasks shall be subject to the relevant rules, regulations and internal policies governing the Bank.

3. Bank Employees:

All Bank employees have responsibility to apply executive measures and internal control procedures as part of their respective responsibilities in achieving the goals of the Bank. All employees should possess the necessary knowledge, skills, information and authority to perform their duties. This requires that employees have a complete understanding of the operations of the Bank, the industry, the market and pertinent risks.

4. Customers and external parties:

The various parties having contractual relationships with the Bank, such as customers, suppliers and creditors. The relationship between them and the Bank is governed by a set of approved policies and procedures.

5. Environment and Community

Commitment of the Board of Directors and the Bank's Group for a sustainable business practices, to undertake the challenges faced by society in terms of environmental, social and corporate governance, and to take the necessary measures proactively for the benefit of our society.

6. Regulatory Bodies and Best Practice

Full compliance with the laws and instructions of the official regulatory authorities, and transparent disclosure while striving to apply best practices.

Chapter 2: Board of Directors

1. Composition of the Board:

The composition of the Board shall comply with the following:

- The Board shall comprise of no less than eleven members elected by the Bank's General Assembly.
- The Bank shall ensure that none of the Board members is an Executive Member.
- The Board shall have a minimum of four Independent Members.
- An Independent Member is a Board member who is a non main shareholder who is not controlled by any of them and who is not subject to any influence that might limit his/her ability to make objective decisions in the Bank's interests. An independent member must fulfil the conditions listed under Article (6/D) of the Corporate Governance instructions issued by the Central Bank of Jordan, namely:
 1. Has not been an Executive Member of the Board during the three years preceding the date of his/ her candidacy for membership of the Board of Directors.
 2. Has not been employed by the Bank or any of its subsidiaries in the three years prior to his/ her election.
 3. Is not a relative (up to the second degree) of any of the other members of the Board or any board member of the Subsidiaries of the Bank or a relative of any of the Bank's Major Shareholders.
 4. Is not a relative of any of the Senior Executive Management members of the Bank or any of the Senior Executive Management members of the Subsidiaries of the Bank up to the second degree.
 5. Is not a partner or employee of the external Auditor of the Bank, or has been a partner or employee during the past three years preceding the date of his/her election as member of the Board and is not a relative (up to the first degree) with the partner responsible for the audit.
 6. Is not a Major Shareholder in the Bank or a representative or Affiliate of a Major Shareholder in the Bank, nor should his/her shareholding constitute, along with his/her Affiliate, a Major Shareholding, and is not a Major Shareholder of one of the Bank's Subsidiaries or in the group owning the Bank.
 7. Has not been a member of the Board of Direc-

tors of the Bank or any of its subsidiaries for more than eight consecutive years.

8. Has not obtained, personally or through any other company in which he is a board member or owner or a major shareholder, credit facilities from the Bank exceeding 5% of the Bank's share capital, nor is a guarantor of a facility which amount exceeds the percentage.
9. Has adequate knowledge and experience in the financial and banking sectors.
- The Board is elected by secret ballot of the General Assembly according to the provisions of the Companies Law. It shall perform the tasks and responsibilities of managing the Bank's affairs for four years starting from the date of its election.
- The Board is elected by secret ballot of the General Assembly according to the provisions of the Companies Law. It shall perform the tasks and responsibilities of managing the Bank's affairs for four years starting from the date of its election and such process shall be guided by the board charter and guidelines in that respect along with the fit and proper criteria in addition to the competencies and qualifications matrix kept with the board secretary and updated whenever the need arises as a proactive succession plan.

2. Meetings of the Board of Directors:

The Board of Directors shall meet at the invitation of the Chairman or his/her Vice Chairman in his absence or upon a written request from at least one quarter of its members stating the reasons for holding the meeting. If the Chairman or his/her Vice Chairman does not invite the board meeting within seven days from the date of receiving a copy of the request, the members who submitted the request to convene.

- Half of the members of the Board who are entitled to vote on the items of the meeting, must be present so that its meetings and decisions are legal.
- Board decisions are issued by an absolute majority of the attending members who have the right to vote on the items of the meeting presented, and when the votes are equal on the subject at hand, the opinion supported by the Chairperson of the session shall prevail.

- Minutes of Board meetings are noted accurately and fully including any reservations from any member. The Bank must keep all these records appropriately.
- The Senior Executive Management shall provide sufficient and accurate information and related documents to Board members regarding the items on the meeting agenda and must do so promptly and prior to the meeting. The Chairman shall confirm that the process is complete.
- The Board members may attend meetings by any means of video telephony, provided that the Board Chairman and the Secretary of the Board approves the minutes of the meeting and its legal quorum in accordance with the applicable Banking Law.

3. Responsibilities and Duties of the Board of Directors:

The Board of Directors shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

- Specify the strategic objectives of the Bank, instruct the Executive Management to set a strategy for achieving these objectives and approve the strategy and relevant work plans. The strategies are presented to the Board at the end of the year and according to the procedures followed
- Set the Bank's institutional values, and clear plans for responsibility and accountability regarding the Bank's activities; and incorporate a culture of compliance with ethical standards, integrity and professional conduct among managers, while also reflecting these standards in the Bank's code of conduct.
- Adopt strategies, policies, and organizational structures for the Bank's Group clarifying reporting lines, including those of the Board committees and Senior Executive Management, taking into account the instructions issued by central banks or the Regulatory Authorities in the countries in which the subsidiaries are located and be informed of them by knowing the relationships and links between the Bank and its Subsidiaries, the extent of the adequacy of corporate governance within the group, and the adoption of a guide for corporate governance at the group level to ensure that the group's policies are in line with the instructions issued in this regard in the home country (Jordan), taking into account the instructions issued in this regard by central banks, regulatory authorities, or countries that In which subsidiaries and external branches are located and determining the relationship within an approved matrix and is considered an integral part of this guide for the Bank Group. In the event of a conflict, the bank shall obtain the prior approval of the Central Bank to deal with it.
- Adopt the appropriate policies and procedures necessary to monitor and control the Bank's performance, with ratification and approval of the Group's policies wherever required.
- Oversee and monitor the Senior and its performance, ensure the financial soundness and solvency of the Bank; ensure the availability of appropriate policies, plans and procedures that comprehensively cover the Bank's activities in line with relevant legislation; and ensure their circulation to all administrative levels and maintain continuous review.
- Adopt a policy to monitor and review the Senior by setting KPIs to determine, measure, and monitor performance and progress toward key objectives.
- Bear the ultimate responsibility for the bank's Business including its financial standing, and its compliance with the requirements of the Central Bank and other regulatory authorities.
- Ultimately, the Board shall also be responsible for safeguarding the interests of the stakeholders, ensuring that the Bank is being operated in accordance with its bylaws and internal policies. His supervision and control of the activities of the Bank, including those that are outsourced, should be continually and effectively maintained.
- Adopt adequate procedures to ensure clear separation of powers between Controlling Shareholders and the Senior in order to reinforce sound corporate governance. The Board shall also maintain proper mechanisms to limit the influence of Controlling Shareholders, which shall include but are not limited to:
 - No Shareholder who owns a Material Interest may hold any position in the Senior Executive Management.
 - The Senior Executive Management's authority comes from the Board solely and it can only work within the authority framework given to it by the Board.
- Allow direct communication between the members of the Board of Directors and its committees with the Senior Executive Management and the Secretary of the Board and facilitate the performance of their duties including seeking the assistance, at the expense of the Bank and upon its approval, of third parties.
- Attend the Board meetings and its committees emanating from it and the General Assembly meetings.
- Ensure that the acts of the members of the Board do not influence the decisions of the Senior Executive Management apart from through deliberations held during the meetings of the Board or its committees.
- Be informed of and stay up to date with legislation and principles related to the banking sector and the Bank's operational environment, stay abreast of external developments related to the bank's work, including appointment requirements for the Bank's Senior Executive Management.
- Approve and annually review the internal control systems of the Bank and ensure that the internal and external auditors review the structure of the systems once a year at least.

- The Audit Committee emanating from the Board of Directors shall choose the best auditing firms and shall guarantee the regular rotation of the External Auditors at the Auditor firms and at their Subsidiaries, Affiliates, and other related entities. The rotation must happen at intervals of no longer than seven years.
- The seven-year period shall be computed as of the date of the launch in 2010.
- The new external Auditing firm (when rotation is implemented) shall work jointly with the old firm for the first year.
- Apart from the joint auditing task, the old external auditing firm shall not be re-elected before at least two years from the date of its last election.
- The independence of the External Auditor is assessed annually by the Audit Committee.
- The Board of Directors shall take appropriate measures to address the weaknesses in the control and internal control systems or any other points revealed by the external auditor.
- Ensure the availability of sufficient and reliable MIS systems that cover all of the Bank's activities.
- Determine the banking operations which require the approval of the Board of Directors, subject always to limiting the scope of operations requiring the Board's approval in order not to prejudice the supervisory role of the Board, and subject also to not granting the Board any executive authorities including not delegating any authorities relating to the granting of credit to a single Board member including the Chairman.
- Ensure that the Bank's credit policy, in addition to being comprehensive, includes a corporate governance evaluation system for its corporate clients. Particularly, the public shareholding companies whereby the risk is evaluated by assessing points of weakness and strength according to their implementation of sound corporate governance practices.
- Ensure that the Bank adopts social initiatives in the field of environment, health and education; and provide finding for SMEs with suitable terms and prices.
- Appoint the Secretary of the Board and define his/her responsibilities and duties.
- Appoint the General Manager, the Audit Director, the Risk Director, and the Compliance Director; and accept their resignation or termination of services based on recommendations from the concerned committee. Obtain a no objection certificate from the Central Bank for the resignation or termination of services.
- Guarantee and reinforce the independence of internal auditors and grant them an appropriate position in the Bank's organizational structure. Provide these internal auditors with support and guarantee that they are empowered to perform their duties, including ensuring their right to access all records, information and communications regarding any Bank employee, so they can perform their duties and draft their reports without any external intervention.
- Adopt and circulate the Internal Audit Charter, which shall include the duties, authorities and responsibilities of the Audit Department.
- Guarantee the independence of external auditors at the beginning of their work and throughout.
- Guarantee the independence of the Risk Department at the Bank by having the department send its reports to the Risk Committee. Grant the department all needed authorities and powers to facilitate its acquisition of all information from the Bank's various departments and ensuring cooperation by other committees to carry on its tasks.
- Adopt and monitor the execution of a risk management strategy, which includes acceptable risk levels, guarantees that the Bank is not exposed to high risks, and oversight of the Bank's operational environment and relevant risk. Guarantee the availability of the necessary tools and infrastructure for risk management to enable the Bank to determine, measure, control, avoid, and monitor all types of risks the bank may be exposed to.
- Guarantee that the Risk Department regularly conducts stress tests to measure the Bank's ability to tolerate shocks and face high risks. The Board plays a key role in adopting the assumptions and scenarios used, discussing the tests' results, and approving the measures to be taken based on these results.
- Approve and ratify the Risk Appetite
- Adopt an internal evaluation methodology to assess the adequacy of the Bank's capital. His method must be comprehensive, effective and capable of identifying all the risks the Bank may face. It must take into consideration the Bank's strategic plan and capital plan. The method shall be regularly reviewed, and compliance thereto monitored, and the Bank's capital must be maintained at a suitable level to face all possible risks.
- Before approving the expansion of any of the Bank's activities, take into consideration the risks involved, and the abilities and qualifications of the Risk Department's employees.
- Adopt a policy to guarantee the Bank's compliance with all relevant legislation, regularly review it, and ensure its implementation.
- Adopt the duties and responsibilities of the Compliance Department.
- The Board of Directors, represented by the Compliance Committee, shall ensure the independence of the Compliance Department and that adequate and well-trained personnel are being employed.

The Board's Orientation Program:

The Board of Directors offers its new members the opportunity to attend its Orientation Program organized through the Board's Secretary to help continuously develop their skills and knowledge, each according to his/her background in the banking sector. The program covers the following subjects:

- The Bank's organizational structure, corporate governance, and code of conduct.
- The Bank's corporate objectives and plans, the strategies, and its policies.
- The Bank's financial standing.
- The Bank's risk structure and its risk management framework.
- Information on the Bank's activities as compared with other local banks.

4. Chairman of the Board:

In addition to supervisory tasks mentioned under Article (3) above, the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall have the following duties:

- Encourage a positive and constructive relationship between the Board of Directors and the Senior Executive Management.
- Promote critical discussions of issues deliberated by the Board, ensure different views are expressed and discussed during the decision-making process, and that votes are cast.
- Ensure that Board members are provided with and sign the minutes of previous meetings, and ensure the timely provision of Board meeting agendas and relevant documents, provided that the said agendas contain sufficient detail about the items that will be discussed. The Secretary of the Board shall be responsible for providing the Board members with the documents.
- Ensure the availability of a charter that sets out the Board of Directors' mandate and scope of work.
- Encourage thorough discussions of strategic and critical issues during Board meetings.
- Provide each Board member, upon his/her election, with the laws and regulations that govern the Banks' activities as well as the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan, including his Guide and a manual outlining rights, responsibilities and duties of the member and the responsibilities and duties of the Secretary of the Board.
- Provide each member with a comprehensive summary of the Bank's activities upon his/her election or request.
- Discuss, with each new member and in cooperation with the Bank's legal counsel, the duties and responsibilities of the Board, in particular: issues pertaining to legal and regulatory requirements, the term of Board membership, the

dates of meetings, responsibilities and duties of Board committees, remuneration amounts, and the possibility of obtaining independent technical and specialized advice when necessary.

- Accommodate the Board members' needs for continuous improvement and learning, and give new Board members the opportunity to participate in the Orientation Program, taking into consideration his/her banking background. The program covers the Bank's organizational structure, corporate governance and code of conduct, corporate objectives and the Bank's strategic plan and approved policies, in addition to the financial position of the Bank as well as the Bank's risk structure and risk management framework.
- Inform the Central Bank of Jordan of any material information that might negatively affect the suitability of any of its Board members.

5. Regulating the Board's Operations:

- The Board shall meet at least 6 times per year.
- The Chairman is entitled to call for a meeting in the case of any developments.
- The Secretary of the Board shall provide all Board members with the meeting agenda, at least a week prior to date of the meeting, ensuring that the agenda includes all relevant information on the topics to be discussed during the meeting and provides an update on the progress on the decisions taken in previous meetings.
- The Secretary of the Board shall fully and accurately monitor the deliberations and proceedings of the meetings of the Board and its committees along with any reservation that may be voiced by any member. The Secretary shall also note down all deliberations, suggestions, objections, and results of voting on Board resolutions.
- Such records, minutes and decisions shall be duly and properly kept by the Secretary of the Board.
- The Chairman shall ensure that the Senior Executive Management provides all Board members with adequate and accurate information prior to Board meetings.
- If a member is unable to attend, the votes of present members shall be counted taking into account the presence of a legal quorum and according to what is stated under Chapter 2 Article 2 herein.

6. Limits of the Board's Responsibilities and Accountability:

- The Board shall have clear limitations on for responsibility and accountability, to which it commits to and ensures all the Bank's executive team commit to as well.

- The Board shall ensure that the organizational structure clearly demarcates responsibilities and authorities, and at least includes the following regulatory levels:
 - The Board and its committees.
 - Separate administrations for risk, compliance, and auditing that don't practice daily executive tasks.
 - Units/employees that don't participate in the Bank's daily operations (such as credit review and middle office employees).
- The Board shall ensure that the Senior Executive Management fulfils its responsibilities regarding the Bank's daily operations, contributes to implementing corporate governance, assigns powers to employees, builds an effective administrative structure that reinforces accountability, and executes tasks across the Bank's various fields of activity in line with the policies and procedures adopted by the Board.
- The Board shall adopt appropriate regulatory controls that enable it to hold the Senior Executive Management accountable.
- The positions of Chairman of the Board and General Manager should not overlap. The Chairman of the Board, Board members, or Major Shareholders cannot be related to the General Manager below the third degree.

7. Secretary of the Board:

- In addition to acting as a liaison between the Board of Directors and the Senior Executive Management, the Secretary of the Board shall be the secretary – Audit Committee rapporteur along with the other committees emanating from the Board of Directors and is responsible for the following:
 - Attending all meetings of the Board and committees and writing down all deliberations, suggestions, objections and reservations, and how to vote on draft resolutions of the Board.
 - Determine the dates of the meetings of the Board / committees in coordination with the Chairman of the Board / Committee and cooperate to determine the agenda of the committees.
 - Follow up on the minutes of meetings and decisions signatures.
 - Follow up on the implementation of the decisions taken by the Board of Directors and follow up discussing any issues that have been postponed to be raised in a previous meeting.
 - Keeping records and documents of board meetings. and committees emanating from the Board of Directors.
 - Take the necessary measures and ensure that the draft resolutions intended to be issued by the Board comply with the legislation in force.
 - Preparing for the meetings of the General Assembly, attending the meeting, carrying out

the work related to it, and cooperating with the committees emanating from the Board in all ways.

- Providing supervision over the work of the Board's secretariat and the organizational units within it, especially with regard to the shareholders s affairs, affairs of the Board and its committees and related governance.
- Approving the acknowledgement and attestation of the members of the Board of Directors and providing the Central Bank with acknowledgements of suitability (fit and proper) that are signed by the members of the Board.
- Allowing direct contact for the members of the Board of Directors and its sub-committees with the executive management and the Secretary of the Board, in coordination with the Chairman of the Board, and facilitating their carrying out the tasks entrusted to them, including seeking outsourcing when necessary and at the expense of the Bank, with the approval of the Board, with an emphasis on not doing any One of the members of the Board may influence the decisions of the executive management, except through deliberations that take place in the meetings of the Board or its committees.

8. General Manager/CEO:

In addition to the duties mentioned under applicable legislation, the General Manager shall:

- Develop the Bank's strategic direction. Implement the Bank's strategies and policies. Implement the Board's decisions.
- Provide guidance for the implementation of short and long-term work plans.
- Convey the Bank's message and strategy to employees.
- Inform the Board of all important aspects of the Bank's operations.
- Manage the Bank's daily operations.

Chapter 3: Committees Emanating from the Board

In order to organize the Board's workflow and increase its efficiency and competence, the Board has formed different committees delegated with certain powers and responsibilities in line with the regulations of the Central Bank of Jordan regarding corporate governance and the Bank's strategies and objectives. Nevertheless, the presence of these committees does not relieve the Board of Directors from its direct responsibilities towards the Bank. The following points are taken into account when forming these committees:

- Each of the committees emanating from the board of directors is composed of members appointed by the board in accordance with the committee's charter, and so that its composition is from the number of the board of directors, whether even or odd, taking into account the minimum set forth in the committee charter and the corporate governance guide.
- Each of the committees takes its decisions and recommendations by an absolute majority of the members, and if the votes are equal, the side with which the head of the committee voted shall prevail. The decisions of the committee are issued by an absolute majority of the attending members who have the right to vote on the topics of the meeting presented, and when the votes are equal on the topic at hand, the opinion supported by the chairperson of the session shall be considered outweighed by the opinion, taking into consideration the quorum at the Credit Committee's meeting shall require the presence of at least four members in which decisions are made with the approval of the majority of members regardless of the number of those present.
- A charter is drafted for each committee and approved by the Board. It specifies each committee's duties, responsibilities and powers and indicates the nature of the committee (permanent or temporary).
- Every member must show credibility, integrity, competence, necessary experience, dedication, commitment and devotion for the Bank.
- Every member should have the knowledge, experience and qualifications that will assist him/her in taking suitable decisions independently and objectively.
- The committees emanating from the Board meet on a regular basis according to the charter approved by the Board.
- The Bank shall disclose the names of the different committee members as well as the duties and responsibilities of each in the Bank's annual report.
- The committees periodically submit their reports, recommendations and results to the Board.
- No Board member may head more than one of the following committees: Corporate Governance Committee, Audit Committee, Nominations and Remuneration Committee, Risk Committee and Compliance Committee. No Board member may head more than two committees emanating from the Board. The committees are:
 - Corporate Governance Committee.
 - Audit Committee.
 - Nominations and Remuneration Committee.
 - Risk Committee
 - Compliance Committee.
 - Board Credit Committee.
 - Strategy and IT Governance Committee.

1. Corporate Governance Committee:

- The Committee is comprised of at least three board members the majority of which are to be independent. In addition, the committee is to include the Chairman.
- The Head of the Committee holds the right to invite any of the executive employees to attend the meetings provided that those invitees do not have the right to vote. The Committee is in charge for the following duties:
 - To operate according to a charter adopted by the Board of Directors to set its tasks, authority, and responsibilities.
 - Provide guidance and supervision in preparing the Corporate Governance Guide.
 - Monitor the implementation of the Corporate Governance Guide and report to the Board of Directors on the extent of compliance with the Guide.
 - Promote and emphasize the concepts of Corporate Governance in the Bank.
 - Recommend the Corporate Governance Guide for the Board to approve.
 - Review, amend and update the Corporate Governance Guide on a yearly basis or as and when needed in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions and in line with the requirements and policies of the bank.
 - Ensure that the Guide is published on the Bank's website for the public to view.

- Ensure the availability of a Code of Conduct that sets the Bank's corporate values, demarcates responsibility and accountability, and reinforces ethical behavior, integrity, and professional conduct for the Bank's directors.

2. Audit Committee:

- The Audit Committee is comprised from at least two Board members and a Chairperson, provided that the chairperson and at least one other member are independent members and that the committee chair is not the Chairman of the board or the Chairman of any other Committee emanating from the board. Nor may the Chairman of the board be a member of it.
 - To operate according to a charter adopted by the Board of Directors to set its tasks, authority, and responsibilities in accordance with the banking law in force. The Audit Committee meets periodically every three months as a minimum and submits its reports to the Board of Directors provided that the number of its meetings is not less than four times and its meeting is legal in the presence of the majority of its members, and its recommendations are taken by a majority vote of its members a year, and that the minutes of these meetings are duly written.
 - The Audit Committee's members should have professional financial or accounting qualifications and practical experience in the fields of accounting, finance or any other specializations in similar areas that are relevant to the Bank's business.
 - Provided that such authority is granted to the Audit Committee in its charter, the committee may obtain any information from the Senior Executive Management, and summon any executive or director to attend its meetings.
 - The committee shall submit recommendations to the Board regarding the external Auditor's appointment/termination of appointment, remuneration, and other terms of engagement; taking into account any non-audit services that he have performed, in addition to assessing the independence of the external Auditor.
 - The Audit Committee shall meet, at least once a year, with the presence of the bank's external auditor, internal auditor and compliance officer, without the presence of the Senior Executive Management.
 - The Committee must monitor and reviews the procedures that enable an employee to report any error in financial reports or any other matters confidentially. The committee must ensure also the availability of the necessary independent investigative arrangement and that findings are addressed in an objective manner.
 - The activities of any other committee may not overlap with those of the Audit Committee.
- The Committee exercises its role in accordance with the Bank Laws the Corporate Governance Guide and other relevant laws and regulations to include the following at least:
 - The scope, results and adequacy of the Bank and the Group's internal and external audits.
 - Accounting issues that have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.
 - The Bank and the Group's internal controls.
 - Ensure the availability of sufficient resources and qualified cadres for managing and training the Internal Audit Department.
 - Ensure the rotation of the internal Auditors to audit all the Bank's activities every three years at a minimum.
 - Ensure that internal Auditors do not perform any executive duties.
 - Make sure that all the Bank's activities are subject to audit, including outsourced activities.
 - The committee has direct supervision over the Internal Audit Department, which reports directly to the Board Audit Committee chairperson.
 - Evaluate the performance of the Internal Audit Department manager and employees and determine their remuneration.
 - Ensure that the Internal Audit Department is capable of carrying out the following tasks at least:
 - Ensure the availability of adequate internal controls at the Bank's Group and its Subsidiaries and that such controls are being adhered to.
 - Ensure the compliance of the Bank's Group and its Subsidiaries with the internal policies international standards and relevant legislation.
 - Ensure adherence to the Corporate Governance Guide.
 - The Committee performs under the supervision of the Board of Directors and submits its reports, recommendations and findings to the Board of Directors.

3. Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall be comprised of three Board members, two of whom at least shall be Independent including the Head of the Committee. The Committee's duties are as follows:

- To operate according to a charter adopted by the Board of Directors that sets its tasks, authority, and responsibilities.
- Recommend qualified candidates for the membership of the Board of Directors, taking into consideration the candidates' qualifications and skills. In case of re-nomination, the regular attendance of such candidate of Board meetings and active participation in the meetings shall be taken into consideration.
- Recommend to the Board qualified candidates for appointment to Senior Executive Management jobs.
- Ensure that Board Members attend workshops or seminars related to banking topics with particular emphasis on risk management, corporate governance and other topics covering the latest developments in the banking industry.
- Define and annually review the criteria applicable to Independent Members, taking into account the definition of an Independent Member under Article (6/D) of the Corporate Governance instructions issued by the Central Bank of Jordan no. (63/2016), which is referred to throughout this Guide.
- Follow specific standards to evaluate the performance of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer objectively.
- Provide, upon request, background information and summaries to the members of the Board regarding certain significant matters relating to the Bank, and ensure that members remain informed with regards to material developments in the banking industry.
- Ensure that a Performance Incentives Policy is in place and that the policy is being implemented and periodically reviewed. The Committee shall also recommend the compensation and benefit plan for the Chief Executive Officer and other senior executive managers.
- Ensure that every Board and Senior Executive Management member possesses credibility, integrity, competency, necessary experience, commitment and devotion for the Bank.
- Put in place a framework to evaluate the performance of the Board as a whole and each of its committees and members and to inform the Central Bank of the results of this evaluations.
- Put in place a framework to annually evaluate the performance of the General Manager and putting in place KPIs that address administrative and financial metrics, as well as an evaluation of the achievement to medium and long-term goals and strategies.

- Provide a summary of the Bank rewards plan and to disclose all rewards, of any kind, granted to each Member of the Board and to the Senior Executive Management during the past year.
- Put in place an evaluation framework for Senior Executive Management, other than Board Members and the General Manager, that gives proper weighting to commitment to the risk related matters, the implementation of internal control, and regulatory requirements so that profit and loss is not the only element that is considered for measuring performance with consideration of the risk surrounding the core functions of the Bank as well as customer satisfaction and also taking into account conflicts of interest and undue influence.
- Putting in place a policy to ensure the adequacy of members of the Board which would include the minimum level of requirements and conditions that need to be met for a person to be considered for membership in the Board and putting in place the mechanism necessary to ensure that all members are, and continue to be, compliant with such requirements.
- Putting in place a policy to ensure the adequacy of members of the Senior Executive Management which would include the minimum level of requirements and conditions that need to be met for a person to be considered for a role in the Senior Executive Management and putting in place the mechanism necessary to ensure that all members are, and continue to be, compliant with such requirements.
- Ensuring there is a contingency plan in place for Senior Executive Management.

4. Risk Committee:

The Risk Committee comprises of three members, one of whom shall be an Independent Member. Members of the Senior Executive Management are permitted to participate. The Committee shall have the following duties:

- The Committee operates in accordance with a charter approved by the Board of Directors that defines its tasks, powers and responsibilities.
- Reviewing the risk management framework of the Bank's Group and recommending to the board the adoption of the Risk Management Framework in the bank.
- Reviewing the bank's risk management strategy and recommending it to the Board and constantly evaluating its effectiveness to ensure its consistency with the changes.
- Ensure the availability of automated systems that assist in the process of managing and measuring risks.
- Oversee the development of the necessary data-

base for the risk management group.

- Keeping abreast of developments affecting the bank's risk management and submitting periodic reports thereon to the Board.
- Verifying that there is no discrepancy between the actual risks taken by the bank and the level of acceptable risks approved by the Board, addressing any abuses of acceptable levels of risk, and holding the concerned senior executive management accountable for these abuses.
- Approval of any expansion of the Bank's activities based on the risks ensuing and the capabilities and qualifications of the staff of the Risk Management Department.
- Ensuring that the Risk Management Department conducts stress testing periodically to measure the bank's ability to withstand shocks and face high risks.
- Reviewing risk management reports and approving the recommendations and corrective actions that have been taken to reduce the risks arising from any violations that may expose the bank to legal penalties or be exposed to large financial or reputational losses or any exposure to risks and any exceptional cases of the risk management policy.
- Creating the appropriate conditions that ensure the identification of risks of material impact and any activities undertaken by the bank that may expose it to risks greater than the level of acceptable risks and submit reports thereon to the Board and follow up on their treatment.
- Recommending to the Board the adoption of risk management policies in line with the strategic directions of the Bank.
- Recommending the adoption of the bank's capital adequacy internal assessment methodology, considering the bank's strategic plan and capital plan, reviewing this methodology periodically and verifying its application, and ensuring that the bank maintains sufficient capital to meet the risks it faces.
- Recommending to the Board the approval of a document of the risk appetite for the bank at the Group level.
- Ensure the existence of a business continuity plan at the Group level
- Ensure the independence of risk management
- Verify that the Risk Management does not carry out daily operational work.
- Recommending to the Board of Directors the appointment of the Head of Risk Management, ensuring that the conditions are met, and accepting his resignation
- Recommending to the Board the adoption of the annual plan for the risk department and the continuous evaluation of the department's performance in line with the specific plans and objectives.
- Ensure that the Risk Management is provided with sufficient and trained staff to enable it to carry out its responsibilities efficiently and effectively.

- The Risk Committee deriving from the Board of Directors shall check that violations related to acceptable risks are remedied, including holding the Senior Executive Management accountable for such violations.

5. Compliance Committee:

The Compliance Committee comprises of at least three members of the Board, with a majority of independent members.

The Committee shall have the following duties:

- The Committee operates in accordance with a charter approved by the Board of Directors that defines its duties, powers and responsibilities.
- Ensure the independence of the Compliance and AML Department.
- Verify the compliance of the bank and its subsidiaries with all banking legislation and the bank's policies regarding compliance control, anti-money laundering and terrorist financing operations, international sanctions regimes, and the FATCA Tax Compliance Act.
- Recommending to the Board of Directors the appointment of the compliance officer, ensuring that the suitability conditions are met, and accepting his resignation.
- Verify that the Compliance Department does not carry out daily operational work considering the separation between the compliance function and internal audit activities and considering the tasks of internal audit by auditing compliance monitoring activities and reporting to the concerned committee.
- Ensuring that the Compliance and Anti Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Department is provided with sufficient and trained cadres to enable it to carry out its responsibilities efficiently and effectively.
- Submitting periodic reports to the Board of Directors.
- Ensure the adequacy and effectiveness of compliance control, anti-money laundering and complaints systems.
- Recommending to the Board the adoption of the annual plan of the Compliance Department and continuous evaluation of the department's performance in line with the specific plans and objectives.
- Recommending to the Board the adoption of the policies of the Compliance control and AML.
- Create channels of communication between the Compliance and AML Department and the Board of Directors to ensure the achievement of its objectives.
- Granting the Compliance and AML Department the necessary powers to enable it to obtain information from other departments of the Bank and cooperate with other committees to carry out

their tasks.

- Take the necessary measures to promote the values of integrity and sound professional practice within the bank.
- Reviewing the reports of the Compliance Department and anti-money laundering and terrorist financing operations and adopting recommendations and corrective measures to be taken to limit the bank's exposure to legal and regulatory risks or its exposure to financial or reputational losses.
- Assigning the Compliance Officer to carry out the following duties and responsibilities: -
- Assisting the executive management and the bank's staff in managing the compliance risks faced by the bank.
- Providing advice to the executive management on the applicable laws and legislation and any amendments thereto.
- Ensuring compliance with the compliance control policy and implementing the supervisory compliance program for the Group, while providing the committee with the results of examinations
- Complying with the statement of any violations of the laws / instructions in force and making the necessary recommendations to address them and reduce their recurrence, while providing the Executive Management with a copy of them and a copy for the relevant Subsidiaries/. Subsidiary.
- Educating employees about compliance issues and holding training courses and introductory workshops on the role of the Compliance Department.
- Reviewing the bank's professional code of conduct.
- Contribute to the planning of banking products and policies to ensure compliance/no conflict with the instructions of the regulatory authorities and the laws in force.
- Any other tasks assigned to it by the Board of Directors

6. Board Credit Committee:

- The Board Credit Committee is comprised of at least five members of the Board of Directors. One of its members must be an Independent Member provided he is not a member of the Audit Committee.
- To operate according to a charter adopted by the Board of Directors to set its tasks, authority, and responsibilities.
- The Committee has the right to obtain any information from the Senior Executive Management and has the right to summon any executive to attend any of its meetings as stipulated in its charter.
- Limits are set for the authority the Board Credit Committee in terms of granting, amending, renewing, or setting the structure of credit facilities so that the Board of Directors has a clear understanding of prerogatives in this regard.
- The Committee's powers are limited to making suitable decisions concerning the facilities recommended by the Executive Management Committee for approval.
- Quorum at the Committee's meeting shall require the presence of at least four members. Decisions are made with the approval of the majority of members regardless of the number of those present.
- The Committee regularly reports to the Board about details of the facilities it approved.
- The Board of Directors may assign some or all of the committee's authorities with regards to amending the terms or structure of facilities granted to the aforementioned Executive Management Committee. Facilities committees must be informed of the decisions made in this regard.
- Ensuring that the credit policy of the Bank which requires investigation of the corporate governance framework of corporate clients is applied to measure the customer risk in terms of strength and weakness of the corporate governance practices.
- Recommending the credit policy and overseeing the performance of the credit portfolio.
- Directing the executive management to prepare policies and plans relating to credit matters and then raising and recommending the same to the Board for proper adoption and to abide by their terms post-adoption in order to achieve the following goals:
 - Grant/increase/renew credit.
 - Oversee and process credit.
 - Collection and bad debt provisions.
- Ensure that the executive management/credit departments take the necessary care to make correct credit decisions based on objective criteria applied in accordance with set credit analysis practices and that they exert their efforts to provide the necessary information as required by the credit policy in order to allow for proper decision making that maintains and elevates the quality of decision making and reduces levels of risk to the maximum extent all of which reflects positively on the quality of the credit portfolio.
- Ensure that the authority matrix of the Bank as it relates to credit in authorities granted by the Board.
- Taking necessary decisions in relations to matters that are outside the scope of the internal credit committee or the Senior Executive Management and in accordance with the authorities guide adopted and approved by the Board of Directors.
- Making recommendations to the Board with respect to matters that are outside the scope of

authority of the committee.

- Setting the limits to the authorities granted to the committee relating to granting, amending, renewing or structuring facilities where these authorities are clearly apparent to the Board.
- Reviewing the facilities granted to the top 20 corporate customers in the credit portfolio once every six months at least.
- Reviewing the facilities granted to the top 20 SME customers in the credit portfolio once every six months at least.
- Reviewing the default rate dashboard and analyzing the underlying reasons for all business units.
- Reviewing the early warning signal dashboard for all business units.
- Making recommendations for writing off bad debt for delinquent customers.
- Adopting a review and oversight policy that puts in place KPIs that measure performance against specific institutional goals relating to credit facilities.
- Reviewing the Central Bank report on business departments.

7. Strategy and IT Governance Committee:

This committee consists of at least three members. The committee meets at least quarterly and performs the following tasks:

- The committee operates according to a charter approved by the Board of Directors that defines its functions, powers and responsibilities.
- Recommending to the Board of Directors the general strategic objectives of the Bank, including those related to information technology, and directing the executive management to prepare the strategic plan to achieve these objectives, and the approval of this strategy by the Board, as well as approval of action plans in line with this strategy, including a comprehensive and effective framework for its implementation.
- Reviewing the strategic, financial, quantitative and qualitative performance indicators proposed by the CEO/General Manager and making recommendations to raise the efficiency of the organization's strategic plans and harmonizing the implementation of those plans within an effective methodological framework in preparation for their approval by the Board of Directors.
- Following up and supporting the consolidation and development of the corporate identity and reflecting the strategy on the corporate identity.
- Approving the strategic objectives of information technology and the appropriate organiza-

tional structures, including the steering committees at the level of senior executive management, and in particular (the steering committee for information technology), in a manner that ensures support for achieving the strategic objectives of the Bank and achieving the best added value from projects and investments of information technology resources, and the use of necessary tools and standards. To monitor and ensure the extent to which this has been achieved, such as using the IT Balanced Scorecards system, calculating the rate of return on investment, and measuring the impact of contributing to increasing financial and operational efficiency.

- Adopting the general framework for managing, controlling and monitoring information technology resources and projects that simulates the accepted international best practices in this regard, specifically (COBIT) (Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology), which corresponds and meets the objectives and requirements of Central Bank of Jordan Instructions No. (65/2016) of By achieving institutional goals in a sustainable manner, and achieving the matrix of information and technology objectives associated with it, and covers information technology governance processes contained in the aforementioned instructions.
- Adopting the matrix of institutional objectives and the objectives of information and associated technology contained in Central Bank Instructions No. (65/2016) and considering its data as the minimum and describing the sub-objectives necessary to achieve them.
- Adopting the Enterprise Goals and Alignment Goals contained in the Central Bank's instructions No. (65/2016) and the amendments contained in Circular No. (10-6-984), considering their requirements as the minimum, and describing the sub-goals necessary to achieve them.
- Adopting a matrix of responsibilities (RACI Chart) towards the main processes of IT governance contained in Central Bank Instructions No. (65/2016) and in accordance with the amendments contained in Circular No. (10-6-984) and the sub-processes emanating from it in terms of: the entity or entities or Responsible parties, accountable parties, consulted parties, and informed parties regarding all operations in the same instructions and guided by the (COBIT 2019) standard in this regard.
- Approving the importance and prioritization of the Enterprise Goals and their relevance to Alignment Goals and Governance and Management Objectives, in addition to their relevance to the rest of the enablers/components, based on a qualitative and/or quantitative study prepared for this purpose. At least on an annual basis, it takes into consideration the factors influencing the formation of the Information Technology Governance Framework (COBIT 2019 - Design Factors) in line with the privacy and strategies of the bank. Ensure that a general framework for IT risks is in place and is aligned

and complements the overall risk framework at the Bank that is prepared by the Risk Management. The IT risk framework shall take into consideration and shall seek to fulfill the bank's strategy in guaranteeing a minimal level of control over risks, protecting customer interests, and fulfilling all IT governance operations as mentioned in Instructions no. 65/2016 issued by the Central Bank of Jordan and its amendments No (10-6-984).

- Approve the budget for IT projects and resources in line with the Bank's strategic objectives.
- Supervise and follow-up on IT operations, resources, and projects, and follow-up on their efficiency and contribution to meeting the bank's requirements.
- Review IT audit reports and take the necessary measures to remedy any problems and recommend to the Board in that regard.
- View the minutes of the IT Steering Committee meetings and take the appropriate decisions according to the recommendations submitted by the IT Steering Committee regarding:
 - Any unacceptable risks related to technology, security and information protection
 - Performance reports and compliance with the requirements of the general framework for managing, controlling and controlling IT resources and projects
 - Allocate the necessary resources and mechanisms to achieve the tasks of the Information Technology Governance Committee
 - Any deviations that may negatively affect the achievement of the strategic objectives
 - Any other tasks assigned to it by the Board of Directors.

Chapter 4: FIT and PROPER

1. Suitability of Board Members:

The Board of Directors adopts an effective strategy to ensure that its members possess the minimum requirements and standards to fulfill the membership criteria. The policy referred to is subject to review whenever necessary. Adequate procedures are set to ensure that all Board members fulfill their suitability requirements, and that they continue to do so and shall provide the Central Bank of Jordan with a copy of such policy.

- The Chairman and Board members must meet the following requirements:
 - Must not be less than twenty-five years of age.
 - Must not be a member of the Board of any other bank in Jordan, or a general manager, regional manager, or an employee of any other bank in Jordan unless the other bank is a subsidiary of the Jordan Ahli Bank.
 - Must not be the Bank's lawyer, legal advisor or auditor.
 - Must have a bachelor's degree at a minimum, specializing either in economics, finance, accounting, business administration or any other related field, whereby the Nomination and Remuneration committee is permitted to consider adding new specialties if combined with an experience that is related to banking.
 - Must not be a government employee or an employee of an official public institution unless he is a representative of that entity.
 - Must not be a member of the boards of more than five public shareholding companies in Jordan, whether in a personal capacity or as a representative of a legal entity.
 - Must possess a minimum expertise of five years in banking, finance or similar specializations.
 - The Chairman and Board members must each sign a suitability attestation in the form approved by the Central Bank of Jordan in its corporate governance instructions.
 - The Chairman shall ensure that any critical information that may adversely affect the suitability of any Board member is disclosed to the Central Bank of Jordan.
 - The Central Bank may object to the nomination of any person as a member of the Board of the Bank on the basis that they do not meet any of the conditions set out above

2. Suitability of Senior Executive Management:

- The Board shall develop an effective policy to ensure the suitability of members of the Senior Executive Management that includes the minimum requirements to fulfill the membership criteria. The said policy is subject to review whenever necessary. The Board shall also develop adequate procedures to ensure that all members fulfill their suitability requirements and that they continue to do so and shall provide the Central Bank of Jordan with a copy of such policy.
- The Board shall adopt a succession plan for members of the Senior Executive Management and shall review this plan once a year, at least.
- The Board of Directors shall appoint a Chief Executive Officer who possesses a high level of integrity, technical competence and banking experience after obtaining the approval of the Central Bank of Jordan.
- The approval of the Board of Directors must be obtained prior to the appointment, acceptance of the resignation or termination of any of the Senior Executive Management members.
- The Board shall ensure that any critical information that may adversely affect the suitability of any senior executive is disclosed to the Central Bank of Jordan.
- The following conditions should be fulfilled by an appointed senior executive:
 - Should not be a member of the Board of Directors of any other bank in Jordan unless the other bank is a subsidiary of Jordan Ahli Bank.
 - Should be dedicated full-time to the management of the Bank's business.
 - Should have, at a minimum, a bachelors' degree in economics, finance, accounting, business administration or any other related field.
 - Should have a minimum of five years of experience in banking or any related field, except for the position of Chief Executive Officer, in which a minimum of ten-year experience in banking is required.
 - A "No Objection" letter should be obtained from the Central Bank of Jordan prior to the appointment of any Senior Executive Management member. The Bank, prior to the appointment of a senior executive, must obtain from the candidate his/her Curriculum Vitae along with any academic certificates, certificates of expertise, certificate of good conduct and any other necessary documentation. The member will also be asked to sign the approved suitability attestation form and the Bank will provide the Central Bank of Jordan with a copy thereof along with the Curriculum Vitae.

Chapter 5: Performance Evaluation and Remuneration

1. Evaluating the Performance of the Board and their Remunerations

The mechanism to evaluate the performance of Board members is an important tool in guaranteeing good performance of the Board and its committees. Therefore, specific and approved principles must be followed during the evaluation process to ensure assessment criteria are objective. The mechanism must take into consideration the following:

- The extent to which members were able to acquire skills, knowledge and expertise that effectively regulate the Bank's work.
- The extent to which members communicate with internal and external stakeholders at certain times.
- How clear the structure of committees deriving from the Board is, and how many members are provided with the necessary data and tools to perform their tasks effectively.
- The extent to which members focus on the important aspects at the right time.
- The extent to which members have a team spirit and seek to find the right level of confidence and challenge.
- The Chairman of the Board's role as an effective board leader.
- The extent of continuous development and improvement for the Board and its members as a group and as individuals.
- Communication between the Board and the shareholders, and the regularity of this communication.
- Regularity of the meetings of the Board of Directors with the Senior Executive Management.
- The member's participation in the Board's meetings, comparing his/her performance with that of other Board members, and receiving the members' feedback as a means to improve the evaluation process.
- The Board shall set measures to determine the remuneration granted to its members based on the approved evaluation system.
- The Board's incentives program links financial incentives to performance and to meeting the Board's objectives as linked to the Bank's annual objectives. This encourages the Board to exert all efforts to improve the efficiency and corporate performance, and to direct all capacities toward achieving the Bank's general goals and improving corporate governance.
- The program is implemented at the end of every fiscal year after the incentive amounts are allocated in the estimated budget approved by the Board. The payment of these incentives must fully fulfill the adopted goals.

The General Framework for the Performance Assessment Policy for Board Members, and their Financial Remuneration

The Board of Directors shall develop a mechanism to evaluate its performance and that of its members, provided that the mechanism must at least include the following:

- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall be responsible for evaluating, on an annual basis, the performance of the Board as a whole, its committees and its members, and inform the Central Bank of the results of the evaluation.
- The Board shall set specific goals and define the role of the Board in order to achieve these goals in a measurable manner.
- The Board shall identify KPIs based on the plans and strategic goals and use them to measure the performance of the Board.
- Aspects relating to individual contributions, challenges, independence of opinions, integrity, training, and development.
- The quality of decisions or recommendations issued by the committee(s) in which the member participates. This includes but is not limited to:
 - The member's commitment to attending committee meetings, and regular attendance.
 - The impact of the member's contribution in the committee(s) in which he participates.
 - Allowing ideas provided by management to the Board to be discussed.

Evaluation form for the Board of Directors and its Members:

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee prepares a form for evaluation, the review of evaluation criteria, and the weights attributed to each criterion. The model evaluates Board Members and the Board's performance. Below are examples of criteria covered by the form:

- Evaluation levels vary between 1 and 5.
- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee sends the form to all Board members for self-evaluation and submission to the Chairman of the Board.
- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee provides support and advice to every Board member.
- The Chairman of the Board meets with each Board member individually to review their self-assessments, and discuss points of weakness (points that require development and improvement).
- The final forms are sent to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee for approval.
- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee calculates the results of the Board members' performance based on the weights set for each evaluation criterion.
- The Chairman of the Board informs the Board members of the evaluation results.
- The Central Bank of Jordan is informed of the results and of final recommendations through an official letter issued by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
- Maintaining confidentiality of personal feedback and disclosing data relating to collective feedback only.

2. Evaluating the Performance of Executive Management and their Remunerations:

The Board shall, on an annual basis, evaluate the performance of the General Manager according to an evaluation mechanism set by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, which includes key performance indicators. The General Manager's evaluation includes the following criteria:

- The Bank's financial and administrative performance.
- The extent to which the Bank's medium and short-term plans and strategies are achieved.
- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee informs the Central Bank of Jordan of the findings.
- The Board shall adopt a system to measure the performance of the Bank's executives who are not members of the Board and are not the General Manager. This system should include at a minimum the following:
 - Attribute appropriate weighting to criteria in order to measure the extent of commitment to the framework of risk management, internal controls and regulatory requirements.
 - The net revenue and profit should not be the sole measurement indicator; risks related to basic operations, customer satisfaction, and other indicators should also be considered when possible.

- Not abusing a person's position and taking into account conflicts of interest.
- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible for setting an objective and transparent reward policy for the Executive Management. The policy must be approved by the Board.
- The Reward Policy should include the following key points:
 - To be structured to retain and recruit qualified and experienced executives, and to motivate them and promote their performance.
 - To be designed to ensure that it will not be used in a manner that might affect the soundness and reputation of the Bank.
 - To take into consideration the risks, liquidity, profit and their timing.
 - To ensure that rewards are not based on the performance of the current year only, but also consider medium and long-term performance (3-5 years).
 - To reflect the achievement of the goals, values and strategy of the Bank through clear KPIs.
 - To define the form of the reward will take such as fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, share options or any other form of benefits.
 - The possibility of postponing the payment of a reasonable proportion of the reward. The amount of such proportion and the postponement period will depend on the nature of the work, the risks associated therewith and the concerned executive's activities.
 - The policy considers that financial rewards are not granted to Executives of supervisory departments (risk management, audit, compliance, etc.) based on the performance of their respective departments.

Chapter 6: Conflict of Interest

1. Conflict of Interest:

- To ensure that there is no conflict of interest between Board members and the Bank or between the Senior Executive Management and the Bank, Jordan Ahli Bank has adopted a conflict of interest policy addressing all different aspects or units (administrative, regulatory, Board of Directors).
- The Board shall adopt procedures to handle conflicts, of interest that may arise from the Bank's position within a banking group and disclose any such conflicts that may arise as a result of inter-group relationships.
- The Board shall ensure that the Senior Executive Management implements the adopted policies and procedures.
- The Board shall adopt controls to manage the transfer of information within the various departments to prevent using such information for personal gain.
- The Board shall ensure that the Senior Executive Management exercises high integrity and avoids conflict of interest in the conducting of its affairs.

2. Related Party Transactions:

- The Board shall adopt specific policies and procedures addressing related party transactions that include a clear definition of the different stakeholders while taking into consideration applicable legislation, procedures, practices and mechanisms governing such dealings and transactions with restrictions in place to ensure adherence to such policies and procedures.
- Oversight departments at the Bank shall ensure that all related party transactions are carried out according to the related policies and procedures.
- The Audit Committee shall review all related party transactions and present them to the Board of Directors.

3. Code of Conduct:

- Regulates the Bank's transaction – in relation to all activities – with related parties. It addresses ethical practices, values, and controls.
- The Board shall adopt the code of conduct and will circulate it among all executives. The code shall include the following:
- Executives are not to use any insider or confidential information related to the Bank for their personal benefit.
- Rules and procedures that govern related party transactions.
- Examples of cases that may lead to conflicts of interest.
- The Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism Department shall be responsible for drafting the code of conduct, and for answering any questions about it. It shall update it regularly and whenever necessary.

4. Whistleblowing (Confidential Reporting Policy):

- The Bank will prepare and adopt a whistleblowing (confidential reporting) policy and procedures for the reporting of illegal activities, fraud, manipulation, collusion and which will allow employees to contact the Senior Executive Management – Audit Committee to report any concerns that they may have about any potential breaches or fraud in a manner that would allow for the initiation of an independent investigation into these concerns and to follow up on them in a manner that allows the Bank to afford such employees with the necessary protections against threats or retribution in case the fears do not materialize.
- The Audit Committee will review and supervise the procedures that allow for whistleblowing (confidential reporting) of any error in the financial reports or any other matter and which ensure that arrangements are in place to allow for independent investigation and ensuring that the results have been objectively pursued and followed up.

Chapter 7: Control, and Internal and External Audit Systems

The Board of Directors shall ensure that the Bank's internal control systems are in place and that the duties of the different departments are clearly specified in order to put in place adequate controls are in place based on the duties and responsibilities assigned to each of the following departments:

1. Internal Audit:

- The Audit Committee emanating from the Board of Directors ensures that the Bank's Internal Audit Department is capable of fulfilling, among others, the following duties at the Group's level:
- To ascertain that there are adequate internal controls for the activities of the Bank the Group's level including its Subsidiaries, and to ensure compliance therewith.
- To ascertain adherence to internal policies, international standards and procedures, and applicable laws and regulations.
- To audit the Bank's financial statements and administrative reports while ensuring accuracy, credibility, and timeliness (and that they cover important issues such as allocations and defaulting debts).
- To assess compliance with the Corporate Governance Guide.
- To examine the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the Stress Testing in accordance with the methodology approved by the Board.
- To ensure the accuracy of procedures used for the internal evaluation of the bank's capital adequacy (ICAAP).
- The Board takes the necessary measures to enhance the effectiveness of the internal audit by giving the necessary importance to the audit process, establishing that in the Bank, and following up on correcting the audit notes/input.
- Ensuring and strengthening the independence of the internal auditors and giving them an appropriate place in the Bank's job levels and ensuring that they are qualified to carry out their duties, including the right of access to all records, information and contact with any employee within the Bank so that they can perform the tasks assigned to them and prepare their reports without any external interference.

2. External Audit:

- The Audit Committee emanating from the Board of Directors shall choose the best auditing firms and shall guarantee the regular rotation of the External Auditors at the Auditor firms and at their Subsidiaries, Affiliates, and other related entities. The rotation must happen at intervals of no longer than seven years.
- The seven-year period shall be computed as of the date of the launch in 2010.
- The new external Auditing firm (when rotation is implemented) shall work jointly with the old firm for the first year.
- Apart from the joint auditing task, the old external auditing firm shall not be re-elected before at least two years from the date of its last election.

3. Risk Management

The Risk Management Department shall have the following duties at the Group level:

- Prepare and review the Bank's risk management framework to be approved by the Board.
- Implement and prepare the risk management strategy, and develop policies and procedures to manage all
 - types of risks.
- Develop methodologies to identify, measure, monitor and control all types of risks.
- Prepare the business continuity plan
- Monitor the compliance of the Bank's executive departments to the set levels of acceptable risk.
- Report to the Board of Directors through the Risk Management Committee and send a copy of the report to the Senior Executive Management. The report shall include information on the Bank's actual risk profile for all its activities compared with the risk appetite. It shall also follow-up on measures taken to remedy any problems.
- Verify the compatibility of the risk measurement methodologies with the applied management information systems.
- Review and analyze all types of risks that the Bank may face.
- Submit recommendations to the Risk Committee on risk exposures and any exceptions to the risk management policy.

- Provide the necessary information about the Bank's risks for use in the Bank's disclosures.
- Conduct a stress testing periodically to measure the Bank's ability to withstand shocks and high-risk scenarios and presents the hypotheses and scenarios used, the results of the tests and the procedures to be taken based on these results, and submits them to the Risk Committee so that the Board can play its role as appropriate.
- The Risk Management Department and in arrangement with the Executive Management to prepare the risk appetite document submits a document of the risks acceptable to the of the Bank and the Group in line with the Stress Testing results and the internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) taking into account the regular and non-regular risks associated to it to be presented to the Board Risk Committee for review and recommending the approval and ratification of the same to the Board accordingly.
- Prepare the internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) that is comprehensive and effective and can identify potential risks taking into account the Bank's strategic and capital planning, in which it shall be reviewed periodically and verified and further to ensure that the Bank maintains sufficient capital that shall meet its risks

4. Compliance

- Monitoring compliance is considered an independent duty that seeks to guarantee the compliance of the Bank Group and its internal policies to all laws, regulations, instructions, resolutions, codes of conduct, standards, and safe practices issued by local and international regulatory entities.
- The Compliance Department forms part of and reports to the Compliance Committee emanating from the Board of Directors. It shall have a dotted line to Bank's Senior Executive Management and will provide them with copies of these reports.
- The Compliance Department has many duties at the Group level, including:
 - Manage "compliance risks" that the Bank Group faces are in line with the laws, regulations, and standards in force and their amendments.
 - Continuously monitor compliance of the Bank at the Group level, test compliance using adequate and sufficient tools, and issue reports in this regard.
 - Adopt a training plans at the Group level, development and awareness plan to increase awareness about subjects related to compliance and professional conduct, and answer employee questions about compliance.
 - Act as a link and liaison center between the Bank and concerned regulatory entities.
 - Monitor the Bank's operations to combat money laundering and the funding of terrorism, in line with recognized best practices and within the framework of international sanctions systems.
 - Comply with international laws and sanctions.
 - Receive and timely resolve customer complaints, and issue recommendations to the concerned entities to take the necessary measures to avoid their reoccurrence.

Chapter 8: Stakeholder Rights, Disclosure and Transparency

- In order to guarantee the rights of Stakeholders, and meet disclosure and transparency requirements, the Board of Directors should ensure the following:
 - The Board shall ensure that all financial and non-financial information that is of interest to the Stakeholders is published.
 - A mechanism shall be developed to guarantee communication with Stakeholders by disclosing and providing relevant information about the Bank's activities through:
 - General Assembly meetings.
 - Annual Report.
 - Quarterly financial reports which enclose financial data, and the Board's report on the Bank's share trading and the bank's financial status during the year.
 - The Bank's website.
 - Investors' division.
 - A part of the Bank's website shall be designated to clarify investors' rights and to encourage them to attend and vote at the General Assembly meetings. Also, the documents of the General Assembly meetings, including the invitation and minutes of meetings, shall be published on the website.
 - The Board shall ensure that the Bank's financial disclosures are consistent with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Central Bank of Jordan's regulations, and other relevant legislation. Also, the Senior Executive Management shall remain well informed of changes and updates on related International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
 - The Board shall ensure that the annual report includes the following information:
 - Disclosures that allow current and potential Stakeholders to be informed of operation results and the Bank's financial standing.
 - Summary of the organizational chart of the Bank.
 - Summary of the roles and responsibilities of Board committees, and the authorities delegated to each committee.
 - Useful information to Stakeholders as identified in the Corporate Governance Guide and the extent of compliance with the Guide.
 - Information about each Board member in terms of his/her qualifications, experience, shareholding, status (independent –non-executive, etc.) membership in Board committees, date of appointment, any other board memberships in the boards of other companies and remunerations of all forms for the previous year in addition to loans granted to the member by the Bank and any other transaction that has taken place between the Bank on the one part and the member or stakeholders on the other.
- Information about Risk Management Department, including its structure and nature of its operations and its development.
- Number of Board and Board Committee meetings and attendance of each member at such meetings.
- Names of each Board member and senior executive who have resigned during the year.
- Summary of the rewards policy and full disclosure of all forms of reward to Board members and Senior Executive Management team member individually for the previous year.
- A list of shareholders who own 1% or more of the share capital of the Bank, the ultimate beneficiary owner of such shareholdings or any part thereof, in addition to a clarification as to whether the shareholdings are wholly or partially pledged.
- Attestations from all Board members confirming that he/she or any of the members' relatives did not receive any benefits from the Bank during the previous year which has not been previously disclosed.
- The annual report shall include a statement to the effect that the Board is liable for the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements of the Bank and all other information in the report in addition to the adequacy of the internal control systems. It shall also include a report from the Board in relation to the Bank's traded shares and the financial status throughout the year.

Chapter 9: General Provisions

- The Chairman of the Board shall extend an invitation, sufficiently ahead of time, to the Central Bank of Jordan to attend General Assembly meetings for the CBJ to name its representative.
- The Chairman of the Board shall provide the Central Bank of Jordan with the minutes of General Assembly meetings no later than five days after the Companies Controller or his/her representative approves the minutes.
- At least 30 days before the date of the General Assembly meeting, the Bank shall inform the Central Bank of Jordan of its wish to nominate an external auditor for election (or reelection) by the General Assembly.
- The Bank shall provide the Central Bank of Jordan with the number of shares pledged by the Bank's shareholders who own 1% or more of the Bank's capital, and the party to which they are pledged.
- The Bank shall provide the Central Bank of Jordan with information on Board members and committees, and Senior Executive Management members, according to approved forms. His/ her information must be sent semi-annually and whenever amended.
- The Bank shall provide the Central Bank of Jordan with information on department members and executive entities, and Senior Executive Management departments at subsidiary companies inside and outside the Kingdom, according to approved forms. This information must be sent semi-annually and whenever amended.
- The Central Bank of Jordan may summon any candidate for a senior executive position at the Bank for a personal interview before his/her appointment, and may, as it deems necessary, summon any Board member for an interview.
- The Central Bank of Jordan may appoint any external entity to evaluate the bank's governance at the expense of the bank.
- The Central Bank of Jordan, may at any time, summon Audit Committee members, the Internal Audit Department Director, or the Compliance Department Director to discuss any issue related to their work.
- The Central Bank of Jordan set a maximum limit of Independent Members for the Board's structure as it deems necessary.
- The Central Bank of Jordan may consider any member to be non-independent based on specific criteria, even if all terms in Article 6/D of its Corporate Governance instructions apply.
- This Guide shall take into consideration the Corporate Governance Instructions for Banks as a minimum requirement in line with the Bank's needs and policies. The guide shall be adopted by the Board and a copy shall be sent to the Central Bank of Jordan.
- This Guide reflects the Bank's perspective on corporate governance in terms of concepts, importance, principles and in line with relevant legislation and international best practices.
- This Guide shall be reviewed and updated regularly and whenever necessary.
- This Guide shall be published on the Bank's website www.ahli.com The Bank shall disclose the existence of this Guide in its annual report, and shall disclose information of interest to Stakeholders and announce its commitment to implementing the Guide's content.

Disclosure Relating to Corporate Governance

Jordan Ahli Bank confirms its commitment to the Corporate Governance Guide adopted by the Board of Directors and the implementation of its terms and conditions in accordance with the Amended Corporate Governance Instructions and the Banking Law in force as published on the Bank's website.

Jordan Ahli Bank has also adopted and published the associated Information Technology Management and Governance Guide which have been published on the Bank's website based on the Central Bank Instructions and confirms its commitment to apply the Guide and its terms stated therein.

Governance Report

Jordan Ahli Bank (the "Bank") believes that Good governance practices upholds the principles of fairness, transparency, accountability, and responsibility. It also bestows the ability to develop and execute a long term, sustainable strategy that can deliver great value to all stakeholders, instead of simply optimizing around short-term objectives. The Board Members have invested their time, experience, and capabilities to implement and develop governance within ahli Group and its fully owned companies, through the board's carrying out its duties and responsibilities entrusted to it, including its responsibility for the safety of all the bank's operations, its responsibility of ensuring the soundness of the Bank's operations including its financial standing, and fulfilling its obligations towards all stakeholders most notably to shareholders, in addition to elevating the governance and bank's practices by accrediting many best practices and recommendations to evolve the corporate governance framework. Where the Bank and for the purpose of being in line of the provisions of the Companies Law in force, the Corporate Governance instructions issued by the Jordan Securities Commission for the year 2017, and the Corporate Governance instructions for banks No. 63/2016 issued by the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ), in addition to the instructions and circulars issued by the relevant regulatory authorities pertaining to banking operations and that are in line with the Bank's nature of business, taking into consideration what is stated therein, in order to evolve its 'governance maturity', which in turn will translate to great value to all the Bank's stakeholders. Therefore, a mechanism and procedures were put in place to ensure compliance with all the legislation in force, including without limitation:

- Ensure the application of the Disclosure Policy in accordance with local and international best practices in addition to ensure the existence of policies for the Bank's various activities and in accordance with the applicable legislation.
- Formation of the board and committees emanating from the board, the number of independent members and non-executive members, and their expertise in accordance with instructions and best practices, including the promotion of gender diversity and other expertise.
- Implementing all the provisions of the corporate governance guide accredited by the Bank and prepared in accordance with the relevant legislation.
- Ensure that there exists a Charter for the Board of Directors and charters for all committees in alignment with the relevant legislation.
- Ensure that the Board of Directors' meetings and its committees are held in accordance with Instructions and the laws in force and that the subcommittees are performing their duties in accordance with best practices relating to corporate governance.
- Ensure the conditions and requirements for Independent Members are met and that Independent Members sign the suitability attestation forms annually.
- Ensure that the Board and each of the subcommittees emanating from it undergo self-evaluation and overall evaluation in accordance with the Instructions.

The requirements for the Governance and Management of Information and Technology No. 65/2016 according to the Central Bank of Jordan Instructions were applied

In addition, the Bank adopts the highest standards of disclosure and transparency within the framework of good governance and is committed to disseminate the material information in an integrated, and accurate manner to its shareholders and in line with the regulatory and legislative requirements whether the disclosures are financial or non-financial.

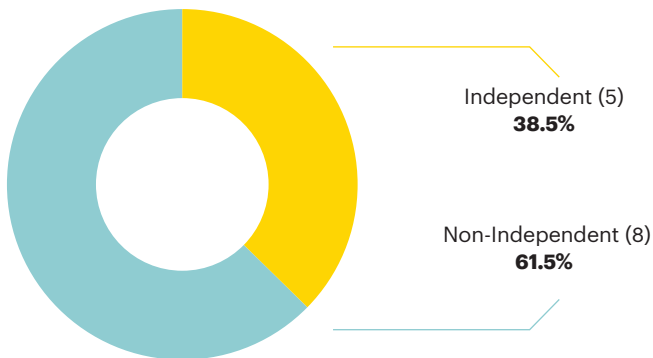
In compliance with the Publicly Listed Companies Instructions which are issued by the Securities Commission, this Governance Report was prepared as follows:

Board of Directors of Jordan Ahli Bank

The formation of the Board of Directors is governed by the Jordanian Companies Law, the Banking Law, the Corporate Governance Instructions for Banks, and the Corporate Governance Instructions for Listed Companies for the year 2017.

The current Board of Directors was elected on April 29, 2021 by the shareholders for a period of four years, and the Board of Directors has elected:

- **Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Al-Mouasher as Chairman of the Board of Directors; and**
- **H.E. Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan as Vice Chairman.**



The elected Board of Directors of Jordan Ahli Bank is composed of (13) thirteen non-executive members, (5) five of which are independent members with a diverse knowledge base and a balanced skill set that gives the bank a distinctive edge, and for this reason, the Board's responsibilities are focused on strengthening the basic pillars of governance, at the utmost, the required strategic alignment through setting the Bank's values, strategy and key policies, along with pursuing and maintaining its long-term success. Such role is accomplished through providing entrepreneurial leadership, sound strategies and risk management oversight to ensure that risks are assessed and properly managed.

The Board of Directors meet at least six times per year for discussions on matters that are important to all stakeholders.

A-1 The names of Jordan Ahli Bank's Board members and Representatives for the current Term*

Name	Position	Independent/ Non-Independent	Executive/Non- Executive
Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher Since 2014 Election date for the current term 29/04/2021	Chairman of the Board	Non-Independent	Non-Executive
H.E Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan Since 2017 Election date for the current term 29/04/2021	Vice Chairman	Independent	Non-Executive
Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher Since 1997 Election date for the current term 29/04/2021	Board Member	Non-Independent	Non-Executive
Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co. Representative Since 1997 Election date for the current term 29/04/2021 Date of appointing the Representative 29/04/2021	Board Member	Non-Independent	Non-Executive
H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Shwaikeh** Jordan Investor Center Representative Election date for the current term 29/04/2021 Date of appointing the Representative 27/05/2021	Board Member	Non-Independent	Non-Executive
Mr. Imad Yousef Mouasher Mouasher Investment & Trading Co. Representative Since 1997 Election date for the current term 29/04/2021 Date of appointing the Representative 29/04/2021	Board Member	Non-Independent	Non-Executive
Mrs. Ranya Moosa Al-Araj ** Social Security Corporation Representative Since 1997 Election date for the current term 29/04/2021 Date of appointing the Representative 01/09/2021	Board Member	Non-Independent	Non-Executive
Mr. Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna Byblos Bank Representative Since 1997 Election date for the current term 29/04/2021 Date of appointing the Representative 29/04/2021	Board Member	Non-Independent	Non-Executive
H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri Election date for the current term 29/04/2021	Board Member	Independent	Non-Executive
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar Election date for the current term 29/04/2021	Board Member	Non- Independent	Non-Executive
Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket Election date for the current term 29/04/2021	Board Member	Independent	Non-Executive
Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin Election date for the current term 29/04/2021	Board Member	Independent	Non-Executive
Mr. Basem Bin Mahmoud Bin Zuhdi Malhas Election date for the current term 29/04/2021	Board Member	Independent	Non-Executive

*Jordan Ahli Bank Board of Directors was elected by the General Assembly of the bank on 29/4/2021.

A-2 The Resigned Board Members during the Year 2022:

There are no members who submitted their resignations during the year 2022.

B- Board Secretary

Tracking the decisions of the Board and the committees emanating from it is an important part of the responsibilities of the Board. Keeping in mind the importance of the role of the Secretary for Corporate Governance, the elected Board of Directors has appointed Lawyer **Maisa' Ziad Moh'd Turk** as the Board Secretary and Legal Advisor of the Board of Directors as well as the rapporteur and secretary of all the committees emanating from the Board. Also, she is responsible for the Governance, and Board affairs, where the basic tasks and responsibilities were defined in accordance with the relevant legislation within the Corporate Governance Guidelines and the procedures relating thereto.

C1- Executive Positions at Jordan Ahli Bank

Executive Position	Name
Chief Executive Officer - General Manager	Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa)
Deputy Chief Executive Officer - General Manager	Dr. Ahmad Awad Abd Al Halim Al- Hussein
Head of Treasury, Investments & Financial Institutions	Mr. Majed Abdel Karim M. Hijab
Head of Corporate Banking & Projects Finance	Mr. Sofyan Ayed Mohammad Duais
Head of SME	Mr. Ammar (M.S.) R. Al Sa'id
Head of Consumer Banking	Mr. Mohammad Nizam Jamil Abu Injeileh
Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Dirar Shebli Khalaf Haddadin
Chief Credit Officer	Mr. Mouin Aziz Nasif Al- Bahou
Chief Risk Officer	Mr. Taha Mousa Taha Zeid
Chief Compliance Officer	Mr. Khalid Zuhair Jamil Abuesh- Shaer
Chief Internal Auditor	Mr. Safwan Suhail Ali Asfour
Head of Operations & Shared Services	Mr. Rami (Moh'd Murshed) Khalaf Da'na
Chief Information Officer	Mr. Jwallant Arvindkumar Vasani
Chief Human Resources Officer	Mrs. Maha Khaled Fathallah Dado
Chief Innovation Officer	Mr. Nidal Jalil Mahmoud Khalifeh

C2- Name of the Executive Members who resigned during the year 2022

No Executive member has resigned during the year 2022

D- Memberships of the Board of Directors (natural person) held by the Board of Directors in Public Shareholding Companies inside Jordan*

Name	Memberships in the Boards of Public Shareholding Companies
Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher	- EL- Zay Ready Wear Manufacturing Company (ELZA) - Arab International Hotels Plc. (AIHO) - Al Dawliya for Hotels & Malls Plc.(MALL) (Jordan Investor Center Representative) - Jordan Worsted Mills Co. (JOWM) (Ranco Holding Company Representative)
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kwar	Al Fares National Investment group (Optimiza)
Mr. Basem Mahmoud Malhas	Mediterranean Tourism Investments Company (Four Seasons) Jordan Investment and Tourism Transport (AIFA)
H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri	EL- Zay Ready Wear Manufacturing Company (ELZA)

*There are no other memberships for members of the Board of Directors in Public Shareholding Companies inside Jordan

E- Governance Liaison Officer

Mrs. Muna George Saliba Baqlouq/ Compliance and AML Department

F- Committees emanating from the Board.

The Board of Directors has formed seven committees emanating from the Board that assist in fulfilling its duties in an effective manner. Each committee emanating from the Board operates under its own charter that sets out its duties and responsibilities and composition requirements.

Board Corporate Governance Committee

Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Board Risk Committee

Board Compliance Committee

Board Audit Committee

Board Credit Committee

Board Strategy and Information Technology Governance Committee

G- The Names of Members of the Audit Committee and their Financial and Accounting Qualifications.

Name	Qualifications	Experience
H.E Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan Chairperson	<p>PhD in Monetary economics, 1987, Columbia University.</p> <p>M.A. in Economic Development/ International Economics, 1982, University of Oxford.</p> <p>Master of Business Administration, 1970, the American University of Beirut.</p>	<p>Former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Economic Affairs until 21/3/2021 Former Member of the Senate House Former Chairman of the Economic and Financial Committee - Senate House Former Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan during the period 2001-2010 for two consecutive terms Former Finance Minister Ambassador to the European Union Non-executive director at the European Arab Bank He worked as part of the experts' group at the International Monetary Fund for the year 2011 Jordan's representative in the United Nations (Second Economic and Financial Committee) Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister Former General Manager of the Financial Market Former Board Member at Al Dawliyah for Hotels and Malls.</p> <p>The Chairman of the Board Audit Committee was appointed as a representative of the Board of Directors of Jordan Ahli Bank before the Central Bank of Cyprus to verify all compliance matters in compliance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Cyprus</p>

Name	Qualifications	Experience
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar	BSc in Management, Finance and Computer Science, 1987, Boston College Massachusetts - US in 1987	<p>Former Ambassador to the Unites States of America (2002-2007)</p> <p>Chairman:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amin Kawar & Sons • Kawar Energy • IrisGuard • NatHealth <p>Vice-Chairman:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimiza • Al-Riyah Real Estate Development Co. • Cosco Shipping <p>Board Member:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jordan Strategy Forum (JSF) • Oasis500 • Trustee • Princess Summaya University for Technology • Membership • Global Agenda Council • Young Global Leader • Global Leader for Tomorrow of the World Economic Forum • Eisenhower Fellow • Member of the World Presidents' Organization (YPO/WPO) • Co-founder and President of Bridges of Understanding Foundation <p>Founding Chairman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Technology Association (Int@j) and the); Architect of the REACH and REACH 2025 Initiatives. • Initiative for Sustainable Energy (EDAMA) • REACH • REACH 2025 <p>Previous Appointments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed by Royal Decree to the Economic Consultative Council by His Majesty King Abdullah II • Chairman of the board of trustees of King's Academy • Trustee of King Abdullah II Fund for Development (KAFD) • Vice Chairman and Trustee of the Jordan River Foundation (JRF) headed by Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah • Founding trustee of the American University of Madaba (AUM) • In addition to his former position at Jordan Ahli Bank as a board member and the Chairperson of the Audit Committee and his board membership at United Insurance and Jordan Wood Industries Company.

Name	Qualifications	Experience
Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket	<p>BSc. Civil Engineering, 1998, University of Toledo / Ohio</p> <p>Member at the JEA, 1999.</p> <p>Behavioral Economics Certificate (Changing Minds , behaviors and decisions), 2018 London School of economics Executive education</p> <p>Leadership, mobilizing people and organizations Certificate, 2013 Certificate issued by Cambridge institute for global leadership</p>	<p>Managing Partner at Privy Advisory LLC. (7L2018 – onwards) Saraya Abdali Development & Investment Company – CEO late 2009 – 2015 Saraya Holdings – Business Advisor Jordan Dubai Properties (JDP) and Subsidiaries - Chief Commercial and Operations Officer (2007 – 2009)</p>

H- Names of Chairperson and Members of the Committees.

<p>Board Corporate Governance Committee</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri Chairperson Independent - H.E Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan Member Independent - Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher Member Non-Independent - Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher Member Non-Independent - Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket Member Independent <p>BCG Rapporteur/ Secretary - Advocate – Maisa’ Ziad Moh’d Turk</p>
<p>Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket Chairperson Independent - Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher Member Non-Independent - H.E Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan Member Independent - H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri Member Independent - Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas Member Independent <p>BNRC Rapporteur/ Secretary - Advocate – Maisa’ Ziad Moh’d Turk</p>
<p>Board Risk Committee</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin Chairperson Non-Independent - Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher Member Non-Independent - Mr. Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna Member Non-Independent - H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikeh Member Non-Independent - Mrs. Ranya Moosa Fahed Al-Araj Member Non-Independent <p>It also includes members of the executive management who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEO/ General Manager - Executive Management - DCEO/ General Manager - Executive Management - Chief Risk Officer <p>BRC Rapporteur/ Secretary - Advocate – Maisa’ Ziad Moh’d Turk</p>
<p>Board Compliance Committee</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar Chairperson Non-Independent - H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri Member Independent - H.E Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan Member Independent <p>BComC Rapporteur/ Secretary - Advocate – Maisa’ Ziad Moh’d Turk</p>
<p>Board Audit Committee</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.E Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan Chairperson Independent - Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar Member Non-Independent - Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket Member Independent <p>BAC Rapporteur/ Secretary - Advocate – Maisa’ Ziad Moh’d Turk</p>

Board Credit Committee


- **Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher** | Chairperson | Non-Independent
- **Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher** | Member | Non-Independent
- **Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher** | Member | Non-Independent
- **Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher** | Member | Non-Independent
- **H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri** | Member | Independent

BCC Rapporteur/ Secretary - Advocate – Maisa' Ziad Moh'd Turk

Board Strategy and Information Technology Governance Committee


- **Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher** | Chairperson | Non-Independent
- **Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kwar** | Member | Non-Independent
- **H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri** | Member | Independent
- **H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikeh** | Member | Non-Independent
- **Mr. Basim Bin Mahmoud Bin Zuhdi Malhas** | Member | Independent
- **Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin** | Member | Independent
- **Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket** | Member | Independent

BSITGC Rapporteur/ Secretary - Advocate – Maisa' Ziad Moh'd Turk

I- Conflict of Interest.

The Board confirmed as part of the Corporate Governance Guidelines that each member of the Board must disclose his/her relationship with the Bank , the nature of that relationship on an annual basis and in the event of a conflict of interest. Further he/she must adhere to the relevant professional code of conduct and disclose in writing in the event of any of any developments arising from the same.

J- Member of committee meetings of the board of directors held in 2022



Board Audit Committee

The number of the Board Audit Committee meetings amounted to (8), and the assigned members for each meeting were as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
H.E Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The number of the Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee meetings amounted to (5), and the assigned members for each meeting were as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5
Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
H.E Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Basim Bin Mahmoud Bin Zuhdi Malhas	✓	-	✓	✓	✓



Board Corporate Governance Committee

The number of the Board Corporate Governance Committee meetings amounted to (3), and the assigned members for each meeting were as follows:

	1	2	3
H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri	✓	✓	✓
H.E Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher	✓	-	✓
Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket	✓	✓	✓



Board Strategy and Information Technology Governance Committee

The number of the Board Strategy and Information Technology Governance Committee meetings amounted to (4), and the assigned members for each meeting were as follows:

	1	2	3	4
Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kwar	✓	✓	✓	✓
H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri	✓	✓	✓	✓
H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikeh	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Basim Bin Mahmoud Bin Zuhdi Malhas	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket	✓	✓	✓	✓



Board Compliance Committee

The number of the Board Compliance Committee meetings amounted to (5), and the assigned members for each meeting were as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kwar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
H.E Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

k- The numbers of meetings of the Audit Committee with External Auditors throughout the year

The Audit Committee has held one meeting with the External Auditors throughout the year without the presence of any management persons or any members of the Board of Directors.

L- The numer of meetings of the Board of the Directors throughout the year 2022

The number of meetings of the Board of Directors throughout the year amounted to (8), and the assigned members for each meeting were as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher Chairman of the Board	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
H.E Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan Vice Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher Board Member	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jordan Investor Center H.E. Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shweikeh Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mouasher Investment & Trading Co. Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher Board Member	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Social Security Corporation Mrs. Ranya Moosa Fahed Alaraj Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Byblos Bank Mr. Alan Foad Tanios Wanna Board Member	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kwar Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Saad Nabil Mouasher
Chairman of the Board

Ordinary General Assembly Meeting 2022

1- To recite the preceding ordinary general assembly meeting resolutions, which was held on 06/04/2022.

2- To vote and ratify the Board of Directors report for the fiscal year 2022 and the bank's future business plan.

3- To vote on the bank's auditors report for the fiscal year 2022, the bank's statement and budget for the fiscal year ending 31/12/2022, ratify it and approve the Board of Directors recommendation to distribute cash dividends to shareholders with a percentage of 8% of the Bank's Subscribed and Paid Up Capital from the retained earnings.

4- To approve and ratify the board resolution in respect of appointing Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood "Moh'd Issa" as a member of the Board of Directors as of 01/02/2023 until the end of the current term , to fill the vacant seat following the resignation of H.E Dr. Umayya Salah Ala Uddin Toukan, in accordance with the provisions of Article 150 of the Companies Law No. (22) of the year 1997 and Article 38 of the Bank's Memorandum and Articles of Association.

5- To read the Board subcommittees summary report by virtue of the amended Corporate Governance Instructions and the provisions of Article 6/E of the Corporate Governance Instructions for PLC of the year 2017.

6- To absolve the members of the Board of Directors from liability for the fiscal year 2022.

7- To elect of the bank's auditors for the fiscal year 2023 and determining their fees.

The Addresses of the Bank's Branches:

Within the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Amman

Central Amman

Main

Tel. +962 (6) 5807677
Fax +962 (6) 5689634

Wadi Saqra

Tel. +962 (6) 5807678
Fax +962 (6) 5678612

Abdoun

Tel. +962 (6) 5929397
Fax +962 (6) 5929652

Taj Mall

Tel. +962 (6) 5930961
Fax +962 (6) 5931024

Jabal Amman

Tel. +962 (6) 5807676
Fax +962 (6) 4611541

Ibn Khaldoun Street

Tel. +962 (6) 5807675
Fax +962 (6) 4622685

Abdali Boulevard

Tel. +962 (6) 5807666
Fax +962 (6) 5102844

East Amman

Sahab

Tel. +962 (6) 5807677
Fax +962 (6) 4025673

Madaba

Tel. +962 (5) 3903466
Fax +962 (5) 3240260

Al Hurriah Street

Tel. +962 (6) 5807673
Fax +962 (6) 4206214

Dahiyat Al-Yasmeen

Tel. +962 (6) 5807671
Fax +962 (6) 4206759

Marka

Tel. +962 (6) 5807658
Fax +962 (6) 4890360

Tabarbour

Tel. +962 (6) 4603112/3
Fax +962 (6) 5061694

Al Hashmi Al Shamali

Tel. +962 (6) 5807657
Fax +962 (6) 4901302

Downtown

Tel. +962 (6) 5807656
Fax +962 (6) 4645717

Middle East Circle

Tel. +962 (6) 5807655
Fax +962 (6) 4777289

Jabal Al Hussein

Tel. +962 (6) 5807662
Fax +962 (6) 5698069

Marj Al-Hamam

Tel. +962 (6) 5807670
Fax +962 (6) 5716915

West Amman

Souq Um Uthaina

Tel. +962 (6) 5807668
Fax +962 (6) 5523029

Al-Bayader

Tel. +962 (6) 5857791
Fax +962 (6) 5819834

Sweifieh

Tel. +962 (6) 5865401
Fax +962 (6) 5865402

Abdullah Ghosheh street

Tel. +962 (6) 5861408/9
Fax +962 (6) 5817921

Mecca Street

Tel. +962 (6) 5807669
Fax +962 (6) 5852512

Mecca Mall

Tel. +962 (6) 4603103

Wasfi Al-Tal Street

Tel. +962 (6) 5807664
Fax +962 (6) 5682188

Khilda

Tel. +962 (6) 5807663
Fax +962 (6) 5341263

City Mall

Tel. +962 (6) 5823154
Fax +962 (6) 5825174

Balqa**Deir Alla**

Tel. +962 (5) 3903467
Fax +962 (5) 3573186

Al Salt

Tel. +962 (5) 3903465
Fax +962 (5) 3555774

Al-Balqa Applied University

Tel. +962 (5) 3903470
Fax +962 (5) 3532690

Al Salt Gate

Tel. +962 (5) 3903469
Fax +962 (5) 3551440

Fuheis

Tel. +962 (6) 4603128
Fax +962 (6) 4721702

Jubaiha

Tel. +962 (6) 5807665
Fax +962 (6) 5354782

Zarqa and the North**Zarqa -Main**

Tel. +962 (5) 3961603
Fax +962 (5) 3996555

New Zarqa

Tel. +962 (5) 3903473
Fax +962 (5) 3859110

Bab AL Madina Mall

Tel. +962 (5) 3903450
Fax +962 (5) 3853580

Free Zone

Tel. +962 (5) 3826214
Fax +962 (5) 3826200

Rusaifa

Tel. +962 (5) 3903464
Fax +962 (5) 3746192

Irbid

Tel. +962 (2) 7242201
Fax +962 (2) 7276146

Arabella Mall - Irbid

Tel. +962 (2) 7249252
Fax +962 (2) 7249236

Ramtha

Tel. +962 (2) 7201651
Fax +962 (2) 7382610

Mafraq

Tel. +962 (2) 7201650
Fax +962 (2) 6230303

Jerash

Tel. +962 (2) 7201649
Fax +962 (2) 6351893

South**Tafila**

Tel. +962 (3) 2090998
Fax +962 (3) 32241710

Ma'an

Tel. +962 (3) 2090995
Fax +962 (3) 2132799

Karak

Tel. +962 (3) 2090997
Fax +962 (3) 2351676

Mu'ta

Tel. +962 (3) 2090996
Fax +962 (3) 2360377

Aqaba

Tel. +962 (3) 2022351
Fax +962 (3) 2013520

Corporate

Tel. +962 (6) 4603124
Fax +962 (6) 5699867

Exclusive

Tel. +962 (6) 5638800
Fax +962 (6) 5624806

Outside the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Palestine and Cyprus

Palestine

Nablus

Commercial Center Street,
Aloul Building

Tel. +972 (2) 2948861

Al Shalala

Hebron - Al Shalala Street

Tel. +972 (2) 2948862

Ramallah

City Center - Al Zahraa Street,
Audi Al Shami Building

Tel. +972 (2) 2948863

Bethlehem

AlMahd Street- Katlu Building

Tel. +972 (2) 2948864

AlSalam

Hebron-Al Salam Street opposite
to Al Salam gas station

Tel. +972 (2) 2948865

Jenin

Haifa Street / AlBareeq Street

Tel. +972 (2) 2948866

Tulkarm

University Street,
AlBareeq Building

Tel. +972 (2) 2948868

Beit Sahour

President Mahmoud Abbas
Street / Micheal Kamsieh Street

Tel. +972 (2) 2948867

AlMasyoun

Naji Al Ali Street,
Ahli bank Building

Tel. +972 (2) 2948869

Betonia

Athens Street - Totah Building

Tel. +972 (2) 2948870

Cyprus

Limassol

Pecora Tower 2nd Floor

Automated Teller Machines Locations (ATM)

Amman

Safeway Airport
 Amman Mall
 Al-Kiswani Station
 Al-Ahlia Building - Ahli Bank
 Al-Ahlia Building - Abu Nsier
 Safeway Shmeisani
 Manaseer station Marka
 Sheraton Hotel
 Manaseer - Al Quds Street
 Al Jameaa Street
 Cosmo 7th Circle
 Safeway - University of Jordan
 Marriott Amman Hotel
 Corner Supermarket
 Maxim Mall
 Safeway Wholesale Market
 Isra University
 King Hussein Cancer Center
 Al-Mukhtar Mall
 ATM Shop
 Landmark Hotel
 Ministry of Industry and Trade
 Shafa Badran
 Children Museum
 Manaseer Station - Airport Road
 Safeway Marj Al Hamam
 Safeway Shafa Badran
 Medical City
 Umniah Building
 Italian Hospital
 Orthodox Club
 Avenue Mall
 Istiklal Mall
 Jabal Al Waibdeh
 Abu Alanda Mall
 Manaseer Station - Cultural Centre
 Izmir Mall - Al Hashemi
 Ahwar Mall - Tabarbour
 Sweifieh Village
 The Main Branch
 Al Thaqafa Street
 Al Bayader Branch
 Sweifieh Branch
 Abdullah Ghosheh St. Branch
 Jabal Amman Branch
 City Mall Branch

Abdoun Branch
 Taj Mall Branch
 Marj Al-Hamam Branch
 Jabal Al-Hussein Branch
 Wadi Saqra Street Branch
 Jubeiha Branch
 Downtown Branch
 Al Hurriah Street Branch
 Middle East Circle
 Sahab Branch
 Khuraybet Al-Souq - ATM
 Hashmi Shamali Branch
 Marka Branch
 Tabarbour Branch
 Mecca Mall Branch
 Ibn Khaldoun Branch
 Mecca Street Branch
 Khalda Branch
 Queen Rania Al-Abdullah St. Branch
 Wasfi Al-Tal Street Branch
 Souq Umm Atinah Branch
 Al-Yasmeen Branch
 Abdali Branch - Boulevard
 Al Salam Street - JoPetrol
 Al Distour Street - JoPetrol
 Istiqlal Street - JoPetrol
 Al Yasameen - JoPetrol
 Jopetrol station - Medina Str.
 Corridor Abdoun - Manaseer
 KHBP
 Dabouq District Mall
 IKEA ATM
 Total Gas Station - Muqabalin
 Khuraibet Al Souq 2
 Zakarneh Building
 Ashrafieh

ATM Mobile

Balqa

Manaseer Station - Al Sarw Street
 Salt Branch
 Salt License Center
 Salt Gate Branch
 Al-Balqa Applied University Branch
 Deir Alla Branch
 Fuheis Branch
 Total Station - Akroush

Zarqa and the North

Free Zone Branch / Zarqa
 Zarqa Safeway
 Khaled markets - Zarqa - Army Road
 Zarqa Branch
 New Zarqa
 Bab Al Madina Mall
 Rusaifa Branch
 Ramtha Branch
 Ramtha Souq
 Mafraq Branch
 Jerash Branch
 AMC Jerash
 AMC Ajloun
 ATM of Kafr Asad Irbid
 Manaseer Al-Hosn
 Irbid City Center
 Al-Hashemi Street Branch / Irbid
 Petra Street - Irbid
 Jijeen Village - Irbid
 Arabella Mall Branch
 Irbid Branch
 Irbid Rabyeh Station
 Al Rjoub station - Irbid
 Baghdad Street - JoPetrol
 MCC Mafraq

South

Carrefour Madaba
 City Mall Madaba
 Madaba Branch
 Marriott dead sea
 Dead Sea Spa Hotel
 Tafila Branch
 Tafila Commercial Complex
 Ma'an Commercial Complex
 Ma'an Branch
 Manaseer Station - Karak
 Karak Branch
 Mu'ta Branch
 Marriott Petra
 Shuweikh Mall
 Ayla - Aqaba
 Safeway - Aqaba
 Aqaba Downtown
 Aqaba Branch