



# ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Shared Prosperity





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**Jordan Ahli Bank Financial Statements and  
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# OUR CHARTER

## Our Vision

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

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## Our Mission

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

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## Our Values

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

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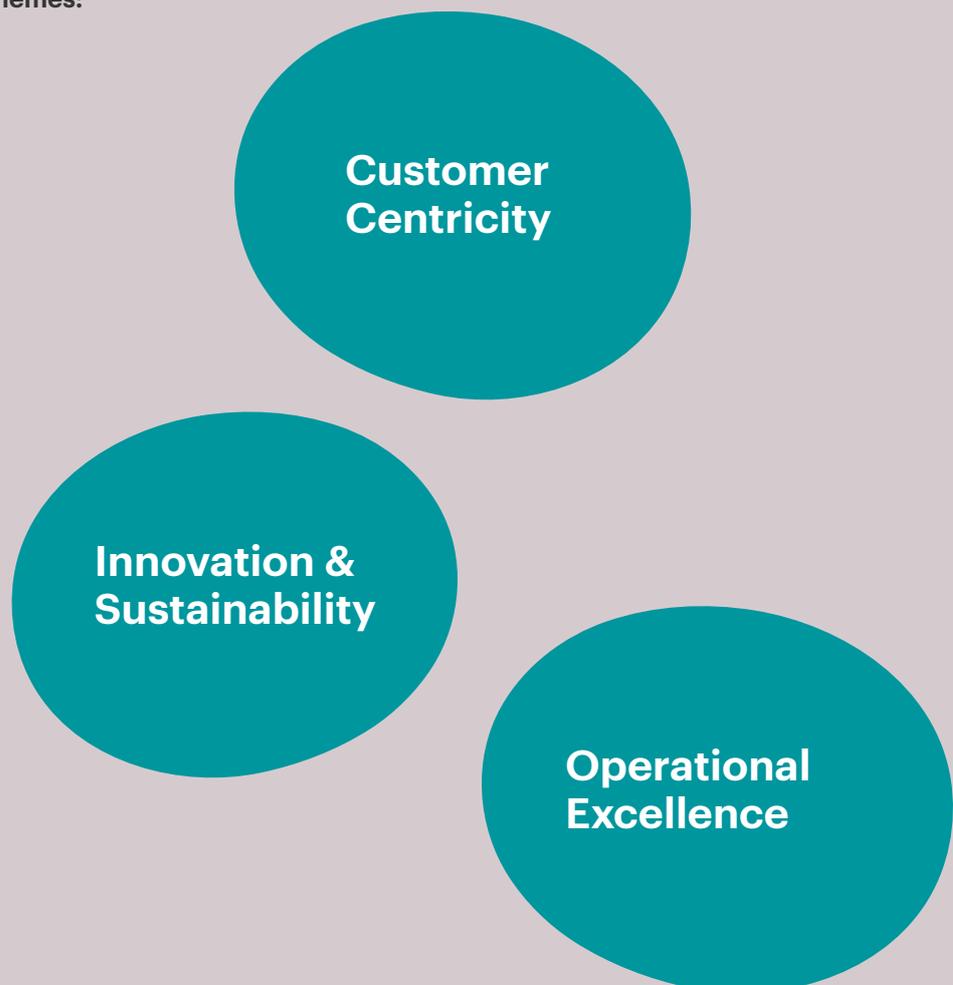
## Strategy Ambitions

Increase long-term sustained economic performance & drive agile and lean operations, by transforming our bank's 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
- Achieve digital transformation
- Offer innovative solutions
- Adopt agile & lean operations
- Enhance data integrity
- Enhance experiences

Through 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 particularly proud today is the evolution of our framework into "Corporate Shared Prosperity." Under this model, all stakeholders—Shareholders, Customers, Employees, Regulatory Bodies, Partners & Suppliers, the Environment, and the Community, are actively involved in achieving a value-added objective, which is pivotal for sustained economic growth and access to knowledge and social equality. that is pivotal for sustained economic growth, and provides access to knowledge and social equality.

## Shareholders

- Guarantee secure investments and maximize 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

- Provide a unique customer experience with a wide range of innovative and unprecedented banking and non-banking solutions, services and products.
- 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

- Fostering a positive 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 sustainability, we recognize the ESG challenges facing society and are keen to proactively implement the needed measures 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.

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<b>Chairman of the Board</b>	<b>Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher</b>
<b>Vice Chairman</b>	<b>Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa)</b>
<b>Board Members</b>	<b>Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher</b>
	<b>Rajai Muasher &amp; Brothers Co.</b> Represented by <b>Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher</b>
	<b>Mouasher Investment &amp; Trading Co.</b> Represented by <b>Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher</b>
	<b>Jordan Investor Center Co.</b> Represented by <b>H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikeh</b>
	<b>Byblos Bank</b> Represented by <b>Mr. Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna</b>
	<b>Social Security Corporation</b> Represented by <b>Mr. Mo'nes Omar Saleem Abdel All</b>
	<b>Mrs. Mays Abdallah Moh'd Jaradat</b>
	<b>Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kwar</b>
	<b>Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin</b>
	<b>Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket</b>
	<b>Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas</b>
<b>Legal Advisor &amp; Board Secretary</b>	<b>Advocate. Maisa' Ziad Moh'd Turk</b>
<b>External Auditors</b>	<b>Messrs Deloitte and Touché</b>

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## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

### Distinguished Shareholders of Jordan Ahli Bank,

It is my great pleasure to extend a warm welcome to all of you, alongside the members of our Board of Directors and Executive Team. In the name of God, we commence a new year in the journey of Jordan Ahli Bank, renewing an institutional legacy shaped by progress, achievements, and advancing with confident aspirations toward a future guided by transformation and innovation.

Across seven decades of its journey, the bank has firmly established its standing as a leading Jordanian financial institution, founded on trust, excellence, and responsibility, enabling it to achieve distinguished milestones that have affirmed its resilience and ability to adapt to challenging circumstances. Today, the bank continues to pursue its vision of shared prosperity, advancing with unwavering resolve and unlocking new horizons for expansion and sustainable growth.

On this occasion, allow me to announce that the year 2026 will mark the official opening of Jordan Ahli Bank's new headquarters (campus). This milestone reflects our forward-looking vision and reaffirms our commitment to sustainability and excellence. Designed to deliver a modern, world-class experience to employees, customers, shareholders, and the community, the campus environment embodies the bank's identity, supports its strategic evolution, and sets a new benchmark for distinction.

The campus has been designed around a modern concept that emphasizes flexibility and collaboration, allowing for the effective use of its diverse facilities within a cohesive environment that supports collaboration and enhances service quality. In addition, it has been developed as a leading example of sustainable construction, in line with internationally recognized green building standards and achieving LEED Platinum certification. This reflects the bank's commitment to responsible development and to reducing its carbon footprint.

#### Global Economy

The year 2025 witnessed an escalation of geopolitical risks, extending into unforeseen dimensions that intensified economic pressures and heightened levels of instability, uncertainty, and market volatility. These conditions extended across all economic sectors and global financial



markets, prompting a pronounced shift toward precious metals, given their political neutrality and long-standing role as safe-haven assets for both nations and investors. Within this context, gold reached unprecedented record highs during 2025, supported by increased demand from central banks seeking to strengthen their reserves. This trend unfolded alongside the monetary easing measures adopted by the U.S. Federal Reserve, which reduced interest rates by a total of 75 basis points throughout the year as part of broader efforts to support global economic stability.

#### Local Economy

Despite the economic challenges arising from geopolitical conditions in 2025, the Jordanian economy demonstrated notable resilience and adaptability, enabling it to record positive growth rates. Real GDP expanded by 2.75% during the first three quarters of the year compared to the same period in 2024, supported by the steady performance of productive sectors.

This resilience was further evident in foreign direct investment inflows, which increased by 27.7% to USD 1.53 billion during the first three quarters of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024, reflecting sustained confidence in the Jordanian economy despite a challenging global environment.

The Economic Modernization Vision also played a key role in supporting economic activity and strengthening social stability, alongside positive developments in foreign trade indicators and increased demand for local products. Total exports grew by 7.73% during the first ten months of 2025, contributing to an overall improvement in macroeconomic performance.

### **Amman Stock Exchange**

In 2025, the Amman Stock Exchange recorded an exceptional performance, with the index rising by 45%, the market capitalization of listed shares reaching JOD 26.49 billion, and trading volumes increasing to JOD 2.17 billion. These developments enhanced liquidity levels and overall market activity.

As a direct outcome of this positive performance, the Amman Stock Exchange ranked thirteenth globally in terms of performance, according to Bloomberg, an achievement that underscores the market's growing attractiveness and reflects heightened investor confidence in the Jordanian economy.

### **Banking Sector**

In 2025, the Jordanian banking sector demonstrated notable strength in navigating challenges and continued to play a vital role in supporting economic activity, despite regional and geopolitical pressures.

This resilience was underpinned by solid capital adequacy and sufficient liquidity levels, with the capital adequacy ratio reaching 18% and the legal liquidity ratio standing at 142% during the first half of the year.

Foreign reserves held by the Central Bank of Jordan rose to approximately USD 25.50 billion at the end of 2025, providing coverage for nine months of imports. Within the framework of its monetary policy, the Central Bank of Jordan reduced interest rates by 75 basis points during the year, in line with the U.S. Federal Reserve, supporting economic activity and easing financing costs while maintaining the strength and stability of the banking sector.

The sector's total assets increased to approximately JOD 74.1 billion by the end of 2025, reflecting a growth rate of 6.0% compared to the end of 2024, driven by deposit growth and credit expansion. Customer deposits reached approximately JOD 50.0 billion, while credit facilities amounted to approximately JOD 36.1 billion by the end of 2025, underscoring the banking sector's main role in financing economic activity and supporting investment and productive sectors.

### **Financial Performance of Jordan Ahli Bank**

The financial results of the bank demonstrated notable progress in 2025. Total assets reached approximately JOD 3.7 billion by year-end, reflecting a growth of 5.6% compared to 2024. This growth was supported by stronger funding sources, particularly customer deposits, which increased by 5.4% to reach JOD 2.4 billion. This enabled the bank to expand its credit facilities to JOD 1.8 billion, marking a growth of 4.5%. These developments were translated into improved profitability, with net profit after tax reaching JOD 21.3 million, an increase of 19.4% over the year.

### **Jordan Ahli Bank Strategy**

During the year, the bank has actively developed its 2026–2030 strategy, designed to strengthen its identity and shape its technological direction for the future. The strategy focuses on refining business models, enhancing the bank's agility in keeping pace with rapid changes in the banking sector, and ensuring sustainable performance while creating long-term value for all stakeholders.

### **Sustainability**

Sustainability remains a cornerstone of the bank's strategy, guided by frameworks of shared prosperity that shape the opportunities we pursue and the responsibilities we uphold. In this context, the Board-level Sustainability Committee has strengthened governance and oversight, supporting the effective implementation of the bank's sustainability agenda.

The bank has also reinforced its commitment to environmental protection, health, and occupational safety by obtaining ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 certifications. These initiatives are further supported by environmental and social responsibility programs, carried out through strategic partnerships and active employee engagement, fostering a meaningful and lasting impact on the communities we serve.

### **New Website**

As part of its accelerated digital transformation, the bank launched its new website, [ahli.com](http://ahli.com), delivering a modern and integrated banking experience powered by data analytics and artificial intelligence through the smart assistant, [ahliGPT](#).

This development reflects the bank's vision of seamless digital innovation in banking services, providing smarter and more intuitive customer interactions across platforms. The website's modern design mirrors the bank's institutional evolution and offers a flexible, user-friendly interface for fast and secure access to services, underscoring the bank's commitment to leading

digital transformation and enhancing operational efficiency within a fully integrated financial ecosystem.

### **Creativity and Innovation**

During the year, the “Qawn” platform reached a significant milestone by being selected by Mastercard to qualify for the Start Path program for startups. This distinction makes Qawn the first Jordanian and only the second regional platform to participate in the program, highlighting international recognition of its innovation and capabilities in developing financial solutions.

This partnership offers Qawn the opportunity to leverage global expertise and strengthen its growth prospects through collaboration with a world leader in the payments sector.

### **Financial Technology**

Ahli Fintech continued to foster entrepreneurship and financial innovation by hosting the third edition of the Ahli Fintech Hackathon, in partnership with the Crown Prince Foundation and under the patronage of the Minister of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship. The event brought together talented youth from across the region, with ten teams selected to join the business incubator program to develop their ideas into scalable ventures.

Throughout the year, Ahli Fintech portfolio companies expanded their partnerships with startup enablers, service providers, regulators, as well as international experts and investors. These partnerships reaffirm the bank’s commitment to its shared prosperity strategy and its dedication to empowering Jordanian youth with the skills and opportunities needed to build an innovative economy, investing in their potential with the belief that innovation is the foundation of a sustainable financial future and a key driver of Jordan’s position as a regional fintech hub.

Finally, I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to the Central Bank of Jordan for its pivotal role in strengthening financial and monetary stability, and for its steadfast support of the banking sector. My gratitude also goes to the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, Capital Market Institutions, The Palestinian Monetary Authority, The Central Bank of Cyprus and all our partners and esteemed shareholders for their continued trust and support of the bank’s journey.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the members of the Board of Directors, I am also pleased to express our deepest appreciation to the Executive Management of Jordan Ahli Bank, led by Dr. Ahmad Al-Hussein, and to all employees across our branches for their sincere efforts and outstanding performance throughout the year. May our beloved Jordan continue to thrive in security, stability, and prosperity under the wise leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II.

Peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.



**Saad Nabil Mouasher**  
Chairman of the Board

## MESSAGE FROM THE CEO/ GENERAL MANAGER

### Ladies and Gentlemen, Esteemed Shareholders of Jordan Ahli Bank,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to a new year in which Jordan Ahli Bank continues to strengthen its capacity for growth and development, while reaffirming its resilience in the face of challenges through a sustainable banking strategy. Throughout 2025, the bank enhanced its institutional readiness and advanced its operational infrastructure by embracing leading banking practices aligned with the rapid and evolving transformations of the financial industry. These efforts were carried out within a prudent and conservative asset management framework, supported by effective cost and risk management, with the aim of reinforcing the bank's financial position, enhancing operational efficiency, and elevating service quality through a culture of institutional discipline and continuous development.

The bank's prudent approach to asset management was reflected in improved financial performance indicators throughout 2025. The average return on assets increased from 52 basis points in 2024 to 59 basis points, while the average return on total equity rose to 5.1% compared to 4.7% in the previous year. The bank also maintained a well-balanced loans-to-deposits ratio of approximately 74%. In parallel, we progressed with the deployment of the proceeds of the Sustainability Bond in cooperation with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), directing financing toward supporting the green economy and empowering a range of economic sectors. As a result of these collective efforts, the bank achieved a net profit before tax of JOD 34.2 million, representing a growth rate of 13.8%, driven primarily by a 10.0% increase in total income, which reached JOD 132.9 million.

In line with our commitment to digital transformation, the bank maintained a strong focus on advancing artificial intelligence technologies, cultivating innovation, and elevating customer experience across its digital channels. During 2025, the mobile banking application was reintroduced with a refreshed user interface that significantly enhanced usability and convenience, earning wide appreciation from our customers. The bank also unveiled its new website in accordance with the highest global standards, offering a distinctive browsing experience and seamless access to comprehensive information. In addition, customers can now inquire about the bank's products and services through ahliGPT. To further reinforce this vision, the Qawn platform embodies our commitment to delivering innovative and



integrated solutions across all business sectors, bringing the digital banking experience closer to individuals and merchants alike. Moreover, our ongoing investment in our subsidiary, Ahli Fintech, reaffirms our dedication to empowering startups, supporting their long-term sustainability, and contributing meaningfully to the development of the financial industry locally and regionally. Today, Ahli Fintech has emerged as a key player within the entrepreneurial ecosystem in Jordan and the region.

To reinforce its global footprint, Jordan Ahli Bank leverages a broad financial network of nearly 500 correspondent banks across over 80 countries, supporting and expanding its cross-border operations. This extensive network forms a solid foundation for facilitating foreign trade services and cross-border remittances, while enhancing operational capabilities and strengthening risk management efficiency. It also underpins the bank's efforts in digital transformation and sustainable finance through ongoing cooperation with financial institutions that share our standards and values, enabling us to respond effectively to market demand and enhance service quality at both local and international levels.

In line with Jordan Ahli Bank's commitment to women's empowerment and financial inclusion, the bank advanced its efforts throughout 2025 to develop initiatives targeting women entrepreneurs through the "Anty for Businesswomen" program. This program offers a comprehensive package of banking and financing solutions designed specifically to meet the needs of businesswomen, strengthen their ventures, and enhance their sustainability.

In line with these efforts, the bank hosted a ceremony to honor the winners of the “Anty for MSMEs Awards,” recognizing outstanding female role models for their achievements in leadership and management, innovation and creativity, shared prosperity, sustainability, community impact, and women’s empowerment. These initiatives reflect the bank’s role in supporting sustainable economic development and women’s empowerment, paving the way for a more resilient, inclusive, and prosperous economy.

During 2025, Jordan Ahli Bank earned several prestigious awards that underscore the quality of its institutional performance and the advancement of its banking services and products. The bank was awarded for Best MSME Financier in the Middle East and North Africa by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), becoming the sole recipient of this award across the region in recognition of its unwavering support for the MSME sector through innovative financing and advisory solutions. For the second consecutive year, the bank also received the award for Best ESG Strategy and Framework in the Banking Sector in Jordan from International Finance magazine, reaffirming its commitment to sustainability and good governance in line with global best practices. In addition, the bank was awarded Best Banking Website in Jordan for 2025 and Best Bank for Customer Service in Jordan for 2025 by the UK-based Global Brands magazine, in recognition of its customer-centric approach, innovation, and ongoing efforts to promote financial inclusion.

In conclusion, Jordan Ahli Bank’s vision remains firmly anchored in reinforcing sustainability principles and deepening sound governance, with the clear focus on creating sustainable value for shareholders and solidifying the bank’s role as a strategic partner within the banking sector. This approach empowers the Bank to keep pace with rapid financial transformations while safeguarding stable and resilient performance across diverse and evolving circumstances.

I would also like to express my sincere appreciation to official institutions and regulatory authorities, foremost among them the Central Bank of Jordan, for their ongoing support in enhancing the stability of the banking sector and developing the financial business environment in the Kingdom. I also extend my gratitude to the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Saad Nabil Mouasher, and the Board Members for their foresight and valuable guidance. My heartfelt thanks go to the bank’s employees across all locations, whose unwavering dedication and professionalism have been central to strengthening performance and driving sustained progress.

Under the wise and visionary leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II, we remain committed to advancing the bank’s journey and fulfilling the aspirations of our shareholders.



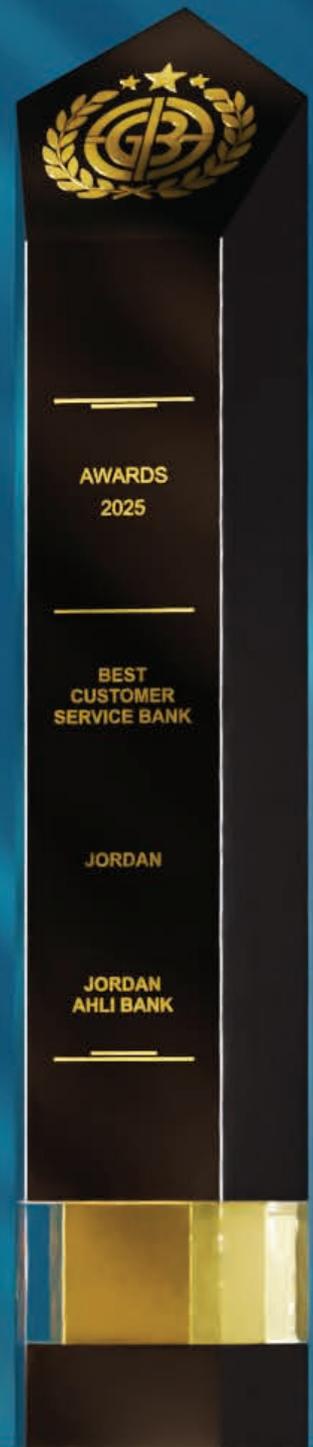
**Dr. Ahmad Al Hussein**

Chief Executive Officer/General Manager

# Best Customer Service Bank in Jordan 2025

GLOBAL BRAND AWARDS

★★★★ 2025 ★★★★★



# Jordanian Economic Performance During 2025

## Key Economic Indicators for 2025

### Output, Prices and Employment

- Real GDP at market prices grew by 2.75% during the first three quarters of 2025, compared to a growth of 2.53% during the same period of 2024.
- The general price level, measured by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased during 2025 by 1.77%, compared to an increase of 1.56% during 2024.
- The unemployment rate during the third quarter of 2025 reached 21.4%, compared to 21.5% during the same quarter of 2024.

### Monetary and Financial Sector

- The CBJ's gross foreign reserves amounted to USD 25.50 billion during 2025. This level of reserves covers around 9.0 months of the Kingdom's imports of goods and services.
- The outstanding balance of credit facilities extended by other depository corporations amounted to JOD 36.06 billion at the end of 2025, compared to JOD 34.78 billion at the end of 2024.
- Total deposits at other depository corporations amounted to JOD 50.02 billion at the end of 2025, compared to JOD 46.70 billion at the end of 2024.

### Public Finance

- The general budget, including foreign grants, recorded a fiscal deficit in the amount of JOD 2.41 billion (6.1% of GDP) during the first eleven months of 2025, compared to a fiscal deficit of JOD 2.16 billion (5.7% of GDP) during the same period of 2024.
- Outstanding government debt (domestic and external) rose up to reach JOD 47.45 billion at the end of November 2025 (108.8% of GDP), compared to (106.1% of GDP) at the end of 2024.
- Government domestic debt (budgetary and guaranteed) increased by JOD 2.41 billion at the end of November 2025, compared to its level at the end of 2024, to reach JOD 26.75 billion. Moreover, outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) went up by JOD 0.88 billion, to reach JOD 20.70 billion.

### External Sector

- Trade balance deficit increased by 14.1% during the first ten months of 2025, compared to the same period of 2024, to reach JOD 8.76 billion.
- Travel receipts increased by 7.62% during 2025, compared to 2024, to reach JOD 5.52 billion.
- Total workers' remittances receipts increased by 4.54% during 2025, to reach JOD 3.17 billion, compared to 2024.

# Jordan Ahli Bank Named **SME Financier of the Year 2025**

Middle East and North Africa



# BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT



2025



# BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

## Main Jordan Ahli Bank Activities

Jordan Ahli Bank offers a full range of financial, banking, and credit services to all economic sectors.

## The Bank's Key Accomplishments of the Year 2025

With confident steps and high-quality results, Jordan Ahli Bank recorded notable progress throughout 2025. This is reflected clearly across the sectors it serves, including individuals, corporations, and emerging enterprises. During the year, the bank strengthened its digital and banking service ecosystem and expanded the impact of its developmental initiatives. It was supported by a professional team that placed customer needs at the heart of every decision, in line with a vision centered on shared prosperity, financial inclusion, and sustainable growth.

Despite the continued global challenges in 2025—and the resulting pressures on regional economies and on the banking sector in particular—Jordan Ahli Bank succeeded in transforming these challenges into opportunities. This was achieved through the launch of the new, enhanced “ahli Mobile” experience, as well as through supporting small and medium-sized enterprises with flexible financing plans and reinforcing the bank’s role within the innovation ecosystem and its support for startup companies. These efforts resulted in the bank receiving a number of prestigious awards in 2025. The awards recognized the bank’s excellence in digital services, customer service, and sustainable social responsibility. This reaffirmed the bank’s ability to design innovative banking solutions, services, and products that contribute to building an economy capable of adapting to change and capitalizing on emerging opportunities.

In 2025, Jordan Ahli Bank, through the Corporate Banking and Project Finance Department, continued to strengthen its direction toward expanding financing for projects and green opportunities, in line with the bank’s transition toward sustainable and responsible financing that delivers a positive environmental and social impact. Alongside this focus, the department continued to provide the necessary financing solutions for a wide range of commercial, vital, essential, and service-oriented projects, as well as community development, infrastructure, and mining projects. The department also actively participated in syndicated loan programs that

support sustainability within major national projects.

The Corporate Banking and Project Finance Department is considered one of the bank’s core pillars, as it represents the largest share of its assets. It offers a wide range of banking products and solutions aligned with responsible financing and sustainability requirements. The department is staffed by a team of experts and specialists who deliver best-practice banking solutions and offer advisory support to clients to help them develop and strengthen their operations. These efforts directly contributed to Jordan Ahli Bank receiving the award for Best Bank for Corporate Services in Jordan for 2024 from International Business Magazine.

Despite the political, economic, and monetary challenges at both the local and global levels, which have impacted the Jordanian economy, the department succeeded in providing responsible banking solutions that enabled clients to overcome the impact of these conditions and capitalize on opportunities for growth and success.

In line with the bank’s digital transformation strategy, the department launched the Synesgy platform, designed to measure the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impact of the bank’s corporate clients. It also continued enhancing the “ahli Corporate” application and the “ahli Online” service by introducing new digital features, which include enabling the issuance and retrieval of digital credit reports directly through the application. These enhancements improved customer experience, allowing clients to fulfill their banking needs more easily, quickly, and securely. In addition, the department developed specialized electronic payment systems that had a tangible positive impact on supporting the growth and operational efficiency of the corporate banking sector.

The year 2025 witnessed significant achievements delivered by Jordan Ahli Bank, through the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SME) Department. These achievements came as a continuation of years of effort dedicated to advancing the concept of shared prosperity through financial and non-financial solutions that meet the needs of companies at their various stages. Jordan Ahli Bank continued its pioneering role in supporting SMEs, a role that began nearly twenty years ago when it established one of the first SME-focused departments in Jordan to serve this sector through the continuous development of banking solutions aligned with market developments. Since then, the bank has worked to provide the

best banking solutions that respond to changing market conditions and business needs—an effort that has resulted in tangible progress in financial inclusion and access to financing. The SME portfolio accounted for 10% of the bank's total lending portfolio, an achievement further highlighted by the bank receiving the award for Best SME Financier in the Middle East and North Africa for 2025. This recognition reflects the trust that clients have placed in the bank's mission and its positive contribution to the development and sustainability of the local business environment.

Through its expertise and strategic partnerships, the bank continues to support this sector in cooperation with the Central Bank of Jordan, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation (JLGC), enabling companies to grow and sustain their operations and reinforcing the role of the banking sector. In 2025, the bank focused on sustainable financing for SMEs through flexible financing programs such as the Central Bank of Jordan's lending facilities and the sustainability bond in collaboration with the IFC. Green financing within the SME portfolio reached JOD 17 million, social financing reached JOD 59 million, and financing for women-led businesses amounted to JOD 11 million.

The department also launched the "Anty" program to support businesswomen and female entrepreneurs through a package of banking products for working capital financing, business expansion, and various fixed asset financing at preferential rates and flexible terms that meet their needs and ensure access to financing. The program also provides advisory solutions that accompany women from the idea phase of their project through to expansion. In addition, it offers account features that promote women's financial inclusion and an awards program that celebrates creative and accomplished women from among the bank's clients. The winners were honored during the 2025 annual awards ceremony. As part of digital transformation, the bank expanded its SME service offering by developing work procedures and policies, enhancing mobile and internet banking services, upgrading instant payment systems, and issuing multi-currency cards to ensure a faster and smoother banking experience.

Jordan Ahli Bank continues to provide, through the SME Department, a comprehensive range of financing products, including working capital facilities, invoice, transfer, and letter-of-credit financing, fixed asset financing, specialized credit cards, insurance solutions, and guarantee programs in collaboration with the Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation—ensuring that the bank remains a strategic partner and key contributor to the success of SMEs.

Throughout 2025, Jordan Ahli Bank significantly strengthened its retail franchise by executing

two main strategies: accelerated digital adoption and targeted physical network expansion. This integrated approach, supported by innovative product development, generated strong customer base growth and deepened engagement across all segments. 2025 marked major digital advancements. We launched the comprehensively redesigned ahli Mobile App, delivering a superior user experience, an intuitive interface, and enhanced digital interaction capabilities. To secure our spot in modern digital payments, we successfully activated Google Pay as a key service offering. We also introduced the multicurrency credit card and virtual prepaid card, expanding customer choice and convenience. In parallel, the bank launched the ahli Rewards program and executed a series of high-impact, targeted retail campaigns focused on key customer groups, including women's banking, salary acquisition, cashback promotions, customized car loans, and savings prize accounts. These initiatives directly contributed to robust portfolio expansion and increased market share. Our commitment to service accessibility and modern infrastructure remained unwavering. We optimized our ATM distribution, reaching a total network of 138 ATMs, and introduced NFC-enabled machines to enhance security, speed, and convenience. Additionally, we inaugurated two new strategically located branches, ensuring broader physical access and improved customer reach.

This infrastructure and these product achievements were reinforced by a strong focus on service excellence. We implemented structured Voice of the Customer (VoC) programs to capture actionable insights, rolled out updated service standards across all branches, and established continuous knowledge development and assessments for frontline teams. These measures strengthened service quality, improved responsiveness to customer feedback, and further embedded a customer-centric culture across the bank. As a result, Jordan Ahli Bank received multiple prestigious awards for outstanding customer service in Jordan's highly competitive banking sector.

The Treasury, Investments, and Financial Institutions Management reinforced its pivotal role in liquidity and risk management and in enhancing operational efficiency through the adoption of flexible strategies. These efforts contributed to maintaining strong liquidity levels, diversifying funding and investment instruments, and strengthening interest rate and FX gap management. The Management also focused on developing financial analysis systems and asset management practices in line with the bank's digital transformation, supporting efficient asset and liability management, achieving stable and sustainable returns, and enhancing financial resilience in response to market changes.

In 2025, trading activity through “ahli Invest” application increased, reaching approximately 98% of total transactions, reflecting the platform’s efficiency and clients’ confidence. Demand for precious metals trading, particularly gold and silver, increased during the year, with a commitment to the highest standards of quality and transparency in providing investment information.

At the local capital market level, Management has strengthened its presence through issuance management, investment management, and financial advisory services, bringing total assets under management to approximately JOD 500 million. The equity portfolio focused on sectoral diversification to ensure sustainable returns, in addition to contributing to initiatives led by the Central Bank of Jordan through investment in the Jordan Capital and Investment Fund, aimed at protecting vital companies and strengthening the national economy. During the year, the investment policy was updated to reflect local and global developments and to align with green financing initiatives and the bank’s sustainability strategy.

The Treasury, Investments, and Financial Institutions Management maintained its efforts to strengthen the bank’s international and strategic relationships with nearly 500 banks and financial institutions across approximately 80 countries. These initiatives contributed to the expansion of its correspondent banking network and the development of partnerships with regional and international financial institutions through participation in major global conferences to reinforce the bank’s position as a leading strategic partner aligned with developments in the banking sector. These efforts supported the bank’s operations and ensured liquidity to support treasury activities and regulate foreign currency flows. The bank’s achievements were also crowned with prestigious STP awards for excellence in direct automated payment execution from BNY Mellon and Commerzbank.

During the year of reporting, the Information Technology Department continued to play a pivotal role in advancing the bank’s digital transformation agenda. A comprehensive suite of technology initiatives was successfully delivered, reinforcing operational excellence, customer experience, and regulatory compliance across the bank.

The bank has completed the rollout of NFC contactless transactions across all ATMs, eliminating the need for physical cards and enabling customers to withdraw cash seamlessly using their mobile devices. In parallel, the integration of Google Pay for debit, credit, and prepaid cards significantly accelerated the adoption of contactless payments. Furthermore, the implementation of the Digital Vouchers Solution fully replaced paper-based processes across branches, resulting in substantial reductions in transaction processing time and operational costs.

The bank’s real-time payment platform, CliQ, achieved full functional maturity with the

introduction of additional services, including Payee Confirmation, Transaction Type Codes (TTC), enhanced fee structures for commercial entities. The Supply Chain Finance Platform, powered by Credit Plus, was also launched during the year, providing SMEs with improved access to financing against approved invoices.

Customer experience witnessed meaningful enhancements through the deployment of Sanad QR-based ID verification, support for cash withdrawal from Qawn accounts at branches, enablement of inward international transfers to Qawn accounts, installation of new ATMs, and a complete overhaul of the Retail Mobile Banking user experience. In alignment with the national open banking framework, the bank activated Account Information Services (AIS) on its new Open Banking platform, enabling the secure exchange of account data with licensed fintechs. Additionally, dedicated digital portals for Employees, Government Services, and People & Culture were launched to streamline internal processes and enhance service delivery.

The implementation of the Zypl Retail Credit Scoring solution, leveraging embedded artificial intelligence, improved both the speed and accuracy of retail credit assessments, strengthening the bank’s risk-management capabilities. Consistent with the bank’s strategic objective to maintain a modern, secure, and resilient technology environment, major upgrades were completed across critical applications and infrastructure. These included enhancements to the core banking system, cards and ATM switch, SWIFT ISO 20022 platform, digital channels, databases, servers, operating systems, storage, network infrastructure, and security devices. To reinforce regulatory compliance and operational integrity, the bank deployed several key platforms, including a FATCA Reporting Solution, Audit Management System, Data Leakage Prevention Solution, and a comprehensive Financial Crime Mitigation Platform. The bank also successfully renewed its PCI-DSS certification, conducted periodic disaster recovery drills, and continued to strengthen its adherence to both the SWIFT Customer Security Controls Framework and the COBIT Framework.

Collectively, these accomplishments underscore the bank’s commitment to technological leadership, robust governance, and superior customer service, while laying a solid foundation for continued digital innovation in the years ahead.

Jordan Ahli Bank, through the Banking Operations Management Department, continued in 2025 to implement strategic initiatives that had a tangible impact on enhancing operational efficiency, increasing automation, and improving service quality across the bank’s various sectors.

The enhancement of its digital channels, allowing customers to open documentary letters of credit and issue letters of guarantee electronically, had a substantial impact on improving the customer

experience, accelerating transaction processing, and noticeably increasing the efficiency of trade finance operations.

Additionally, the expansion of the workflow and business process system using Microsoft Power Apps to cover all areas within the Operations Management and Shared Central Services has improved internal process monitoring and transparency, enhanced task tracking efficiency, and enabled the re-engineering of business processes by eliminating non-essential steps, making banking operations faster, easier, and more efficient.

During the past year, the bank received an award from Commerzbank for being the Best Bank in Jordan in Straight Through Processing (STP) of transfers, achieving an automated execution rate of 97.2% of total processed transfers. This reflects the bank's exceptionally advanced maturity and development in payment operations.

The bank has also implemented the Supply Chain Finance project, which will redefine the way the bank provides financing services to corporates for the purchase of their goods, by reducing manual work and replacing it with automation to elevate service levels and meet our clients' expectations. Furthermore, the project to re-issue incoming remittances from abroad through the Buna platform, affiliated with the Arab Monetary Fund, has significantly increased the volume of inter-Arab transfers executed via the platform, and strengthened our relationships with other banks operating in the Arab region, particularly in the Gulf countries.

These achievements reflect the bank's commitment to innovation, operational excellence, and continuous improvement, reinforcing its position as a leading institution in digital and financial transformation.

Jordan Ahli Bank, through its Innovation Department, made significant progress in its innovation journey throughout 2025, guided by a comprehensive strategy centered on artificial intelligence, digital transformation, and venture building. The department demonstrated the bank's capability to transform internal concepts into thriving digital ecosystems while strengthening AI governance and advancing data-driven decision-making across the organization. The social payment platform Qawn achieved major milestones during the year. In September 2025, Qawn became the first company in the Levant to join the prestigious Mastercard Start Path Emerging Fintech Program, marking a historic achievement and validating the bank's venture-building ambitions. Qawn continued its rapid expansion, surpassing 200,000 users from both individuals and small businesses, and launched QawnAI to enhance payment experiences using artificial intelligence. In the business sector, the bank introduced Qawn Pay Later, a supply-chain financing solution designed to support micro and small enterprises in Jordan and expand access to

inclusive finance. The platform's digital presence was further strengthened with the launch of the new Qawn.com website, alongside preparations for a dedicated developers' portal to enable third-party system integrations and broaden future partnerships.

In the field of artificial intelligence, the bank adopted an integrated AI strategy supported by a roadmap and a specialized AI Committee to ensure responsible implementation. The bank continued to advance ahliGPT, the first AI-powered banking chatbot in the Middle East, and launched ahli+, an internal AI interface that significantly enhances employee access to operational guidelines, policies, and procedures. The bank also initiated a pilot project for an AI agent within the call center to automate customer interactions and improve service quality. Furthermore, global partnerships enabled the expansion of AI-driven credit-assessment tools, automating loan-approval processes in ahli Microfinance and the retail banking division. On the data and analytics front, 2025 witnessed the establishment of a new enterprise data warehouse, creating a unified data backbone to support advanced analytics and informed decision-making. The bank has also developed customer-profitability analytics, equipping leadership with deeper insights that support portfolio optimization and strategic planning.

Digital banking services experienced a major leap with the launch of the integrated 360° CRM system, which provides a comprehensive view of each customer and leverages AI to strengthen personalization. Fully connected to the call center, marketing automation, and business departments, the system enables seamless and unified customer experiences across the bank. In a major regulatory milestone, the bank secured approval from the Central Bank of Jordan to convert the Innovation Department into a fully owned subsidiary under the name ahli Venture Studio (AVS), a strategic entity designed to build and scale ventures with the ambition of creating future global unicorns.

Meanwhile, AHLI FINTECH, established in 2017 with paid-up capital of JOD 1.5 million, continued to enrich the fintech ecosystem through its accelerator and venture programs. The company launched the third wave of its Accelerator Program, offering investments of up to USD 200,000 for high-potential fintech startups, and expanded pilot product deployments across Ahli Group entities after successful proof-of-concept stages. Portfolio companies achieved notable breakthroughs. Fintech Galaxy secured approval from the Central Bank of Jordan in January 2025 to become the first Third-Party Provider (TPP) to test open-banking solutions through the JoRegBox regulatory sandbox — positioning Jordan Ahli Bank as the first bank in Jordan to comply with CBJ's open-banking regulations via FINX Comply. Meanwhile, zypl.ai continued pioneering generative-AI credit scoring, contributing to

solving nationwide credit-assessment challenges and supporting economic growth in Jordan. As part of its digital-transformation commitments, AHLI FINTECH launched its redesigned website and expanded its content and community presence through its fintech blog and social media channels. The company also strengthened partnerships with service providers and actively participated in regional events to reinforce its leadership within the fintech ecosystem.

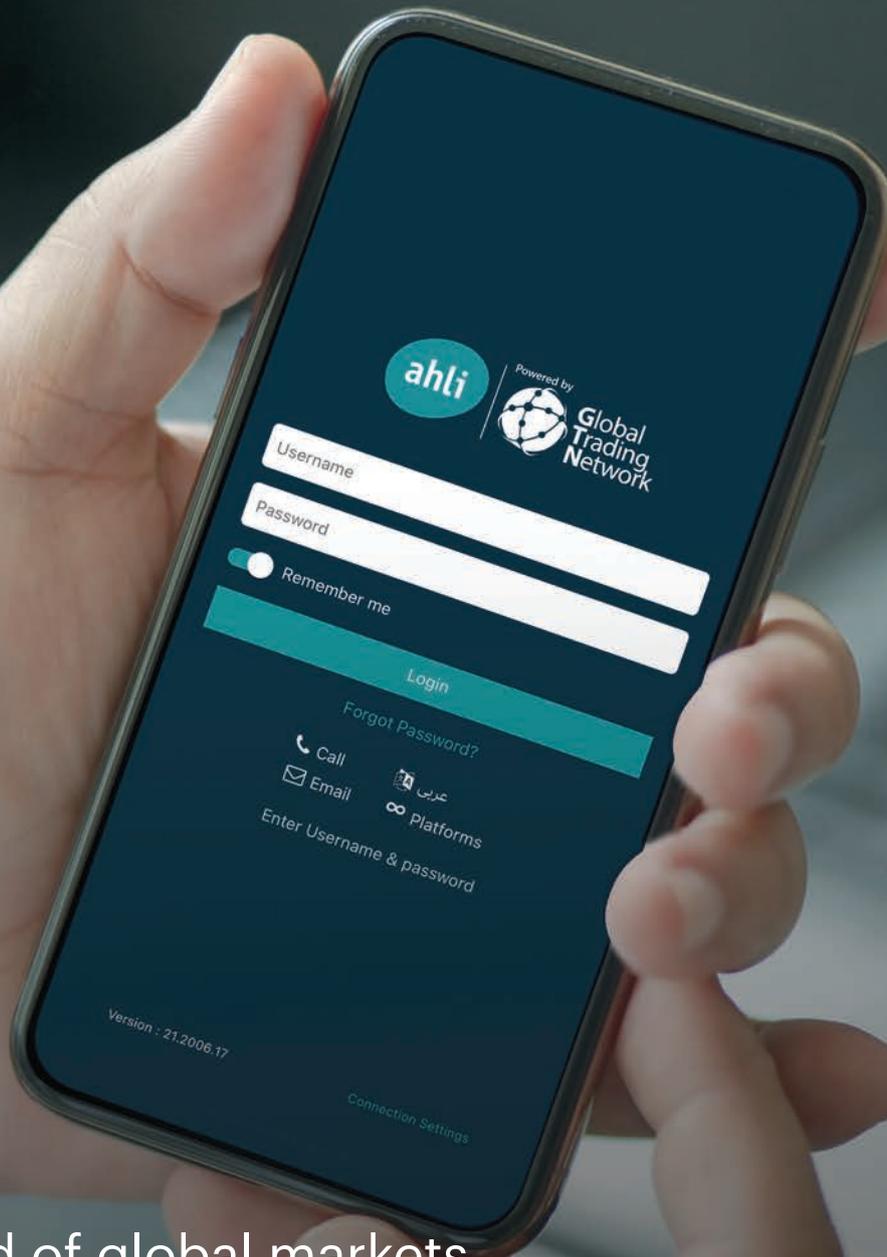
Through the Strategy, Project Management, and Sustainability Department, the bank continued to strengthen its position as a leading financial institution, guided by a clear and comprehensive approach to continuous institutional development. The department played a pivotal role in governing the bank's strategic agenda by ensuring the alignment of initiatives and projects with long-term objectives, reflecting global best practices in strategic planning and performance management.

In the area of project management, the department provided an integrated framework for evaluating and directing priority projects. This strengthened the bank's ability to execute swiftly, enhanced operational efficiency, improved resource management, and increased flexibility in responding to changes in the business environment, in line with international standards in this field. With regard to Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) sustainability, the bank, through the department, integrated sustainability principles into its decision-making processes and operational activities in line with international standards. The department also contributed to deepening the bank's role in social responsibility by building high-impact partnerships with civil society organizations, thereby maximizing impact and achieving shared value. The department's efforts focused on strategic pillars with long-term impact, including supporting environmental and community initiatives and investing in local communities. These efforts reinforce the national development objectives of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and contribute to addressing the social, economic, and environmental needs of society in a sustainable manner.

The Center of Excellence focused on automating and reengineering several banking operations to reduce execution time and effort, strengthen regulatory controls, and minimize human errors. The Center also implemented a comprehensive revision plan to update banking policies and procedures within a defined timeframe. In addition, authority matrices were prepared for all support units to serve as a reference for daily operations. The Process Reengineering team conducted site visits to branches and departments to identify opportunities for improvement and to enhance both customer and employee experiences. The team also carried out a full review of manuals and policies to ensure alignment with the latest instructions issued by the Central Bank of Jordan. In collaboration with banking departments, the Center continued to support the paper-reduction initiative and implemented digital signatures for committee decisions. The Operational Quality and Monitoring Division conducted awareness workshops for branch employees to improve service quality and reduce operational errors. It also strengthened IT governance practices, surpassing the minimum requirements of the COBIT 2019 framework, and conducted field visits to the Information Technology Department to ensure compliance with approved standards. Additionally, the division worked with the Human Resources Department to assess and plan manpower needs and evaluate resource effectiveness.

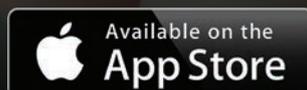
# Every Moment Counts

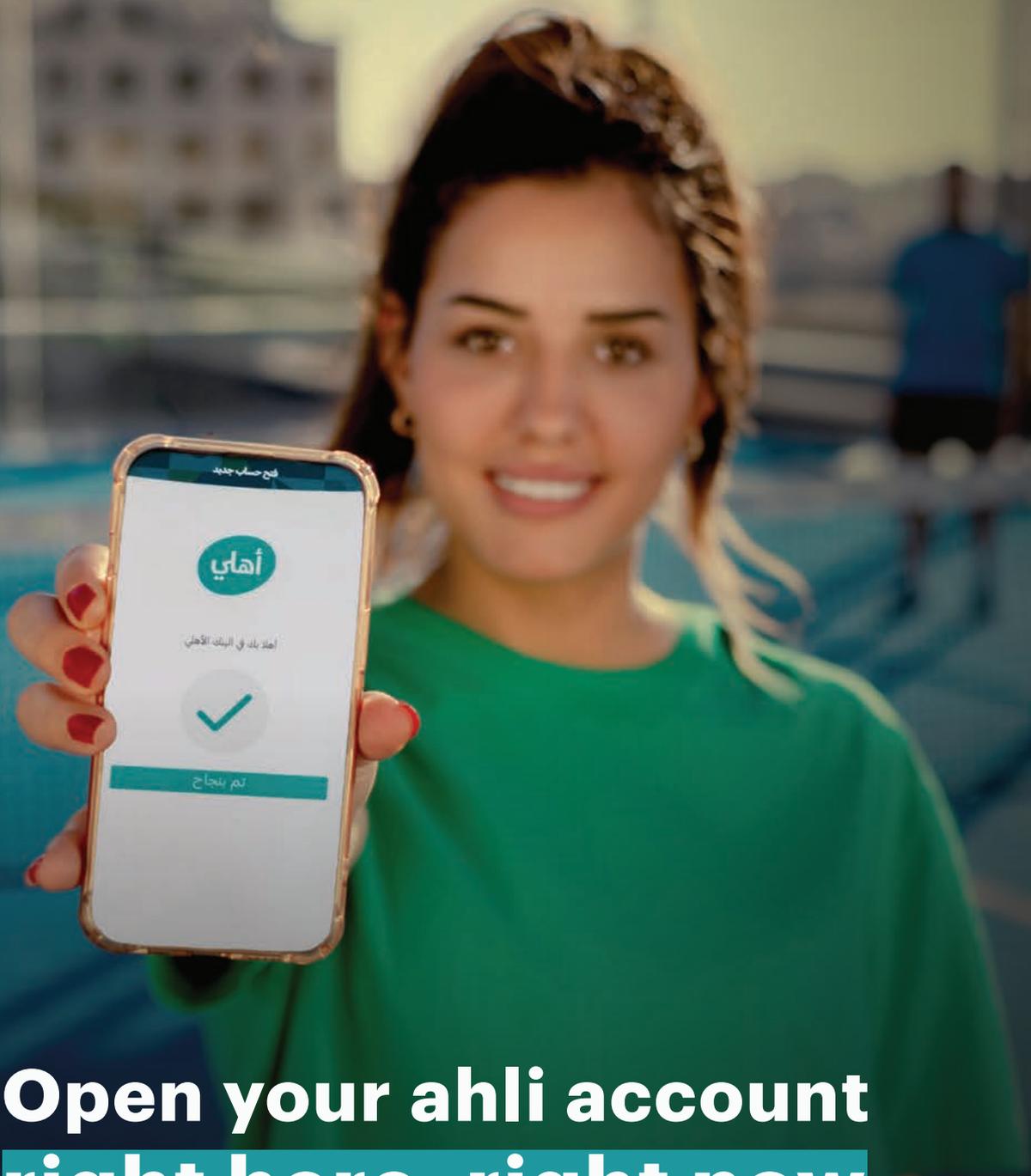
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## Geographic Presence of the Bank and Number of Employees

The bank conducts its activities through its branches spread across Jordan, Palestine, and Cyprus, in addition to its subsidiaries. As of the end of 2025, the total number of branches in Jordan, Palestine, and Cyprus reached 63 branches. Detailed branch addresses are provided at the end of the report.

The total number of the bank's employees reached 1,452 employees as of the end of 2025, as detailed below:

	No. of Branches	No. of Employees as of 31/12/2025
The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	51	1205
Palestine	11	234
Cyprus	1	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1452</b>

The total number of employees at the Head Office of Jordan Ahli Bank amounts to 791 male and female employees.



## Distribution of Employees and Branches

The distribution of Jordan Ahli Bank branches and employees within the Kingdom's governorates and external branches as of the end of 2025 was as follows:

Within the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan					
Branch	No. of Employees	Branch	No. of Employees	Branch	No. of Employees
<b>Amman</b>					
<b>Central Amman</b>					
Main Branch	18	Abdoun	9	Ibn Khaldoun Street	5
Corporate	20	Taj Mall	15	Abdali Boulevard	6
Wasfi Al Tal Street	9	Jabal Amman	7	Bayader Wadi-al seer	7
Sweifieh	8	Um Uthaina	6	Exclusive Branch	24
Abdullah Ghosheh	7	Wadi Saqra Street	7		
<b>East Amman</b>					
Sahab	7	Tabarbour	6	Dahiyet Al-Yasmeen	7
Madaba	9	Al-Hashimi Al-Shamali	6	Marka	6
Hurriya Street	6	Downtown	6	Jabal Al Hussein	6
Middle East Circle	7	Marj Al Hamam	7		
<b>West Amman</b>					
Mecca Mall	15	Mecca Street	10	Khalda	9
Dabouq	4	City Mall	15	Shaffa Badran	6
<b>Balqa</b>					
Deir Alla	5	Al-Salt Gate	8	Balqa Applied University	6
Al-Salt	6	Fuhais	6	Jubaiha	9
<b>Zarqa &amp; North</b>					
Zarqa Main Branch	8	Ramtha	7	Irbid	9
New Zarqa	6	Mafraq	7	Jerash	6
The Free Zone	4	Arabella Mall - Irbid	15	Rusayfa	6
Souq Bab Al Madinah Mall	13				
<b>South</b>					
Tafila	7	Mu'ta	6	Al-Karak	8
Ma'an	6	Aqaba	10		

## 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	138	Jenin	12	Ramallah	9
Nablus	12	Tulkarm	9	Bethlehem	12
Shalala office - Khaleel	2	Beit Sahour	6	Al Masyoun	7
Salam - Khaleel	11	Betonia	8	Haifa Street	8

### Cyprus

Limassol	13				
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## Capital Investment

The capital investments of Jordan Ahli Bank amounted to 129.7 million Jordanian Dinars with fixed assets amounting to 127.7 million Jordanian Dinars and intangible assets amounting to 2 million Jordanian Dinars as at the end of 2025.

## Jordan Ahli Bank Subsidiaries

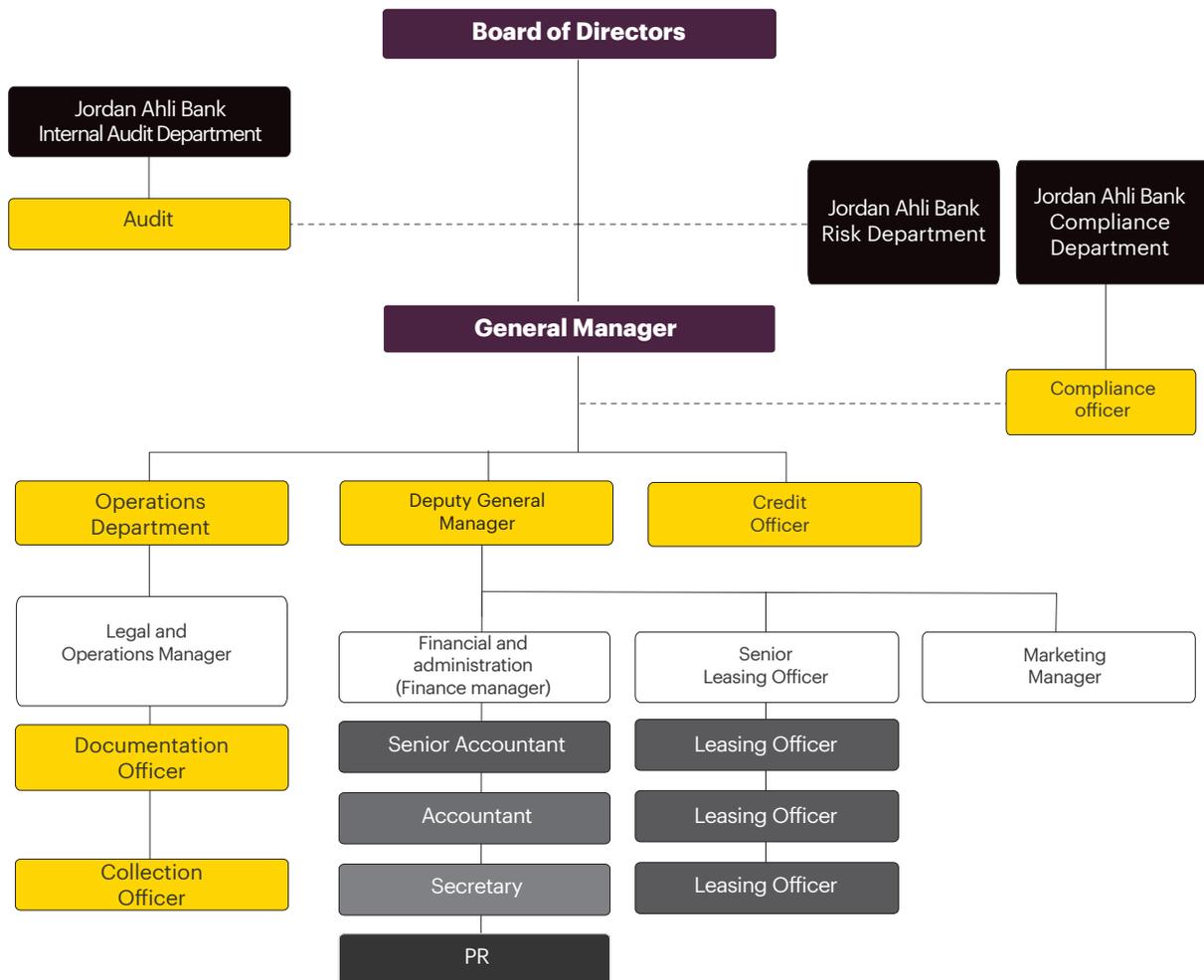
Table Providing Detailed Information about Subsidiaries

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 31/12/2025	%	No of Shares as of 31/12/2024	%
Ahli Financial Leasing	Private Shareholding Co.	Amm. Jo. Tel: 06-5003333	Leasing	17,500,000	15	1	Jordan Ahli Bank	17,500,000 JD/Share	100%	17,500,000 JD/Share	100%
Ahli Micro-finance	Private Shareholding Co.	Amm. Jo. Tel: 06-5865970	Micro-finance	6,000,000	301	23	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: 06-5206000	Financial Technology development and investment.	4,000,000 Authorized	-	-	Jordan Ahli Bank	2,300,000 JD/Share subscribed & paid up	100%	1,500,000 JD/Share	100%

## Ahli Financial Leasing Company PSC

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

\* The Company’s organizational chart in line with the relationship matrix between the bank at the group level as per the bank’s regulatory body requirements.



### Achievements of the company in 2025:

- Financial leasing amounting to 44 million dinars was granted under 211 financial leasing contracts.
- The company’s net profit before tax amounted to approximately 3.678 million dinars.
- The company’s total assets amounted to around 102.6 million dinars.

### Future Plans in 2026:

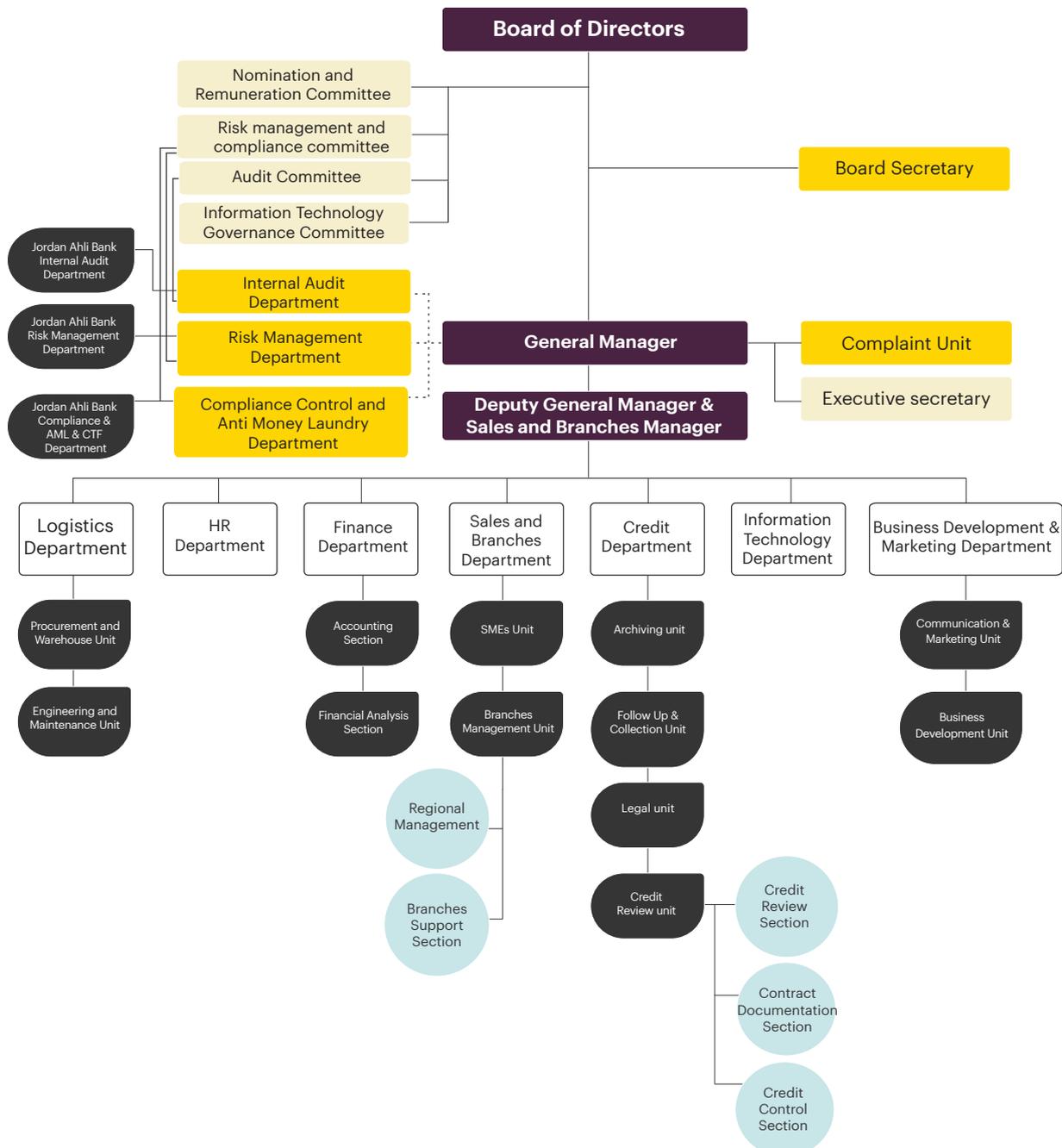
- Establishing an Islamic finance company to meet market needs.
- Continuing to attract new customers by holding extensive meetings across various economic sectors and promoting awareness and the culture of financing through financial leasing programs.
- Developing electronic services and launching new products that meet market needs.

## Ahli Microfinance Company P.S.C.

It is 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 JOD 6 million. It was the first Jordanian company to obtain a license from the Central Bank of Jordan in 2018. In 2023, AMC became the first Jordanian microfinance company to comply with Finance Companies Bylaw No. 107. It aims to support the development of local communities by providing financing solutions to productive low-income and small business owners who are not served by traditional financing institutions (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 289 million Jordanian Dinars and served more than 341 thousand customers through 23 branches located inside the Kingdom.

\* The Organizational Chart in line with the relationship matrix between the bank at the group level as per the bank's regulatory body requirements.



### Achievements of the company in 2025:

- Enhanced operational efficiency and branch geographical expansion.
- Integrated the credit scoring system (Zypl) with the core banking system and automate the credit scoring process.
- Implemented a range of technological projects focused on business solutions, information security, and customer service enhancement.
- Introduced new products and building new strategic partnership to increase company's market share.
- Established new units that will enhance operational efficiency and attract highly skilled talents.
- Raised employees' efficiency by providing them with continuous training and awareness workshops, in addition to improving and enhancing company's work environment.
- Implemented different CSR projects and non-financial services, including financial literacy workshops and providing multiple marketing channels to support clients in promoting their products.
- Implemented a new facelift to the company's website to enhance visitors' experience.

### Future Plans in 2026:

- Achieve both financial and non-financial objectives.
- Optimizing expenditures and driving operational efficiency improvements.
- Fostering the continued implementation of cutting-edge technological solutions across business operations, customer service, information security, and cybersecurity.
- Conducting a thorough evaluation of potential expansion locally and regionally.
- Introducing new products related to environmental sustainability and renewable energy.
- Advancing the execution of Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives and diversifying the non-financial services.
- Strengthening organizational capabilities by enhancing workforce efficiency and increasing employee retention through targeted development programs.

## Ahli Microfinance Company's Branches:

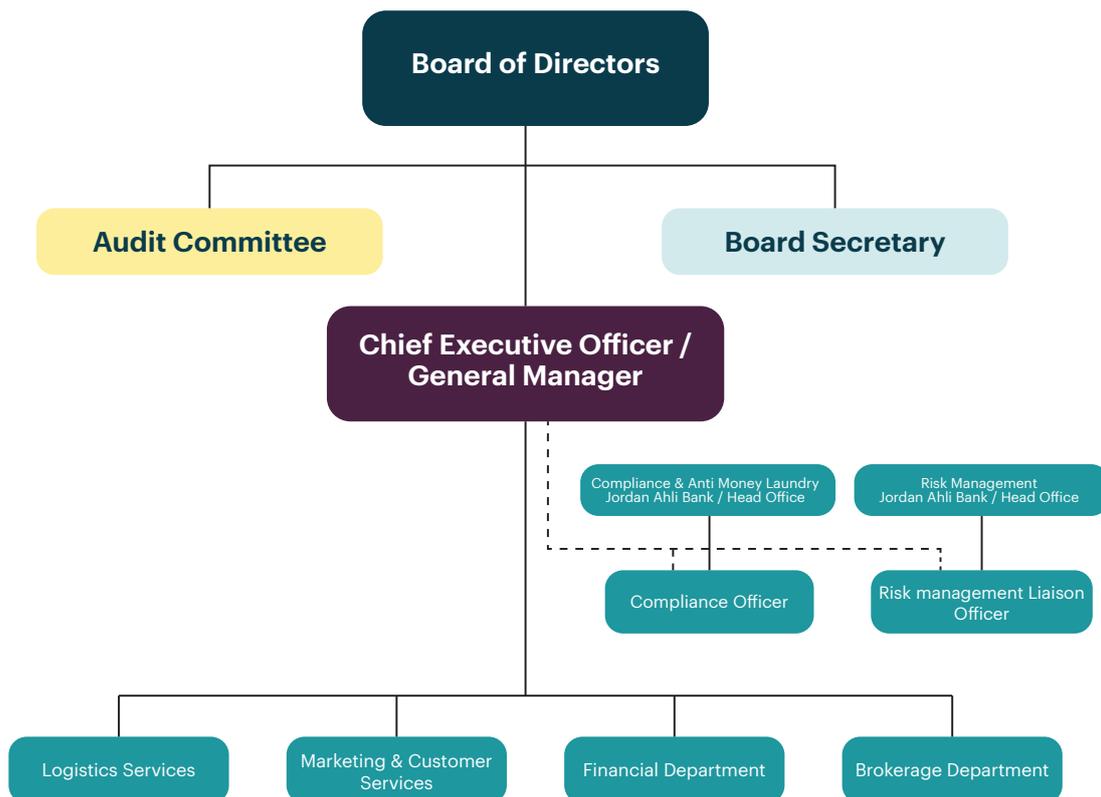
Branch	Address	Phone No.	No. of Employees
Bayader	Bayader Street, Ata Ali traffic light, opposite to Jordan Kwait Bank - Ground floor	(06) 5820993	10
Zarqa	Al-Saadeh Street, building 20 – 1st floor, above of ahli Bank	(05) 3980083	16
Middle East Circle	Khawla Bent Al Azwar Street, Al Entlaq AL Mowahad building-next to Total gas station - Ground floor	(06) 4777310	8
Irbid	Al Husoun St.- Al Qdah building-beside Jordan Kwait Bank-Ground floor	(02) 7251072	11
Sweileh	Princess Raya Bint Al Hussein -Al Majdalani Commercial Complex-ground floor	(06) 5347594	10
Al-Rusaifeh	King Hussain St.- building 100-ground floor	(05) 3755115	10
Al Hashmi	Al Bathaa Street, AL Montaser building, next to Anabtawi traffic light - Ground	(06) 5063566	13
Baqaa'	Al Shu'un Street, opposite to Al Wakaleh school - Ground floor	(06) 4727124	9
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	21
Aqaba	Al Rasheed St.- opposite to Abu Shaqra- Ground floor	(03) 2030320	9
Irbid - Aydoun	New bus station - Al Sydawi complex, next to Jordan Kwait Bank	(02) 7243066	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	8
Marj Al Hamam	Prince Nayef Street, Abu Khaled Al Manaseer building, next to pharmacy	(06) 5733984	11
Hai Nazal	Hai Nazzal-Al-Dustour St.-building #147-Ground floor	(06) 4370999	9
Al-Salt	Anees Muasher St.- Dababneh Trade Complex - next to Housing Bank - Ground floor	(05) 3557105	10
Jabal Al Naser	Adan Street, next to Flamingo Restaurant - Ground floor	(06) 4967529	8
Mu'ta Office	King's St. - Mazar area - municipality complex - Ground floor	(03) 2370312	8
Jarash	Hasan Al Kayed Street, near Al Kairwan circle, opposite to the bus station, Al Baraka commercial complex – Ground floor	(02) 6342070	8
Mafrq	Mafrq, King Abdullah I Street, Jordanian Hijaz railway complex, next to Bank ABC – Ground floor	(02) 6232059	9
Main Office	8th circle, King Abdulla II Street, building 449	(06) 5865970	68

## Ahli Brokerage Company P.S.C

Ahli Brokerage Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank and 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 include providing financial brokerage services and trading all types of financial securities (equity and debt) listed on the Amman Stock Exchange (ASE).

\* The Organizational Chart in line with the relationship matrix between the bank at the group level as per the bank's regulatory body requirements.



### Achievements of the company in 2025:

- Achieved 290% growth in total trading volume compared to 2024.
- Achieved 169% growth in total trading commission revenues compared to 2024.
- Achieved 48% growth in total revenues compared to 2024.
- Achieved 153% growth in net profit compared to 2024.
- The operational efficiency Ratio (Total Expenses/ Total Revenue) decreased to 62% compared to 78% in 2024.
- The company ranked 14th in 2025 in terms of the brokers' trading volume, compared to rank 27th in 2024.
- Assets under management increased by 51% compared to 2024.

### Future Plans for 2026:

The company aims to continue expanding its client base and increasing its market share of trading volumes by introducing innovative services and enhancing the automation and digitalization of its operations to improve customer experience and operational efficiency.

## Ahli Financial Technology Company P.S.C. (ahli Fintech)

Ahli Financial Technology Company (AHLI FINTECH), established by Jordan Ahli Bank in 2017, is a wholly owned subsidiary with an authorized capital of JOD 4 million, and paid-up capital of JOD 2.3 million. The company is licensed to create, co-create, license, sell and invest in fintech solutions, designed to develop FinTech talent through diverse activities and programs.

The core activities of AHLI FINTECH include offering an incubation and accelerator program for fintech startups and investing in these startups with amounts reaching up to USD 200,000. The programs provide a workspace, access to a global network of experts and mentors, access to specialists from Jordan Ahli Bank, its subsidiaries and partners, and a virtual environment to build and test solutions in their pilot form using Open Banking APIs. The company aims to strengthen the fintech ecosystem in Jordan and reinforce the country's position as a regional hub for innovation.

\* The Organizational Chart in line with the relationship matrix between the bank at the group level as per the bank's regulatory body requirements.



### Achievements of the company in 2025:

#### AHLI FINTECH Programs

- Launched the third edition of the AHLI FINTECH Hackathon, in partnership with the Crown Prince Foundation, targeting young working professionals. A total of 119 applications were received from 6 countries, with 24 teams qualifying. The top 10 fintech ideas were announced during a closing ceremony held under the patronage of the Minister of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship, H.E. Eng. Sami Smeirat.
- Launched wave 2 of the AHLI FINTECH Incubator Program with the top 10 teams from the hackathon. The program ran for 20 weeks and included hands-on workshops and dedicated mentorship as the startups developed their solutions with several proof-of-concept (POCs) being tested with Ahli Group companies.

#### Portfolio Company Achievements

- Fintech Galaxy enables Jordan Ahli Bank to become the first bank in Jordan to comply with the Central Bank of Jordan's open banking regulations, by leveraging their open banking compliance service, FINX Comply. Additionally, Fintech Galaxy's innovative solution, FINX Connect, was the first of its kind to be accepted into the Central Bank of Jordan's regulatory sandbox (JoRegBox) for open banking services. The solution provides a digital platform offering open banking APIs to banks and payment companies, enabling third-party

providers to deliver open banking capabilities, starting with testing Account Information Services (AIS), under the direct supervision and oversight of the Central Bank of Jordan.

- Deployed zypl.ai's Generative AI credit decisioning engine to optimize and enhance the credit underwriting process for Jordan Ahli Bank's retail and SME banking services, and the Ahli Microfinance Company. The solution is expected to improve the bank's credit portfolio performance and enable better access to the underbanked and unbanked population.
- Ongoing Pilot Deployments: Multiple portfolio companies successfully completed proof of concepts with Ahli Group and deployed pilot releases with a controlled group of Ahli Group customers. This offers Ahli Group companies early access to new innovative solutions to generate improved customer value while preparing the startups for growth in the market.

#### Digital Transformation

- **New AHLI FINTECH Website:** Launched a new and improved AHLI FINTECH website, offering primary contact points and valuable resources for applicants, community members, and investors, with comprehensive information about programs and perks we offer.
- **Content & Community:** Expanded AHLI FINTECH's reach and grew engagement across social media channels, including LinkedIn, Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube.

## Ahli Financial Technology Company P.S.C. (ahli Fintech)

### Ecosystem Development & Partnerships

- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with JoPACC (JOIN Fincubator), aimed at strengthening the fintech innovation ecosystem in Jordan, supporting startup development through shared mentorship and expertise, and enabling access to sandbox environments to accelerate the safe testing and deployment of innovative fintech solutions.
- AHLI FINTECH became an official program partner in the Jahez Investment Readiness Program – a Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship project supported by the World Bank and the Youth, Technology and Jobs project.
- Strengthened partnerships with service providers to offer comprehensive support to the startups in our programs.
- Represented AHLI FINTECH at major regional and international events including:
  - o AI Beyond Heights (Tajikistan)
  - o Jordan Fintech Festival
  - o Web Summit (Qatar)
  - o COMEX Global 2025 (Oman)
  - o XPAND
  - o C8 2025 - Cybersecurity Advancements Innovations & Technology - SOFEX

### Future Plans for 2026:

- Launch wave3 of the AHLI FINTECH Accelerator Program.
- Launch the AHLI FINTECH Hackathon 4th edition, in partnership with the Crown Prince Foundation.
- Deepen integration of fintech portfolio companies' solutions within Ahli Group's product and service offerings to enhance customer experience and operational efficiency.
- Continue to develop strategic partnerships to enhance the fintech innovation ecosystem and support AHLI FINTECH portfolio companies.
- Increase participation in regional and global fintech events, with the aim of expanding AHLI FINTECH's visibility, attracting high-quality startups, and forging new international partnerships.
- Launch phase 2 of the AHLI FINTECH website (including startup profiles, startup jobs and events).

## Members of the Board of Directors



Name	<b>Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher</b>
Title	<b>Chairman of the Board   Non-Executive   Non-Independent</b>
Date of Membership	2014
Date of Birth	26/10/1974
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Master's of Business Administration (MBA) 2000, Stanford University.</li> <li>• B.A. in Economics 1996, Northwestern University.</li> </ul>
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A banker with more than two decades experience in the financial services industry, last executive position held: Senior Deputy CEO, Jordan Ahli bank.</li> <li>• Vice Chairman – Al Nabil for Trade and Investments.</li> <li>• Vice Chairman – Fig Tree Ventures (Al Nabil for Trade and Investments representative).</li> <li>• Member of the Board - Al Asnaf Company for Tourism Projects Management (representative of Al Nabil Company for Trade and Investment).</li> <li>• Member of the Board - Luxury Food Company for Tourism Projects Management (representative of Al Nabil Company for Trade and Investment).</li> <li>• Member of the Board - The Generous Palms.</li> <li>• Participant, moderator and contributor in Jordan's Economic Modernization Vision.</li> <li>• Served as a member of the Ministerial Committee for Public Sector Reform.</li> <li>• Board Member - Endeavor Jordan (representative of Jordan Ahli Bank).</li> <li>• Member of the Board of Trustees – The Crown Prince Foundation.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Fellow – The Aspen Institute, Aspen Global Leadership Network.</li> <li>• Active Mentor and Startup Investor.</li> <li>• Member - YPO (Young Presidents Organization).</li> </ul>

Name	<b>Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa)</b>
Title	<b>Vice Chairman   Non-Executive   Non-Independent</b>
Date of Membership	2023
Date of Birth	01/02/1956
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bachelor's in Mathematics, Business Administration / University of Jordan 1978.</li> </ul>
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Member of the Board - Al Dawliyah for Hotels &amp; Malls Plc.(MALL) - Present.</li> <li>• Member of the Board - Arab International Hotels Plc. (AIHO) - Present.</li> <li>• CEO/General Manager – Jordan Ahli Bank (11/2015 until 31/01/2023)</li> <li>• Executive Vice President - Country Manager of Jordan (Arab Bank) (12/2012 until 11/2015).</li> <li>• Various experiences within Arab Bank Group during the period 11/1978 until 11/2015</li> <li>• Executive Vice President - Head of Libya project (Arab Bank) (09/2012 until 11/2012).</li> <li>• Executive Vice President - Head of Corporate and Investment Banking/ Jordan &amp; Palestine (04/2009 until 07/2012)</li> <li>• Senior Vice President - Head of Credit- Corporate Finance / Jordan &amp; Palestine (8/2004 until 03/2009).</li> <li>• Worked for Arab National Bank/Saudi Arabia (7/1982 - 9/1983)</li> <li>• Chairman of Board (Ahli FinTech, Ahli For Financial Leasing).</li> <li>• Vice chairman (the International Islamic Arab Bank, and Arab National Leasing Company)</li> <li>• Board Member for the following (Arab Bank – Syria, Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company, Jordan Hotels and Tourism Company, Association of Banks and Institute of Banking Studies, Jordan Payment &amp; Clearing Company (JoPACC), Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation, Jordan Capital &amp; Investment Fund Management, Arab Islamic Bank).</li> </ul>





Name	<b>Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher</b>
Title	<b>Board Member   Non-Executive   Non-Independent</b>
Date of Membership	1990
Date of Birth	07/08/1950
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Master's in Construction Engineering, 1974, Stanford University.</li> <li>• B.A. in Architecture, 1973, University of Leeds.</li> </ul>
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awarded the Order of Jordan (Third Degree) Star.</li> <li>• Recipient of the Grand Cross of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulcher of Jerusalem Star.</li> <li>• Member of the Baptism Development Committee (Royal Hashemite Court).</li> <li>• Obtained the Hungarian Medal of Merit.</li> <li>• Former Member of the Senate House.</li> <li>• Member of the Economic and Financial Affairs Committee and the Tourism Committee.</li> <li>• Former Honorary Consul of Cyprus.</li> <li>• Rapporteur for the Investment Committee under the Economic Advisory Council and the Investment Deepening Committee for the National Agenda.</li> <li>• Former Chairman of the National Tourism Strategic Steering Committee.</li> </ul>

He works in 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 & 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 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 Chairman – Marasi for Development & Management
- Vice Chairmen – Al Karam for Agriculture Products
- Chairman of the Board -Wings of Hope Society

Name	<b>Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher Rajai Muasher &amp; Brothers Co Representative</b>
Title	<b>Board Member   Non-Executive   Non-Independent</b>
Date of Membership	1985
Date of Birth	01/09/1949
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Master's in Construction Engineering, 1974, USA.</li> <li>• Master's in Engineering Projects Management, 1973, USA.</li> <li>• B.A. in Engineering, 1972, the American University of Beirut.</li> </ul>
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Board Member - Premier Business And Projects (ACDT)</li> <li>• Managing business in business and investments.</li> <li>• General Manager at Rajai Muasher &amp; Brothers Co.</li> <li>• Al Ahliyah for Securities 1988 - present.</li> </ul>





Name	<b>Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher Mouasher Investment &amp; Trading Co Representative</b>
Title	<b>Board Member   Non-Executive   Non-Independent</b>
Date of Membership	1990
Date of Birth	21/09/1957
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Master's in International Business Administration, 1981, USA.</li> <li>• B.A. in Economics, 1979, USA.</li> </ul>
Experiences	<p><b>He is on the boards of directors of several businesses and works in the fields of business management, finance, investment, industry, and trade:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chairman of Mouasher Investment &amp; Trading Co.</li> <li>• Chairman of Jordan Worsted Mills (Mouasher Investment &amp; Trading Co. representative).</li> <li>• Chairman of Jordan Fabric &amp; Worsted Manufacturing Co.</li> <li>• Chairman of the Generous Palms Ltd.</li> <li>• Chairman of Al Karam for Agriculture Products</li> <li>• Vice Chairman of Ranco Diversified Investments Co.</li> <li>• Vice Chairman - Business Tourism Company PSC (Mouasher Investment &amp; Trading Co representative).</li> <li>• Vice Chairman - Jordan Investor Center (Arab International Hotels Co. representative).</li> <li>• Vice Chairman of Arab International Real-estate (Jordan Worsted Mills representative)</li> <li>• Vice Chairman - Wings of Hope Society.</li> </ul>





Name	<b>H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikeh Jordan Investor Center Representative</b>
Title	<b>Board Member   Non-Executive   Non-Independent</b>
Date of Membership	2002
Date of the Representative Appointment	2021
Date of Birth	08/03/1966
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bachelor's of Business Administration in Finance, 1987, Yarmouk University</li> <li>• CMA Certificate, 1999, Institute of Management Accountants</li> </ul>
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Board Member - Saudi Jordanian Fund for Medical and Educational Investment.</li> <li>• CEO Advisor -the Royal Commission for AlUla Saudi Arabia (10/2021 until now).</li> <li>• Member at the National investment Council 2021-Present.</li> <li>• Board member – IOTUM – Canada 2020-present.</li> <li>• Founding Partner of Masharek Advisory Company.</li> <li>• Former Vice Chairman of EHS -Jordan.</li> <li>• Senior Advisor Arthur D Little 2021.</li> <li>• Board of Trustees Amman Baccalaureate School 2021.</li> <li>• Minister of Tourism &amp; Antiques 2020.</li> <li>• State Minister for Institutional Performance Development 2019.</li> <li>• Minister of Public Sector Development 2018.</li> <li>• Minister of Information and Communication Technology 2015 - 2016.</li> <li>• Chairperson for Government Economic Development Committee 2019 - 2020.</li> <li>• Chairperson for Women Empowerment Committee 2017.</li> <li>• Member - Young Presidents Organization (YPO).</li> <li>• Former board member/Al Etihad Bank - Representing the Social Security Corporation 3/2015.</li> <li>• Former Group Chief Executive Officer VTEL Middle East &amp; Africa, Amman, 2010 - 2012.</li> <li>• Former board member at Social Security Investment Fund</li> <li>• Former Chief Executive Officer for Orange Jordan Mobile and Former Vice President of Jordan Telecom Group 2006 -2010.</li> <li>• Board of Trustees - Israa University.</li> <li>• Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis.</li> <li>• Board Member of the Swiss-Jordanian Business Club.</li> </ul>





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





Name	<b>Mr. Mo'nes Omar Saleem Abdel All Social Security Corporation Representative</b>
Title	<b>Board Member   Non-Executive   Non-Independent</b>
Date of Membership	1995
Date of the Representative Appointment	2023
Date of Birth	07/04/1982
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BA in Accounting, 2004, Yarmouk University</li> <li>• Certified Management Accountant (CMA), 2014, Institute of Management Accountant</li> <li>• Certified Public Accountant (CPA), 2018 American institute of certified public accountant – AICPA</li> <li>• A professional diploma in International Financial Reporting Standards (DiplFR), 2019, Association of Chartered Certified Accountants – ACCA</li> </ul>
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section Head -Corporate Affairs Section –at Social Security Investment Fund (SSIF) (7/2020 -to date) .</li> <li>• Former Board member and board audit committee member at Jordan Commercial Bank (11/2019 – 7/2023)</li> <li>• Former Head of Investment Risk at Social Security Investment Fund (SSIF), (1/2019 until 6/2020)</li> <li>• Former Head of settlement division and CFO deputy at SSIF (5/2006 until 12/2018)</li> <li>• former Board member representative at Al Etihad Bank (11/2017 until 11/2019)</li> <li>• Former board member representative at Jordan Press &amp; Publishing Company “Addustour” (4/2017 until 11/ 2017)</li> <li>• Lecturer in the American Certified Public Accountant (CPA) and the Certified Management Accountant (CMA) matters</li> </ul>





Name	<b>Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar</b>
Title	<b>Board Member   Non-Executive   Independent</b>
Date of Membership	2008 – noting that there is a cooling off period
Date of Birth	14/06/1966
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BSc in Management, Finance and Computer Science, 1987, Boston College Massachusetts - US</li> </ul>
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Former Ambassador to the United States of America (2002-2007)</li> <li>• Chairman of Amin Kawar &amp; Sons, IrisGuard, NatHealth</li> <li>• Vice-Chairman (Optimiza, Al-Riyah Real Estate Development Co., Cosco Shipping, Kawar Energy)</li> <li>• Board Member in Jordan Strategy Forum (JSF), and Oasis500</li> <li>• Trustee in Princess Summaya University for Technology</li> <li>• Membership of Global Agenda Council.</li> <li>• Membership of Young Global Leader.</li> <li>• Membership of Global Leader for Tomorrow of the World Economic Forum.</li> <li>• Membership of Eisenhower Fellow.</li> <li>• Membership of the World Presidents' Organization (YPO).</li> <li>• Co-founder and President of Bridges of Understanding Foundation.</li> <li>• Founding Chairman of Information Technology Association (Int@j).</li> <li>• Founding Chairman of Initiative for Sustainable Energy (EDAMA).</li> </ul> <p><b>Previous Appointments:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointed by Royal Decree to the Economic Consultative Council by His Majesty King Abdullah II.</li> <li>• Chairman of the board of trustees of King's Academy.</li> <li>• Trustee of King Abdullah II Fund for Development (KAFD).</li> <li>• Vice Chairman and Trustee of the Jordan River Foundation (JRF) headed by Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah.</li> <li>• Founding trustee of the American University of Madaba (AUM).</li> <li>• In addition to his former position as a board member at United Insurance and Jordan Wood Industries Company.</li> </ul>

Name	<b>Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin</b>
Title	<b>Board Member   Non-Executive   Independent</b>
Date of Membership	2021
Date of Birth	24/04/1975
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juris Doctor Degree of Law,Cum Laude, 2000, Northwestern University School of Law</li> <li>• BSc. of Foreign Service, 1996, Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service.</li> </ul>
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Board Member- Government Investment Management Co. - Present</li> <li>• CEO &amp; Managing Partner, GMS Capital Partners LLC, 2017 - Present</li> </ul> <p><b>Board Memberships:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pharma Nobis LLC 2022 - present.</li> <li>• Outlook Therapeutics 2017 - present and member of the Audit and Special Finance committees.</li> <li>• Genepharm SA (Greece) - Board Member</li> </ul> <p><b>Previous Memberships:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sixth of October Development &amp; Investment 2014 – 2019 - member of the Audit and Compensation Committees.</li> <li>• Near East Foundation - 2015 - 2018.</li> <li>• CEO , Group Chief Investment Officer, Capital Investments &amp; Brokerage Co. Ltd (6/2014 – 7/2017).</li> <li>• Senior Advisor, RIPPLEWOOD HOLDINGS , LLC. (1/2013 –5/2014).</li> <li>• Managing director, PERELLA WEINBERG PARTNERS LP 2009 -2013.</li> <li>• Director – Mergers and Acquisitions , PERELLA WEINBERG PARTNERS LP 2007 -2009.</li> <li>• Chief Operating Officer, PERELLA WEINBERG PARTNERS LP , Advisory Group, 2009.</li> <li>• Executive Director- Vice President - J.P Morgan Securities Inc. 2004 -2007.</li> <li>• Associate- Mergers and Acquisition - J.P Morgan Securities Inc. 2000-2004.</li> <li>• Analyst – Latin America mergers &amp; acquisitions 1996 – 1997.</li> </ul>





Name	<b>Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket</b>
Title	<b>Board Member   Non-Executive   Independent</b>
Date of Membership	2021
Date of Birth	01/01/ 1976
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BSc. in Engineering, University of Toledo.</li> <li>• Applied Corporate Finance, University of Cambridge - Institute of Continuing Education</li> <li>• Anti-Money Laundering and Financial Crime, Highspeed Training, UK.</li> </ul>
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seasoned professional with 27 years of experience in multiple sectors</li> <li>• CEO - DEPO Company 9/2025 - present</li> <li>• Member of the Board of Directors of The Saudi Jordan Fund for Medical &amp; Educational Investments and Chairperson of the DCC Committee</li> <li>• Strategic Advisor to the President &amp; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Abdali Investment &amp; Development PSC.</li> <li>• Founder of Privy Advisory LLC.</li> <li>• Senior Vice President of Investment &amp; Development at a Private Family Office, managing assets and investment portfolios globally.</li> <li>• Former Chief Executive Officer at Saraya Abdali Real Estate Investments &amp; Development.</li> <li>• Former Business Advisor at Saraya Holding.</li> <li>• Former Chief Operating Officer at Jordan Dubai Properties PSC.</li> <li>• Former Regional Business Development Manager at Gundle SLT Environmental GmbH.</li> <li>• A Certified Non-Executive Board Director, NEDA / United Kingdom.</li> </ul> <p><b>Previous:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Board of Directors member, King Abdulla II Design and Development Bureau.</li> <li>• Board of Directors member, KIG</li> <li>• Board of Directors member, Edifice, UK.</li> <li>• Audit Committee member, King Abdula II Design and Development Bureau.</li> <li>• Audit Committee member, KIG.</li> </ul>



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



Name	<b>Mays Abdallah Moh'd Jaradat</b>
Title	<b>Board Member   Non-Executive   Independent</b>
Date of Membership	27/03/2025
Date of Birth	16/03/1982
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global MBA, Specialization in Entrepreneurship &amp; Innovation, 2023 , UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, UK</li> <li>• Bachelor's in Commerce, Specialization in Finance; 2003, CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY, Canada</li> </ul>
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior Director – Jordan Capital and Investment Fund (JCIF) Management Company September 2022 – present</li> <li>• Member of the Board of Directors - Representative of Jordan Capital and Investment Fund (JCIF) (Horizon for Plastic Products, Al-Shaikh Cheese)</li> <li>• Director- SME Investment Fund Mar 2018 - August 2022 Al Arabi Investment Group Co. 3/2018 – 8/2022</li> <li>• Senior Director ('16), Acting Head of Corporate Finance Department, Head of Business Development and worked in the Corporate Finance Department - Capital Investments from 2008 - 2018</li> <li>• Member of the Board of Directors at King Abdullah II Design and Development Bureau (KADDB) 9/2019 – 10/2020</li> <li>• Member of the Board of Directors at the Consultant &amp; Investment Co. Ltd. (Istishari Hospital) from 1/2013 – 4/2016</li> <li>• Board Member representing the Association of Banks in Jordan in the shareholding companies of (International Communication Services Company, Al Amal Hospital for Obstetrics and Gynecological Surgery LLC, Japanese Flavor Foods, Sands National Academy, Index Investment Company, Al Enmaa Company) – until August 2022.</li> </ul>

## Board members whose term ended on 27/03/2025, and who did not submit candidacy for the 2025–2029 term.



Name	<b>H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri</b>
Title before the end of Term	<b>Board Member   Non-Executive   Independent</b>
End of Term Date:	27/03/2025
Date of Birth	05/10/1975
Academic Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ph.D. in Commercial Law, 2002, University of Bristol.</li> <li>● LL.M in Commercial Law, 1998, University of Edinburgh.</li> <li>● LL.B in Law, 1997, University of Jordan.</li> <li>● Diploma Certificate - WTO &amp; AMF - 2003.</li> <li>● Legal Mediation Training - American Bar Association - 2005.</li> </ul>
Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Jordan Ahli Bank board member.</li> <li>● Vice Chairman of Trustees of Jordan University of Science and Technology.</li> <li>● Member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Politics and Society.</li> <li>● Member of the Board of Directors of the Aqaba Development Company LLC</li> <li>● Chairman of the Board of Directors of Hammouri &amp; Associates Advocates and Legal Consultants (civilian company)</li> <li>● Board Member - El-Zay Ready Wear Manufacturing Co</li> <li>● Former Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply, 2018 - 2020.</li> <li>● Former Chairman of Jordan Institute of Standards and Metrology Committee, 2018-2020.</li> <li>● Chairman of Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation (JEDCO), Jordan Civil, 2018-2020.</li> <li>● Former Vice Chairman of the Ministerial Economic Committee, 2018 - 2020.</li> <li>● Former Member of the Ministerial Legal Committee, 2018 - 2020.</li> <li>● Dean of Faculty of Law - University of Jordan, 2012 - 2014.</li> </ul> <p><b>Former Board Member in several companies and institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Social Security Investment Fund (SSIF)</li> <li>● King Abdullah II Fund for Development (KAFD)</li> <li>● The Electricity Distribution Company</li> <li>● The National Company for Tourism Development</li> <li>● The Islamic International Arab Bank</li> </ul>

## Executive Management



**Dr. Ahmad Awad Abd Al Halim Al-Hussein**      **Chief Executive Officer/General Manager**

Date of Appointment      10/11/2015

Commencement Date of the Current Job      01/02/2023

Date of Birth      16/07/1966

### Academic Qualifications

- PhD in Finance / Amman Arab University 2005.
- Master's in Management sciences / Finance / University of Jordan 1993.
- Bachelor's in Economics and Management Sciences / University of Jordan 1987.

### Experience

#### Previous Experience:

- Deputy Chief Executive Officer/ General Manager Jordan Ahli Bank from 01/2015 until 01/2023
- 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 are:

- Chairman of the Board – Ahli Microfinance.
- Chairman of Tanmeyah - Jordan Microfinance Network.
- Vice Chairman – Ahli Financial Leasing Company.
- Board Member at Jordan National Shipping Lines Company.
- Board Member at the Palestine Real Estate Investment Company.
- 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 the Palestine Mortgage Refinance Company.

#### Current Board of Directors Membership:

- Chairman – Ahli Financial Leasing Company.
- Chairman – Ahli FinTech Company.
- Board Member – Association of Banks in Jordan.
- Board Member- Business Tourism Company.
- Board Member – Jordan Worsted Mills.
- Board Member – Jordan Institute of Banking Studies.
- Board Member - Jordan Payment & Clearing Company (JoPACC).
- Board Member - Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation.
- Board Member - Jordan Capital & Investment Fund Management Company.
- Board Member - Jordan Capital and Investment Fund Company.



**Mr. Majed Abdel Karim M. Hejab**      **Head of Treasury, Investments & Financial Institutions**

Date of Appointment      07/02/1998

Commencement Date of the Current Job      01/01/2019

Date of Birth      11/02/1967

#### Academic Qualifications

- Master's in Banking and Financial studies / Banking- The Arab Academy for Banking and Financial Studies 24/09/1997.
- Bachelor's in Economics - Minor Banking and Financial Science at Yarmouk University 22/08/1988.

#### Experience

##### Experience within ahli bank:

- Head of Investments from 01/01/2018 until 31/12/2018.
- Investments Assistant General Manager from 01/05/2016 until 31/12/2017
- Investments Senior Manager from 01/04/2012 until 30/04/2016.
- Corporate Restructuring Manager from 01/01/2008 until 31/03/2012.
- Corporate Finance Manager from 01/07/2007 until 31/12/2007.
- Corporate Finance Supervisor from 01/06/2007 until 30/06/2007.
- Investments and Financial Analysis from 12/09/1998 until 31/05/2007.
- Branch Senior Officer (Middle East Branch) from 07/02/1998 until 11/09/1998.

##### Current Board of Directors Membership:

- Chairman of the Board - Ahli Brokerage Company.
- Board Member - Commercial Banks Group for Investments.
- Board Member - Ahli FinTech Company.
- Board Member - Ahli Microfinance Company.
- Board Member - Jordan Investor Center Company.
- Board Member- Al Rasekh for Real Estate Development Company.



<b>Mr. Sofyan Ayed Mohammad Duais</b>	<b>Head of Corporate Banking &amp; Projects Finance</b>
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Date of Appointment	14/02/2016
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Commencement Date of the Current Job	01/01/2019
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Date of Birth	30/10/1976
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#### Academic Qualifications

- Bachelor's in Accounting / University of Jordan 25/01/1998.

#### Experience

##### Experience within ahli bank:

- Deputy Head of Corporate Banking and Projects Finance from 01/01/2018 until 31/12/2018.
- Corporate Relationship Management and Projects Finance Assistant General Manager from 01/07/2016 until 31/12/2017.
- Corporate Relationship Management and Projects Finance Senior Manager from 14/02/2016 until 30/06/2016.

##### Previous Experience:

- Corporate Relationship Senior Manager - Arab Bank from 20/10/2009 until 09/02/2016.
- 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.



<b>Mr. Ammar (M.S.) R. Alsa'id</b>	<b>Head of SME</b>
Date of Appointment	01/11/2017
Commencement Date of the Current Job	01/11/2017
Date of Birth	04/05/1980
Academic Qualifications	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bachelor's in financial and Banking Services / Yarmouk University 31/08/2004.</li> </ul>	
Experience	
<p><b>Previous Experience:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Head of Commercial Banking - National Bank of Abu Dhabi - Jordan from 20/4/2014 until 30/10/2017.</li> <li>• Senior Relationship Manager / Corporate - Invest Bank from 02/09/2012 until 23/04/2014.</li> <li>• Corporate Credit Manager - National Bank of Kuwait from 07/01/2007 until 05/07/2012.</li> <li>• Credit Analyst / Corporate - Arab Bank from 19/02/2005 until 10/01/2007.</li> </ul> <p><b>Current Board of Directors Membership:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Board Member - ELZAY Ready Wear Manufacturing Company.</li> <li>• Vice Chairman - Ahli Microfinance Company.</li> </ul>	



**Mr. Mohammad Nizam Jamil  
Abu Injeileh**      **Head of Consumer  
Banking**

Date of Appointment      01/04/2018

Commencement Date  
of the Current Job      01/09/2022

Date of Birth      25/12/1973

#### Academic Qualifications

- Master's in Accounting & Finance – Hashemite University 28/02/2005.
- Bachelor's 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**      **Chief Financial Officer**

Date of Appointment      02/09/2018

Commencement Date of the Current Job      02/09/2018

Date of Birth      22/10/1973

#### Academic Qualifications

- Master's in Accounting and Financial Management - University of Essex / UK 30/11/2009.
- Bachelor's in Accounting and Business Administration - University of Jordan 11/06/1995.

#### Experience

##### Previous Experience:

- Assistant General Manager / Chief Financial Officer - Arab Jordan Investment Bank from 02/01/2013 until 31/08/2018.
- Planning and Studies Department Manager - Jordan Commercial Bank from 06/10/2002 until 01/01/2013.
- Cost and Financial Analysis Officer - Housing Bank for Trade and Finance from 21/10/1995 until 01/10/2002.

##### Current Board of Directors Membership:

- Board Member - Ahli Brokerage Company.



<b>Mr. Mouin Aziz Nasif Bahou</b>	<b>Chief Credit Officer</b>
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Date of Appointment	13/09/2004
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Commencement Date of the Current Job	01/05/2017
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Date of Birth	24/03/1967
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#### Academic Qualifications

- Bachelor's in Financial and Banking Sciences, Accounting, Yarmouk University 22/01/1989.

#### 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 - Ahli Brokerage Company.
- Vice Chairman - Ahli Financial Leasing Company.



**Mr. Khalid Zuhair Jamil  
Abuesh- Shaer**

**Chief Compliance and AML Officer**

Date of Appointment 01/02/2016

Commencement Date  
of the Current Job 01/02/2016

Date of Birth 11/06/1968

#### Academic Qualifications

- Master's of Business Administration (MBA) / Victoria University, 07/06/2006.
- Master's of Business - Electronic Commerce & Marketing / Victoria University 03/11/2004.
- Bachelor's in business administration / Yarmouk University 07/06/1995.

#### Experience

##### Previous Experience:

- Executive Manager - Head of Compliance – Invest bank from 16/07/2006 until 31/01/2016.
- Customer Services - Housing Bank for Trade & Finance from 06/07/1996 until 01/01/2002.
- Assistant Auditor - Tomah Abu Al-Sha'r for auditing from 01/07/1995 until 01/07/1996.



<b>Mr. Taha Mousa Taha Zeid</b>	<b>Chief Risk Officer</b>
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Date of Appointment	08/12/2013
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Commencement Date of the Current Job	01/01/2020
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Date of Birth	23/08/1985
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#### Academic Qualifications

- Bachelor's in Risk Management and Insurance / Hashemite University 29/01/2007.

#### Experience

##### Experience within ahli bank:

- Acting Chief Risk Officer from 21/08/2019 until 31/12/2019.
- AVP Basel from 01/01/2018 until 20/08/2019.
- Basel Manager from 01/06/2015 until 31/12/2017.
- Basel Assistant Manager - from 08/12/2013 until 31/05/2015.

##### Previous Experience:

- Market and Liquidity Risk Manager - Investment Bank from 01/03/2012 until 03/12/2013.
- Market Risk Unit Head - Capital Bank - from 01/11/2010 until 23/02/2012.
- Head of Market Risk - Middle Officer - Bank of Jordan - from 13/01/2009 until 25/10/2010.
- Arab Jordan Investment Bank - from 19/08/2007 until 12/01/2009.
- Dealer - Quintet for Financial Services & Consulting from 01/02/2007 until 01/07/2007.



**Mr. Safwan Suhail Ali Asfour**      **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

- Bachelor's in Accounting from University of Jordan in 19/06/2006.

#### 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\ Treasury & International Trade - Housing Bank for Trade & Finance from 11/07/2006 until 15/07/2008.



**Mr. Rami Mohd-Murshed  
Khalaf Dana**

**Chief Operations and  
Support Officer**

Date of Appointment

02/01/2017

Commencement of the Current Job

01/02/2023

Date of Birth

26/03/1973

Academic Qualifications

- Bachelor's in Business Administration (Accounting)/ University of Jordan 22/01/1995.

Experience

**Previous Experience:**

- Senior Vice President/ Head of Operations & Shared Services – Jordan Ahli bank from 02/01/2017 until 31/01/2023.
- Head of Operations - Al Khalij Commercial Bank (Alkhaliji) 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:**

- Chairman of the Board – Ahli Microfinance Company.
- Deputy Chairman - Hemaia Jordan for Cash in Transit Ltd.



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**Mr. Jwallant Arvindkumar Vasani**      **Chief Information Officer**

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Date of Appointment                      01/08/2017

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Commencement of the Current Job    01/08/2017

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Date of Birth                                    21/12/1971

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#### Academic Qualifications

- Master's of Business Administration / University of Pune 01/04/1995.
- Bachelor's in Engineering (Computer) / South Quajarat University 15/12/1993.

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#### Experience

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##### Previous Experience:

- Head of Applications Development and Support - Al Khalij Commercial Bank q.s.c from 07/07/2013 to 20/07/2017.
  - SVP Information Technology - First Gulf Bank from 15/04/2006 to 17/05/2010.
-



**Mrs. Maha Khaled Fathallah Dado**      **Chief People & Culture Officer**

Date of Appointment      15/05/2005

Commencement of the Current Job      01/06/2021

Date of Birth      05/06/1980

#### Academic Qualifications

- Bachelor's in Industrial Engineering / University of Jordan 17/02/2003.

#### Experience

##### Experience within ahli bank:

- Acting Chief Human Resources Officer from 02/06/2019 until 31/05/2021.
- Head of Talent Programs from 08/03/2011 until 01/06/2019.
- C&B Manager from 24/10/2010 until 07/03/2011.
- Performance Management and C&B Manager from 20/06/2010 until 23/10/2010.
- Performance Management Manager from 15/05/2005 until 19/06/2010.

##### Previous Experience:

- Management Consultant at Philadelphia Consulting Group from 01/02/2003 until 01/05/2005.



**Mr. Yanal Mahmoud Jamal Abdel-rahim**      **Acting - Chief Innovation Officer**  
**As of 17/12/2025**

Date of Appointment      06/10/2021

Commencement of the Current Job      17/12/2025

Date of Birth      18/04/1985

#### Academic Qualifications

- Master's of Science in Computer Systems, University of Wales, 01/03/2008.
- Bachelor's in Computer Science, University of Petra, 26/06/2006.

#### Experience

##### Experience within Ahli Bank:

- VP Products – Innovation from 23/12/2025 untill date.
- AVP Products – Innovation from 06/10/2021 to 22/12/2025.

##### Previous Experience:

- Investment Manager at ADAM TECH Investment Fund from 16/11/2018 until 16/12/2020.
- Chief Business Officer / Chief Operating Officer / Director of Business Development / Development Manager at HYPER PAY from 01/05/2011 until 31/10/2018.
- Computer Technology Support Employee and Intellectual Property Assistant at Saba & Partners Intellectual Property Company / Suhail Saba & Partners from 01/01/2008 until 14/01/2009.

##### Current Board of Directors Memberships:

- Board Member - Ahli Fintech Company.

## Resigned Members of the Executive Management during the year 2025



**Mr. Khaled Abdel Hamid Sado Hasan**

**Former Chief Business Officer**

Date of Appointment 25/08/2024

Resignation Date 30/11/2025

Date of Birth 07/08/1970

Academic Qualifications

- Bachelor's in Economics - Political Science / Yarmouk University 1993

Experience

### Previous Experience:

- Executive Director at Capital Innovation for Management Consulting (Capinnova Solutions) -Saudi Arabia from 07/2020 until 07/2024.
- Senior Director International Corporate Banking at Al Rajhi Bank – Saudi Arabia from 02/2016 until 05/2020.
- Head of Global Corporate Banking at Al Rajhi Bank – Saudi Arabia from 05/2011 until 02/2016.
- Vice President - United Business Development (UBD) from 07/2002 until 04/2011.
- General Manager – Textile Technology Center (TTC) from 04/2003 until 04/2006.
- Credit Relationship Department Manager at Arab Banking Corporation (Bank ABC) Jordan from 05/2001 until 05/2002.
- Head of Business Development at Arab Banking Corporation (Bank ABC) Jordan from 07/2000 until 05/2001.
- Credit Officer at Arab Banking Corporation (Bank ABC) Jordan from 02/1995 until 07/2000.



**Mr. Nidal Jalil Mahmoud Khalifeh**      **Former Chief Innovation Officer**

Date of Appointment      17/10/2021

Resignation Date      22/12/2025

Date of Birth      15/06/1982

#### Academic Qualifications

- Master's in Educational Technology from The University of British Columbia 2016.
- Master's in Enterprise Management from University of Durham 2009.
- Bachelor's in Commerce \ Management Information Systems from McGill University 2005.

#### Experience

##### Previous Experience:

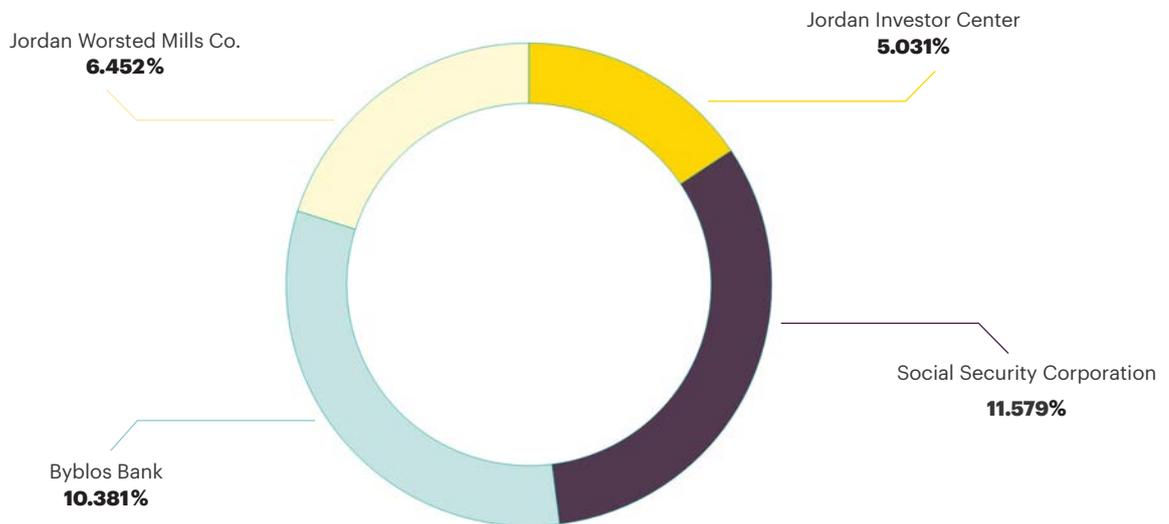
- CEO – IS (www.integratedsolutions.tech) from 03/2019 until 10/2021.
- CEO & Partner - Safa for Development & Training from 2018 until 10/2021.
- CEO – Edaura in USA from 02/2015 until 10/2021.
- CEO – AKTCO Audio Visual Solutions from 08/2004 until 10/2021.

##### Current Board of Directors Memberships:

- Vice Chairman - Ahli Fintech Company.

## Names of Major Shareholders of 5% and More

Name of Shareholder	2025		2024	
	No. of shares 31/12/2025	%	No. of shares 31/12/2024	%
Social Security Corporation	23,232,849	11.579%	20,842,667	10.387%
Byblos Bank	20,829,355	10.381%	20,829,355	10.381%
Jordan Worsted Mills Co.	12,945,315	6.452%	12,945,315	6.452%
Jordan Investor Center	10,094,450	5.031%	10,094,450	5.031%



## Competitiveness and Market Position of the Bank within Its Sector

Jordan Ahli Bank works through its branches' network across the Kingdom and abroad, with a market share in terms of credit facilities amounting to 4.27% among the licensed banks as of 2025, and 3.99% in terms of deposits.

In Palestine, Jordan Ahli Bank's market share in terms of credit facilities reached 2.59% in terms of credit facilities and 2.20% in terms of deposits as of 2025, in addition to its branch in Cyprus.

## Degree of Dependence on Specific Suppliers or Significant Customers

The bank does not depend on any specific supplier or customer whether local or international, accounting for 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

There are no government protections or concessions which Jordan Ahli Bank or any of its products enjoy by virtue of application 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

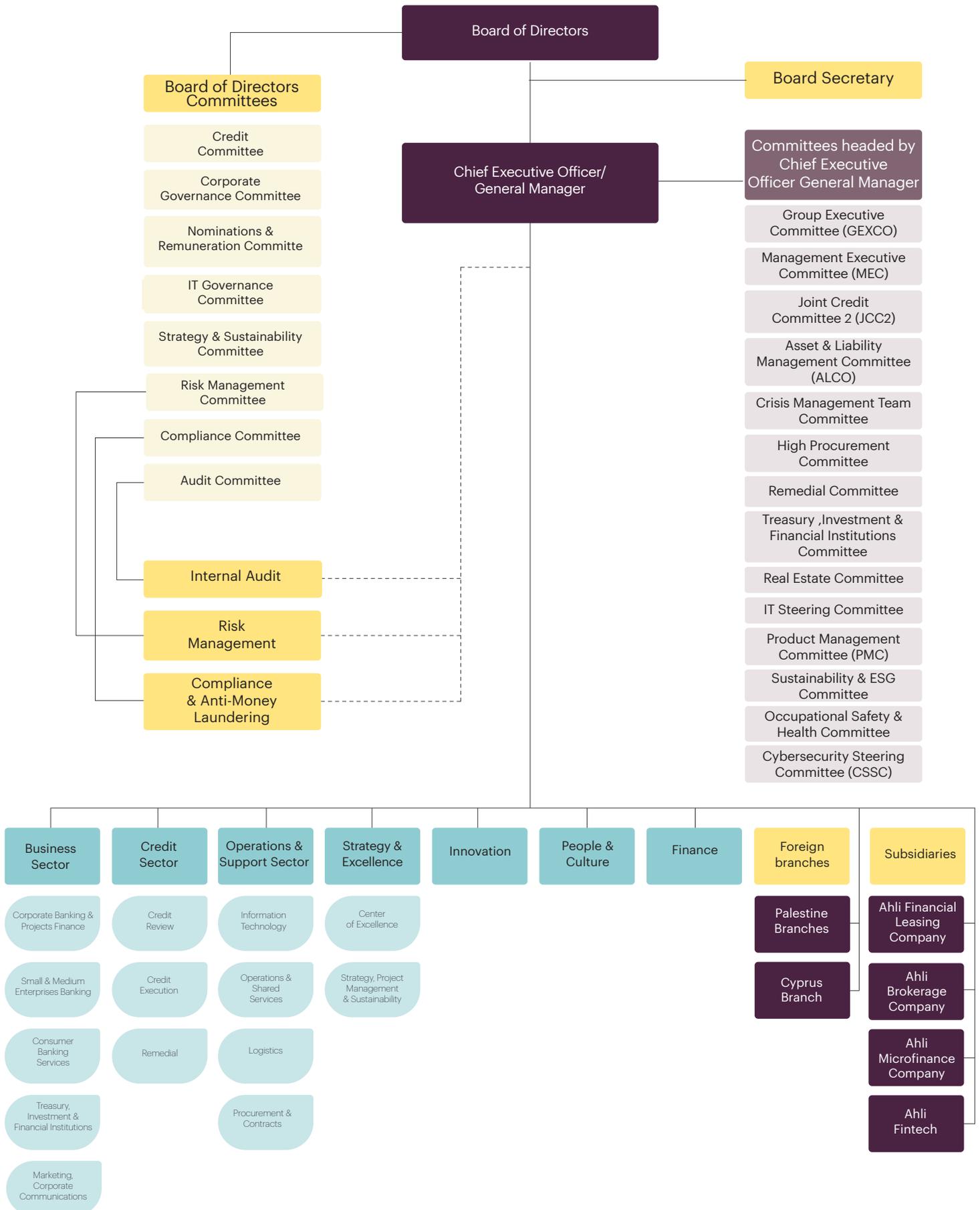
There were no decisions issued by the government or the international agencies that had a material impact on the operations or products of the Bank or its competitive position, and the bank complies with all the applicable laws, regulations, instructions and standards related to its business, and applies quality standards specifically those related to services and internal audit.

The Bank does not enjoy any government or preferential protection and has obtained neither preferential advantages nor specific patents from local or international agencies.

On the 9th of October 2025, Fitch rating agency affirmed Jordan Ahli Bank's credit rating at (B+) with a Stable outlook.

On the 18th of June 2025, Capital Intelligence affirmed Jordan Ahli Bank's credit rating at (BB-) with a Stable outlook.

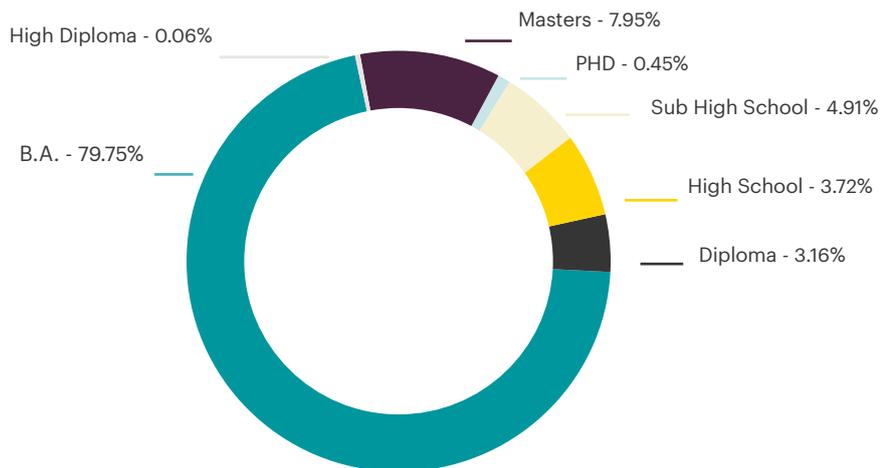
## Jordan Ahli Bank Organization Chart 2025



## Number of employees of the Bank and its Subsidiaries

Academic Qualifications	Jordan Branches	Palestine Branches	Cyprus Branch	Ahli Financial Leasing	Ahli Micro-finance	Ahli Brokerage	Ahli Fintech
PHD	6	1	0	1	0	0	0
Masters	107	17	5	3	9	0	0
High Diploma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.A.	972	192	6	9	231	6	0
Diploma	17	11	1	0	27	0	0
High School	36	6	1	2	21	0	0
Sub High School	66	7	0	0	12	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1205</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>

### The distribution of employees 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
<b>Within the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan</b>				
Programs within the training center	246	5377	2959	2418
Programs with local / foreign companies and training agencies	195	1862	1101	761
Training programs / Institute of Banking Studies	30	56	33	23
<b>Outside the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan</b>				
Programs with foreign companies and training bodies	21	32	29	3
Training Programs / Palestine	35	130	84	46
Training Programs / Cyprus	34	84	27	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>7541</b>	<b>4233</b>	<b>3308</b>

## Fields of Training Courses:

The Program/Course	No. of Programs	No. of Training Opportunities	No. of Males	No. of Females
Financial Topics	21	55	28	27
Marketing & Customer Service	41	614	352	262
Regulatory Topics	173	2525	1501	1024
Safety and Health	7	93	69	24
Sustainability & Governance	25	157	95	62
Functional Topics	225	3348	1747	1601
HR, Management & Soft Skills	69	749	441	308
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>7541</b>	<b>4233</b>	<b>3308</b>

# Launch of Jordan Ahli Bank New Website

[www.ahli.com](http://www.ahli.com)



## 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 implementing a credit risk rating system to measure the creditworthiness 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 analyse the quality of the credit portfolio and to identify weaknesses 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 analyses 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 reducing their impact.

The primary role of risk management is to identify potential future risks. The Credit risk department has activated the early warning model to enhance the prediction process of possible risks. This is done through a set of economic, quantitative, and qualitative indicators that assist in evaluating the credit portfolio. These indicators highlight customers with high-risk scores within this portfolio, enabling the formulation of hypotheses for stressful scenarios to calculate the expected impact on provisions. Consequently, corrective measures are implemented based on the results to ensure that the credit portfolio remains within the bank's risk-appetite.

Pursuant to the IFRS 9, as issued by the IASB, and in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Central Bank, the Credit Risk Department plays an active role in updating Expected Credit Loss ECL calculation indicators on an annual basis. These revisions are made based on historical data and macroeconomic factors. Furthermore, the department ensures the regular annual update of policies and procedures in alignment with the implementation methodology.

### 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 changes in market conditions, including interest rates, exchange rates, asset values, and product pricing. The department also supports Jordan Ahli Bank's efforts to implement best local and international practices in managing, measuring, and monitoring market risk, in full compliance with Central Bank risk-management requirements and Basel guidelines. In order to enhance the internal compliance function within the bank, the Market Risk Department prepared a Market Risk Management Policy and a Liquidity and Interest Rate Risk Policy.

In order to enhance oversight measures, the department adopted a new set of reporting tools that enable the monitoring of all equity investment activities of the bank. These tools allow for the evaluation, monitoring, and daily calculation of potential portfolio losses and open financial positions to ensure that they remain within the approved risk-appetite levels. In addition, the department developed further monitoring reports to support the management and oversight of market risk. One of the main sets of tools used in measuring and managing market risk includes the following: Basis Point Value, Value at Risk, and Sensitivity Analysis.

The Basel Division, falling under the Market Risk Umbrella, is responsible for measuring the 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's capital. Basel Department conducts periodic stress testing and sensitivity analysis and assesses the level of impact (low, medium, high) on bank capital adequacy as well as P&L.

The Basel division also adopted a general framework for the risk appetite and tolerance

levels for the purpose of managing, measuring, and monitoring Risk tolerance levels within a governance framework. This was 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 the following: capital, assets, profit, liquidity, credit portfolio, and investment portfolio.

The Basel division also prepares the ICAAP report in compliance with Basel III requirements, which is conducted in accordance with the best practices and Corporate Governance Guidelines. This is used for the purpose of managing, measuring and monitoring risk and capital adequacy and developing 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 consists 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 to sell the asset in the market or to dispose of it without incurring a significant financial loss due to low liquidity or low demand in the market.

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

Liquidity risk is managed through a comprehensive liquidity strategy that focuses on diversifying the sources of funds, maintaining a reasonable balance of financial instruments that can be readily realized in the financial market, and diversifying the maturity dates of credit facilities. The strategy also includes avoiding the concentration of customer deposits and fund investments, maintaining limits with correspondent banks, and ensuring access to these limits within a reasonable time and cost.

## Information Security and Cyber Risk

Jordan Ahli Bank continues its pursuit of upgrading its electronic services, while reducing the risk associated with cyber and information security and building the cyber resilience 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-practice security standards in the use of technology in a secure operating environment. In addition, the department contributes to 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 a cybersecurity strategy aligned with Jordan Ahli Bank's strategy.
- Establishing cybersecurity and information security policies and plans and aligning them with the bank strategic directions.
- Establishing a cybersecurity risk profile that includes risks related to information assets and networks.
- Reviewing, updating, and testing the Cyber Incident Response Plan to ensure it addresses regulatory requirements and cybersecurity best practices.
- Establishing a cybersecurity program that includes the activities necessary to ensure proper execution of the cybersecurity strategy.
- Establishing cybersecurity Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Key Risk Indicators (KRIs).
- Adopting and applying cybersecurity regulatory requirements, best practices, and controls within the bank's information technology environment (such as NIST and CIS).
- Preparing a comprehensive assessment that meets the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan and the legislative bodies.
- Monitoring compliance with cybersecurity regulatory requirements, the Cybersecurity Policy, and best-practice standards, and preparing regulatory reports for the Board members, Executive Management, and concerned parties.
- Conducting security and technical tests to identify vulnerabilities in the IT environment, such as penetration testing and vulnerability assessments and conducting the required

review and monitoring to ensure compliance with the related policies.

- 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.
- Conducting the required User Access Management review over critical systems (technical and functional).
- Review agreements, business cases and project charters to ensure they address cybersecurity requirements.

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 the ISO 27001 certificate related to the Information Security Management System (ISMS).
- Implementing the information security program in the bank through a set of information security projects in response to regulatory requirements or risk mitigation requirements.
- Implementing the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Jordan.
- Implementing the requirements of COBIT as they relate to the management and processing of security data.
- Verifying the efficiency of the information technology environment and continuously pursuing improvements to its security.
- Instilling cybersecurity and information security culture across the bank.

## Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from failures or insufficiencies in internal

operations, personnel, and systems, which arise from external circumstances, including legal risks. Based on the above, Jordan Ahli Bank adopted the Risk Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) framework 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 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.
- Adopting best practices in risk management, and establishing a culture of sustainability and sustainable practices in business in order to better manage environmental and social factors.
- Review of the bank'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 the necessary reporting on operational risk.

In addition, as part of the bank's commitment 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, the Operational Risk Department is working proactively to review and update the business impact analysis results to ensure that continuity plans remain up to date and effective.

## Fraud Risk

Based on the bank's efforts to enhance the right behaviour and promote the principles of integrity, transparency, and the bank's values,

a Fraud Risk Management Department was established to deal with fraud-risk issues within the following parameters:

- Establishing Fraud Risk Management Framework & Policy at the level of the Jordan Ahli Bank group and its approval by the Board of Directors.
- Developing the annual program that encompasses the identification, assessment, and determination of financial fraud risks from all sources to manage financial fraud risks in collaboration with the bank entities.
- Adopt the policy to manage and avoid conflict of interest, disclosure, and transparency at the level of The Jordan Ahli Bank group and its approval by the Board of Directors.
- Adopting a Code of Conduct and circulating it to all employees.
- Adopting an approved “Whistleblowing Policy” that ensures reporting any breaches or suspicions.
- Adopting the principle of transparency so that the regulatory and the concerned authorities are informed of any verified cases that have been dealt with.

## 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 defence 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 defence, as they coordinate risk-management and compliance tools used by the bank to manage risks and comply with applicable laws, regulations, and instructions.

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

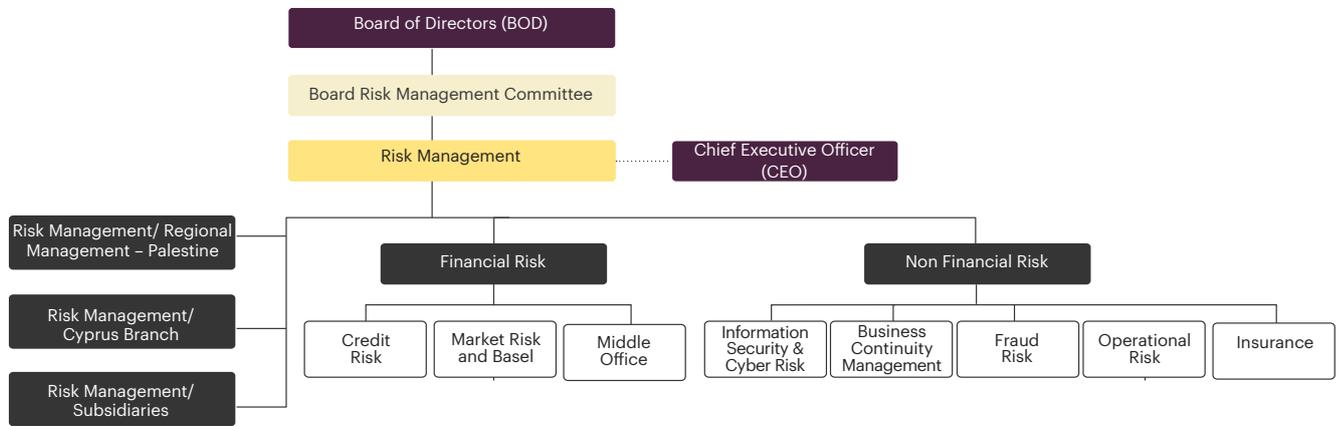
The bank also considers the requirements of Basel, corporate governance, and other international best practices for risk management, as they provide a framework for strengthening the compliance environment and addressing different types of risk, including operational, market, and credit risks. The bank has taken practical steps toward implementing these requirements, including establishing specialized units to manage various risks and monitor, measure, manage, and mitigate them,

as well as assessing the degree of compliance with applicable laws, regulations, standards, and requirements issued by local and international bodies, in line with best practice and considering the bank’s size, operations, and risk exposure.

In this regard, the Risk Department undertakes the following main functions:

- Preparing the Risk Appetite framework for the bank.
- Preparing and executing the risk management strategy and developing policies and procedures that assign roles and responsibilities to 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, while considering the bank’s strategic and capital planning.
- Prepare Risk Appetite framework for the bank.
- Overseeing the compliance of all executing departments with approved levels of Risk Appetite.
- Ensuring the presence and testing of the bank’s business continuity plans.
- Presenting risk reports related to the expansion of 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 the actual risk profile of all the bank’s activities, comparing it to the risk appetite, and addressing any deviations.
- Verifying the integration of risk assessment measures with the 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 otherwise outsourcing such risks or insuring 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 enabling the bank to achieve its strategic objectives. These parameters are included in the risk appetite framework, which is adopted by the bank, and is subject to regular review and oversight in order to address any breaches or shortcomings.
- The general framework for risk appetite is set while taking into consideration the strategic priorities of the bank and the requirements of regulatory bodies as well as requirements of sound management of credit, liquidity, and capital risks 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. They alert management teams to the potential unexpected results of various risks and have an impact on decision-making at both the administrative and strategic levels. They also provide the Board of Directors and

executive management with the required capitalization-level indicators to withstand shocks or changes that could impact 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 analysed and evaluated in terms of impact on the quality of the bank’s assets and financial position whether in terms of expected loss or reputational risk. Stress testing outputs are used in capital planning and have a direct impact of additional buffers required on capital in accordance with the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment (ICAAP).
- Various scenarios are played out considering the size and nature of the risks facing the bank. They are listed from the lowest to the highest impact, depending on the level of potential loss that the bank could face to uncover risks that have not been addressed. These scenarios are carefully planned and regularly revisited in light of developments in the bank specifically or in the banking sector in general.
- Stress tests are conducted on an annual basis in a manner that complies with regulatory requirements and may also be conducted more frequently as recommended by the Risk Committee based on updates in the banking sector and economic factors.

## 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 link those risks to capital requirements.
- Ensuring that the management team of the bank continues to take responsibility for ensuring capital adequacy to withstand all risks and exceed the minimum required thresholds.
- Updating expected credit loss calculation indicators and implementing a set of scenarios that simulate changes in economic indicators and alterations in the structure and quality of the credit portfolio.
- Developing reports regarding market risk and risks associated with interest rate changes, including improving Middle Office reports.
- Strengthening operational risk management across the bank by preparing operational risk profiles in accordance with the approved plan.
- Establishing a Fraud Risk Management Framework & Policy aimed at implementing robust governance practices to combat fraud incidents to which the bank may be exposed.
- Developing the annual program that encompasses the identification, assessment, and determination of financial fraud risks from all sources to manage financial fraud risks in collaboration with the bank entities.

## Risk Management Accomplishments

- Strengthening the governance framework for risk management through the adoption of the Risk Management Strategy, the Enterprise Risk Management Framework, the Risk Appetite Statement, and the comprehensive set of related policies, methodologies, and plans.
- Maintaining the bank Capital Adequacy Ratio within the Targeted Ratios.
- Preparing a set of stress testing scenarios to simulate impact of climate change risk and geopolitical tensions.
- Enhancing the early-warning system for the credit portfolio by developing a series of detailed monitoring reports to improve early risk detection, ensure continuous follow-up of high-risk accounts, enable immediate intervention, and support the development of tailored mitigation strategies.
- Supervising, developing and updating the ECL system, and implementing a set of scenarios that simulate changes in economic indicators and changes in the structure and quality of the credit portfolio.
- Conducting an independent review of the IFRS 9 models and methodologies for calculating expected credit losses, in cooperation with an external advisory firm.
- Enhancing fraud risk management at the bank level by activating a set of reporting mechanisms to monitor this type of risk.
- 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.
- Implementing risk management processes related to the Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology (COBIT 2019).
- Supervising the implementation of the Cybersecurity framework for Jordan Financial Sector approved by the Central bank of Jordan.
- 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 (SOC).
- Activating and testing the business continuity plan in addition to the Business Alternative Site (BAS) and Disaster Recovery Sites (DRS).
- Developing the overall framework and climate risk management policy in a comprehensive manner to enhance the ability to address climate risks within the broader risk management strategy.

- Promoting a risk management culture and conducting training sessions, workshops and educational sessions.
- Training and educating the bank's employees on dealing with the risks related to information security, data protection and fraud.
- Continuously training and educating customers on all forms of fraud risks, and promoting information-security and cybersecurity awareness to prevent fraud.
- Enhancing customers' awareness of financial-fraud risks, their responsibilities toward the bank when fraud occurs, and the measures needed to protect themselves from such risks.

## Risk Management Future Plans

- Continuing the adoption of established international best practices in risk management, including ISO 31000 and the Enterprise Risk Management Framework.
- Continuing the adoption of established international best practices in information security, including ISO 27001, the Cybersecurity Framework for the Jordan Financial Sector, and NIST standards, and conducting Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) workshops in Jordan and Palestine.
- Continuing the adoption of established international best practices in Business Continuity Management including ISO 22301.
- Continuing the implementation of the risk management strategy (2023–2027) to achieve the bank's 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).
- Continuing the development and implementation of the information security and cybersecurity strategy and programs in accordance with Central Bank of Jordan requirements and international standards/ best practices such as ISO, COBIT, and NIST.
- To continue the supervision over the implementation of the Cybersecurity framework for Jordan Financial Sector that's approved by the Central Bank of Jordan.
- 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's corporate culture practices.
- Adopting the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) international best practices within the risk management framework.
- Identifying opportunities for applying Artificial Intelligence (AI) within risk management through exploring and adopting AI applications to enhance its capabilities in risk analysis and prediction, improve process efficiency and decision-making, and align with the bank's strategic direction toward digital transformation and innovation.
- Incorporating climate risks into the risk management strategy and reflecting the targeted action plans to meet the Central Bank's requirements related to climate risks within the risk management strategy.
- Continuing to develop anti-fraud programs by adopting a risk-based approach—including implementing appropriate controls to detect, combat, and recover from fraud—alongside enhancing awareness and training programs.
- Continuing to strengthen fraud risk management at the bank level by continuing the process of reviewing and updating the existing reporting system to monitor this type of risk.

## 2025 in Brief

amounts in million Jordanian Dinars	Year End 2025	Year End 2024	YOY%
Total Assets	3,722	3,525	5.6%
Customers' Deposits	2,376	2,255	5.4%
Direct Credit Facilities, Net	1,759	1,683	4.5%
Total Equity	422	419	0.6%
Profit Before Tax	34.2	30.1	13.8%
Profit After Tax	21.3	17.8	19.4%

## 2025 Key Financial Indicators

	Year End 2025	Year End 2024
Return on Assets	0.6%	0.5%
Return on Total Equity	5.1%	4.7%
Non-Performing Loans-Net	5.02%	4.6%
% of Cash Dividends to shareholders	8.5% *	8.0%
Cost to Income Ratio	60.5%	60%
Non-Interest/Revenues Gross Income	21.3%	20.4%
Coverage Ratio/ Stage 3	78.4%	85.8%
Capital adequacy Ratio	17.07%	18.25%

\*The proposal is subject to the general assembly approval.

## Analysis of Financial Results for 2025

- Jordan Ahli Bank's management demonstrated positive financial performance during 2025 compared to the previous year 2024, with operating profits before tax and provisions recorded an increase of 11.6% , reaching amount of JOD 53.9 million compared to JOD 48.3 million at the end of 2024.
- The bank maintained the quality of its credit portfolio within safe levels, with NPL ratio at 5.02% and the coverage ratio at 78.4%.
- The bank's financial position was strengthened, as total assets increased by 5.6% exceeding JOD 3.7 billion. Customers' deposits also increased by 5.4% to reach JOD 2.4 billion, reflecting customers' confidence in the Jordan Ahli Bank. In the same context, credit facilities (Net) increased by 4.5% to reach JOD 1.8 billion.

## Time-Series Data of the Main Financial Indicators

(Amounts in million Jordanian Dinars)

Item/ Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Assets	2846	2953	3063	3282	3525	3722
Customers' Deposits	1904	2004	2028	2192	2255	2376
Loans and Credit Facilities (Net)	1370	1358	1595	1681	1683	1759
Total Equity	322	328	330	334	419*	422
Profit before Tax	17.5	27.2	28.3	32.2	30.1	34.2
Profit after Tax	10.4	14.2	16.9	18.6	17.8	21.3
Cash Dividends	8	14	16	16	16	17 **
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	0.052	0.071	0.084	0.093	0.084	0.083
Cash Dividend Per Share	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.085
Share Price as of last working day (JOD)	0.77	0.97	1.07	1.08	1.02	1.52
The closing price of the perpetual bonds (USD)	-	-	-	-	-	10,325
The closing price of the subordinated bonds (JOD)	-	-	-	100,758	100,690	-

\*During the year 2024, perpetual bonds were issued in the amount of \$120 million, equivalent to 85.1 million Jordanian Dinars.

\*\* Subject to the approval of the general assembly of shareholders.

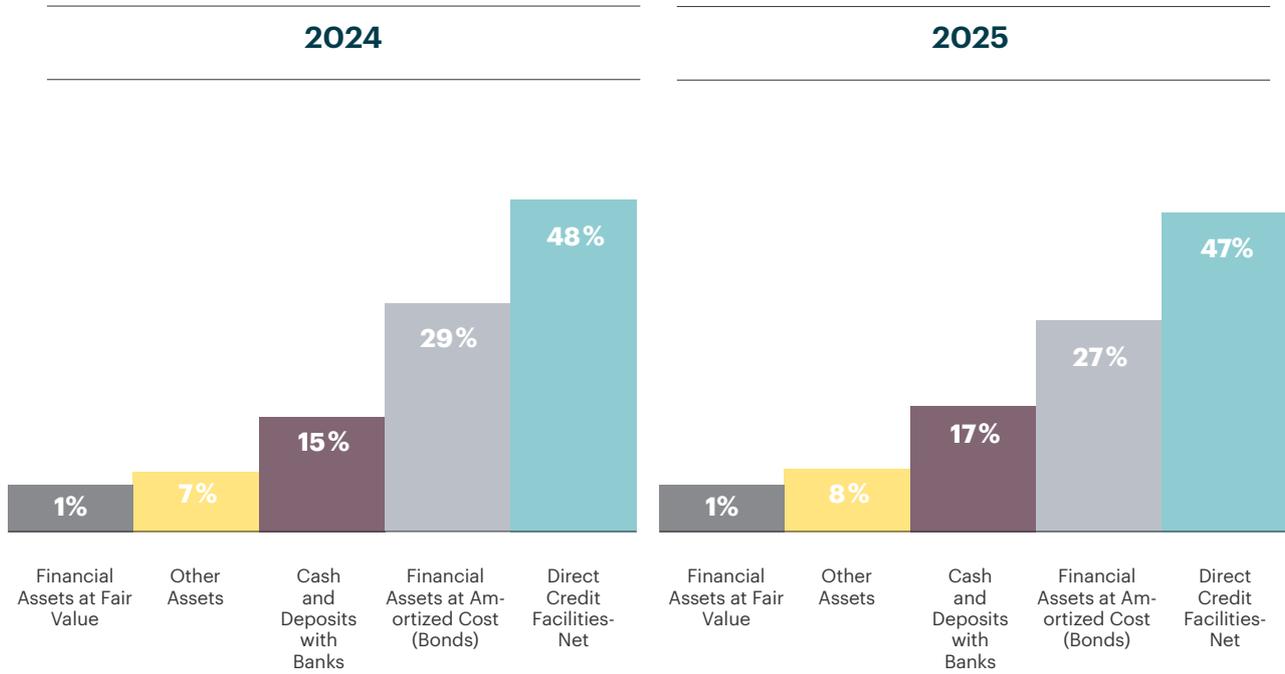
## Financial Impact of Non-Recurring Operations of the Year 2025 that are not included within the main bank operating income

There is no financial impact arising from non-recurring transactions that is not considered within the main banking activities.

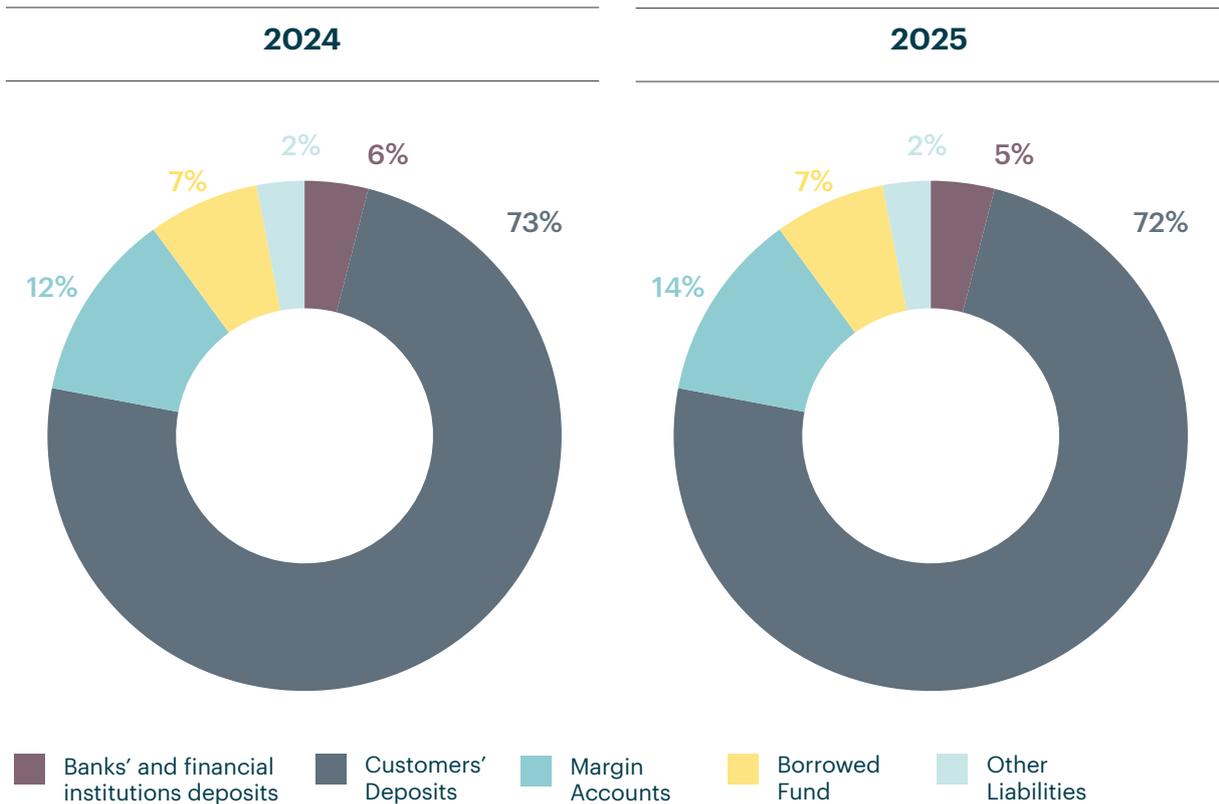
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## Assets Structure

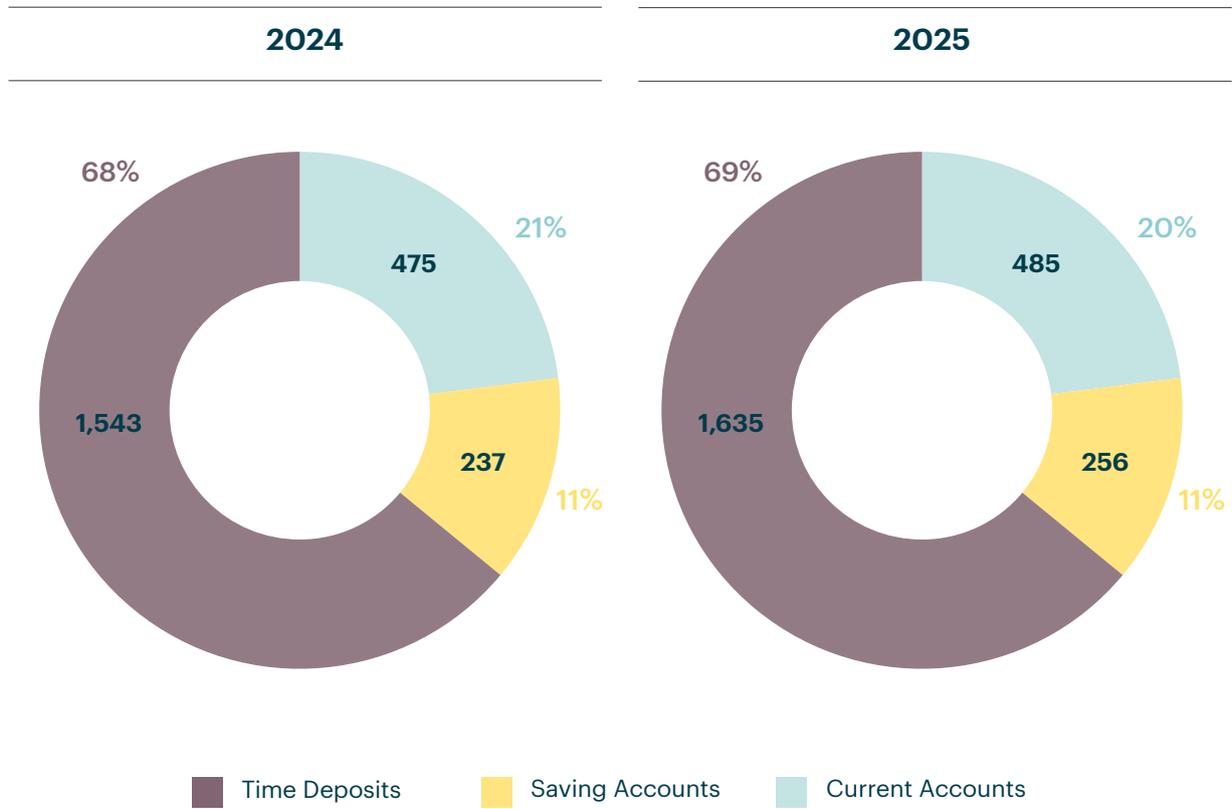


## Liabilities Structure



## Customers' Deposits Structure

(Amounts in million Jordanian Dinars)



## Future Outlook and Plans for 2026

In line with its future-focused vision, Jordan Ahli Bank is moving into 2026 with a focus on achieving a significant shift in the growth of its services. This will be accomplished by strengthening its support for the corporate sector across all segments, from large corporations to medium and small enterprises, and by upgrading its digital ecosystem to keep pace with customer expectations, interests, and needs. The bank aims to expand its individual customer base and to provide smarter, more sustainable financial solutions that help protect the environment and enhance social impact. The bank continues to prioritize improving customer experience by automating many operational processes and expanding its network of ATMs and branches. These efforts enhance its operational efficiency and strengthen its ability to achieve success and reinforce investor confidence. At the same time, the bank remains committed to deepening its role in supporting the path of sustainable development in the Kingdom.

In line with developments in the corporate banking and project finance sector, the department is preparing to launch several supply-chain financing programs in 2026. These programs have become essential in today's environment due to the complexity of supply-chain operations and their exposure to various economic and geopolitical factors. The programs aim to enable companies to secure the liquidity required to meet their financial needs—ranging from purchasing raw materials to distributing finished goods.

Jordan Ahli Bank, through the SME Department, is moving into 2026 with a clear vision to continue keeping pace with sector developments and digital transformation, achieving shared prosperity, and enhancing operational efficiency in ways that promote innovation and sustainability. The bank also intends to dedicate its efforts to supporting national strategies, particularly initiatives that promote SME growth, financial inclusion, and sustainability, while strengthening strategic partnerships that deliver long-term value to the sector. The bank will continue to provide a variety of financing solutions covering all economic sectors across the Kingdom. It will also automate supply-chain financing processes more seamlessly and flexibly to enhance access to purposeful financing. The bank will continue offering its services through its products, centers, and specialized teams, ensuring the highest levels of quality and efficiency and reinforcing its leading role in supporting this vital sector and expanding its operations.

Looking ahead to 2026, the Retail Banking Division is focused on transforming the customer ecosystem and setting a new benchmark for sector excellence. We are committed to achieving full digital maturity across our core channels and aggressively expanding self-service capabilities to enhance operational efficiency. At the same time, we will elevate customer value by providing proactive and personalized financial solutions, leveraging advanced analytics to enrich the customer journey with meaningful, tangible benefits. By championing a culture of agility and continuous improvement, these integrated initiatives will drive sustained, profitable growth and further solidify Jordan Ahli Bank's position as the market's most innovative and distinguished customer-centric financial institution.

As we move forward to 2026, AHLI FINTECH plans to launch the fourth wave of its Accelerator Program, expanding its support for regional fintech startups. The company will also deepen the integration of portfolio-company solutions into the ahli Group's customer offerings, enhancing product value and driving wider ecosystem adoption. Additionally, AHLI FINTECH will continue building strategic partnerships aimed at strengthening the fintech innovation environment and providing greater support to startups within the fintech community.

The Treasury, Investments, and Financial Institutions Management aims in 2026 to reinforce its strategic role in supporting the bank's business and strengthening its operational capabilities through the optimal utilization of assets and the expansion of financial and technological investments. This direction aligns with the bank's leadership in the local market as a key provider of sustainable strategic financing instruments, supporting its ambition for deeper regional integration and stronger global recognition. The Management will continue to work on automating its capital-market services and banking products through the "ahli Invest" application and cooperating with financial institutions platforms to keep pace with the digital transformation in global markets.

The IT Department has outlined a clear roadmap of upcoming digital projects that will improve customer experience, streamline internal processes, and support future growth. The plan ranges from core infrastructure work to the introduction of new digital services and automation. The roadmap begins with Open Banking through the implementation of Payment Initiation Services (PIS), supported by a data cleansing initiative on the ahli Mobile Retail platform to ensure accurate and compliant customer data.

Next, several customer-facing upgrades will be introduced. A new CRM system will replace current tools and provide better customer information management. The bank will also implement electronic Letters of Guarantee (eLG), integrate Mastercard International Payments, and roll out a Digital Signature Solution and Easy Payment Plans (EPP) to reduce manual paperwork and improve delivery service.

Loan processing is a major focus area. A new Retail Loan Origination System will be launched, followed by Phase 2 of the Corporate & SME Loan Origination System, aimed at speeding up assessment and approval workflows. Additional tools include a Personal Finance Management (PFM) solution and a Transactional AI Assistant on ahli Mobile Retail to help customers manage finances and complete transactions more easily.

The IT team will also introduce Agentic AI for the Contact Center to support automated handling of customer inquiries, along with upgrades to ATM platforms for improved functionality. Back-office improvements include the rollout of Oracle Payroll Cloud, replacement of the Shareholders System, updates to the Reconciliation System, and the introduction of Family Banking Services. The roadmap also includes new digital products such as Instant Loans, Salary-in-Advance, and a Marketplace within the mobile app.

Overall, these projects aim to modernize systems, improve service efficiency, and expand the bank's digital offerings in a structured and practical manner.

The Banking Operations Management is preparing to launch an integrated package of developmental and transformational projects in 2026. These projects aim to reshape the bank's operating model and elevate the delivery of banking services and products to an entirely new level of digitization and efficiency. Through these projects, the bank seeks to ensure that all services provided to customers, such as daily transactions, financing products, or trade services, become fully digital, instant, and executed without human intervention. This direction will ensure high levels of accuracy and speed, directly reflecting on the quality of services delivered to customers.

One of the most significant initiatives is the Digital Signature Project, which will enable the bank to significantly expand digital onboarding services. This will allow customers to open accounts remotely with full electronic identity verification, without the need to visit branches. The project will also enable customers to update their information easily and securely through digital channels, in addition to obtaining instant loans around the clock, with approvals and disbursements completed within minutes. This is expected to have a direct impact on customer satisfaction and loyalty by saving time and effort and offering a smoother experience than traditional methods.

In addition, the management intends to launch the Electronic Letters of Guarantee Project, which represents a major transformation in the way guarantees are issued and managed. Instead of relying on traditional paper-based procedures, the new system will fully automate the entire life cycle of Letters of Guarantee, from application submission, to review and approval, and finally to issuance and follow-up. This will reduce processing time, enhance transparency, increase accuracy, and significantly improve the experience for corporate clients, thereby strengthening the efficiency and reliability of trade finance operations.

The management also places strong emphasis on sustainability and plans to introduce a set of green initiatives aimed at reducing paper consumption and transitioning to a fully digital operating environment. These initiatives support resource conservation and reinforce the bank's environmental role, in alignment with its strategic direction in social responsibility and sustainability.

As part of its commitment to protecting customers and ensuring the highest levels of security, the transformation program will also include a dedicated project to prevent card-related fraud, through intelligent systems capable of monitoring suspicious activity in real time and providing additional layers of protection to eliminate potential risks. This underscores the bank's firm commitment to safeguarding customer data and ensuring the safety of financial transactions.

Together, these integrated projects represent a major step forward in the bank's journey toward operational excellence and digital transformation. They reflect a clear vision of a smarter, more innovative banking future—one that reinforces the bank's position as a leading institution in the banking sector both locally and regionally.

The Center of Excellence will continue to enhance operational efficiency by expanding automation efforts and reducing reliance on paper across banking operations. It will also reengineer key processes in line with international best practices to save time and effort. The Center will pursue its annual development, and improvement plans, and will work on strengthening the effectiveness of IT processes in accordance with global standards. Meanwhile, the Operational Quality Division will continue its role in minimizing operational errors and improving internal practices. In the same context, the Center is preparing to launch the European EFQM excellence model project to obtain the globally recognized R4E certification, in collaboration with the King Abdullah II Center for Excellence, over the coming years.

Finally, Jordan Ahli Bank's 2026 strategy, projects, and sustainability plan is structured around five main pillars. The first pillar focuses on strategy management, through aligning initiatives with institutional objectives and monitoring key performance indicators (KPIs). The second pillar addresses project management, by overseeing 84 projects, applying Agile, Hybrid, and Waterfall methodologies, and documenting all stages of project execution. The third pillar targets sustainability and governance, through the issuance of annual sustainability reports and the management of environmental and community initiatives. The fourth pillar covers risk management and compliance with audit requirements, through the implementation of corrective action plans and the monitoring of operational risks. The fifth and final pillar relates to institutional development, aiming to enhance internal performance and develop evaluation tools that support all bank departments in achieving their objectives.

## External Auditor's Compensation in 2025 (Bank and its Subsidiaries)

a. Fees for external audit services provided by the external auditor (Deloitte & Touche) for the year 2025, with a total value of (410,124) dinars, including sales tax; detailed as follows:

No.	Name of Company	Audit Fees in JOD (Tax inclusive)
1	Jordan Ahli Bank/Jordan Branches	297,784
2	Regional Administration of Palestine Branches	40,600
3	Jordan Ahli Bank/ Cyprus Branches	38,912
4	Ahli Microfinance Company	12,363
5	Ahli Brokerage Company	9,280
6	Ahli Financial Leasing Company	9,419
7	Ahli Fintech Company	1,766

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 2025 total to a value of (52,235) dinars, including sales tax; their details are as follows:

No.	Name of Company	Details of the additional tasks	Audit Fees in JOD (Tax inclusive)
1	Jordan Ahli Bank/Jordan Branches	Review of the procedures for implementing IFRS 9 (International Financial Reporting Standard 9)	34,800
		Review for the unquoted Investment	9,860
2	Regional Administration of Palestine Branches	-	-
3	Jordan Ahli Bank/ Cyprus Branches	VAT	4,207
		TD4	3,368
4	Ahli Microfinance Company	-	-
5	Ahli Brokerage Company	-	-
6	Ahli Financial Leasing Company	-	-
7	Ahli Fintech Company	-	-

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**أنتي**

للأفراد

## A - (1) Jordan Ahli Bank Securities Owned by Members of the Board and by the Companies Controlled by any of the them for the year 2025\*:

Name	Position	Nationality	No. of securities as of		Ownership and Names of Companies controlled by any of them	
			31/12/2025	31/12/2024		
<b>Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher</b>	Chairman of the Board	Jordanian	2,557,882	2,542,882	Please refer to Table A(1.1)	
<b>Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa)</b>	Vice Chairman	Jordanian	11,466	11,466	-----	-----
			2	9	-----	-----
<b>Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher</b>	Board Member	Jordanian	5,000,000	6,974,106	Please refer to Table A(1.1)	
<b>Byblos Bank</b>	Board Member	Lebanese	20,829,355	20,829,355	-----	-----
Represented by <b>Mr. Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna</b>		Lebanese	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Rajai Muasher &amp; Brothers Co</b>	Board Member	Jordanian	13,097	13,097	Please refer to Table A(1.1)	
Represented by <b>Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher</b>		Jordanian	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----	-----
<b>Mouasher Investment &amp; Trading Co.</b>	Board Member	Jordanian	529,240	529,240	Please refer to Table A(1.1)	
Represented by <b>Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher</b>		Jordanian	6,339,722	7,339,722	-----	-----
<b>Jordan Investor Center</b>	Board Member	Jordanian	10,094,450	10,094,450	Please refer to Table A(1.1)	
Represented by <b>H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikeh</b>		Jordanian	-----	-----	-----	-----
			11	11		
<b>Social Security Corporation</b>	Board Member	Jordanian	23,232,849	20,842,667	-----	-----
Represented by <b>Mr. Mo'nes Omar Saleem Abdel All</b>		Jordanian	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar</b>	Board Member	Jordanian	314,532	145,286	-----	-----

\* Securities include shares and perpetual bonds.

### Jordan Ahli Bank Securities Owned by Members of the Board and by the Companies Controlled by any of the them for the year 2025/continued\*:

Name	Position	Nationality	No. of securities as of		Ownership and Names of Companies controlled by any of them	
			31/12/2025	31/12/2024		
<b>Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin</b>	Board Member	Jordanian	2,000	2,000	-----	-----
<b>Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket</b>	Board Member	Jordanian	2,000	2,000	-----	-----
<b>Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas</b>	Board Member	Saudi	166,256	166,256	-----	-----
<b>Mrs. Mays Abdallah Mohd Jaradat</b>	Board Member	Jordanian	2,000	-----	-----	-----

### A - (2) Jordan Ahli Bank Shares Owned by Members of the Board of Directors whose term of office expired on 27 March 2025 and who did not submit their candidacy for membership of the Board of Directors for the 2025-2029 term

Name	Position	Nationality	No. of securities as of		Ownership and Names of Companies controlled by any of them	
			31/12/2025	31/12/2024		
<b>H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri</b>	Board Member	Jordanian	34,946 5	34,946 5	-----	-----

\* Securities include shares and perpetual bonds.

### A - Table Number (1.1) of Jordan Ahli Bank Securities Owned by the Companies Controlled by any of the Members of the Board for the year 2025\*:

Board Members	Companies Controlled by any of them	Nationality	No. of securities owned by the companies controlled by any of such Board Members	
			31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher</b> Chairman of the Board	Al Nabil For Trade And Investments	Jordanian	2,846,598	2,846,598
<b>Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher</b> Board Member	Jordan Fabric & Worsted Manufacturing Co.	Jordanian	5,118,757	5,118,757
	Arab International Hotels Company		2,010,075	2,010,075
	ELZAY Ready Wear Manufacturing Company		----	285,580
	Ranco Diversified Investments Co.		7,812	7,812
	World Fashion Trading Co Wft		31,715	31,715
	Jordan Investor Center		10,094,450	10,094,450
	Jordan Worsted Mills Co.		12,945,315	12,945,315
	Business Tourism Company		90,000	90,000
Al Dawliya for Hotels and Malls plc. (Mall)	90,000	90,000		

\* Securities include shares and perpetual bonds.

## A - Table Number (1.1) of Jordan Ahli Bank Securities Owned by the Companies Controlled by any of the Members of the Board for the year 2025/continued\*:

Board Members	Companies Controlled by any of them	Nationality	No. of securities owned by the companies controlled by any of such Board Members	
			31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<b>Rajai Muasher &amp; Brothers Co</b> Board Member	Jordan Worsted Mills Co.	Jordanian	12,945,315	12,945,315
	Arab International Hotels Company		2,010,075	2,010,075
	ELZAY Ready Wear Manufacturing Company		---	285,580
<b>Mouasher Investment &amp; Trading Co.</b> Board Member	Jordan Fabric & Worsted Manufacturing Co.	Jordanian	5,118,757	5,118,757
	Arab International Hotels Company		2,010,075	2,010,075
	ELZAY Ready Wear Manufacturing Company		----	285,580
	Ranco Diversified Investments Co.		7,812	7,812
	World Fashion Trading Co Wft		31,715	31,715
	Jordan Investor Center		10,094,450	10,094,450
	Jordan Worsted Mills Co.		12,945,315	12,945,315
<b>Jordan Investor Center</b> Board Member	Middle East Insurance Company	Jordanian	100,000	100,000
	Jordan Worsted Mills Co.		12,945,315	12,945,315
	Arab International Hotels Company		2,010,075	2,010,075

\* Securities include shares and perpetual bonds.

## B - (1) Number of Jordan Ahli Bank Securities Owned by the Relatives of the Members of the Board and the Companies Controlled by Them for the year 2025\*:

Name	Relationship	Nationality	No. of securities as of		Ownership and names of the companies controlled by any of such relatives	
			2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher</b> Chairman of the Board						
Mrs. Tania Anwar Boulos Harb	Spouse	Jordanian	256,698	256,698	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood Issa</b> Vice Chairman						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher</b> Board Member						
Mrs. Rania Issa Mubadda Dallal	Spouse	Jordanian	107,420	107,420	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
<b>Byblos Bank</b> Represented by <b>Mr. Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna</b> Board Member						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
<b>Rajai Muasher &amp; Brothers Co</b> Represented by <b>Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher</b> Board Member						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
<b>Mouasher Investment &amp; Trading Co.</b> Represented by <b>Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher</b> Board Member						
Mrs. Nadine Wadi Khalil Halaseh	Spouse	Jordanian	1,101,019	101,019	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----

\* Securities include shares and perpetual bonds.

## B - (1) Number of Jordan Ahli Bank Securities Owned by the Relatives of the Members of the Board and the Companies Controlled by Them for the year 2025/continued\*:

Name	Relationship	Nationality	No. of securities as of		Ownership and names of the companies controlled by any of such relatives	
			2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Jordan Investor Center</b>						
Represented by						
<b>H.E. Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikeh</b>						
Board Member						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
<b>Social Security Corporation</b>						
Represented by						
<b>Mr. Mo'nes Omar Saleem abdel All –</b>						
Board Member						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar</b>						
Board Member						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin</b>						
Board Member						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket</b>						
Board Member						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
Haya Khalil Safwan Saket	Minor	Jordanian	5000	5000	----	----
<b>Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas</b>						
Board Member						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minor	----	----	----	----	----
<b>Mrs. Mays Abdallah Mohd Jaradat</b>						
Board Member						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minor	----	----	----	----	----

\* Securities include shares and perpetual bonds.

**B- (2) Number of Jordan Ahli Bank Shares Owned by the Relatives of Members of the Board of Directors whose term of office expired on 27 March 2025 and who did not submit their candidacy for membership of the Board of Directors for the 2025–2029 term and the Companies Controlled by Them**

Name	Relationship	Nationality	No. of securities as of		Ownership and names of the companies controlled by any of such relatives	
			2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khalil Hammouri</b> Board Member						
	Spouse	----	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----	----

## C - (1) Jordan Ahli Bank Securities Owned by the Executive Management and the Companies Controlled by them for the year 2025\*:

Name	Nationality	No. of securities as of		No. of securities owned by the companies controlled by any of them		Companies Controlled by any of the Executive Management
		2025	2024	2025	2024	
<b>Dr. Ahmad Awad Abd Al Halim Al- Hussein</b> Chief Executive Officer/General Manager	Jordanian	44,142	0	0	0	-----
<b>Mr. Majed A. M. Hijab</b> Head of Treasury, Investments & Financial Institutions	Jordanian	196 4	196 4	0	0	-----
<b>Mr. Sofyan Ayed Mohammad Duais</b> Head of Corporate Banking & Projects Finance	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
<b>Mr. Ammar MS. R. Al Sa'id</b> Head of SME	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
<b>Mr. Mohammad Nizam Jamil Abu-Injeileh</b> Chief Head of Consumer Banking	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
<b>Mr. Dirar Shebli Khalaf Haddadin</b> Chief Financial Officer	Jordanian	0 9	0 9	0	0	-----
<b>Mr. Mouin Aziz Nasif Al- Bahou</b> Chief Credit Officer	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
<b>Mr. Khalid Zuhair Jamil Abuesh-Shaer</b> Chief Compliance Officer	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
<b>Mr. Taha Mousa Taha Zeid</b> Chief Risk Officer	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
<b>Mr. Safwan Suhail Ali Asfour</b> Chief Internal Auditor	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
<b>Mr. Rami (Moh'd Murshed) Khalaf Da'na</b> Chief Support and Operations Officer	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
<b>Mr. Jwallant Arvindkumar Vasani</b> Chief Information Officer	Indian	0	0	0	0	-----
<b>Mrs. Maha Khaled Fathallah Dado</b> Chief People & Culture Officer	Jordanian	0 7	0 7	0	0	-----
<b>Mr. Yanal Mahmoud Jamal Abdel Rahim</b> Acting Chief Innovation Officer	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----

\* Securities include shares and perpetual bonds.

## C - (2) Jordan Ahli Bank Shares Owned by the Resigned Executive Management and the Companies Controlled by any of such Executive Management

Name	Nationality	No. of securities as of		No. of securities owned by the companies controlled by any of them		Companies Controlled by any of the Executive Management
		2025	2024	2025	2024	
<b>Mr. Nidal Jalil Mahmoud Khalifeh</b> Chief Innovation Officer	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----
<b>Mr. Khaled Abdel Hamid Sado Hasan</b> Chief Business Officer	Jordanian	0	0	0	0	-----

## D- (1) Jordan Ahli Bank Securities Owned by the Relatives of Executive Management and the Companies Controlled by any of such Relatives\*:

Name	Relationship	No. of securities as of		Ownership and names of the companies controlled by any of such relatives controlled by any of such relatives	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Dr. Ahmad Awad Abd Al Halim Al-Hussein</b> Chief Executive Officer/ General Manager					
Sammar Omar Soliman Al-Otaibi	Spouse	----	----	----	----
		26	26		
	Minors	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Majed A. M. Hijab</b> Head of Treasury, Investments & Financial Institutions					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Sofyan Ayed Mohammad Duais</b> Head of Corporate Banking & Projects Finance					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Ammar MS. R. Al Sa'id</b> Head of SME					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Mohammad Nizam Jamil Abu-Injeileh</b> Chief Head of Consumer Banking					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Dirar Shebli Khalaf Haddadin</b> Chief Financial Officer					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----

\* Securities include shares and perpetual bonds.

## D - (1) Jordan Ahli Bank Securities Owned by the Relatives of Executive Management and the Companies Controlled by any of such Relatives /continued\*:

Name	Relationship	No. of securities as of		Ownership and names of the companies controlled by any of such relatives controlled by any of such relatives	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Mr. Mouin Aziz Nasif Al- Bahou</b> Chief Credit Officer					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Khalid Zuhair Jamil Abuesh-Shaer</b> Chief Compliance Officer					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Taha Mousa Taha Zeid</b> Chief Risk Officer					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Safwan Suhail Ali Asfour</b> Chief Internal Auditor					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Rami (Moh'd Murshed) Khalaf Da'na</b> Chief Support and Operations Officer					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Jwallant Arvindkumar Vasani</b> Chief Information Officer					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----
<b>Mrs. Maha Khaled Fathallah Dado</b> Chief People & Culture Officer					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Yanal Mahmoud Jamal Abdel Rahim</b> Acting Chief Innovation Officer					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----

\* Securities include shares and perpetual bonds.

## D- (2) Jordan Ahli Bank Shares Owned by the Resigned Executive Management and the Companies Controlled by any of such Executive Management

Name	Relationship	No. of securities as of		Ownership and names of the companies controlled by any of such relatives controlled by any of such relatives	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Mr. Nidal Jalil Mahmoud Khalifeh</b> Senior Vice President/ Chief Innovation Officer					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----
<b>Mr. Khaled Abdel Hamid Sado Hasan</b> Chief Business Officer					
	Spouse	----	----	----	----
	Minors	----	----	----	----

## Major Shareholders Owning 1% or more of the Share Capital of the bank as of 31/12/2025, the Ultimate Beneficial Owner and Pledged Shares

Shareholder Name	Nationality	No. of Shares Owned as of 31/12/2025	Ownership of Capital %	Major Shareholders	Ultimate Beneficial Owner (UBO)	Percentage of UBO Ownership	No. of pledged shares %	Percentage of pledged shares%	Pledge
<b>Social Security Corporation</b>	Jordanian	23,232,849	11.579%	Social Security Corporation	Social Security Corporation	11.579%			
<b>Byblos Bank</b>	Lebanese	20,829,355	10.381%	Byblos Invest Holding S.A 29.43%	Dr. Francois Semaan Bassil 3.212%	3.212%			
				The Bank of New York Mellon 11.07%					
				Dr. Francois Semaan Bassil 3.57%					
				International Finance Corporation 8.36%					
				Anasco Holding Company S.A 4.67%					
				Frabas Corporation 3.62%					
<b>Jordan Worsted Mills Co.</b>	Jordanian	12,945,315	6.452%	Social Security Corporation 20%		1.317%			
				Jordan Ahli Bank 10%	Nadim Muasher 0.561%				
				Arab Bank 9.358%	Imad Mouasher 0.372%				
				Jordan Investor Center 8.267%	Saad Mouasher 0.084%				
				Arab International Hotels Company 7.700%	Ibrahim Muasher 0.017%				
					Yousef Muasher 0.088%				
					Ghada Muasher 0.071%				
					Huda Muasher 0.071%				

## Major Shareholders Owning 1% or more of the Share Capital of the bank as of 31/12/2025, the Ultimate Beneficial Owner and Pledged Shares/continued:

Shareholder Name	Nationality	No. of Shares Owned as of 31/12/202	Ownership of Capital %	Major Shareholders	Ultimate Beneficial Owner (UBO)	Percentage of UBO Ownership	No. of pledged shares %	Percentage of pledged shares%	Pledgee	
<b>Jordan Investor Center</b>	Jordanian	10,094,450	5.031%	AIDawliah for Hotels and Malls PLC 8.733%	Nadim Muasher 0.730% Imad Mouasher 0.409% Saad Mouasher 0.099% Ibrahim Muasher 0.088% Yousef Muasher 0.085% Ghada Muasher 0.011% Huda Muasher 0.011%	1.432%	1,513,653	14.99%	Bank of Jordan	
				1,400,000			13.87%	Cairo Amman Bank		
				965,347			9.563%	Housing Bank		
				1,980,056			19.615%	Capital Bank		
				3,100,000			30.710%	Arab Jordan Investment Bank		
				Total			8,959,056	88.752%		
				2,434%						
<b>Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher</b>	Jordanian	6,339,722	3.160%	Same	Same	5.160%				
		4,013,386	2.000%							
<b>Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher</b>	Jordanian	5,000,000	2.492%	Same	Same	4.718%				
		4,467,487	2.226%							
<b>Jordan Fabric &amp; Worsted Manufacturing Co.</b>	Jordanian	5,118,757	2.551%	Jordan Worsteds Mills Co 100%	Nadim Muasher 0.094% Imad Mouasher 0.091% Saad Mouasher 0.026% Yousef Muasher 0.029% Ghada Muasher 0.028% Huda Muasher 0.028%	0.292%				

## Major Shareholders Owning 1% or more of the Share Capital of the bank as of 31/12/2025, the Ultimate Beneficial Owner and Pledged Shares/continued:

Shareholder Name	Nationality	No. of Shares Owned as of 31/12/2025	Ownership of Capital %	Major Shareholders	Ultimate Beneficial Owner (UBO)	Percentage of UBO Ownership	No. of pledged shares %	Percentage of pledged shares%	Pledge
<b>Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher</b>	Jordanian	3,000,000	1.495%	Same	Same	1.495%	--	--	--
<b>Al Nabil for Trade and Investments Company</b>	Jordanian	2,846,598	1.419%	Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher 33.333% Ibrahim Nabil Yousef Muasher 33.333% Yousef Nabil Yousef Muasher 33.333%	Saad Mouasher 0.473% Ibrahim Muasher 0.473% Yousef Muasher 0.473%	1.419%			
<b>Mohammad Yousef Saleh Al-Tarawneh</b>	Jordanian	2,837,257	1.414%	Same	Same	2.702%	--	--	--
		2,584,640	1.288%						
<b>Mustafa Diya' Habib AlKhayoun</b>	Iraqi	2,675,397	1.333%	Same	Same	1.333%	--	--	--
<b>Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher</b>	Jordanian	2,557,882	1.275%	Same	Same	2.134%	--	--	--
		1,723,594	0.859%						
<b>Ibrahim Nabil Yousef Muasher</b>	Jordanian	2,277,616	1.135%	Same	Same	1.919%	--	--	--
		1,573,430	0.784%						
<b>Yousef Nabil Yousef Muasher</b>	Jordanian	2,032,345	1.013%	Same	Same	1.731%	--	--	--
		1,440,575	0.718%						
<b>Ghazi R. S. Qadoumi</b>	Jordanian	2,621,070	1.306%	Same	Same	1.314%	--	--	--
		15,600	0.008%						

## Major Shareholders Owning 1% or more of the Share Capital of the bank as of 31/12/2025, the Ultimate Beneficial Owner and Pledged Shares/continued:

Shareholder Name	Nationality	No. of Shares Owned as of 31/12/2025	Ownership of Capital %	Major Shareholders	Ultimate Beneficial Owner (UBO)	Percentage of UBO Ownership	No. of pledged shares %	Percentage of pledged shares%	Pledgee
Arab International Hotels Company	Jordanian	2,010,075	1.002%	Nadim Muasher 23.169%		0.576%			
				Imad Mouasher 14.334%					
				Jordan Worsted Mills Co 10.732%					
				The Arab Investment Company 8.173%					
				ZI And Ime Ltd %6.277					
				Al Nabil for Trade and Investments Company 3.635%					
				Jordan Ahli Bank 3.625%	Nadim Muasher 0.289%				
					Imad Mouasher 0.147%				
				Saad Mouasher 3.483%	Saad Mouasher 0.048%				
					Yousef Muasher 0.043%				
				Ibrahim Muasher 3.451%	Ibrahim Muasher 0.047%				
				Yousef Muasher 2.918%	Yazan Muasher 0.019%				
				Ranco Diversified Investments Co. 2.372%	Huda Muasher 0.001%				
	Ghada Muasher 0.001%								
Shaker Muasher 1.472%									
Yazan Muasher 1.470%									

## Remuneration and Benefits paid to the Chairman and Members of the Board During the Year 2025:

Name	Annual Transportation Allowance, Chairing Committees & Other Benefits	Annual Remuneration	Annual Travel Expenses	Total Annual Benefits
<b>Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher</b> Chairman of the Board	690,000	5,000	3,455	698,455
<b>Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood</b> "Moh'd Issa" Vice Chairman	141,600	5,000	0	146,600
<b>Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher</b> Board Member	26,200	5,000	0	31,200
Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co <b>Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher</b> Board Member	29,000	5,000	0	34,000
Mouasher Investment & Trading Co. <b>Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher</b> Board Member	26,600	5,000	0	31,600
Jordan Investor Center <b>H.E. Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikeh</b> Board Member	39,200	5,000	0	44,200
<b>Social Security Corporation*</b>	30,600	5,000	0	35,600
Byblos Bank <b>Mr. Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna</b> Board Member	24,200	5,000	0	29,200
<b>Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar</b> Board Member	50,600	5,000	0	55,600
<b>Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin</b> Board Member	45,000	5,000	0	50,000
<b>Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket</b> Board Member	46,600	5,000	0	51,600
<b>Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas</b> Board Member	38,000	5,000	0	43,000
<b>Mrs. Mays Abdallah Moh'd Jaradat</b> Board Member	23,700	0	0	23,700

\*The benefits are paid to the Social Security Corporation.

## Remuneration and Benefits paid to the Board members whose term ended on 27/03/2025, and who did not submit candidacy for the 2025 – 2029 term:

Name	Annual Transportation Allowance, Chairing Committees & Other Benefits	Annual Remuneration	Annual Travel Expenses	Total Annual Benefits
<b>H.E Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri</b> Board Member	12,700	5,000	0	17,700

## Executive Management Compensations and Benefits during the Year 2025:

Name	Gross Annual Salaries	Annual Transportation Allowance	Annual Bonus	Total Travel Expenses	Annual Benefits
<b>Dr. Ahmad Awad Al-Hussein</b> Chief Executive Officer/ General Manager	564,164	0	293,550	13,619	871,333
<b>Mr. Majed A. M. Hijab</b> Head of Treasury, Investments & Financial Institutions	163,200	0	35,700	8,636	207,536
<b>Mr. Sofyan Ayed Mohammad Duais</b> Head of Corporate Banking & Projects Finance	152,000	3,600	34,800	0	190,400
<b>Mr. Ammar MS. R. Al Sa'id</b> Vice President / Head of SME	103,200	2,400	18,000	2,005	125,605
<b>Mr. Mohammad Abu Injeileh</b> Head of Consumer Banking	112,000	3,600	16,775	575	132,950
<b>Mr. Dirar Shebli Khalaf Haddadin</b> Chief Financial Officer	206,400	0	37,149	650	244,199
<b>Mr. Mouin Aziz Al- Bahou</b> Senior Vice President / Chief Credit Officer	132,832	0	20,150	0	152,982
<b>Mr. Khalid Zuhair Jamil Abuesh-Shaer</b> Chief Compliance and AML Officer	127,200	0	22,500	3,160	152,860

## Executive Management Compensations and Benefits during the Year 2025/Continued:

Name	Gross Annual Salaries	Annual Transportation Allowance	Annual Bonus	Total Travel Expenses	Annual Benefits
<b>Mr. Taha Mousa Taha Zeid</b> Chief Risk Officer	106,400	0	18,450	705	125,555
<b>Mr. Safwan Suhail Ali Asfour</b> Chief Internal Auditor	106,400	3,600	18,450	0	128,450
<b>Mr. Rami (Moh'd Murshed) Khalaf Da'na</b> Chief Operations and Support Officer	176,000	0	31,500	2,525	210,025
<b>Mr. Jwallant Arvindkumar Vasani</b> Chief Information Officer	292,500	0	15,635	0	308,135
<b>Mrs. Maha Khaled Fathallah Al-Dado</b> Chief People & Culture Officer	104,000	0	17,850	0	121,850
<b>Mr. Yanal Mahmoud Gamal Abdel Rahim</b> Acting - Chief Innovation Officer From 17-12-2025 to 31-12-2025	59,100	0	5,250	0	64,350

## Resigned Executive Management Compensations and Benefits during the Year 2025

<b>Mr. Khaled Abdel Hamid Sado Hasan</b> Chief Business Officer From 01-01-2025 to 30-11-2025	273,754	0	0	3020	273,754
<b>Mr. Nidal Jalil Mahmoud Khalifeh</b> Chief Innovation Officer From 01-01-2025 to 22-12-2025	200,688	0	32,550	9,452	242,690

## Jordan Ahli Bank Donations During the Financial Year 2025:

Category	Amount in (JOD)
Association of Banks in Jordan- The Prime Minister's National Initiative for Education and Health	1,141,986
Royal Hashemite Court Initiative	354,500
Jordan Public Security	268,815
Queen Rania Foundation	70,000
King Hussein Cancer Foundation	50,000
Strategic partnership with Tkiyet Um Ali	44,000
Al-Aman Fund for the Future of Orphans	25,000
Majles El Hassan	16,592
SOS Children's Village- Jordan	15,000
Jordan Strategy Forum	15,000
Palestine International Institute for Development	10,000
Mary Mother of Hope Children's Home	7,000
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization	6,000
Gift of Life- Amman	5,000
Wings of Hope Society	5,000
Royal Tank Museum	5,000
Princess Taghrid Institute For Development And Training	4,000
Project Sea	4,000
JOHUD- Queen Alia Competition	3,000
Education Initiatives Support	39,544
Community Empowerment and Fighting Poverty and Unemployment	24,933
Environment Initiatives	5,500
Health Initiatives	4,217
Innovation and Community Creativity	3,200
Art and Culture	4,750
Other Donations	133,823
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,265,860</b>

## 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

Excluding transactions carried out within the context of the bank's regular business, the bank did not enter in any form of contracts, projects or commitments with any of its subsidiaries, sister companies and affiliates\*. The bank has neither entered in any form of contracts with its Chairman, any of its directors, the Chief Executive Officer, any of its staff or their relatives.

\* Jordan Ahli Bank has Subsidiaries only.

The details of the existing balances with the related parties are as follows:

Amounts in JOD thousands

31/12/2025					
	Deposits with related parties	Direct Credit Facilities	Deposits from related parties	Indirect Credit Facilities	Other Exposures (Investments in stocks and bonds)
Subsidiaries	-	1,362	2,872	1,577	-
Board of Directors and Major Shareholders	-	5,292	3,167	50	2,030

Amounts in JOD thousands

31/12/2024					
	Deposits with related parties	Direct Credit Facilities	Deposits from related parties	Indirect Credit Facilities	Other Exposures (Investments in stocks and bonds)
Subsidiaries	-	1,554	3,316	1,497	-
Board of Directors and Major Shareholders	-	2,222	2,094	50	5,455

Amounts in JOD thousands

	Debited interest and commissions for 2025	Credited interest for 2025	Debited interest and commissions for 2024	Credited interest for 2024
Subsidiaries	100	112	115	93

## Credit facilities granted to members of the Board of Directors as of 31 December 2025

Board Members	Direct Credit Facilities	Indirect Credit Facilities	Other exposures (investments in shares and bonds)	Notes
<b>Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher</b>				
Inside the Kingdom	214,679	-	-	
<b>Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher</b>				
Inside the Kingdom	3,486,364	-	-	
<b>Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher</b>				Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co Representative
Inside the Kingdom	120,396	-	-	
<b>Jordan Investor Center</b>				
Inside the Kingdom	90,115	-	2,030,075	
<b>Mouasher Investment &amp; Trading Co</b>				
Inside the Kingdom	21,051	-	-	
<b>Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher</b>				Mouasher Investment & Trading Co Representative
Inside the Kingdom	851,308	-	-	
<b>Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar</b>				
Inside the Kingdom	501,486	-	-	
<b>Mr. Mohammad Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa)</b>				
Inside the Kingdom	6,711	-	-	
<b>Byblos Bank (Lebanon)</b>				
Inside the Kingdom	-	50,000	-	

## Credit facilities granted to the board of Directors related parties as of 31 December 2025

Group	Name	Direct Credit Facilities	Indirect Credit Facilities	Other exposures (investments in shares and bonds)
<b>Mr. Rafik Muasher Group</b>				
Inside the Kingdom	Mr. Rafik Saleh Muasher	120,396	-	-
	Rawad Security and Protection Company	-	50,000	-
<b>Mr. Saad Mouasher Group</b>				
Inside the Kingdom	Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher	214,679	-	-
	Al Karam for Agriculture Products Company	454,803	-	-
	Al Nabil for Trading and Investments Company	2,468,881	-	-
	Messrs. Imad, Nadim Yousef Muasher and Yousef Muasher sons	992,455	-	-
<b>Mr. Imad Mouasher Group</b>				
Inside the Kingdom	The Generous Palms Company	148,599	10,000	-
	Al Karam for Agriculture Products Company	454,803	-	-
	Al Izdihar Center for Trade & Investments Company	618,875	-	-
	Jordan Investor Center Company	90,115	-	2,030,075
	Mouasher Investment & Trading Company	21,051	-	-
	Messrs. Imad, Nadim Yousef Muasher and Yousef Muasher sons	992,455	-	-
	Mr. Imad Yousef Mouasher	851,308	-	-

## Credit facilities granted to the board of Directors related parties as of 31 December 2025/continued:

Group	Name	Direct Credit Facilities	Indirect Credit Facilities	Other exposures (investments in shares and bonds)
<b>Mr. Nadim Muasher Group</b>				
Inside the Kingdom	World Fashion Trading Company	488,374	300	-
	Business Tourism Company	4,194,207	57,340	5,371,990
	The Generous Palms Company	148,599	10,000	-
	Al Karam for Agriculture Products Company	454,803	-	-
	RANCO Diversified Investments Company	1,197,097	-	-
	Interior Design Studio Company	201,083	-	-
	Al Izdihar Center for Trade & Investment Company	618,875	-	-
	Jordan Investor Center Company	90,115	-	2,030,075
	Marasy for Development and Management Company	149,700	-	-
	Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher and Shaker Nadim Muasher	13,742	-	-
	Messrs. Imad, Nadim Yousef Muasher and Yousef Muasher sons	992,455	-	-
Mr. Nadim Yousef Muasher	3,486,364	-	-	
<b>Mr. Karim Kawar Group</b>				
Inside the Kingdom	Amin Kawar & Sons Company	983,468	-	-
	Mr. Karim Tawfiq Kawar	501,486	-	-
	IRISGUARD Jordan Company	1,427,662	-	-
	Kawar Energy Company	251,364	-	-
<b>Jordan Investor Center Group</b>				
Inside the Kingdom	Rawad Security and Protection Company	-	50,000	-
	Al Izdihar Center for Trade & Investment Company	618,875	-	-
	Jordan Investor Center Company	90,115	-	2,030,075
<b>Mr. Basim Malhas Group</b>				
Inside the Kingdom	Mahmoudia Motors Company	7,869,426	-	-
	Almahmoud Training Company	-	3,000	-

# Best ESG Strategies and Framework Banking in Jordan 2025



## Sustainability and ESG efforts:

### **Sustainability and Shared Prosperity**

At Jordan Ahli Bank, sustainability is more than a commitment—it is a cornerstone of our strategy and identity.

In 2025, we reaffirmed our commitment to building a more sustainable, resilient and inclusive future by updating our Sustainability and ESG Policy, including a refreshed mission and vision that reflects the evolving needs of our stakeholders and the communities we serve.

We continued to integrate Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles across our operations to drive innovative, customer-focused solutions that deliver measurable impact. Our goal is to ensure that every product, service, and investment decision contributes to sustainable, long-term value creation for our shareholders and for society at large. At the core of this commitment is our Sustainable Finance Framework, which guides our efforts to align financial growth with positive social and environmental outcomes. We firmly believe that strong financial performance and meaningful sustainability impact go hand in hand.

Furthermore, we advanced our sustainable finance agenda in alignment with regulatory guidance from the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) and the Amman Stock Exchange (ASE), while also adhering to leading global frameworks, including the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UN Global Compact (UNGC), and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). These standards reinforce our commitment to accountability and transparency, strengthen our resilience, and uphold our position as a forward-looking and responsible financial institution.

We recognize that trust is earned through action. That's why we continue to lead by example, prioritizing responsible banking practices, investing in innovation that serves people and planet, and fostering a culture of continuous improvement. Our sustainability journey is ongoing, but our direction is clear: shared prosperity for all.

### **Our Commitment to Sustainability and Responsible Banking**

At Jordan Ahli Bank, sustainability is not a side initiative- it's how we do business. It informs us about the way we serve our customers, support our communities, and contribute to economic development.

Our commitment is rooted in the belief that banking should be a force for good on that is: inclusive and responsive to the needs of all stakeholders, this includes shareholders, customers, employees, suppliers, partners, communities, regulators, and the environment.

This commitment goes beyond regulatory compliance. It reflects a long-term vision where profitability is balanced with purpose. Through our products, partnerships, and transparent reporting, we aim to accelerate shared prosperity and help shape a more sustainable future for Jordan and the region.

Our Sustainable Finance Framework guides us in directing capital toward projects that deliver measurable environmental and social benefits. By integrating environmental and social risk management (ESRM) within a broader Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) into our credit and investment decision-making processes, we ensure that our growth is responsible and resilient.

A defining milestone in our sustainability journey was the issuance of Jordan's first locally issued Sustainability Bond in partnership with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) in 2024. This landmark achievement underscores our leadership in sustainable finance and serves as a catalyst for channeling capital toward projects that deliver meaningful environmental and social impact—including green initiatives, women-led enterprises, SMEs, and inclusive banking solutions that expand financial access. By broadening the reach of sustainable finance, the IFC Sustainability Bond reinforces our alignment with international best practices while supporting Jordan's Economic Modernization Vision and the Central Bank of Jordan's Green Finance Strategy, accelerating the nation's transition toward a low-carbon, inclusive, and resilient economy.

### **Sustainability Governance and Accountability**

Our sustainability governance structure plays a central role in embedding ESG principles across all levels of the organization and ensuring accountability for sustainable performance. Oversight of ESG-related matters is led by the Board of Directors' Sustainability and ESG Committee, established in 2025, which ensures that sustainability considerations are integrated into the bank's overall strategic direction and risk management approach.

At the executive level, the ESG Committee—comprising our C-level leaders—ensures alignment of sustainability objectives with business operations and decision-making. To reinforce accountability, ESG performance indicators (KPIs) are integrated into the performance evaluations of all C-level executives, ensuring that sustainability and climate-related objectives are embedded within leadership performance and incentives.

To further strengthen internal engagement, the ESG Ambassadors Program empowers representatives from across the Bank to champion sustainability awareness, implement initiatives, support reporting and integrate ESG and climate considerations into day-to-day practices.

This governance enhances our ability to identify and manage sustainability and climate-related risks, seize emerging opportunities, and strengthen the Bank's resilience, transparency, and long-term contribution to sustainable economic development.

### **Sustainability Risks and Opportunities**

As sustainability continues to reshape the financial landscape globally and nationally, Jordan Ahli Bank remains committed to understanding and managing the evolving Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors shaping our operating environment. In line with leading international disclosure frameworks—including ISSB/IFRS S1–S2 and GRI—and in alignment with the Central Bank of Jordan's (CBJ) directives on climate and sustainability risk, we assess how sustainability-related risks and opportunities affect our strategy, business model, and long-term resilience.

Climate-related risks—such as resource scarcity, regulatory developments, physical climate impacts, and reputational risks—have direct implications for our lending portfolios, credit exposure, and operational continuity. At the same time, these dynamics create substantial opportunities for growth in sustainable finance, including transition and adaptation financing, climate-smart investments, support for SME's and women-led SMEs, and initiatives that promote inclusive economic development while accelerating the transition to a low-carbon economy.

We have strengthened our governance and risk management practices through the following Initiatives:

- Preparing climate-related and geopolitical stress-testing scenarios to simulate potential impacts on our portfolios, capital adequacy, and risk profile. This supports our compliance with CBJ's climate-risk guidance and aligns with TCFD and ISSB/IFRS S2 scenario analysis expectations.
- Developing a comprehensive climate risk management framework and policy, enhancing our ability to identify, measure, manage, and monitor climate-related risks within our enterprise-wide risk management system—consistent with CBJ regulations and leading global standards.
- Integrating climate risk into our risk management strategy, ensuring that targeted action plans reflect the Central Bank of Jordan's requirements, as well as international ESG and climate disclosure best practices.
- Embedding sustainability considerations into governance and strategic planning, supporting transparency, informed decision-making, and long-term value creation in alignment with ISSB, GRI, and TCFD principles.

Through this integrated approach, we aim to transform emerging sustainability risks into strategic opportunities. This reinforces our commitment to responsible banking, strengthens our resilience, and supports Jordan's transition to a sustainable and inclusive future.

## **Jordan Ahli Bank's Sustainability (ESG) Strategy and Framework Pillars:**

### **1. Sustainable and Responsible Finance**

- Issued Jordan's first local Sustainability Bond worth USD 50 million in partnership with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), supporting green and social projects, including SME and women-led business financing.

- Expected impact: 5x increase in green loans, doubling of women-led SME financing, and creation of up to 10,000 jobs.
- Developed a Sustainable Finance Framework to guide lending toward projects with environmental and social impact and integrate ESG risk management into credit and lending processes.
- Has been a member of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) since 2024 to measure and manage portfolio emissions, reinforcing transparency and alignment with the Paris Agreement.
- Launched the “Anty” program to further support women-led businesses with tailored financial solutions.

### **2025 Key Achievements**

- ‘Awarded ‘SME Financier of the Year 2025 – Middle East and North Africa’ by the IFC at the Global SME Finance Awards in Johannesburg.
- Introduced Synesgy, a global ESG self-assessment platform, to enable companies to evaluate their sustainability practices and strengthen transparency.

## **2. Sustainable Operations**

- Managed our environmental footprint by implementing energy- and water-efficiency, waste management measures, and applying environmental management systems to reduce emissions and enhance operational sustainability.
- Continued implementing initiatives inspired by the IFC’s Care Arabia Project to improve childcare solutions and support employee retention and empowerment, particularly for working mothers.
- Achieved “Achiever” status in the UN Women Gender Gap Analysis Tool, advancing toward “Leader” level under the UN Women’s Empowerment Principles (WEPs).
- Maintained active engagement in integrating the UN Global Compact and its Ten Principles related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, and anti-corruption.
- Strengthened supplier sustainability by embedding ESG risk assessments and the Supplier Code of Conduct into procurement practices, complemented by training programs for suppliers.

### **2025 Key Achievements**

- Achieved ISO 14001 certification for environmental management.
- Progressed toward Platinum LEED certification for the new campus.
- Implemented initiatives for flexible working arrangements and promote greater women’s inclusion across the workforce.
- Submitted the Communication on Progress (COP) to the UN Global Compact.
- Launched a supplier ESG survey and enhanced supplier due-diligence policies to strengthen responsible procurement.

## **3. Environmental and Social Responsibility**

Jordan Ahli Bank drives shared prosperity and long-term value creation through targeted social and environmental investments across eight focus areas: Community Empowerment, with a focus on women’s empowerment, poverty and unemployment, health, environment and climate change, education and financial inclusion, innovation and community creativity, art and culture, and volunteering.

These initiatives are delivered through strong partnerships and active employee engagement, ensuring that volunteering contributes to measurable social, economic, and environmental impact that supports the sustainable development of communities across Jordan.

Employee volunteering continues to strengthen our organizational culture, deepen social responsibility awareness, and reinforce the bank’s commitment to shared value creation, inclusive growth, and long-term sustainable development.

### **2025 Key Achievements**

- Invested approximately JOD 2,246,156 to support community development.
- 359 employees participated in 25 volunteer activities with our partners.
- Contributed a total of 933,33 volunteer hours, reaching over 105,321 beneficiaries.

## Community Support and Social Impact Initiatives

### • Community Empowerment:

The bank continued its unwavering support for orphans through the Mary Mother of Hope Children's Home and SOS Children's Villages. The bank met the basic needs of orphans by providing healthcare, psychological support, food security, and covering housing and education expenses. Support was not limited to daily needs but also focused on promoting social integration and protecting children from potential risks, reflecting the bank's commitment to providing a safe and stable environment for these children to help them build a better future. Additionally, the bank organized charitable Iftar events and recreational activities for children and families in need in collaboration with the Children's Museum, and Haya Cultural Center, with activities focused on promoting social solidarity and providing moments of happiness to children in difficult circumstances.

### • Fighting Poverty and Unemployment:

The bank played a central role in supporting the Charity Clothing Bank of the Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organization for the ninth consecutive year by providing a dedicated bus to collect donated clothes and placing clothing donation boxes across its branches. This support helps ensure that vulnerable families receive appropriate clothing year-round, easing their financial burdens and improving their quality of life. Our collaboration with the Charity Clothing Bank reflects the bank's commitment to supporting underserved groups and promoting social balance within the community.

In addition, the bank renewed its annual support for Tkiyet Um Ali, which supplies food parcels to around 111 of the most vulnerable families. This ongoing cooperation strengthens food security and helps ensure that families have access to necessities for a dignified life. Other initiatives throughout the year included winter assistance campaigns, back-to-school programs, and Ramadan activities.

Jordan Ahli Bank also participated in the "Do Good in the Month of Good" campaign launched by the Crown Prince Foundation during Ramadan. The bank supported 60 underprivileged families, particularly in remote and underserved villages, by distributing food vouchers in collaboration with the Military Consumer Corporation. This initiative underscores the bank's dedication to social solidarity and fostering a culture of humanitarian support.

### Employee Engagement and Volunteerism

Our employees played an integral role in amplifying the bank's social impact. Highlights included:

- Spending a day of joy and learning with 150 children from charitable organizations and orphanages at the Jordan Children's Museum, providing meaningful engagement and enriching experiences.
- Sorting and categorizing donated clothes and assisting families in selecting suitable items in the exhibition hall in collaboration with Charity Clothing Bank. This initiative promotes dignity and choice for the beneficiaries.
- Sharing iftar and spending quality time with 100 children in collaboration with the Haya Cultural Center, reinforcing the Bank's commitment to community involvement and child well-being.
- Participated in Tkiyet Um Ali's "Mawa'ed Al-Rahman" initiative, serving Iftar meals to 5,000 beneficiaries during Ramadan
- Supporting the Charity Clothing Bank by sorting and categorizing donated items and assisting families in selecting appropriate clothing at the exhibition hall—an initiative that directly supports dignity and choice for beneficiaries.
- Distributing 100 fully equipped school bags through Tkiyet Um Ali to support students and their families at the beginning of the school year.
- Packing 100 food parcels through Tkiyet Um Ali programs, reflecting the bank's values of giving, solidarity, and community support.

These initiatives collectively demonstrate Jordan Ahli Bank's ongoing dedication to uplifting vulnerable groups, strengthening social cohesion, and fostering meaningful employee engagement across the Kingdom.

### Women's Empowerment

Senior female leaders and administrative staff from Jordan Ahli Bank participated in the "Women on the Frontlines 2025" conference, which highlights efforts to empower women across foreign affairs, media, diplomacy, entrepreneurship, and the arts. This engagement reflects the Bank's ongoing commitment to gender equality, leadership development, and inclusive opportunities for women both within the organization and in broader society.

### Health

Jordan Ahli Bank actively supports initiatives that enhance health awareness, access to medical services, and community wellbeing:

- Annual Charity Gala – Palestine Charity Association: The bank sponsored the annual charity event, with proceeds supporting medical and humanitarian programs.
- Al-Khair 2025 Gala – King Hussein Cancer Foundation: The bank sponsored this event under royal patronage, supporting the Foundation’s sustainability fund and cancer care initiatives.
- Blood Donation Campaign – Employees participated in World Blood Donor Day, donating blood in collaboration with the National Blood Bank, benefiting 48 individuals.
- Breast Cancer Awareness Month – During October, the bank organized educational sessions, weekly awareness tips, internal campaigns, and a “Pink Day” encouraging employees to wear pink and undergo early screening at the Bank’s clinic. Additionally, 20 mammograms were provided to underprivileged women in southern Jordan. Activities were documented in a video highlighting the initiative’s impact.
- Traffic Safety Awareness – New employees participated in cleaning the Traffic Park, raising awareness of road safety in partnership with the Accident Prevention Association, benefiting 17 employees.
- “Seven Mountains” Initiative – High school students at the International School of Choueifat raise funds annually to cover the treatment of cancer patients at the King Hussein Cancer Center. A team of students climbs a mountain to raise JOD 100,000, which is fully dedicated to providing necessary medical care to patients in need.
- In palliative care, the bank supported the “Al-Malath Foundation for Palliative Care,” which provides free services to patients suffering from chronic diseases and their families, ensuring that patients live with dignity and comfort during the final stages of life, regardless of gender, nationality, or religion.
- “Gift of Life” Charity – The bank supported the initiative for the fourth consecutive year, providing assistance to children with congenital heart defects by funding open-heart surgeries and catheter interventions performed by leading physicians to ensure improved quality of life.

These initiatives underscore the Bank’s commitment to shared prosperity, community wellbeing, and supporting accessible healthcare for all.

#### **Environment and Climate Change:**

Jordan Ahli Bank continued to advance its environmental sustainability agenda through a wide range of initiatives focused on conservation, climate action, and community engagement.

- “Together for a Cleaner Aqaba” – Organized with ProjectSea, employees participated in underwater cleanup efforts aimed at reducing marine pollution and protecting marine biodiversity.
- Eco-Walking in Jerash Forests – In partnership with Hadaf Training Company, employees joined an environmental walk that included trash collection and tree planting in fire-affected areas, engaging community members in climate action and ecological restoration.
- “The Green Caravan in Jordan” – As part of efforts to expand green areas, combat desertification, and support small farmers, the bank planted 400 trees across two phases under the Arab Society for the Protection of Nature’s Green Caravan initiative. This contributed to community development, enhanced food security, and local employment opportunities.
- “Green Prints Initiative” – The bank renewed its commitment to this initiative, which focuses on recycling damaged paper and converting it into new paper for distribution to government schools. Implemented in cooperation with the Princess Alia Foundation and the Ministry of Education, the initiative also includes plastic recycling activities to raise awareness about environmental conservation and climate change.
- “I Can” Educational Program – The bank supported the launch of the “I Can” environmental awareness program in cooperation with Himmah Wa Lammeh and Madrasati, one of Her Majesty Queen Rania Al Abdullah’s initiatives. The 12-week program engages students in building national and environmental awareness, with a focus on behavioral change related to littering and understanding the environmental, health, and tourism impacts of waste.

#### **Education, Youth Empowerment, and Cultural Engagement**

Jordan Ahli Bank actively supports education, skill development, and cultural engagement for children and youth through a range of initiatives designed to build future-ready skills and expand learning opportunities.

- Reading Competition – Jordan Children’s Museum  
The bank supported a reading competition for children of museum members, employees, and Zain staff, targeting students in grades 2–7 to promote a culture of reading and strengthen literacy skills.
- Career Guidance Campaigns – INJAZ  
bank employees volunteered as mentors in public schools, delivering career guidance, teamwork, and entrepreneurship workshops that benefited approximately 72 students.
- “Ask the Expert” Sessions – INJAZ  
Employees led interactive sessions for 35 students, focusing on time management, communication, and essential academic and personal skills.
- School Enhancement – Hadaf Training Company

- Employees volunteered to renovate the school environment and paint a traffic park in Sahab, positively engaging 200 students.
- **“Scent of Color” Activity – National Gallery of Fine Arts**  
In celebration of International Museum Day, employees spent the day with 40 visually impaired children, participating in inclusive art activities such as painting and origami.
  - **Interactive Programs – Children’s Museum**  
Employees engaged children in hands-on educational activities that integrate learning through play, contributing to cognitive and social development.
  - **Financial Literacy Session – Children’s Museum**  
A bank employee facilitated an interactive financial literacy workshop for 15 children, introducing basic concepts of saving, spending, and money management.
  - **Sports Day – Um Al Hussein Orphanage**  
Employees participated in recreational games with 35 children, promoting physical activity, teamwork, and joy.

These initiatives reflect Jordan Ahli Bank’s commitment to youth empowerment, shared prosperity, and nurturing the next generation through education, creativity, and life skills.

### **Financial Literacy**

As part of our broader commitment to advancing education and financial inclusion, the bank strengthened partnerships with multiple educational institutions to enhance financial planning and management skills among youth, clients, and school students, especially during challenging economic conditions.

- **“Congratulations to Al-Hussein” Campaign – Aman Fund**

In celebration of the birth of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hussein and Princess Rajwa Al Hussein’s newborn, the bank contributed to the Aman Fund for the Future of Orphans by providing 12 full scholarships to cover educational expenses for orphaned youth, empowering them with better future opportunities.

- **Queen Rania Foundation – Financial Literacy Project**

The bank continued its strategic partnership with the Queen Rania Foundation and the Children’s Museum through the Financial Literacy project. A new interactive exhibit was added to the Bank’s existing financial literacy zone, which attracts nearly 100,000 children and families annually. This exhibit introduces children aged 8–12 to essential financial concepts—saving, budgeting, and responsible spending—while activity booklets and educational videos further expand outreach.

- **“Shabbek Wa Bader” program with Wasel for Awareness & Education,**

Which aims to bridge the gap between young people from different social and economic backgrounds. This contributes to enhancing their abilities and providing equal opportunities for all by forming teams from both private and public schools in the following specialties: logistics, financial affairs, partnerships and monitoring and evaluation, and social media.

### **Innovation and Community Creativity**

We support initiatives that drive innovation, research, and entrepreneurship across sectors, including advanced technology and AI education for students. As part of this commitment, we sponsored the 10th Hakeem Annual Competition organized by Electronic Health Solutions and served on the judging panel, evaluating student-led projects that promote technological solutions in healthcare. This initiative contributes to advancing the Kingdom’s healthcare digitalization program and enhancing efficiency across the sector.

### **Art and Culture**

Continuing our support for Jordanian creativity, we renewed our sponsorship in 2025 of the “Friends of Jordan” Bazaar, which promotes local artists and their products across various creative fields. Proceeds from the bazaar are dedicated to supporting students’ educational journeys, including funding their university tuition and related academic expenses.

## Moving Forward in Our Sustainability Journey:

At Jordan Ahli Bank our sustainability journey is a long-term commitment—ingrained in the way we do business and continues to evolve as we deepen our impact and broaden our reach. We remain focused on strengthening the governance, management, and integration of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles across every aspect of our operations. Our ambition is to be a leading financial institution that drives sustainable growth for the economies and communities we serve.

Building on our strong ESG governance framework, we are enhancing oversight through the Board of Directors’ ESG Committee, which plays a vital role in shaping our strategy, tracking progress, and ensuring alignment with emerging national and global standards. In close collaboration with executive leadership, the Committee is expanding its scope to include climate-related risk assessment—ensuring our lending and investment practices reflecting regulatory requirements and disclosure frameworks, including IFRS and other ESG reporting standards.

Looking ahead, the bank will continue to strengthen its approach to climate risk integration by embedding environmental considerations into credit evaluation, portfolio management, lending, and investment decision-making. We recognize the complexity in measuring sustainability-related risks and are committed to working with peers and regulators to develop consistent, data-driven approaches that reflect international best practices.

On the environmental front, our priorities include expanding the adoption of renewable energy, supporting clean technologies and reducing emissions across our operations in line with global climate goals.

Socially, we will continue to champion equality and inclusion—empowering women within the bank and across our communities, expanding leadership opportunities, and investing in sustainable education, financial literacy, and training programs that foster long-term socioeconomic development.

From a governance perspective, we are focused on enhancing transparency, accountability, and digital transformation. This includes automating key processes, leveraging technology to improve performance and oversight and embedding sustainability metrics into our strategic decision-making. In the realm of sustainable finance, we will continue to design innovative banking solutions that address environmental and social priorities—such as green finance for renewable energy and low-carbon projects, and social finance that supports women and underserved groups.

Through these efforts, Jordan Ahli Bank reaffirms its commitment to placing sustainability at the core of its business—creating long-term value, managing risk responsibly, and contributing to a more inclusive, resilient future for Jordan and beyond.



## 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, a 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 to contribute to job satisfaction and to enhance employee experience. The total remuneration is linked to efforts and performance not only in the short term but also in the medium and long term in addition to clear individual performance indicators that are aligned with the bank's performance.

The 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. Consistency with the bank's vision, mission, goals, and core values and aiming 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 improving their performance.
3. Promoting 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. Managing employee costs in a balanced way 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. Avoiding potential conflict of interest arising from the implementation of this policy, by eliminating the possibility of employees prioritizing their interests over those of the bank to earn the incentive at stake.
7. Ensure that the policy is not used in a way that affects the bank's solvency and reputation.
8. Taking 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.
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. This policy includes the possibility of deferring the payment of an appropriate percentage of remuneration, whereby the percentage and period of deferral shall be determined based on 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.

## 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 the 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 highflyers.

### 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	<b>www.ahli.com</b>
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.
Fax	06-5657268

### Customers' Complaints and its Statistical Report:

A total of (222) complaints were received in 2025 of which (41) were considered valid and (181) were considered invalid:

Classification	Total Number of Complaints	Percentage of Complaints
Electronic services	38	17.12%
Commissions and fees	36	16.22%
Rates and returns	12	5.41%
Professional dealing behavior	19	8.56%
Bank cards	11	4.95%
Contracts and terms	65	29.28%
Work environment	18	8.1%
Remittances	2	0.9%
Forgery and fraud transactions	1	0.45%
Accounts	8	3.60%
Others	12	5.41%
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>100%</b>

All customer complaints received by the bank during 2025, have been reviewed, analyzed, and handled in accordance with the bank's policies and procedures and in a fair and transparent manner.

# Best Banking Website in Jordan 2025

GLOBAL BRAND AWARDS

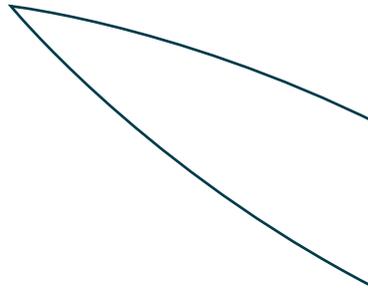
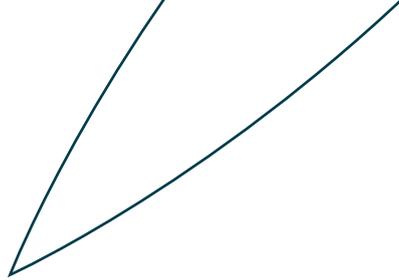
★★★★ 2025 ★★★★★



# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



2025







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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 and foreign branches (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, 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 material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as adopted by the Central Bank of Jordan.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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 for the year ended. 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.

<b>Key Audit Matter</b>	<b>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</b>
<p><b>1. Allowance for Credit Losses on Credit Facilities</b></p> <p>As described in Note (8) to the consolidated financial statements, the Bank had net direct credit facilities of JD1.8 billion as of December 31, 2025, representing 49% of total assets. The total allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) relating to these facilities was JD114 million. The determination of the Bank's expected credit losses (ECL) is a material and complex estimate requiring significant management judgement in the evaluation of credit quality and the estimation of inherent losses in the portfolio.</p> <p>The financial statement risk arises from several aspects requiring the 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 ECL, management considered credit quality indicators for each loan and portfolio, stratified loans and advances by risk grade and estimated losses for each loan based upon their nature and risk profile. Post-model adjustments are applied to address risks that are not specifically considered by the ECL models. The basis and calculation of the post-model adjustments require significant auditor judgement including the consideration of the risk of management override.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>We established an audit approach, which includes both testing the design and assessed the operating effectiveness of certain relevant internal controls, over the determination of expected credit losses and risk-based substantive audit procedures. Our procedures over internal controls focused on obtaining an understanding and testing the design and implementation of the process controls over the expected credit losses (ECL) methodology governance, completeness and accuracy of loan data used in the expected loss models, management review of outcomes, the assignment of borrowers' risk classification, consistency of application of accounting policies and the process for calculating expected credit losses (ECL) allowances.</p> <p>The primary substantive procedures which we performed, with the support by our subject matter experts, to address this key audit matter included, but were not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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. In addition we assessed the consistency of the group's application of its impairment allowances and governance controls, including assessing key management and committee meetings that form part of the approval process for loan impairment losses.</li> </ul>

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

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 loans not tested individually, with the assistance of our subject matter experts, we assessed the methodology used to determine the expected credit losses, tested the inputs by agreeing these to supporting documentation, and reperformed the mathematical accuracy of the expected credit loss model. We also challenged key assumptions, evaluated the calculation methodology and traced a sample back to source data; we evaluated key assumptions such as thresholds used to determine SICR and forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios including the related weighting;
- We evaluated post-model adjustments and management overlays in the context of key model and data limitations identified by the Group in order to assess these adjustments, focusing on probability of default and loss given default used in corporate loans and challenged their rationale.
- We evaluated management adjustments through evaluating model adjustments and future scenarios incorporated in the calculation, we have involved our specialist to challenge the forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios chosen including the related weighting; 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 (CBJ).
- We have reviewed the methodology followed for incorporation of the forward-looking information into the impairment calculations by involving our specialist to challenge the multiple economic scenarios chosen including the related weighting applied and reconciled the macroeconomic indicators with the respective sources used; and
- We assessed the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements relating to this matter against the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by Central Bank of Jordan.



Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><b>2. IT systems and controls over financial reporting</b></p> <p>We identified IT systems and controls over the Group's financial reporting as an area of focus due to the extensive volume and variety of transactions which are processed daily by the group and rely on the effective operation of automated and IT dependent manual controls.</p> <p>There is a risk that automated accounting procedures and related internal controls are not accurately designed and operating effectively. In particular, the incorporated relevant controls are essential to limit the potential for fraud and error as a result of change to an application or underlying data.</p>	<p>Our audit approach relies on automated controls and therefore the following procedures were designed to test access and control over IT systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We obtained an understanding of the applications relevant to financial reporting and the infrastructure supporting these applications.</li> <li>• We tested IT general controls relevant to automated controls and computer-generated information covering access security, program changes, data center and network operations.</li> <li>• We examined computer generated information used in financial reports from relevant applications and key controls over their report logics.</li> <li>• We performed testing on the key automated controls on significant IT systems relevant to business processes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Other Matters</b></p> <p>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.</p>	
<p><b>Other Information</b></p> <p>Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the other information in the annual report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and the independent auditors' report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If, based on the work we have performed, on the other information we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance.</p>	



### **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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB 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 Group'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 Group 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 exist. 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.
- 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 Group'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 Group'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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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- 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.
- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes 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 Group maintains proper books of accounts which are in agreement with the consolidated financial statements. We recommend that the General Assembly of the Shareholders approve these consolidated financial statements.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is: **Ahmad Fathi Shtawi**

Amman – Jordan  
February 8, 2026

  
Deloitte & Touche (M.E.) - Jordan  
Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)  
ديلويت اند توش (السوق الأوسقط)  
010105

## Jordan Ahli Bank

**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**

For the Year Ended 31 December 2025

	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
		JD	JD
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and balances at central banks	5	421,861,319	335,155,751
Balances at banks and financial institutions	6	190,723,189	161,362,227
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	7	34,883,818	34,718,367
Direct credit facilities - net	8	1,758,742,311	1,682,949,034
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	50,132,636	42,624,028
Financial assets at amortized cost - net	10	981,592,049	1,006,037,237
Property and equipment and project under construction - net	11	127,670,910	106,092,105
Deferred tax assets	19/b	19,511,882	18,373,580
Right of use assets	38	9,667,417	10,999,003
Intangible assets - net	12	2,039,136	2,195,582
Other assets	13	125,058,613	124,991,329
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>3,721,883,280</b>	<b>3,525,498,243</b>
<b>Liabilities and owners' equity:</b>			
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Banks' and financial institutions' deposits	14	181,255,256	195,471,021
Customers' deposits	15	2,376,265,785	2,255,368,016
Margin accounts	16	451,505,331	374,139,386
Loans and borrowings	17/a	197,981,534	188,381,388
Subordinated loan	17/b	20,000,000	20,000,000
Other provisions	18	4,798,779	4,534,503
Lease liability	38	9,888,146	11,064,670
Income tax provision	19/a	9,731,987	11,070,847
Other liabilities	20	48,431,400	46,155,193
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>3,299,858,218</b>	<b>3,106,185,024</b>
<b>Owners' equity:</b>			
Subscribed and paid in capital	21	200,655,000	200,655,000
Statutory reserve	23	76,513,005	73,287,966
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	(3,201,114)	(5,277,060)
Retained earnings	25	43,537,975	46,127,117
<b>Total bank's shareholders' equity</b>		<b>336,945,062</b>	<b>334,233,219</b>
Perpetual Bonds	22	85,080,000	85,080,000
<b>Total owners' equity</b>		<b>422,025,062</b>	<b>419,313,219</b>
<b>Total liabilities and owners' equity</b>		<b>3,721,883,280</b>	<b>3,525,498,243</b>

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 audit report.

## Jordan Ahli Bank

**Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss**

	Note	For the year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
		JD	JD
Interest income	26	221,501,791	217,545,578
Interest expense	27	118,641,022	121,374,854
Net interest income		102,860,769	96,170,724
Net commission income	28	14,952,623	14,688,244
Net interest and commission income		117,813,392	110,858,968
Gain from foreign currencies	29	3,512,257	2,900,427
Dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	31	618,856	587,054
Other income	32	10,948,689	6,439,852
Gross income		132,893,194	120,786,301
Employees' expenses	33	41,092,999	38,984,481
Depreciation and amortization	11 & 12	6,882,543	6,154,702
Other expenses	34	29,194,166	25,404,883
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	38	1,810,899	1,932,276
Provision for expected credit losses - net	30	17,725,712	16,632,617
Impairment Provision on Assets seized by the bank	13	775,330	742,000
Other provisions	18	1,209,707	868,039
Total expenses		98,691,356	90,718,998
Profit for the year before tax		34,201,838	30,067,303
Income tax	19/a	(12,946,052)	(12,269,458)
Profit for the year		21,255,786	17,797,845
Allocated to:			
Bank's shareholders		21,255,786	17,797,845
Profit for the year		21,255,786	17,797,845
		<b>JD/ Fils</b>	<b>JD/ Fils</b>
Basic and diluted earnings per share	35	0/083	0/084

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 audit report.

## Jordan Ahli Bank

**Consolidated Statement Of Comprehensive Income**

	Note	For the year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
		JD	JD
Income for the year		21,255,786	17,797,845
Other comprehensive income items			
Add: items not to be reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Loss from sale of shares		-	-
Change in Fair value reserve - net	24	2,075,946	(407,677)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the Year</b>		<b>23,331,732</b>	<b>17,390,168</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the Year Attributed to:</b>			
Bank's shareholders		23,331,732	17,390,168
		<b>23,331,732</b>	<b>17,390,168</b>

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 audit report.

## Jordan Ahli Bank

## Consolidated Statement Of Changes In Owners' Equity

	Note	Subscribed and paid-in Capital	Reserves				Retained earnings	Total bank's shareholders'	Perpetual Bonds	Total Owners' Equity
			Statutory	Voluntary	"Periodic Fluctuations"	"Fair Value Reserve - net "				
		JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2025</b>										
<b>Balance - Beginning of the Year</b>		200,655,000	73,287,966	15,761,637	3,678,559	(5,277,060)	46,127,117	334,233,219	85,080,000	419,313,219
Income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	21,255,786	21,255,786	-	21,255,786
Change in fair value reserve	24	-	-	-	-	2,075,946	-	2,075,946	-	2,075,946
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	2,075,946	21,255,786	23,331,732	-	23,331,732
Perpetual bonds and their related expenses after excluding the tax effect *	22	-	-	-	-	-	(21,499)	(21,499)	-	(21,499)
Perpetual bonds interest after excluding the tax effect*	22	-	-	-	-	-	(4,545,990)	(4,545,990)	-	(4,545,990)
Distributed dividends	25	-	-	-	-	-	(16,052,400)	(16,052,400)	-	(16,052,400)
Transferred to reserve		-	3,225,039	-	-	-	(3,225,039)	-	-	-
<b>Balance - End of the Year</b>		200,655,000	76,513,005	15,761,637	3,678,559	(3,201,114)	43,537,975	336,945,062	85,080,000	422,025,062
<b>For the Year Ended December 31, 2024</b>										
<b>Balance - Beginning of the Year</b>		200,655,000	70,592,981	15,761,637	3,678,559	(4,869,383)	48,028,392	333,847,186	-	333,847,186
Income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	17,797,845	17,797,845	-	17,797,845
Change in fair value reserve	24	-	-	-	-	(407,677)	-	(407,677)	-	(407,677)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(407,677)	17,797,845	17,390,168	-	17,390,168
Perpetual bonds and their related expenses after excluding the tax effect *	22	-	-	-	-	-	(254,268)	(254,268)	85,080,000	84,825,732
Perpetual bonds interest after excluding the tax effect*	22	-	-	-	-	-	(697,467)	(697,467)	-	(697,467)
Distributed dividends	25	-	-	-	-	-	(16,052,400)	(16,052,400)	-	(16,052,400)
<b>Transferred to reserve</b>		-	2,694,985	-	-	-	(2,694,985)	-	-	-
<b>Balance - End of the Year</b>		200,655,000	73,287,966	15,761,637	3,678,559	(5,277,060)	46,127,117	334,233,219	85,080,000	419,313,219

- An amount of JD 17,453,348 from retained earnings is restricted to be used based on the Central Bank of Jordan instructions, against deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2025 (JD 15,886,067 as of December 31, 2024).
- The use of the surplus from the balance of the general banking risks reserve transferred to retained earnings amounted to JD 3,125,029 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 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 JD 3,201,114 is restricted, according to the instructions of Jordan Securities Commission.

\* The interest on perpetual tier 1 capital bond was amounted to JD 7,332,242 and is shown net of tax in the amount of JD 2,786,251 , the related expenses amounted to JD 34,675 and are shown net of tax in the amount of JD 13,177.

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 audit report.

## Jordan Ahli Bank

## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	For the year Ended December 31, 2025	For the year Ended December 31, 2024
		JD	JD
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>			
Profit for the year before tax		34,201,838	30,067,303
<b>Adjustments:</b>			
Depreciation and amortization	11,12,38	8,693,442	8,086,978
Provision for expected credit losses-net	30	17,725,712	16,632,617
Other provisions	18	1,209,707	868,039
Provision for assets seized by the bank	13	775,330	742,000
Dividends income on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	31	(618,856)	(587,054)
(Gain) from sale of property and equipment	32	(303,317)	(113,932)
(Gain) loss from sale of seized assets	32	(23,004)	(183,565)
Recovered from breached assets provision	32	(1,327,130)	(150,000)
Net interest revenue		(15,428,883)	(9,717,395)
Lease liability interest	38	657,157	601,820
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	29	89,497	383,163
<b>Profit before changes in assets and Liabilities</b>		<b>45,651,493</b>	<b>46,629,974</b>
<b>CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:</b>			
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:			
Balances and Deposits at banks and financial institutions (maturing within a period exceeding 3 months)		13,638	-
Direct credit facilities		(94,602,238)	(18,727,965)
Right of use assets		(479,313)	(3,074,216)
Other assets		26,179,799	30,240,419
Increase (Decrease) in liabilities			
Banks' and financial institutions' deposits maturing within a period exceeding 3 months		2,857,741	6,137,907
Customers' deposits		120,897,769	63,558,527
Margin accounts		77,365,945	12,868,499
Other liabilities		(17,884,087)	(16,669,901)

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 audit report.

## Jordan Ahli Bank

**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows / Continued**

	Note	For the year Ended December 31, 2025	For the year Ended December 31, 2024
Net Cash flow from Operating Activities Before Income Tax and provisions paid		160,843,253	117,463,560
		JD	JD
Income tax paid	19/a	(13,052,762)	(15,698,409)
Other provisions paid	18	(945,432)	(985,538)
Net Cash flow from Operating Activities		146,845,059	100,779,613
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(5,003,685)	(3,389,572)
(Purchases) Financial assets at amortized cost	10	(197,201,135)	(342,036,156)
Matured Financial assets at amortized cost	10	221,850,987	228,266,560
(Purchases) of property, equipment, projects under construction, and intangible assets	11 & 12	(28,607,959)	(22,594,686)
Dividends income on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		618,856	587,054
Proceeds from sale of properties and equipment		606,374	1,621,463
Proceeds from sale of seized assets		3,328,491	2,546,902
Net Cash Flow (used in) Investing Activities		(4,408,071)	(134,998,435)
<b>Cash Flow from Financing activities</b>			
Increase (decrease) in loans and borrowings		9,600,146	24,214,846
Perpetual bonds and their related expenses after excluding the tax effect		-	(254,268)
Proceeds from perpetual bonds issuance	22	-	85,080,000
Dividends distributed to shareholders	25	(16,131,414)	(16,052,400)
Lease liabilities paid	38	(2,676,187)	(2,906,424)
Net Cash flow (used in) Financing Activities		(9,207,455)	90,081,754
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	29	(89,497)	(383,163)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		133,140,036	55,479,769
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		309,231,906	253,752,137
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	36	442,371,942	309,231,906

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 audit report.

## Jordan Ahli Bank

# Consolidated Financial Statements

## 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 (51 branches), foreign branches in Palestine and Cyprus (12 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 January 29, 2026 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 consolidated financial statements of the bank were prepared based on the financial statements model adopted by the Central Bank of Jordan to prepare financial statements.

The key differences between International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as those adopted by the Central Bank of Jordan are as follows:

#### a. Expected credit losses provisions are calculated based on IFRS 9 illustrations and Central Bank of Jordan instructions whichever is stricter, the material differences are as follows:

- All debt instruments and all exposures issued or granted by the Jordanian Government are exempted from expected credit loss calculation, thus all exposures issued or granted by the Jordanian Government have no ECL provisions booked against them.
- When calculating the expected credit losses provisions against credit exposures the results per IFRS 9 illustrations are compared to Central Bank of Jordan instructions in this regard (Instructions No. (2024/8) dated June 30, 2024) this is done for each stage, and the higher amount will be booked.
- In some special cases, the Central Bank of Jordan agrees on special arrangements to classify and calculate the expected credit losses provision of direct credit facilities clients over a defined period, also the Central Bank of Jordan in some cases approve not to classify certain accounts within stage (3) and to classify them in stage (2).
- Facilities associated with government projects (dues are settled from government projects proceeds) are exempted from classification instructions when calculating the provisions.

- b. Interest and commissions on nonperforming credit facilities are suspended, in accordance with Central Bank of Jordan instructions.
- c. Assets seized by the Bank are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within other assets at the current value when acquired by the Bank or at fair value whichever is lower, those assets will be evaluated on the date of the consolidated financial statements as any impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, noting that the increase in fair value is not recorded as revenue but any subsequent increase in fair value is booked in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income up to the extent of previously recorded impairment loss. 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 breached assets are maintained, and only allocated provision is released against breached assets that are disposed. In some cases, the Central Bank of Jordan agrees on special arrangements to book the provision against some assets over a defined period.
- 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, 2024, except for the effect of the items stated in the notes (3-a & 3-b).

### **Basis of Preparation the consolidated financial statements**

- The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements 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 statements 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 statements 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 disposal 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, 2025:**

31 December 2025							For the year ended 31 December 2025			
Company's Name	Ownership of the bank	Paid-up Capital	Investment amount	Nature of Operation	Year of Inception	Location	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Revenue	Total Expenses
	%	JD	JD				JD	JD	JD	JD
Al-Ahli Microfinance Company	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	Micro Finance	1999	Jordan	22,718,202	10,834,526	8,545,425	7,599,298
Al-Ahli Financial Leasing Company	100	17,500,000	17,500,000	Finance leasing	2009	Jordan	102,585,683	72,712,896	4,941,032	2,359,922
Al-Ahli Financial Brokerage Company	100	3,000,000	3,000,000	Financial Brokerage	2006	Jordan	5,792,125	1,262,041	596,457	368,267
Al-Ahli Financial Technology Company	100	2,300,000	2,300,000	Financial Technology	2017	Jordan	1,540,343	84,701	10,033	112,164
<b>Total</b>		<b>28,800,000</b>	<b>28,800,000</b>							

**The bank owns the following subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024:**

31 December 2024							For the year ended 31 December 2024			
Company's Name	Ownership of the bank	Paid-up Capital	Investment amount	Nature of Operation	Year of Inception	Location	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Revenue	Total Expenses
	%	JD	JD				JD	JD	JD	JD
Al-Ahli Microfinance Company	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	Micro Finance	1999	Jordan	23,430,870	12,493,321	8,391,378	7,307,939
Al-Ahli Financial Leasing Company	100	17,500,000	17,500,000	Finance leasing	2009	Jordan	87,038,253	59,746,576	4,920,452	2,415,435
Al-Ahli Financial Brokerage Company	100	3,000,000	3,000,000	Financial Brokerage	2006	Jordan	5,036,360	734,466	404,073	313,793
Al-Ahli Financial Technology Company	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	Financial Technology	2017	Jordan	758,474	701	10,850	1,599
<b>Total</b>		<b>28,000,000</b>	<b>28,000,000</b>							

**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.

## Going concern

When approving the consolidated financial statements, the board of directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future. Thus, the Group has applied the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

## 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 result 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 are 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 reassesses 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.

### **Perpetual Bonds**

The perpetual bonds are subordinated, unsecured and are classified as equity items in accordance with International Accounting Standard 32: Financial instruments – presentation. Interest payments are accounted for as a reduction of owner equity net after the tax effect and presented within consolidated statements of changes in owners' equity. These bonds do not have a maturity date and can be called (wholly or partially) at the nominal value based on the Group's discretion on the call date and on each interest payment date thereafter. Issuance costs are deducted as expenses, and these bonds are shown at the value on the day of issuance with no amendments recognized until called (wholly or partially) where the value is reduced by the amounts paid.

### **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. (2024/8) dated June 30, 2024 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 unlikelihood 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 investment's 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 Seized 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. Taking into considerations any arrangements with the Central Bank of Jordan in this regards.

### 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, 2025, have been adopted in these consolidated financial statements. 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 IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability.
- Amendments to the SASB standards to enhance their international applicability.

#### b. New IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

The Group has not applied the new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective, management is in the process of assessing the impact of the new requirements.

New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11	January 1, 2026
IFRS - 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS - 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability	January 1, 2027
Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures (Amendments to IFRS S2)	January 1, 2027

Management anticipates adopting these new standards, interpretations, and amendments in the Group's consolidated financial statements during the initial application period. Furthermore, they expect that adopting these new standards, interpretations, and amendments will not have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements during the initial application period except for IFRS - 18 related to presentation and disclosures in the financial statements.

## 4. Material Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

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 assets seized by the bank**

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. Taking into consideration any arrangements with the Central Bank of Jordan in this regard.

### **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. (2024/8) dated June 30, 2024 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 detail 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	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Cash at vaults	142,662,054	88,798,509
<b>Balances at the Central Banks:</b>		
Current accounts	12,220,774	9,109,101
Term and notice deposits	121,635,000	129,135,000
Statutory cash reserve	111,243,491	108,113,141
Certificates of deposit	34,100,000	-
<b>Total Balances at the Central Banks</b>	<b>279,199,265</b>	<b>246,357,242</b>
<b>Total Cash and Balances at Central Banks</b>	<b>421,861,319</b>	<b>335,155,751</b>

- 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, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

- There are no balances, maturing within a period exceeding three months as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Governmental	279,199,265	-	-	279,199,265	246,357,242
Balance at end of year	279,199,265	-	-	279,199,265	246,357,242

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of year	246,357,242	-	-	246,357,242	178,227,693
New balances during year	79,021,809	-	-	79,021,809	178,388,756
Paid balances	(46,179,786)	-	-	(46,179,786)	(110,259,207)
Balance at end of year	279,199,265	-	-	279,199,265	246,357,242

## 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	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts	387,582	114,603	52,251,785	57,419,873	52,639,367	57,534,476
Deposits maturing within 3 months or less	34,090,000	2,127,000	104,001,041	101,721,608	138,091,041	103,848,608
Total	34,477,582	2,241,603	156,252,826	159,141,481	190,730,408	161,383,084
Less: ECL provision	(3,829)	(1,084)	(3,390)	(19,773)	(7,219)	(20,857)
Net balance at banks and financial institutions	34,473,753	2,240,519	156,249,436	159,121,708	190,723,189	161,362,227

- Non-interest bearing balances at banks and financial institutions amounted to JD 52,639,367 as of December 31, 2025 (JD 57,534,476 as of December 31, 2024).
- There are no restricted balances as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	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)	180,468,100	-	-	180,468,100	158,039,335
Un-rated	10,262,308	-	-	10,262,308	3,343,749
Total Balance At the End of the Year	190,730,408	-	-	190,730,408	161,383,084

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of year	161,383,084	-	-	161,383,084	123,512,215
New balances during year	108,118,361	-	-	108,118,361	141,375,980
Withdrawn balances	(78,771,037)	-	-	(78,771,037)	(103,505,111)
Balance at end of year	190,730,408	-	-	190,730,408	161,383,084

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of the year	20,857	-	-	20,857	19,116
Expected credit loss on new balances for the year	97	-	-	97	2,389
Recovered credit loss on balances and settled amounts	(13,735)	-	-	(13,735)	(648)
Balance at end of year	7,219	-	-	7,219	20,857

## 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	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Deposits maturing from 6 months to 9 months	-	12,000,000	-	-	-	12,000,000
Deposits maturing from 9 months to 12 months	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than year	35,000,000	23,000,000	-	-	35,000,000	23,000,000
Total	35,000,000	35,000,000	-	-	35,000,000	35,000,000
ECL provision	(116,182)	(281,633)	-	-	(116,182)	(281,633)
Net balance at banks and financial institutions	34,883,818	34,718,367	-	-	34,883,818	34,718,367

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
Credit rating according to the bank's internal policy	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
5	-	-	-	-	23,000,000
6	-	-	-	-	12,000,000
Un-rated	35,000,000	-	-	35,000,000	-
Total - end of the year	35,000,000	-	-	35,000,000	35,000,000

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the Year	35,000,000	-	-	35,000,000	35,000,000
New balances during the year	-	-	-	-	35,000,000
Settled balances	-	-	-	-	(35,000,000)
Balance At the End of the Year	35,000,000	-	-	35,000,000	35,000,000

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of the year	281,633	-	-	281,633	181,633
Expected credit losses for new balances during the year	-	-	-	-	100,000
Recovered from credit losses for new balances during the year	(165,451)	-	-	(165,451)	-
Total Balance At the End of the Year	116,182	-	-	116,182	281,633

## 8. Direct Credit Facilities - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
<b>Individuals (retail):</b>		
Overdraft accounts	768,226	3,266,538
Loans and bills *	397,872,424	404,737,861
Credit cards	15,057,420	14,235,093
Real estate loans	327,921,559	314,745,386
<b>Corporate :</b>		
<b>Large Corporate</b>		
Overdraft accounts	199,645,903	184,385,559
Loans and bills *	718,114,854	661,293,217
<b>Small and Medium</b>		
Overdraft accounts	36,837,770	39,254,783
Loans and bills *	156,965,264	149,516,035
Government and public sector	47,923,692	44,703,339
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,901,107,112</b>	<b>1,816,137,811</b>
Less: Interest in suspense	(28,235,242)	(30,295,770)
Less: Expected credit losses provision	(114,129,559)	(102,893,007)
<b>Net Direct Credit Facilities</b>	<b>1,758,742,311</b>	<b>1,682,949,034</b>

\* Net after deducting interest and commission received in advance of JD 15,053,697 as of December 31, 2025 (JD 14,355,305 as of December 31, 2024).

- Non-performing credit facilities were amounted to JD 119,566,685 which is equivalent to 6.29% of total direct credit facilities as of December 31, 2025 (JD 108,911,619 which is equivalent to 6% of total direct credit facilities as of December 31, 2024).
- Non-performing credit facilities after deducting interest in suspense were amounted to JD 94,253,999 as of December 31, 2025 which is equivalent to 5.02% (JD 81,863,620 which is equivalent to 4.58% of total credit facilities balance after deducting interest in suspense as of December 31, 2024).
- Non-performing credit facilities transferred to off statement of financial position items amounted to JD 151,097,718 as at December 31, 2025 (JD 140,677,977 as of December 31, 2024). Noting that these credit facilities are fully covered with the suspended interests and provisions.
- There are no credit facilities granted to, and guaranteed by the Jordanian government as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

**The movement of gross facilities for direct facilities as of December 31, 2025 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, 2025						
Balance at the beginning of the Year	422,239,492	314,745,386	845,678,776	188,770,818	44,703,339	1,816,137,811
New facilities during the year	69,807,817	60,475,711	254,526,671	56,003,924	3,470,349	444,284,472
Settled facilities	(72,212,125)	(46,377,357)	(180,170,074)	(46,051,295)	(249,996)	(345,060,847)
Transferred to stage 1	(7,904,690)	(1,553,928)	(11,538,868)	(5,899,237)	(43,227,714)	(70,124,437)
Transferred to stage 2	398,892	(910,142)	6,023,659	(66,896)	43,227,714	48,673,227
Transferred to stage 3	7,505,798	2,464,070	5,515,209	5,966,133	-	21,451,210
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items *	(6,137,114)	(922,181)	(2,274,616)	(4,920,413)	-	(14,254,324)
Balance as at the end of the year	413,698,070	327,921,559	917,760,757	193,803,034	47,923,692	1,901,107,112

	Corporates					Total
	Retail	Real Estate Loans	Corporate	SMEs	Government and Public Sector	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024						
Balance at the beginning of the Year	422,454,360	328,992,495	820,164,038	180,936,485	46,108,497	1,798,655,875
New facilities during the year	61,141,571	34,131,436	197,588,995	60,342,050	626,574	353,830,626
Settled facilities	(61,056,200)	(48,077,755)	(169,653,132)	(49,462,397)	(2,031,732)	(330,281,216)
Transferred to stage 1	(16,010,162)	(21,041,638)	(4,100,009)	(1,632,610)	-	(42,784,419)
Transferred to stage 2	11,019,846	20,319,734	1,863,706	(1,012,879)	-	32,190,407
Transferred to stage 3	4,990,316	721,904	2,236,303	2,645,489	-	10,594,012
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items *	(300,239)	(300,790)	(2,421,125)	(3,045,320)	-	(6,067,474)
Balance at the beginning of the Year	422,239,492	314,745,386	845,678,776	188,770,818	44,703,339	1,816,137,811

\* Based on the Board of Directors decisions.

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

	Retail	Real Estate Loans	Corporates		Government and Public Sector	Total
			Corporate	SMEs		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025						
Balance at the beginning of the Year	21,853,436	7,194,308	63,584,816	10,196,857	63,590	102,893,007
Expected credit loss on new facilities granted during the year	5,284,277	696,151	4,246,459	2,748,669	-	12,975,556
Recovered of provision for expected credit loss paid	(1,223,398)	(1,326,882)	(3,610,062)	(1,684,342)	-	(7,844,684)
Transferred to stage 1	8,628	107,452	(6,342)	(48,524)	-	61,214
Transferred to stage 2	(584,511)	(46,550)	(2,969,973)	(134,335)	-	(3,735,369)
Transferred to stage 3	575,883	(60,902)	2,976,315	182,859	-	3,674,155
Transferred to off statement of financial position	(4,125,430)	(381,168)	(1,379,689)	(2,691,156)	-	(8,577,443)
Effect on the provision at the end of the year - resulting from the reclassification between the three stages during the year	5,369,205	85,983	(335,601)	2,299,688	-	7,419,275
Changes resulting from adjustments	(4,816,177)	(1,007,034)	7,870,246	(47,402)	4,259,181	6,258,814
Written off facilities	(8,146)	(15,839)	-	(1,006)	-	(24,991)
Foreign exchange adjustments	41,978	12,566	877,824	97,657	-	1,030,025
Balance as at the end of the year	22,375,745	5,258,085	71,253,993	10,918,965	4,322,771	114,129,559
Redistribution:						
Provision on an Individual basis	22,375,745	5,258,085	71,253,993	10,918,965	4,322,771	114,129,559
Provision on a collective basis	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22,375,745	5,258,085	71,253,993	10,918,965	4,322,771	114,129,559

			Corporates			
	Retail	Real Estate Loans	Corporate	SMEs	Government and Public Sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024						
Balance at the beginning of the Year	16,724,504	5,495,911	57,783,673	10,991,931	11,584	91,007,603
Expected credit loss on new facilities granted during the year	4,471,865	368,010	2,120,356	2,047,830	-	9,008,061
Recovered of provision for expected credit loss paid	(966,324)	(1,005,296)	(2,164,639)	(808,454)	-	(4,944,713)
Transferred to stage 1	(30,547)	(29,268)	1,883	5,373	-	(52,559)
Transferred to stage 2	(261,580)	104,131	(271,106)	(42,380)	-	(470,935)
Transferred to stage 3	292,127	(74,863)	269,223	37,007	-	523,494
Transferred to off statement of financial position	(192,494)	(220,243)	(1,440,119)	(2,168,781)	-	(4,021,637)
Effect on the provision at the end of the year - resulting from the reclassification between the three stages during the year	4,349,344	2,038,756	1,178,324	912,019	-	8,478,443
Changes resulting from adjustments	(2,530,798)	518,750	6,712,515	(732,596)	52,006	4,019,877
Written off facilities	(9,489)	(1,580)	(604,628)	(54,652)	-	(670,349)
Foreign exchange adjustments	6,828	-	(666)	9,560	-	15,722
Balance as at the end of the year	21,853,436	7,194,308	63,584,816	10,196,857	63,590	102,893,007
Redistribution:						
Provision on an Individual basis	21,853,436	7,194,308	63,584,816	10,196,857	63,590	102,893,007
Provision on a collective basis	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21,853,436	7,194,308	63,584,816	10,196,857	63,590	102,893,007

\* Provisions no longer needed resulted from settlements, repayments or transferred against other facilities were amounted to JD 7,844,684 for the year ended December 31, 2025 (JD 4,944,713 for the year ended December 31, 2024).

## 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 2025					
Balance beginning of the year	4,127,676	2,887,824	17,244,244	6,036,026	30,295,770
Add: Interest suspended during the year	1,217,371	565,557	3,830,326	1,331,490	6,944,744
Less: Interests transferred to revenue	(93,482)	(223,196)	(1,457,456)	(1,662,784)	(3,436,918)
Transferred to stage (1)	2,538	1,789	-	545	4,872
Transferred to stage (2)	(4,580)	35,635	-	(292,334)	(261,279)
Transferred to stage (3)	2,042	(37,424)	-	291,789	256,407
Less: Transferred to off-consolidated statement of financial position	(1,973,607)	(505,974)	(867,951)	(2,077,394)	(5,424,926)
Less: Written off suspended interests	(29,930)	(34,345)	(26,976)	(150,829)	(242,080)
Foreign exchange adjustments	7,905	493	560	89,694	98,652
Balance End of the Year	3,255,933	2,690,359	18,722,747	3,566,203	28,235,242
For the Year 2024					
Balance beginning of the year	3,325,014	2,559,496	15,763,285	5,217,740	26,865,535
Add: Interest suspended during the year	983,022	716,899	1,855,445	1,885,667	5,441,033
Less: Interests transferred to revenue	(91,686)	(309,604)	(9,891)	(264,593)	(675,774)
Transferred to stage (1)	1,933	9,225	-	-	11,158
Transferred to stage (2)	9,037	132,636	4,193	37,231	183,097
Transferred to stage (3)	(10,970)	(141,861)	(4,193)	(37,231)	(194,255)
Less: Transferred to off-consolidated statement of financial position	(56,899)	(41,066)	(246,625)	(671,823)	(1,016,413)
Less: Written off suspended interests	(41,357)	(37,901)	(129,754)	(150,063)	(359,075)
Foreign exchange adjustments	9,582	-	11,784	19,098	40,464
Balance End of the Year	4,127,676	2,887,824	17,244,244	6,036,026	30,295,770

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>Credit rating according to the bank's internal policy:</b>					
From (1) to (6)	865,524,122	149,761,895	3,474	1,015,289,491	940,106,993
(7)	-	17,111,346	764,279	17,875,625	23,699,155
From (8) to (10)	-	-	77,622,827	77,622,827	67,276,760
Un-rated	698,022,146	51,120,918	41,176,105	790,319,169	785,054,903
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,563,546,268</b>	<b>217,994,159</b>	<b>119,566,685</b>	<b>1,901,107,112</b>	<b>1,816,137,811</b>

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Gross balance at the beginning of the year	1,531,942,950	175,283,242	108,911,619	1,816,137,811	1,798,655,875
New facilities during the year	422,153,574	12,800,967	9,329,931	444,284,472	353,830,626
Settled facilities	(320,425,819)	(18,763,277)	(5,871,751)	(345,060,847)	(330,281,216)
Transferred to stage 1	6,175,426	(6,118,535)	(56,891)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(67,790,444)	68,866,046	(1,075,602)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(8,509,419)	(14,074,284)	22,583,703	-	-
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(14,254,324)	(14,254,324)	(6,067,474)
<b>Total Balance at the End of the Year</b>	<b>1,563,546,268</b>	<b>217,994,159</b>	<b>119,566,685</b>	<b>1,901,107,112</b>	<b>1,816,137,811</b>

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,454,066	25,218,816	70,220,125	102,893,007	91,007,603
Credit loss on new facilities during the year	1,974,308	653,920	10,347,328	12,975,556	9,008,061
Recovered from credit loss on paid facilities	(766,667)	(1,477,454)	(5,600,563)	(7,844,684)	(4,944,713)
Transferred to stage 1	298,085	(270,540)	(27,545)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(4,448,783)	4,714,066	(265,283)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(110,859)	(3,856,124)	3,966,983	-	-
Effect on the provision at the end of the year - resulting from the reclassification between the three stages during the year	(271,138)	1,199,465	6,490,948	7,419,275	8,478,443
Changes resulting from adjustments	3,768,034	6,195,287	(3,704,507)	6,258,814	4,019,877
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(8,602,434)	(8,602,434)	(4,691,986)
Adjustments resulting from changes in exchange rates	-	-	1,030,025	1,030,025	15,722
<b>Total Balance at the End of the Year</b>	<b>7,897,046</b>	<b>32,377,436</b>	<b>73,855,077</b>	<b>114,129,559</b>	<b>102,893,007</b>

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>Credit rating categories according to the bank's internal policy:</b>					
From (1) to (6)	143,501	12,888	-	156,389	982,573
(7)	-	7,153	-	7,153	28,448
From (8) to (10)	-	-	18,873	18,873	18,876
Un-rated	371,968,800	16,416,247	25,130,608	413,515,655	421,209,595
<b>Total</b>	<b>372,112,301</b>	<b>16,436,288</b>	<b>25,149,481</b>	<b>413,698,070</b>	<b>422,239,492</b>

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	382,520,860	16,235,387	23,483,245	422,239,492	422,454,360
New facilities during the year	64,698,128	3,442,002	1,667,687	69,807,817	61,141,571
Settled facilities	(67,201,997)	(3,639,993)	(1,370,135)	(72,212,125)	(61,056,200)
Transferred to stage 1	1,246,664	(1,214,576)	(32,088)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(4,769,730)	5,005,454	(235,724)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(4,381,624)	(3,391,986)	7,773,610	-	-
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(6,137,114)	(6,137,114)	(300,239)
<b>Total Balance at the End of the Year</b>	<b>372,112,301</b>	<b>16,436,288</b>	<b>25,149,481</b>	<b>413,698,070</b>	<b>422,239,492</b>

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,115,922	2,011,751	18,725,763	21,853,436	16,724,504
Credit loss on new facilities during the year	130,046	-	5,154,231	5,284,277	4,471,865
Recovered from credit loss on paid facilities	-	-	(1,223,398)	(1,223,398)	(966,324)
Transferred to stage 1	139,972	(119,180)	(20,792)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(54,527)	194,650	(140,123)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(76,817)	(659,981)	736,798	-	-
Effect on the provision at the end of the year - resulting from the reclassification between the three stages during the year	(125,296)	1,131,476	4,363,025	5,369,205	4,349,344
Changes resulting from adjustments	(138,845)	(294,498)	(4,382,834)	(4,816,177)	(2,530,798)
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(4,133,576)	(4,133,576)	(201,983)
Adjustments resulting from changes in exchange rates	-	-	41,978	41,978	6,828
Total Balance at the End of the Year	990,455	2,264,218	19,121,072	22,375,745	21,853,436

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>Credit rating according to the bank's internal policy:</b>					
From (1) to (6)	32,283,331	25,130	3,474	32,311,935	27,195,442
(7)	-	219,073	-	219,073	308,481
From (8) to (10)	-	-	2,115,666	2,115,666	2,024,766
Un-rated	259,667,996	25,596,472	8,010,417	293,274,885	285,216,697
Total	291,951,327	25,840,675	10,129,557	327,921,559	314,745,386

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Gross balance at the beginning of the year	278,396,429	25,946,719	10,402,238	314,745,386	328,992,495
New facilities during the year	56,404,687	3,779,419	291,605	60,475,711	34,131,436
Settled facilities	(41,295,861)	(2,975,321)	(2,106,175)	(46,377,357)	(48,077,755)
Transferred to stage 1	3,291,912	(3,271,082)	(20,830)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(3,447,229)	4,285,963	(838,734)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(1,398,611)	(1,925,023)	3,323,634	-	-
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(922,181)	(922,181)	(300,790)
<b>Total Balance at the End of the Year</b>	<b>291,951,327</b>	<b>25,840,675</b>	<b>10,129,557</b>	<b>327,921,559</b>	<b>314,745,386</b>

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	212,565	2,387,025	4,594,718	7,194,308	5,577,717
Credit loss on new facilities during the year	47,364	133,534	515,253	696,151	368,010
Recovered from credit loss on paid facilities	-	-	(1,326,882)	(1,326,882)	(1,005,296)
Transferred to stage 1	121,819	(117,139)	(4,680)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(13,437)	138,091	(124,654)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(930)	(67,502)	68,432	-	-
Effect on the provision at the end of the year - resulting from the reclassification between the three stages during the year	(119,600)	(33,009)	238,592	85,983	2,038,756
Changes resulting from adjustments	(64,465)	(1,325,921)	383,352	(1,007,034)	518,750
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(397,007)	(397,007)	(221,823)
Adjustments resulting from changes in exchange rates	-	-	12,566	12,566	-
<b>Total Balance at the End of the Year</b>	<b>183,316</b>	<b>1,115,079</b>	<b>3,959,690</b>	<b>5,258,085</b>	<b>7,276,114</b>

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>Credit rating according to the bank's internal policy:</b>					
From (1) to (6)	681,561,672	101,520,556	-	783,082,228	719,644,289
(7)	-	8,308,547	763,460	9,072,007	13,416,810
From (8) to (10)	-	-	61,013,907	61,013,907	53,942,943
Un-rated	49,872,478	8,789,129	5,931,008	64,592,615	58,674,734
<b>Total</b>	<b>731,434,150</b>	<b>118,618,232</b>	<b>67,708,375</b>	<b>917,760,757</b>	<b>845,678,776</b>

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Gross balance at the beginning of the year	666,422,452	119,051,269	60,205,055	845,678,776	820,164,038
New facilities during the year	245,178,076	4,437,924	4,910,671	254,526,671	197,588,995
Settled facilities	(168,627,510)	(10,894,620)	(647,944)	(180,170,074)	(169,653,132)
Transferred to stage 1	1,434,225	(1,434,225)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(12,843,703)	12,843,703	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(129,390)	(5,385,819)	5,515,209	-	-
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(2,274,616)	(2,274,616)	(2,421,125)
<b>Total Balance at the End of the Year</b>	<b>731,434,150</b>	<b>118,618,232</b>	<b>67,708,375</b>	<b>917,760,757</b>	<b>845,678,776</b>

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,959,678	19,206,666	39,418,472	63,584,816	57,783,673
Credit loss on new facilities during the year	1,381,231	472,897	2,392,331	4,246,459	2,120,356
Recovered from credit loss on paid facilities	(766,667)	(616,667)	(2,226,728)	(3,610,062)	(2,164,639)
Transferred to stage 1	24,812	(24,812)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(30,849)	30,849	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(305)	(2,976,010)	2,976,315	-	-
Effect on the provision at the end of the year - resulting from the reclassification between the three stages during the year	(15,978)	52,432	(372,055)	(335,601)	1,178,324
Changes resulting from adjustments	25,532	6,294,396	1,550,318	7,870,246	6,712,515
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(1,379,689)	(1,379,689)	(2,044,747)
Adjustments resulting from changes in exchange rates	-	-	877,824	877,824	(666)
Total Balance at the End of the Year	5,577,454	22,439,751	43,236,788	71,253,993	63,584,816

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>Credit rating according to the bank's internal policy:</b>					
From (1) to (6)	146,839,640	4,975,607	-	151,815,247	147,581,350
(7)	-	8,576,573	819	8,577,392	9,945,416
From (8) to (10)	-	-	14,474,381	14,474,381	11,290,175
Un-rated	16,512,872	319,070	2,104,072	18,936,014	19,953,877
Total	163,352,512	13,871,250	16,579,272	193,803,034	188,770,818

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Gross balance at the beginning of the year	159,899,870	14,049,867	14,821,081	188,770,818	180,936,485
New facilities during the year	52,402,334	1,141,622	2,459,968	56,003,924	60,342,050
Settled facilities	(43,050,455)	(1,253,343)	(1,747,497)	(46,051,295)	(49,462,397)
Transferred to stage 1	202,625	(198,652)	(3,973)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(3,502,068)	3,503,212	(1,144)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(2,599,794)	(3,371,456)	5,971,250	-	-
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(4,920,413)	(4,920,413)	(3,045,320)
Total Balance at the End of the Year	163,352,512	13,871,250	16,579,272	193,803,034	188,770,818

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,102,311	1,613,374	7,481,172	10,196,857	10,910,125
Credit loss on new facilities during the year	415,667	47,489	2,285,513	2,748,669	2,047,830
Recovered from credit loss on paid facilities	-	(860,787)	(823,555)	(1,684,342)	(808,454)
Transferred to stage 1	11,482	(9,409)	(2,073)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(27,199)	27,705	(506)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(32,807)	(152,631)	185,438	-	-
Effect on the provision at the end of the year - resulting from the reclassification between the three stages during the year	(10,264)	48,566	2,261,386	2,299,688	912,019
Changes resulting from adjustments	(313,369)	1,521,310	(1,255,343)	(47,402)	(732,596)
Written off facilities and transferred to off statement of financial position items	-	-	(2,692,162)	(2,692,162)	(2,223,433)
Adjustments resulting from changes in exchange rates	-	-	97,657	97,657	9,560
Total Balance at the End of the Year	1,145,821	2,235,617	7,537,527	10,918,965	10,115,051

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>Credit rating according to the bank's internal policy:</b>					
From (1) to (6)	4,695,978	43,227,714	-	47,923,692	44,703,339
Total	4,695,978	43,227,714	-	47,923,692	44,703,339

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total exposures at the beginning of the year	44,703,339	-	-	44,703,339	46,108,497
New exposures during the year	3,470,349	-	-	3,470,349	626,574
Transferred to stage (2)	(43,227,714)	43,227,714	-	-	-
Settled facilities	(249,996)	-	-	(249,996)	(2,031,732)
Total exposures at the ending of the year	4,695,978	43,227,714	-	47,923,692	44,703,339

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	63,590	-	-	63,590	11,584
Credit loss on new facilities during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(4,322,771)	4,322,771	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	4,259,181	-	-	4,259,181	52,006
Total balance of expected credit losses at the end of the year	-	4,322,771	-	4,322,771	63,590

## 9. Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

The details of this item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Quoted shares	13,022,228	9,676,915
Unquoted shares	36,919,684	32,769,863
Investment funds	190,724	177,250
	50,132,636	42,624,028

- Cash dividends for the above-mentioned financial assets were amounted to JD 618,856 for the year ended December 31, 2025 (JD 587,054 for the year ended December 31, 2024).

## 10. Financial Assets at Amortized Cost - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Governmental treasury bonds and bills	926,671,822	937,296,882
Corporate bonds	55,173,344	69,198,136
	981,845,166	1,006,495,018
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	(253,117)	(457,781)
	981,592,049	1,006,037,237
<b>Bonds Analysis</b>		
With Fixed rate	981,845,166	1,006,495,018
<b>Total</b>	<b>981,845,166</b>	<b>1,006,495,018</b>
Unquoted bonds and bills	981,845,166	1,006,495,018
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost Analysis according to IFRS 9 (before provision):		
Stage (1)	981,845,166	1,006,495,018
<b>Total</b>	<b>981,845,166</b>	<b>1,006,495,018</b>

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>Credit rating according to the bank's internal policy:</b>					
Government	926,671,822	-	-	926,671,822	937,296,882
Un-rated	55,173,344	-	-	55,173,344	69,198,136
<b>Total</b>	<b>981,845,166</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>981,845,166</b>	<b>1,006,495,018</b>

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	1,006,495,018	-	-	1,006,495,018	892,725,422
New investments for the year	197,201,135	-	-	197,201,135	342,036,156
Matured investments	(221,850,987)	-	-	(221,850,987)	(228,266,560)
<b>Total Balance At the End of the Year</b>	<b>981,845,166</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>981,845,166</b>	<b>1,006,495,018</b>

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

	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	457,781	-	-	457,781	525,633
Expected credit losses on new investments for the year	5,733	-	-	5,733	19,238
Recovered from credit loss on matured investments	(210,397)	-	-	(210,397)	(802)
Changes resulting from adjustments	-	-	-	-	(86,288)
<b>Total Balance At the End of the Year</b>	<b>253,117</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>253,117</b>	<b>457,781</b>

## 11. Property, Equipment and Project Under Construction - Net

The details of the following item are as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Tools, Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Other	Projects under Construction	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025								
<b>Cost:</b>								
Balance at the beginning of the year	26,673,021	53,491,844	26,167,439	1,061,658	15,603,341	12,486,861	24,827,388	160,311,552
Additions	820,631	3,761,183	1,719,950	-	3,053,046	2,295,195	15,796,669	27,446,674
Disposals	(99,000)	(347,440)	(1,041,601)	(11,103)	(2,082,886)	(784,634)	-	(4,366,664)
Balance at the End of the Year	27,394,652	56,905,587	26,845,788	1,050,555	16,573,501	13,997,422	40,624,057	183,391,562
<b>Accumulated Depreciation:</b>								
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	13,009,256	19,584,189	574,728	12,590,174	8,461,100	-	54,219,447
Depreciation for the year	-	995,616	1,613,551	98,524	1,876,374	980,747	-	5,564,812
Disposals	-	(171,009)	(1,037,750)	(9,183)	(2,066,575)	(779,090)	-	(4,063,607)
Balance at the End of the Year	-	13,833,863	20,159,990	664,069	12,399,973	8,662,757	-	55,720,652
Net Book Value at the End of the Year	27,394,652	43,071,724	6,685,798	386,486	4,173,528	5,334,665	40,624,057	127,670,910

	Land	Buildings	Tools, Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Other	Projects under Construction	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024								
<b>Cost:</b>								
Balance at the beginning of the year	23,089,285	52,234,072	26,105,853	1,059,327	15,100,603	11,526,119	16,972,373	146,087,632
Additions	3,915,174	2,865,317	2,719,076	298,937	2,034,117	1,995,779	7,855,015	21,683,415
Disposals	(331,438)	(1,607,545)	(2,657,490)	(296,606)	(1,531,379)	(1,035,037)	-	(7,459,495)
Balance at the End of the Year	26,673,021	53,491,844	26,167,439	1,061,658	15,603,341	12,486,861	24,827,388	160,311,552
<b>Accumulated Depreciation:</b>								
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	12,610,234	20,678,274	744,609	12,569,750	8,642,064	-	55,244,931
Depreciation for the year	-	974,346	1,620,390	87,281	1,409,507	834,956	-	4,926,480
Disposals	-	(575,324)	(2,714,475)	(257,162)	(1,389,083)	(1,015,920)	-	(5,951,964)
Balance at the End of the Year	-	13,009,256	19,584,189	574,728	12,590,174	8,461,100	-	54,219,447
Net Book Value at the End of the Year	26,673,021	40,482,588	6,583,250	486,930	3,013,167	4,025,761	24,827,388	106,092,105
Annual Depreciation Rate %	-	2	10 - 20	15	30	15-20	-	-

\* Fully depreciated property and equipment amounted to JD 30,896,584 as of December 31, 2025 (JD 28,545,082 as of December 31, 2024) and are still being used by the Bank.

## 12. Intangible Assets - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,195,582	2,512,533
Additions	1,161,285	911,271
Amortization for the year	(1,317,731)	(1,228,222)
Balance at the End of the Year	2,039,136	2,195,582
Annual Amortization Rate	33	33

## 13. Other Assets

The details of the following item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Assets seized by the bank against debts *	67,232,946	70,220,087
Accrued interest and commissions	29,000,770	26,612,424
Checks and transfers under collection	2,898,775	2,658,764
Assets seized sold through installments - net **	9,918,108	11,780,587
Prepaid expenses	5,874,649	4,909,734
Various debtors	5,719,256	4,158,510
Prepaid rent	1,486,295	1,680,398
Refundable deposits - Net	1,074,134	541,484
Temporary advances	1,480,806	2,253,128
Other	372,874	176,213
Total	125,058,613	124,991,329

\* 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. 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	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance Beginning of the Year	70,220,087	71,853,453
Additions	2,498,817	3,574,534
Disposals *	(7,086,145)	(4,652,780)
Impairment loss	(233,330)	(200,000)
Sold real estate impairment provision used	796,144	18,458
Recovered from breached assets provision	1,327,130	150,000
Provision for sold breached asset used	252,243	18,422
Provision for breached asset	(542,000)	(542,000)
Balance End of the Year	67,232,946	70,220,087

**Movement on provision for breached assets seized by the bank is as follows:**

	December 31	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance Beginning of the Year	6,078,234	5,704,656
Impairment loss for the year	542,000	542,000
Recovered from property violation allowance	(1,327,130)	(150,000)
Recovered from sold seized assets for the year	(252,243)	(18,422)
Balance End of the Year	5,040,861	6,078,234

**Movement on impairment provision is as follows:**

	December 31	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance Beginning of the Year	5,184,708	5,003,165
Impairment loss for the year	233,331	200,000
Impairment provision	(796,144)	(18,457)
Balance End of the Year	4,621,895	5,184,708

\* Sale gain during the year 2025 amounted to around JOD 23 thousand (JOD 184 thousand gain during the year 2024), as the breached seized assets provision booked against those assets was amounted to around JD 250K and proceeds from sale was around JD 3M.

As agreed with the Central Bank of Jordan, the bank books a breached assets provision in an amount of JD 542K annually for 5 years against some assets, noting that the required remaining provision balance is JD 1,1 million.

## 14. Banks and Financial Institutions' Deposits

The details of the following item are as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Inside Jordan	Outside Jordan	Total	Inside Jordan	Outside Jordan	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current and call accounts	44,582	8,844,799	8,889,381	42,001	9,483,837	9,525,838
Time deposits	47,785,549	124,580,326	172,365,875	100,922,586	85,022,597	185,945,183
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,830,131</b>	<b>133,425,125</b>	<b>181,255,256</b>	<b>100,964,587</b>	<b>94,506,434</b>	<b>195,471,021</b>

There are banks and financial institutions deposits maturing within a period exceeding three months amounted to JD 21,677,690 as at 31 December 2025 (JD 18,819,949 as of 31 December 2024).

## 15. Customers' Deposits

The details of the following item are as follows:

	Retail	Corporates	SMEs	Government and Public Sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>For the Year Ended December 31, 2025</b>					
Current and demand accounts	146,140,354	144,661,465	170,117,938	23,785,137	484,704,894
Saving accounts	256,383,090	-	-	-	256,383,090
Time and notice deposits	881,751,658	351,391,135	240,880,258	161,154,750	1,635,177,801
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,284,275,102</b>	<b>496,052,600</b>	<b>410,998,196</b>	<b>184,939,887</b>	<b>2,376,265,785</b>
<b>For the Year Ended December 31, 2024</b>					
Current and demand accounts	145,318,538	134,387,606	182,335,985	13,169,708	475,211,837
Saving accounts	237,498,472	-	-	-	237,498,472
Time and notice deposits	827,651,705	331,591,547	230,976,427	152,438,028	1,542,657,707
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,210,468,715</b>	<b>465,979,153</b>	<b>413,312,412</b>	<b>165,607,736</b>	<b>2,255,368,016</b>

- Public sectors and the government of Jordan deposits inside the Kingdom amounted to JD 183,163,090 representing 7,71% of total customers' deposits as at 31 December 2025 ( JD 163,615,507 r representing 7.25% of total customers' deposits as at 31 December 2024).

- Non-interest-bearing deposits amounted to JD 507,181,822 representing 21,34% of total customers' deposits as at 31 December 2025 (JD 506,264,056 representing 22,45% of total customers' deposits as at 31 December 2024).

- Reserved deposits (restricted withdrawal) amounted to JD 4,524,263 representing 0,19% of total customers' deposits of as at 31 December 2025 (JD 2,192,608 representing 0.10% of total customers' deposits as at 31 December 2024).

- Dormant deposits amounted to JD 25,439,055 representing 1,07% of total customers' deposits as of 31 December 2025 (JD 21,100,663 representing 0,94% of total customers deposits as of 31 December 2024).

## 16. Margin Accounts

The details of the following item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Cash margins on direct credit facilities	339,800,068	314,006,790
Cash margins on indirect credit facilities	88,545,368	43,102,944
Other margin amount	23,159,895	17,029,652
<b>Total</b>	<b>451,505,331</b>	<b>374,139,386</b>

## 17. Borrowed Funds

### 17/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, 2025							
Central Bank of Jordan	899,056	26	18	Semi- annually	None	4/69	6/25
Central Bank of Jordan	1,037,250	20	10	Semi- annually	None	6/16	9/16
Central Bank of Jordan	1,855,837	34	27	Semi- annually	None	3	7/61
Central Bank of Jordan	800,000	20	5	Semi- annually	None	6	8/86
Central Bank of Jordan	49,436,589	-	-	Renewed monthly	None	-	2 - 4/5
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company	35,000,000	1	1	One payment	None	6/75	4/5 - 8/5
Foreign Banking Financial Institutions	35,450,000	8	8	Semi- annually	None	6/16	9/5
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	6,742,549	24	21	24Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	7	9/75
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	22,541,666	24	21	24Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	7-4/75	9/75
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	12,000,000	24	18	24Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	4/5	9/75
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	4,977,922	24	24	24Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	6/18	9/75
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company (loan to a Subsidiary)	20,000,000	5	5	29/9/2028 + 17/8/2028 + 29/6/2028 + 21/1/2026 + 8/7/2026	None	7/5-6/5	9/75
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	32,746	-	-	42Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	6/5	15-18
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	388,896	-	-	36Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	7	15-18
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	167,145	-	-	60Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	6/70	15-18
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	5,567,867	-	-	60Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	4/75	15-18
Central Bank of Jordan (loan to a Subsidiary)	1,084,011	-	-			-	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,981,534</b>						

	No. of Installments			Payment frequency	Collaterals	Interest Rate	Relending interest rate
	Amount	Total	Outstanding				
	JD					%	%
December 31, 2024							
Central Bank of Jordan	1,200,000	20	6	Semi- annually	None	7/27	9/23
Central Bank of Jordan	1,267,750	20	11	Semi- annually	None	7/32	9/52
Central Bank of Jordan	1,988,950	34	29	Semi- annually	None	3	8/56
Central Bank of Jordan	1,004,827	26	20	Semi- annually	None	5/35	6/44
Central Bank of Jordan	50,359,002	-	-	Renewed monthly	None	-	2 - 4/5
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company	35,000,000	1	1	One payment	None	6/75	4/5 - 8/5
Foreign Banking Financial Institutions	35,450,000	8	8	Semi- annually	None	6/16	9/5
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	1,958,333	24	14	24Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	7/3	9/75
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	17,977,115	24	17	24Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	7/50-4/75	9/75
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	12,000,000	24	5	24Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	8/5-4/75	9/75
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company (loan to a Subsidiary)	21,000,000	5	5	3/23/2025 + 1/30/2025 + 29/9/2025 + 1/7/2025 + 8/7/2026	None	8/1-4/75	9/75
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	107,771	-	-	42Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	6/5	15-18
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	1,613,923	-	-	60Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	4/75	15-18
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	226,471	-	-	60Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	6/70	15-18
Local Bank (loan to a Subsidiary)	5,059,225	-	-	60Monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	None	4/75	15-18
Central Bank of Jordan (loan to a Subsidiary)	2,168,021	-	-	Semi- annually	None	-	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>188,381,388</b>						

- Loans with fixed-interest rates amounted to JD 197,981,534 as at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 JD 188,381,388).
- The loans that were regranting to the clients (except the repurchase agreements) JD 192,536,002 as at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: JD 158,711,162).

## 17/B.Subordinated Loan

The details of the following item are as follows:

	Amount	No. of issued bonds		Maturity Date	Collaterals	Interest Rate
		Total	Remaining			
	JD					%
<b>2025</b>						
Inconvertible subordinated bond to shares	20,000,000	200	-	November 13, 2029	-	8,75%
<b>2024</b>						
Inconvertible subordinated bond to shares	20,000,000	200	-	November 13, 2029	-	9.5%

## 18. 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
<b>2025</b>				
Provision for end of service indemnity	3,764,925	510,789	(90,444)	4,185,270
Provision for legal claims against the bank	287,146	12,500	(100,000)	199,646
Other provisions	482,432	686,418	(754,987)	413,863
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,534,503</b>	<b>1,209,707</b>	<b>(945,431)</b>	<b>4,798,779</b>
<b>2024</b>				
Provision for end of service indemnity	3,583,418	458,039	(276,532)	3,764,925
Provision for legal claims against the bank	315,549	30,000	(58,403)	287,146
Other provisions	753,035	380,000	(650,603)	482,432
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,652,002</b>	<b>868,039</b>	<b>(985,538)</b>	<b>4,534,503</b>

## 19. Income Tax

### a. Income Tax Provision

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

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,070,847	13,222,005
Income tax paid	(13,052,762)	(15,698,409)
Income tax for the year *	11,713,902	13,547,251
Balance at the end of the year	9,731,987	11,070,847

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

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Accrued income tax on the year's profit	14,513,330	14,130,572
Deferred tax assets for the year	(4,051,251)	(2,791,299)
Amortization of deferred tax assets for the year	2,483,973	930,185
	12,946,052	12,269,458

\* Income tax provision for the year gross balance amounted to JD 14,513,330 is shown net after deducting the tax impact on tier 1 perpetual bonds interest amounted to JD 2,799,428.

### b. Deferred Tax Assets

Details of the following item are as follows:

	December 31, 2025					December 31, 2024
	Beginning Balance	Amounts released	Additions	Year-end balance	Deferred Tax	Deferred Tax
Accounts included	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Prior years' provision for non-performing loans	1,131,937	571,904	-	560,033	149,664	302,501
Interest in suspense	1,741,168	48,663	-	1,692,505	452,308	465,313
Provision for impairment in real estate and land	6,768,233	1,579,372	542,000	5,730,861	2,177,727	2,571,930
Fair value reserve	7,764,570	3,777,490	1,272,567	5,259,647	2,058,534	2,487,510
Provision for lawsuits	287,146	100,000	12,500	199,646	61,406	96,065
Provision for end-of-service indemnity	3,609,343	90,444	510,789	4,029,688	1,119,696	999,468
IFRS (9) provision stage (1 and 2)	30,133,668	4,357,369	9,730,406	35,506,705	13,492,547	11,450,793
Total	51,436,065	10,525,242	12,068,262	52,979,085	19,511,882	18,373,580

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

	Deferred tax assets	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance Beginning of Year	18,373,580	16,401,308
Additions	4,368,198	3,044,915
Amortized	(3,229,896)	(1,072,643)
Total	19,511,882	18,373,580

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

	December 31	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Accounting profit	34,201,838	30,067,303
Non-taxable profit	(15,202,297)	(9,545,357)
Non-deductible expenses	17,009,159	14,356,362
Taxable profit	36,008,700	34,878,308
Effective income tax rate	42.43%	46.99%

- 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 2020 for Jordan Branches.
- Financial years 2021,2022,2023 and 2024 : Tax return was submitted However, the Income and Sales Tax Department did not review the records yet.
- A final tax settlement has been reached for Palestine branch up to the year 2024.
- 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 2024.
- Ahli Finance Leasing Company (subsidiary) – reached to a final settlement with the Income and Sales Tax Department up to the year 2022, tax return was submitted for the years 2023,2024 However, the Income and Sales Tax Department did not review the records yet.
- Ahli Microfinance Company (subsidiary) – reached to a final settlement with the Income and Sales Tax Department for the year up to 2024, tax return was submitted for the years 2023 . 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 2024.

**Income tax rates are as follows:**

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Income tax and national Contribution tax rate		
Jordan Branches	38%	38%
Palestine Branches	28.79%	28.79%
Cyprus Branch	12.5%	12.5%
Subsidiaries	24%-28%	24%-28%

**20. Other Liabilities****The details of this item are as follows:**

	December 31	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Deferred checks and transfer	7,568,056	2,144,424
Accounts payable for financial brokerage customers	983,841	468,631
Accrued interests	13,571,887	16,895,029
Temporary deposits	7,714,967	7,014,130
Various creditors	1,036,478	2,193,517
Accrued expenses	7,477,328	7,184,790
Interest and commissions received in advance	2,778,259	2,631,090
Dividends - delayed in payment	1,144,898	1,223,912
Board of directors' remuneration	73,834	73,834
Provision for expected credit losses on indirect credit facilities and unutilized facilities limits *	5,608,010	6,307,506
Others	473,842	18,330
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,431,400</b>	<b>46,155,193</b>

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
From 1 to 6	871,569,411	1,778,878	-	873,348,289	875,515,562
7	-	1,350,579	33,000	1,383,579	2,093,276
From 8 to 10	-	-	2,446,665	2,446,665	1,743,645
Un-rated	33,007,254	4,405,515	1,021,569	38,434,338	38,315,464
Balance at the End of the year	904,576,665	7,534,972	3,501,234	915,612,871	917,667,947

The movement on gross indirect facilities is as follows:

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	904,559,118	10,343,615	2,765,214	917,667,947	866,869,534
New facilities for the year	291,314,680	1,026,094	227,000	292,567,774	254,625,057
Settled facilities	(292,179,758)	(2,281,185)	(161,907)	(294,622,850)	(203,826,644)
Transferred to stage (1)	1,515,868	(1,515,868)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(359,166)	359,166	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(274,077)	(396,850)	670,927	-	-
Balance at the End of the year	904,576,665	7,534,972	3,501,234	915,612,871	917,667,947

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	3,845,266	1,315,697	1,146,543	6,307,506	6,270,446
Expected credit losses on new exposures	1,595,192	53,730	167,980	1,816,902	1,700,706
Recovered from the impairment loss on the paid facilities	(1,558,809)	(51,464)	(77,225)	(1,687,498)	(991,524)
Transferred to stage (1)	23,423	(23,423)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(5,308)	5,308	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(523)	(12,746)	13,269	-	-
Effect on provision-resulting from reclassification among Three stages for the year	(8,235)	2,768	398,721	393,254	91,385
Changes resulted from adjustments	(683,556)	(373,220)	(165,378)	(1,222,154)	(763,507)
Balance at the End of the year	3,207,450	916,650	1,483,910	5,608,010	6,307,506

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
From 1 to 6	368,578,779	1,570,501	-	370,149,280	335,023,340
7	-	1,246,897	33,000	1,279,897	1,843,652
From 8 to 10	-	-	2,446,665	2,446,665	1,743,645
Un-rated	495,200	3,413,780	1,021,569	4,930,549	6,214,760
Total	369,073,979	6,231,178	3,501,234	378,806,391	344,825,397

**The movement on letters of guarantees is as follows:**

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	333,034,689	9,025,494	2,765,214	344,825,397	323,854,032
New facilities during the year	72,061,665	91,262	227,000	72,379,927	66,425,244
Settled facilities	(36,629,041)	(1,659,900)	(109,992)	(38,398,933)	(45,453,879)
Transferred to stage 1	1,136,741	(1,136,741)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(307,913)	307,913	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(222,162)	(396,850)	619,012	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	369,073,979	6,231,178	3,501,234	378,806,391	344,825,397

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	1,537,280	1,069,104	1,146,543	3,752,927	3,673,605
ECL for new facilities during the year	642,927	1,017	167,980	811,924	655,809
Recoveries from ECL related to settled facilities	(236,045)	(24,385)	(77,225)	(337,655)	(371,439)
Transferred to stage 1	20,183	(20,183)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(4,658)	4,658	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(500)	(12,746)	13,246	-	-
Effect on provision-resulting from reclassification among three stages during the year	(9,721)	(4,365)	398,744	384,658	97,618
Changes resulting from adjustments	(176,038)	(164,196)	(165,378)	(505,612)	(302,666)
Balance at the end of the year	1,773,428	848,904	1,483,910	4,106,242	3,752,927

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
From 1 to 6	114,929,190	-	-	114,929,190	115,869,944
7	-	70,900	-	70,900	153,164
From 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	-
Un-rated	-	520,419	-	520,419	117,730
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,929,190</b>	<b>591,319</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>115,520,509</b>	<b>116,140,838</b>

The movement on letters of credits is as follows:

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	115,987,674	153,164	-	116,140,838	100,783,095
New facilities during the year	48,061,756	520,416	-	48,582,172	54,105,571
Settled facilities	(49,120,240)	(82,261)	-	(49,202,501)	(38,747,828)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>114,929,190</b>	<b>591,319</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>115,520,509</b>	<b>116,140,838</b>

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	682,504	27,052	-	709,556	641,710
ECL for new facilities during the year	170,137	542	-	170,679	305,862
Recoveries from ECL related to settled facilities	(303,732)	(387)	-	(304,119)	(173,261)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
"Effect on provision-resulting from reclassification among three stages during the year"	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(345,135)	(26,653)	-	(371,788)	(64,755)
Balance at the end of the year	203,774	554	-	204,328	709,556

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
From 1 to 6	388,061,442	208,377	-	388,269,819	424,622,278
7	-	32,782	-	32,782	96,460
From 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	-
Un-rated	32,512,054	471,316	-	32,983,370	31,982,974
Total	420,573,496	712,475	-	421,285,971	456,701,712

**The movement on unutilized facilities limits is as follows:**

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	455,536,755	1,164,957	-	456,701,712	442,232,407
New exposures during the year	171,191,259	414,416	-	171,605,675	134,094,242
Re-paid/derecognized facilities	(206,430,477)	(539,024)	(51,915)	(207,021,416)	(119,624,937)
Transferred to stage 1	379,127	(379,127)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(51,253)	51,253	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(51,915)	-	51,915	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	420,573,496	712,475	-	421,285,971	456,701,712

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

	December 31				
	2025				2024
	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	1,625,482	219,541	-	1,845,023	1,955,131
ECL for new facilities during the year	782,128	52,171	-	834,299	739,035
Recoveries from ECL related to settled facilities	(1,019,032)	(26,692)	-	(1,045,724)	(446,824)
Transferred to stage 1	3,240	(3,240)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(650)	650	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(23)	-	23	-	-
Effect on provision-resulting from reclassification among three stages during the year	1,486	7,133	(23)	8,596	(6,233)
Changes resulting from adjustments	(162,383)	(182,371)	-	(344,754)	(396,086)
Balance at the end of the year	1,230,248	67,192	-	1,297,440	1,845,023

## 21. 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 2025 and 31 December 2024.

## 22. Perpetual Bonds

On November 6, 2024, the Bank issued perpetual bonds, non-convertible into shares and unsecured, with a value of USD 120 million, where the nominal value of each bond was USD 10 thousand, with a total number of bonds of 12 thousand bonds at a fixed interest rate of 8.5% for a period of five years paid quarterly, these bonds have been listed on the Amman Stock Exchange and fall within tier one in accordance with Basel III requirements. The value of the interest due on these bonds amounted to JD 7,332,242 as of December 31, 2025, deducted from retained earnings net of tax which amounted to JD 2,786,251.

The interests are not cumulated, paid quarterly and deducted from equity, these bonds were classified as an additional Tier 1 for regulatory capital as equity in accordance with International Accounting Standard 32: Financial instruments – presentation.

## 23. Reserves

The details of the reserves as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 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
	2025	2024	
	JD	JD	
Statutory Reserve	76,513,005	73,287,966	Banking law and corporate law.
Fair Value Reserve	(3,201,114)	(5,277,060)	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	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	(5,277,060)	(4,869,383)
Net realized profit transferred to the OCI statement	-	85,927
Net unrealized (losses) profit transferred to the OCI statement	2,504,922	(604,761)
Deferred tax assets	(428,976)	111,157
Balance at the end of the year	(3,201,114)	(5,277,060)

## 25. Retained Earning and Distributed Dividends and Recommended for Distribution

Details of this item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	46,127,117	48,028,392
Profit for the year	21,255,786	17,797,845
Distributed Dividends	(16,052,400)	(16,052,400)
(Transferred) to reserves	(3,225,039)	(2,694,985)
Perpetual bonds and their related expenses after excluding the tax effect	(21,499)	(254,268)
Perpetual bonds interest after excluding the tax effect	(4,545,990)	(697,467)
Balance at the end of the year	43,537,975	46,127,117

- The use of an amount of JD 17,453,348 as of December 31, 2025 (JD 15,886,068 as of December 31, 2024) is restricted as it represents deferred tax assets, based on the instructions of Central Bank of Jordan, the use of it should be pre-approved by Central Bank of Jordan.

- The Board of Directors recommended the general assembly to distribute 8.5% of the paid in capital as cash dividends equivalent of JD 17 Million of the retained earnings to the shareholders as profits for the year 2025, the dividends is subject to the approval of the General Assembly of the shareholders, the dividends for the year 2024 was 8% amounted to JD 16 Million.

## 26. Interest Income

Details of this item are as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
<b>Direct Credit Facilities:</b>		
Individuals (Retail)		
Overdrafts	140,724	205,698
Loans and bills	34,442,877	39,166,497
Credit cards	2,053,646	1,989,883
Real estate mortgages	22,706,909	24,429,309
<b>Corporate</b>		
Overdrafts	16,240,627	15,564,666
Loans and bills	48,726,713	51,266,650
<b>Small and medium enterprises lending</b>		
Overdrafts	3,721,930	3,379,426
Loans and bills	17,822,343	16,782,730
<b>Public and governmental sectors</b>	2,543,881	2,578,441
Balances at Central Banks	2,991,921	1,436,100
Balances and deposits at banks and financial institutions	7,443,088	8,767,688
Financial assets at amortized cost	62,667,132	51,978,490
	221,501,791	217,545,578

## 27. Interest Expense

Details of this item are as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Banks and financial institution deposits	8,528,323	8,844,199
<b>Customers' deposits:</b>		
Current and demand accounts	788,308	718,264
Saving accounts	1,161,841	611,955
Time and notice placements	80,045,071	85,811,165
Lease liability interest	657,157	601,820
Cash margins	13,702,376	13,232,940
Borrowed funds	9,164,551	7,262,224
Subordinated bonds	1,854,658	2,035,479
Deposit insurance fees	2,738,737	2,256,808
	118,641,022	121,374,854

## 28. Net Commission Income

The details of this item are as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
<b>Commission income:</b>		
Direct credit facilities commission	2,797,530	2,563,995
Indirect credit facilities commission	6,808,993	6,840,002
Other commissions	6,322,718	6,196,498
Less: commission expense	(976,618)	(912,251)
<b>Total Net Commission</b>	<b>14,952,623</b>	<b>14,688,244</b>

## 29. Foreign Currencies Income

The details of this item are as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Trading / operations in foreign currencies	3,601,754	3,283,590
Revaluation of foreign currencies	(89,497)	(383,163)
	<b>3,512,257</b>	<b>2,900,427</b>

## 30. Expected Credit Losses Expense -Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	Note	2025				2024
		Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total	Total
		JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at banks and financial institutions	6,7	(179,089)	-	-	(179,089)	101,741
Financial assets at amortized cost	10	(204,664)	-	-	(204,664)	(67,852)
Direct credit facilities	8	506,570	7,095,030	11,207,361	18,808,961	16,561,668
Indirect credit facilities	20	(637,816)	(399,047)	337,367	(699,496)	37,060
		<b>(514,999)</b>	<b>6,695,983</b>	<b>11,544,728</b>	<b>17,725,712</b>	<b>16,632,617</b>

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

Details of this item are as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Dividend income from companies shares	618,856	587,054
<b>Total</b>	<b>618,856</b>	<b>587,054</b>

### 32. Other Income - Net

Details of this item are as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Recovery from written-off debts	3,753,130	3,023,617
Interest in suspense recoveries	3,436,918	675,774
Buildings rent revenue	121,946	115,674
Rental income of safe deposit boxes	157,437	157,648
Recovered seized assets impairment loss	1,327,130	150,000
Gain from sale of seized assets	23,004	183,565
Gain from sale of equipment and property	303,317	113,932
Income from check books	155,581	176,837
Brokerage commission income	277,604	103,355
Other income	1,392,622	1,739,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,948,689</b>	<b>6,439,852</b>

### 33. Employees' Expenses

The details of this item are as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Employees' salaries, benefits and remuneration	34,197,075	32,495,687
Bank's contribution to social security	3,194,263	3,032,830
Bank's contribution to employees savings fund	1,166,163	1,204,321
Medical expenses	1,638,033	1,593,918
Employees' training	301,706	162,807
Travel expenses	285,862	264,361
Employees' life insurance	108,966	82,596
Employees' activities	200,931	147,961
	<b>41,092,999</b>	<b>38,984,481</b>

## 34. Other Expenses

Details of this item are as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Fees and subscriptions	4,299,547	3,858,409
Information Technology licenses	5,249,708	5,029,409
Maintenance, repair and cleaning	2,415,578	2,062,289
Donations	2,265,858	969,227
Legal fees	1,796,681	1,496,354
Insurance fees	2,608,856	2,526,422
Advertisement	3,983,381	3,416,956
Board of Directors' expenses	1,358,417	1,252,684
Water, electricity and heating	755,707	887,779
Telecommunication	841,392	807,445
Printing and stationery	400,662	389,260
Other operating expenses	325,919	204,894
Rent and key money	613,375	383,931
Studies, research and consulting expenses	689,643	586,962
Transportation	555,706	482,235
Security	468,851	523,186
Professional fees	410,122	367,057
Hospitality	67,667	64,976
Expenses of land and real estate evaluations	22,096	30,408
Board of Director's remunerations	65,000	65,000
	29,194,166	25,404,883

## 35. Earnings per Share

Details of this item are as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Profit for the year	21,255,786	17,797,845
Less: bank shareholders share of perpetual bonds interest and expenses	(4,567,489)	(951,735)
Profit for the year after bond expenses	16,688,297	16,846,110
Weighted average number of shares (share)	200,655,000	200,655,000
	Fils/JD	Fils/JD
Basic and diluted earnings per		
share (Bank's Shareholders)	0/083	0/084

## 36. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The details of this item are as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Cash and balances with Central Banks maturing within 3 months	421,861,319	335,155,751
Balances at banks and financial institutions' maturing within 3 months	190,723,189	161,362,227
Banks and financial institutions' deposits maturing within 3 months	(159,577,566)	(176,651,072)
Restricted cash balances	(10,635,000)	(10,635,000)
	442,371,942	309,231,906

## 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	
		2025	2024
	%	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	2,300,000	1,500,000

- 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 *	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>Statement of Financial Position Items:</b>						
Credit facilities	5,292,118	1,413,272	1,361,623	108,673,181	116,740,194	101,031,252
Related Parties' deposits at the bank	78,421,700	1,002,374	2,872,083	56,576,991	138,873,148	111,785,822
Cash margins	359	26,254	586	7,931,325	7,958,524	6,876,062
Assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	2,352,060	2,352,060	2,359,833
<b>Off Statement of Financial Position Items:</b>						
Indirect facilities	50,000	-	1,576,586	5,151,330	6,777,916	6,659,780
					<b>December 31</b>	
					<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Consolidated Statement of Profit or loss Items:</b>						
Interest and commission income	400,033	73,775	99,747	7,563,359	8,136,914	7,513,436
Interest and commission expense	4,869,974	30,274	112,134	2,288,057	7,300,439	6,709,230

**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 1,437,978 belonging to a related party. A full provision was booked against it.

- 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% - 5.875%
- Debit interest rates on deposits in foreign currency range between 2% - 14.75%

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

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Salaries and other benefits	3,511,347	3,074,855
Travel and transportation	34,558	24,279
Per diems	12,645	12,605
Total	3,558,550	3,111,739

### 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	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Beginning balance	10,999,003	9,857,063
Add: additions during the year	1,115,908	3,528,532
less: Cancelled contracts	(636,595)	(454,316)
less: Depreciation for the year	(1,810,899)	(1,932,276)
Balance – End of the Year	9,667,417	10,999,003

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

	December 31	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Depreciation for the year	1,810,899	1,932,276
Interest for the year	657,157	601,820
Lease expense during the year	613,375	383,931

## b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Beginning balance	11,064,670	9,919,590
Add: Additions during the year	1,115,908	3,528,532
Interest during the year	657,157	601,820
Less: Cancelled contracts during the year	(273,402)	(78,848)
Less: Paid during the year	(2,676,187)	(2,906,424)
Balance – End of the Year	9,888,146	11,064,670

### Maturity of lease liabilities analysis:

	December 31	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Up to a year	849,960	740,708
From one to five years	3,429,349	4,825,285
More than five years	5,608,837	5,498,677
	9,888,146	11,064,670

## 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.

The war in the Gaza led to the destruction of many economic and service facilities in the Strip, in addition to affecting many economic and commercial sectors in the West Bank as a result of repeated restrictions and closures, which led to an increase in the potential risks of the Group's operations in Palestine, and while There are no significant credit exposures in the Gaza Strip for the group, but it remains difficult to predict the full impact of the war. Management is closely monitoring the situation and actively managing potential impacts in accordance with best practices and regulatory requirements. Expected credit losses were estimated based on a range of expected economic conditions by assessing impairment indicators for exposures in potentially affected sectors, including reflecting the Bank's management estimates in assessing the impact on specific sectors or specific customers. Management believes that there are no fundamental doubts about the group's ability to continue its business in Palestine in the future.

### 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 several separate policies for every type of risk, including:

- Credit Risk Policy.
- Market Risk Policy.
- Operational Risk Policy.
- Information Security and Cyber Security Risk Policy.
- Liquidity Risk Policy.
- Interest Rate Risk on Banking Book Policy.
- Business continuity Plan policy
- Anti-Fraud Risk Policy.
- Reputation Risk Policy.
- Stress Testing Framework and Policy.
- General Framework and Policy of Expected Credit Loss in Line With International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS 9) and Directives of the CBJ.
- Outsourcing policy.
- Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Methodology.

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 Department undertakes the following key responsibilities:

- Developing and reviewing 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.
- Preparing a risk management strategy and reviewing it periodically to ensure its effectiveness and amending it as necessary.
- 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.
- Utilize electronic monitoring systems to detect, identify, and mitigate financial fraud activities, whether originating within or outside the bank, and periodically assess the effectiveness and efficiency of these systems. This includes maintaining regular updates to detection scenarios and warning indicators to identify potential financial fraud, in line with emerging developments and evolving fraud methodologies on risks or delegating the management of these risks to external parties or insuring them.
- Utilize electronic monitoring systems to detect, identify, and mitigate financial fraud activities, whether originating within or outside the bank, and periodically assess the effectiveness and efficiency of these systems. This includes maintaining regular updates to detection scenarios and warning indicators to identify potential financial fraud, in line with emerging developments and evolving fraud methodologies.

### 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.
- Stress tests are conducted annually to meet the requirements of the regulatory authorities, and these tests can be conducted more often based on the recommendation of the Risk Management Committee or Executive Management in accordance with the data and conditions of the banking sector and the economy in general.
- 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 a dormant overdraft account for the following periods:

✓ Doubtful credit facilities from 90-180 days

✓ Substandard credit facilities from 181-365 days

- ✓ Default credit facilities for more than 365 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 the customer's accounts in case the concept applies to any of his exposures (Customer Level), except in specific cases according to the instructions of the regulatory authorities

### 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%.
- It should be noted that the weights of the scenarios for the Palestine branches have been modified based on the instructions of the Palestine Monetary Authority to reflect the impact of the repercussions of the current situation, as follows:  
Base scenario 40%, worst case scenario 60% (Downturn).

## 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 (S&P) 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 ceilings.
- 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.

The annual update of loss ratios assuming default is done by dealing with historical data of defaulted credit exposures for the unsecured portion and the collections made on them for subsequent periods and at a time rate of 3-5 years Cut-off Time from the date of default and using them to study and analyze the recovery rates for each banking sector (large, medium and small companies and retail) Each separately to determine the loss ratio assuming default. The loss assuming default is applied to the unsecured portion of the various banking sectors according to the methodology adopted by the bank.

As for calculating loss ratios upon default within the process of calculating expected credit loss, loss ratios assuming default were adopted as they are for exposures not covered by guarantees, while for exposures covered by guarantees, the (Managerial LGD) model is used Acceptable financial and non-financial guarantees are taken into consideration, which are considered as credit mitigants against such exposures and which are legally documented within contracts Credit, which there is no legal impediment preventing the bank from accessing, taking into account both the standard hair-cut rates for each type

of acceptable guarantee and according to the instructions of the Central Bank in this regard and the expected time period for recovering the guarantees according to the general framework and the policy adopted within the bank.

The following formula is applied to calculate LGD for the portion covered with guarantee as follows:

$$\text{LGD} = 1 - \left( \frac{\text{Total Collaterals after HairCut and Present Value}}{\text{Total Exposure at Default}} \right)$$

### 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 expected credit loss.

#### Credit exposures by banks, sovereign entities, 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 entities, 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).

## 8. 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 between the three stages, the Bank has adopted the following methodology within the model of calculating expected credit losses, which are considered as key indicators:

Variable	Stage 2	Stage 3
Change in credit Rating of the debt instrument/ Credit Exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customers that having 2 grades or more deterioration in their final rating compared to their initial rating on Internal Rating Model.</li> <li>Substantial reduction, actual or expected, of external Credit Rating of credit exposure/ debt instrument.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The accounts to which the definition as defaulted/ irregular debts.</li> <li>Bankruptcy or declaration on under liquidation for companies.</li> <li>Internal Risk Rating are (8-9-10).</li> </ul>
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.

## 9. 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: Exposures of debt instruments for Corporate and SME's:

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:

### Exposures of debt instruments for Retail:

1. Jordan.
2. Palestine
3. Cyprus
4. Ahlia Micro Finance

## 10. 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 And obtain the necessary approvals.
- 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 and were classified under watch list or performing. These loans amounted to JD 995,077 during the year ended December 31, 2025 (JD 4,458,986 as of December 31, 2024).

### 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 104,343,337 during the year 2025 (JD 122,479,037 during the year 2024).

### 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	
		2025	2024
		JD	JD
Governmental	Government bonds and government guaranteed	926,671,822	937,296,882
Un-rated	-	55,173,344	69,198,136
Total		981,845,166	1,006,495,018

## b. 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.

### 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

	2025										
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279,199,265	-	279,199,265
Balances at banks and financial institutions	190,723,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,723,189
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	34,883,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,883,818
Direct credit facilities	66,064,373	188,095,314	456,059,283	474,362,886	56,649,279	186,610,866	88,735	291,906,632	38,904,943	-	1,758,742,311
Financial assets at amortized cost	54,926,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	926,665,743	-	981,592,049
Other assets	29,000,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,000,770
<b>Total</b>	<b>375,598,456</b>	<b>188,095,314</b>	<b>456,059,283</b>	<b>474,362,886</b>	<b>56,649,279</b>	<b>186,610,866</b>	<b>88,735</b>	<b>291,906,632</b>	<b>1,244,769,951</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,274,141,402</b>
Financial guarantees	374,700,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374,700,149
Letters of credit	115,316,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,316,181
Other liabilities	419,988,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	419,988,531
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,285,603,317</b>	<b>188,095,314</b>	<b>456,059,283</b>	<b>474,362,886</b>	<b>56,649,279</b>	<b>186,610,866</b>	<b>88,735</b>	<b>291,906,632</b>	<b>1,244,769,951</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,184,146,263</b>

### b. Allocation of exposures according stage categories of IFRS (9) December 31, 2025:

Item	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial	1,276,911,488	6,618,322	2,073,507	1,285,603,317
Industrial and mining	176,593,424	9,124,455	2,377,435	188,095,314
Trading	420,023,860	29,123,772	6,911,651	456,059,283
Constructions	426,465,159	42,825,185	5,072,542	474,362,886
Agricultural	22,230,975	33,838,846	579,458	56,649,279
Public Services	168,721,690	14,859,606	3,029,570	186,610,866
Shares	88,735	-	-	88,735
Individual	275,516,768	14,036,745	2,353,119	291,906,632
Government and Public Sector	1,201,542,237	43,227,714	-	1,244,769,951
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,968,094,336</b>	<b>193,654,645</b>	<b>22,397,282</b>	<b>4,184,146,263</b>

### 3. Allocation of exposures according to geographical locations:

#### a. Allocation of exposures according to geographical regions - net

	2025							
	Inside Jordan	Middle East	Europe	Asia *	Africa	Americas	Other Countries	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	233,902,023	44,918,488	378,754	-	-	-	-	279,199,265
Balances at banks and financial institutions	34,473,753	16,462,765	104,894,848	1,172,219	-	26,675,842	7,043,762	190,723,189
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	34,883,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,883,818
Direct credit facilities	1,523,016,599	223,709,485	12,016,227	-	-	-	-	1,758,742,311
Financial assets at amortized cost	928,157,150	35,709,899	17,725,000	-	-	-	-	981,592,049
Other assets	26,860,536	1,914,553	225,681	-	-	-	-	29,000,770
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,781,293,879</b>	<b>322,715,190</b>	<b>135,240,510</b>	<b>1,172,219</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,675,842</b>	<b>7,043,762</b>	<b>3,274,141,402</b>
Financial guarantees	362,697,400	10,793,869	1,208,880	-	-	-	-	374,700,149
Letters of credit	109,616,452	5,699,729	-	-	-	-	-	115,316,181
Other liabilities	379,308,226	40,680,305	-	-	-	-	-	419,988,531
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,632,915,957</b>	<b>379,889,093</b>	<b>136,449,390</b>	<b>1,172,219</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,675,842</b>	<b>7,043,762</b>	<b>4,184,146,263</b>

#### b. Allocation of exposures according stage categories of IFRS (9) December 31, 2025:

Item	Stage 1 (Individual)	Stage 2 (Individual)	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Inside Jordan	3,497,414,496	115,003,306	20,498,155	3,632,915,957
Middle East	299,338,627	78,651,339	1,899,127	379,889,093
Europe	136,449,390	-	-	136,449,390
Asia	1,172,219	-	-	1,172,219
Africa	-	-	-	-
Americas	26,675,842	-	-	26,675,842
Other Countries	7,043,762	-	-	7,043,762
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,968,094,336</b>	<b>193,654,645</b>	<b>22,397,282</b>	<b>4,184,146,263</b>

\* Except for the Middle East countries

#### 4. Allocation of reclassified exposures:

##### a. Gross of reclassified exposures

Item	December 31, 2025				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	217,994,159	48,673,227	119,566,685	21,451,210	70,124,437	20.77%
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	
Total statement of financial position exposure	217,994,159	48,673,227	119,566,685	21,451,210	70,124,437	
Total off-statement of financial position exposure	7,534,972	(1,553,552)	3,501,234	670,927	(882,625)	(8.00%)
Total	225,529,131	47,119,675	123,067,919	22,122,137	69,241,812	

## b. Expected credit losses of reclassified exposures:

Item	December 31, 2025						
	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	48,673,227	21,451,210	70,124,437	587,402	3,674,155	4,261,557	6.08%
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total statement of financial position exposure	48,673,227	21,451,210	70,124,437	587,402	3,674,155	4,261,557	
Total off - statement of financial position exposure	(1,553,552)	670,927	(882,625)	(30,861)	13,269	(17,592)	1.993%
Total	47,119,675	22,122,137	69,241,812	556,541	3,687,424	4,243,965	

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	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
<b>On-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items</b>		
Balances at Central Banks	279,199,265	246,357,242
Balances at banks and financial institutions	190,723,189	161,362,227
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	34,883,818	34,718,367
<b>Direct credit facilities:</b>		
Retail	388,066,392	396,258,380
Real-estate loans	319,973,115	304,581,448
Large corporations	827,784,017	764,849,716
Small and medium enterprises	179,317,866	172,619,741
Lending to governmental and public sectors	43,600,921	44,639,749
<b>Bills and Notes:</b>		
Financial assets held at amortized cost, net	981,592,049	1,006,037,237
Other assets	29,000,770	26,612,424
<b>Total on-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items</b>	<b>3,274,141,402</b>	<b>3,158,036,531</b>
<b>Off-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items:</b>		
Letters of guarantee	374,700,149	341,072,470
Letters of credit & Acceptances	115,316,181	115,431,282
Un-utilized credit facilities limits	419,988,531	454,856,689
<b>Total off-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items</b>	<b>910,004,861</b>	<b>911,360,441</b>
<b>Total on &amp; off-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items</b>	<b>4,184,146,263</b>	<b>4,069,396,972</b>

- The above table represents the maximum credit risk for the bank as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 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.

	Retail	Small and Medium entities	Corporate	Treasury	Other	Total	
						For the Year Ended December 31,2025	For the Year Ended December 31,2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total revenue	37,396,678	25,916,661	48,606,787	16,597,190	4,375,878	132,893,194	120,786,301
Provision for expected credit losses	(3,373,009)	(2,812,622)	(12,022,296)	382,598	99,617	(17,725,712)	(16,632,617)
Segment results	34,023,669	23,104,039	36,584,491	16,979,788	4,475,495	115,167,482	104,153,684
Unallocated expenses	-	-	-	-	-	(78,980,607)	(72,476,342)
Provision on seized assets	-	-	-	-	-	(775,330)	(742,000)
Other Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	(1,209,707)	(868,039)
Profit before tax	34,023,669	23,104,039	36,584,491	16,979,788	4,475,495	34,201,838	30,067,303
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(12,946,052)	(12,269,458)
Net profit						21,255,786	17,797,845
Capital expenditures						28,607,959	22,594,686
Depreciation and amortization						8,693,442	8,086,978

## Other Information:

	Retail	Small and Medium entities	Corporate banking	Treasury	Other	Total	
						For the Year Ended December 31,2025	For the Year Ended December 31,2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Segment assets	697,267,103	200,249,715	899,705,482	1,559,972,649	239,629,718	3,596,824,667	3,400,506,914
Assets not distributed over sector	-	-	-	-	125,058,613	125,058,613	124,991,329
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>697,267,103</b>	<b>200,249,715</b>	<b>899,705,482</b>	<b>1,559,972,649</b>	<b>364,688,331</b>	<b>3,721,883,280</b>	<b>3,525,498,243</b>
Segment liabilities	1,337,854,266	510,631,285	890,361,647	352,541,767	160,037,853	3,251,426,818	3,060,029,831
Liabilities not distributed over sector	-	-	-	-	48,431,400	48,431,400	46,155,193
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,337,854,266</b>	<b>510,631,285</b>	<b>890,361,647</b>	<b>352,541,767</b>	<b>208,469,253</b>	<b>3,299,858,218</b>	<b>3,106,185,024</b>

**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	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total revenue	118,257,249	104,248,322	14,635,945	16,537,979	132,893,194	120,786,301
Capital expenditures	23,073,365	22,067,768	5,534,594	526,918	28,607,959	22,594,686
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,190,355,264</b>	<b>3,034,515,039</b>	<b>531,528,016</b>	<b>490,983,204</b>	<b>3,721,883,280</b>	<b>3,525,498,243</b>

## Fair value of collaterals obtained against total credit exposures as of 31 December 2025:

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	279,199,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279,199,265	7,219
Balances at banks and financial institutions	190,730,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,730,408	116,182
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	35,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000,000	-
Credit Facilities:	1,901,107,112	185,512,834	6,586,625	3,554,120	904,347,143	47,804,371	12,633,221	1,160,438,314	740,668,798	114,129,559
Retail	413,698,070	40,418,799	-	33,129	5,788,993	15,342,314	31,674	61,614,909	352,083,161	22,375,745
Real estate loans	327,921,559	2,616,520	1,584	-	405,096,972	14,120	242,481	407,971,677	(80,050,118)	5,258,085
Corporate	917,760,757	93,575,328	6,585,041	1,261,852	389,830,055	26,350,123	4,917,858	522,520,257	395,240,500	71,253,993
SMEs	193,803,034	48,902,187	-	2,259,139	103,631,123	6,097,814	7,441,208	168,331,471	25,471,563	10,918,965
Government and public sectors	47,923,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,923,692	4,322,771
Financial assets at amortized cost	981,845,166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	981,845,166	253,117
Other assets	29,000,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,000,770	-
Total statement of financial position items	3,416,882,721	185,512,834	6,586,625	3,554,120	904,347,143	47,804,371	12,633,221	1,160,438,314	2,256,444,407	114,506,077
Total off statement of financial position items	915,612,871	112,139,039	839,673	1,000,000	91,729,035	959,038	-	206,666,785	708,946,086	5,608,010
Total	4,332,495,592	297,651,873	7,426,298	4,554,120	996,076,178	48,763,409	12,633,221	1,367,105,099	2,965,390,493	120,114,087

## Fair value of collaterals obtained against total credit exposures as of 31 December 2024:

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	246,357,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246,357,242	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	161,383,084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,383,084	20,857
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	35,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000,000	281,633
Credit Facilities:	1,816,137,811	205,001,879	5,311,299	5,366,775	887,505,058	41,574,533	51,588,140	1,196,347,684	619,790,127	102,893,007
Retail	422,239,492	35,077,077	-	37,729	4,659,122	10,882,499	9,810	50,666,237	371,573,255	21,853,436
Real estate loans	314,745,386	3,049,213	-	-	403,888,960	33,500	35,310,885	442,282,558	(127,537,172)	7,276,114
Corporate	845,678,776	119,238,075	5,006,226	2,109,077	379,425,692	25,401,649	7,343,222	538,523,941	307,154,835	63,584,816
SMEs	188,770,818	47,637,514	305,073	3,219,969	99,531,284	5,256,885	8,924,223	164,874,948	23,895,870	10,115,051
Government and public sectors	44,703,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,703,339	63,590
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,006,495,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,006,495,018	457,781
Other assets	26,612,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,612,424	-
Total statement of financial position items	3,291,985,579	205,001,879	5,311,299	5,366,775	887,505,058	41,574,533	51,588,140	1,196,347,684	2,095,637,895	103,653,278
Total off statement of financial position items	917,667,947	58,747,002	302,045	1,000,000	74,761,818	1,007,039	-	135,817,904	781,850,043	6,307,506
Total	4,209,653,526	263,748,881	5,613,344	6,366,775	962,266,876	42,581,572	51,588,140	1,332,165,588	2,877,487,938	109,960,784

## Fair value of collaterals obtained against stage 3 credit exposures as at 31 December 2025:

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Credit Facilities:</b>	<b>119,566,685</b>	<b>3,575,842</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>797,315</b>	<b>36,201,166</b>	<b>21,021,469</b>	<b>386,956</b>	<b>61,982,748</b>	<b>57,583,937</b>	<b>73,855,077</b>
Retail	25,149,481	2,466	-	33,129	256,754	302,591	31,674	626,614	24,522,867	19,121,072
Real estate loans	10,129,557	922	-	-	9,849,813	13,500	10,359	9,874,594	254,963	3,959,690
Corporate	67,708,375	2,963,741	-	8,916	15,707,764	20,109,910	249,557	39,039,888	28,668,487	43,236,788
SMEs	16,579,272	608,713	-	755,270	10,386,835	595,468	95,366	12,441,652	4,137,620	7,537,527
Government and public sectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total statement of financial position items	119,566,685	3,575,842	-	797,315	36,201,166	21,021,469	386,956	61,982,748	57,583,937	73,855,077
Total off statement of financial position items	3,501,234	1,771,599	-	-	1,769,105	81,090	-	3,621,794	(120,560)	1,483,910
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,067,919</b>	<b>5,347,441</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>797,315</b>	<b>37,970,271</b>	<b>21,102,559</b>	<b>386,956</b>	<b>65,604,542</b>	<b>57,463,377</b>	<b>75,338,987</b>

**Fair value of collaterals obtained against stage 3 credit exposures as at 31 December 2024:**

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Credit Facilities:</b>	<b>108,911,619</b>	<b>3,669,005</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>852,777</b>	<b>32,483,236</b>	<b>21,233,171</b>	<b>321,110</b>	<b>58,559,299</b>	<b>50,352,320</b>	<b>70,220,125</b>
Retail	23,483,245	65,566	-	37,729	440,852	390,182	9,810	944,139	22,539,106	19,304,355
Real estate loans	10,402,238	97,869	-	-	7,902,821	13,500	18,377	8,032,567	2,369,671	3,388,103
Corporate	60,205,055	3,424,826	-	14,742	12,358,746	20,151,264	249,557	36,199,135	24,005,920	40,091,503
SMEs	14,821,081	80,744	-	800,306	11,780,817	678,225	43,366	13,383,458	1,437,623	7,436,164
Government and public sectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total statement of financial position items	108,911,619	3,669,005	-	852,777	32,483,236	21,233,171	321,110	58,559,299	50,352,320	70,220,125
Total off statement of financial position items	2,765,214	1,632,489	-	-	1,796,155	108,115	-	3,536,759	(771,545)	1,146,543
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,676,833</b>	<b>5,301,494</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>852,777</b>	<b>34,279,391</b>	<b>21,341,286</b>	<b>321,110</b>	<b>62,096,058</b>	<b>49,580,775</b>	<b>71,366,668</b>

**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 2025			
Currency	Change (increase) in interest rate (%)	Sensitivity of interest revenue (profit or loss)	Sensitivity of shareholders' equity
	%	JD	JD
US Dollar	1%	(534,968)	-
Euro	1%	(864)	-
Sterling Pound	1%	317	-
Japanese Yen	1%	188	-
Other Currencies	1%	500,197	-
Currency	Change (decrease) in interest rate (%)	Sensitivity of interest revenue (profit or loss)	Sensitivity of shareholders' equity
	%	JD	JD
US Dollar	1%	534,968	-
Euro	1%	864	-
Sterling Pound	1%	(317)	-
Japanese Yen	1%	(188)	-
Other Currencies	1%	(500,197)	-
For year 2024			
Currency	Change (increase) in interest rate (%)	Sensitivity of interest revenue (profit or loss)	Sensitivity of shareholders' equity
	%	JD	JD
US Dollar	1%	(19,154)	-
Euro	1%	(7,348)	-
Sterling Pound	1%	459	-
Japanese Yen	1%	(8)	-
Other Currencies	1%	(12,198)	-
Currency	Change (decrease) in interest rate (%)	Sensitivity of interest revenue (profit or loss)	Sensitivity of shareholders' equity
	%	JD	JD
US Dollar	1%	19,154	-
Euro	1%	7,348	-
Sterling Pound	1%	(459)	-
Japanese Yen	1%	8	-
Other Currencies	1%	12,198	-

## 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
<b>For year 2025</b>			
US Dollar	-	-	-
Euro	5%	22,086	-
Sterling Pound	5%	(1,035)	-
Japanese Yen	5%	122	-
Other Currencies	5%	121,545	-
Currency	Change (increase) in interest rate (%)	Effect on profits or losses	Sensitivity of shareholders' equity
	%	JD	JD
<b>For year 2024</b>			
US Dollar	-	-	-
Euro	5%	(13,196)	-
Sterling Pound	5%	(677)	-
Japanese Yen	5%	(267)	-
Other Currencies	5%	8,589	-

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.

<b>For year 2025</b>			
Indicator	Change equity prices (%)	Effect on profits or losses	Effect on shareholders
	%	JD	JD
Financial markets	5%	-	651,111
<b>For year 2024</b>			
Indicator	Change equity prices (%)	Effect on profits or losses	Effect on shareholders
	%	JD	JD
Financial markets	5%	-	483,846

### 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, 2025 and 2024

	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, 2025								
Liabilities								
Banks and financial institutions' deposits	99,036,562	62,995,288	-	-	21,677,690	-	-	183,709,540
Customers' deposits	548,301,065	1,105,105,649	339,724,655	250,682,631	142,939,225	-	-	2,386,753,225
Margin accounts	31,578,420	25,575,501	38,068,616	51,844,076	304,499,067	-	-	451,565,680
Borrowed funds	3,564,515	2,877,583	40,228,365	48,854,483	48,289,511	54,481,824	-	198,296,281
Subordinated Loans	-	-	20,255,067	-	-	-	-	20,255,067
Other provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,798,779	4,798,779
Income tax provision	-	8,189,754	-	-	-	-	1,542,233	9,731,987
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,888,146	9,888,146
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,859,513	34,859,513
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>682,480,562</b>	<b>1,204,743,775</b>	<b>438,276,703</b>	<b>351,381,190</b>	<b>517,405,493</b>	<b>54,481,824</b>	<b>51,088,671</b>	<b>3,299,858,218</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>860,538,008</b>	<b>428,975,471</b>	<b>216,435,043</b>	<b>360,631,013</b>	<b>700,269,585</b>	<b>820,953,566</b>	<b>334,080,594</b>	<b>3,721,883,280</b>

	<b>Less than 1 Month</b>	<b>1 - 3 Months</b>	<b>3 - 6 Months</b>	<b>6 - 12 Months</b>	<b>1 - 3 Years</b>	<b>More than 3 Years</b>	<b>Without Maturity</b>	<b>Total</b>
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>As of December 31, 2024</b>								
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Banks and financial institutions' deposits	173,110,068	4,000,000	-	-	18,819,949	-	-	195,930,017
Customers' deposits	442,957,782	1,113,512,827	326,031,281	247,870,284	138,866,017	-	-	2,269,238,191
Margin accounts	27,971,410	20,409,601	32,441,483	45,389,763	247,987,478	-	-	374,199,735
Borrowed funds	916,033	1,070,454	10,881,368	32,129,718	51,745,824	91,710,070	-	188,453,467
Subordinated Loans	-	-	-	-	-	20,255,067	-	20,255,067
Other provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,534,503	4,534,503
Income tax provision	2,373,726	6,303,895	-	-	-	-	2,393,226	11,070,847
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,064,670	11,064,670
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,438,527	31,438,527
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>647,329,019</b>	<b>1,145,296,777</b>	<b>369,354,132</b>	<b>325,389,765</b>	<b>457,419,268</b>	<b>111,965,137</b>	<b>49,430,926</b>	<b>3,106,185,024</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>695,528,888</b>	<b>458,747,802</b>	<b>166,708,175</b>	<b>306,417,015</b>	<b>812,906,513</b>	<b>779,914,223</b>	<b>305,275,627</b>	<b>3,525,498,243</b>

## 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
<b>2025</b>								
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and balances at Central Banks	147,950,057	-	-	-	-	10,635,000	263,276,262	421,861,319
Balances at banks and financial institutions	138,084,683	-	-	-	-	-	52,638,506	190,723,189
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	34,883,818	-	-	34,883,818
Direct credit facilities - Net	388,191,219	393,932,938	199,133,363	175,617,648	204,938,838	376,529,383	20,398,922	1,758,742,311
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,132,636	50,132,636
Financial assets at amortized cost	83,999,514	28,360,000	15,002,456	184,285,354	236,362,958	433,581,767	-	981,592,049
Right of use	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,667,417	9,667,417
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,670,910	127,670,910
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,039,136	2,039,136
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,511,882	19,511,882
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,058,613	125,058,613
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>758,225,473</b>	<b>422,292,938</b>	<b>214,135,819</b>	<b>359,903,002</b>	<b>476,185,614</b>	<b>820,746,150</b>	<b>670,394,284</b>	<b>3,721,883,280</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Banks and financial institutions' deposits	98,577,566	61,000,000	-	-	21,677,690	-	-	181,255,256
Customers' deposits	548,142,220	592,214,451	337,531,899	249,148,795	142,046,598	-	507,181,822	2,376,265,785
Margin accounts	17,068,842	25,575,501	38,068,616	51,783,753	304,499,041	-	14,509,578	451,505,331
Borrowed funds	3,564,515	2,877,583	40,228,365	48,611,815	48,289,511	54,409,745	-	197,981,534
Subordinated Bonds	-	-	20,000,000	-	-	-	-	20,000,000
Other provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,798,779	4,798,779
Income tax provision	-	8,189,754	-	-	-	-	1,542,233	9,731,987
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,888,146	9,888,146
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,431,400	48,431,400
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>667,353,143</b>	<b>689,857,289</b>	<b>435,828,880</b>	<b>349,544,363</b>	<b>516,512,840</b>	<b>54,409,745</b>	<b>586,351,958</b>	<b>3,299,858,218</b>
<b>Interest Rate Re-Pricing Gap</b>	<b>90,872,330</b>	<b>(267,564,351)</b>	<b>(221,693,061)</b>	<b>10,358,639</b>	<b>(40,327,226)</b>	<b>766,336,405</b>	<b>84,042,326</b>	<b>422,025,062</b>
<b>2024</b>								
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>647,996,381</b>	<b>452,065,269</b>	<b>164,408,951</b>	<b>305,687,723</b>	<b>588,822,542</b>	<b>779,706,807</b>	<b>586,810,570</b>	<b>3,525,498,243</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>621,849,465</b>	<b>632,695,823</b>	<b>367,161,376</b>	<b>323,795,606</b>	<b>453,771,402</b>	<b>111,637,991</b>	<b>595,273,361</b>	<b>3,106,185,024</b>
<b>Interest Rate Re-Pricing Gap</b>	<b>26,146,916</b>	<b>(180,630,554)</b>	<b>(202,752,425)</b>	<b>(18,107,883)</b>	<b>135,051,140</b>	<b>668,068,816</b>	<b>(8,462,791)</b>	<b>419,313,219</b>

## 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, 2025						
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and balances at Central Banks	52,757,706	2,677,509	515,728	-	108,230,780	164,181,723
Balances at banks and financial institutions	91,221,719	35,524,877	7,298,940	1,175,816	27,870,963	163,092,315
Direct credit facilities - net	253,430,120	3,145,405	-	-	102,824,363	359,399,888
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	259,485	360,026	-	-	-	619,511
Financial assets at amortized cost	245,563,199	4,122,731	-	-	-	249,685,930
Right of use	13,219	-	-	-	-	13,219
Property and equipment	3,813,261	-	-	-	-	3,813,261
Intangible assets	17,466	-	-	-	-	17,466
Other assets	4,449,771	727,988	(2,096)	(16,022)	3,749,617	8,909,258
<b>Total Assets and owners Equity</b>	<b>651,525,946</b>	<b>46,558,536</b>	<b>7,812,572</b>	<b>1,159,794</b>	<b>242,675,723</b>	<b>949,732,571</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Banks and financial institution deposits	11,188,699	4,297,531	140,408	-	23,636,826	39,263,464
Customers' deposits	460,083,236	35,791,260	7,596,471	648,189	142,106,236	646,225,392
Cash margins	103,423,537	5,335,650	46,082	508,791	22,909,078	132,223,138
Borrowed Funds	35,450,000	-	-	-	-	35,450,000
Other provisions	75,190	-	-	-	-	75,190
Income tax provision	39,600	-	-	-	173,086	212,686
Lease liability	13,272	-	-	-	-	13,272
Other liabilities	(42,263,255)	559,926	50,314	365	51,419,593	9,675,279
Owners Equity	86,179,573	132,452	-	-	-	86,312,025
<b>Total Liabilities and Owners Equity</b>	<b>654,189,852</b>	<b>46,116,819</b>	<b>7,833,275</b>	<b>1,157,345</b>	<b>240,244,819</b>	<b>949,542,110</b>
Net concentration on consolidated statement of financial position	(2,663,906)	441,717	(20,703)	2,449	2,430,904	190,461
Contingent liabilities off consolidated statement of financial position	203,700,875	20,544,291	1,525,163	7,014,252	20,597,052	253,381,633
As of December 31, 2024						
Total Assets	643,260,562	63,708,426	9,842,206	1,681,120	168,991,751	887,484,065
Total Liabilities	642,729,842	63,972,347	9,855,747	1,686,450	168,819,969	887,064,355
Net concentration on consolidated statement of financial position	530,720	(263,921)	(13,541)	(5,330)	171,782	419,710
Contingent liabilities off the consolidated statement of financial position	205,462,073	47,513,371	1,634,401	5,829,576	22,160,700	282,600,121

## Second: off-consolidated statement of financial position items:

	Up to 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	Total
	JD	JD	JD
<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>			
Acceptances and letters of credit*	206,707,365	763,094	207,470,459
Unutilized limits	421,285,971	-	421,285,971
Letters of guarantee	313,101,877	65,704,514	378,806,391
<b>Total</b>	<b>941,095,213</b>	<b>66,467,608</b>	<b>1,007,562,821</b>
<b>As of December 31, 2024</b>			
Acceptances and letters of credit*	198,228,913	664,134	198,893,047
Unutilized limits	456,701,712	-	456,701,712
Letters of guarantee	290,155,662	54,669,735	344,825,397
<b>Total</b>	<b>945,086,287</b>	<b>55,333,869</b>	<b>1,000,420,156</b>

\* Includes Inward Letter of credit JD 92 million as at 31 December 2025 (JD 83 million as at December 31, 2024).

## 41. Capital Management

**a.** The capital adequacy ratio as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 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  
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	
	2025	2024
	JD (In Thousands)	
<b>Common Equity Shareholders Rights</b>		
Authorized capital - (Paid)	200,655	200,655
Retained earnings	43,538	46,127
The cumulative change in fair value	(3,201)	(5,277)
Statutory reserve	76,513	73,288
Voluntary reserve	15,762	15,762
other reserve	3,678	3,678
Total Common Equity Tire 1 before regulatory adjustments	336,945	334,233
<b>Regulatory Adjustments (deductions from Capital)</b>		
Goodwill and intangible assets	(2,039)	(2,196)
Proposed dividends	(17,056)	(16,052)
Postponed provisions with the approval of the Central Bank	(1,101)	(1,642)
Investment in Bank's capital, financial institutions and insurance companies	(2,030)	(2,425)
Deferred tax assets	(19,512)	(18,373)
Net Common Equity Shareholders Rights	295,207	293,545
Additional capital *	85,080	85,080
Net Primary Capital (Tier 1)	380,287	378,625
<b>Tier 2 capital</b>		
Provision for debts tools listed in Stage 1	11,481	12,059
Subordinated bonds	12,000	16,000
Total Supporting Capital	23,481	28,059
Total Regulatory Capital	403,768	406,684
Total Risk Weighted Assets	2,365,869	2,228,209
Capital percentage from regular shares (CET 1) (%)	16.07%	16,99%
Regulatory capital percentage (%)	17.07%	18,25%

\* During the year 2024 the bank issued perpetual tier 1 capital bonds with a total value of US\$ 120 million non-convertible into shares with a fixed rate 8.5% for a period of five years and there after a variable interest rate is calculated every three months based on the yield on treasury bonds issued by the United States government for a period of 5 years plus margin of 3.5% with the aim of improving the capital adequacy ration.

These bonds were classified as an additional Tier 1 of regulatory capital as equity in accordance with International Accounting Standard 32: Financial instruments – presentation

## Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	JD (In Thousands)	JD (In Thousands)
Total high-quality liquid assets after adjustments	1,261,609	1,232,786
Total net cash outflow	570,805	606,005
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (%)	221.4%	203,4%
The Liquidity Coverage Ratio/ based on the average of all working days	210.4%	200,3%

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	December 31, 2025	
	JD (In Thousands)	
	Book value (before weighting)	The book value after the required stable financing factor
Total Available Stable Funding	3,710,402	2,811,679
Total Required Stable Funding	3,710,402	1,839,102
Total Required Stable Funding off balance sheet Items	915,613	45,781
Total Required Stable Funding		1,884,883
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)		149.17%

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	December 31, 2024	
	JD (In Thousands)	
	Book value (before weighting)	The book value after the required stable financing factor
Total Available Stable Funding	3,537,698	2,600,336
Total Required Stable Funding	3,537,698	1,720,480
Total Required Stable Funding off balance sheet Items	917,668	45,883
Total Required Stable Funding		1,766,363
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)		147.21%

## 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
<b>December 31, 2025</b>			
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and balances at Central Banks	411,226,319	10,635,000	421,861,319
Balances at banks and financial institutions	190,723,189	-	190,723,189
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	34,883,818	34,883,818
Direct credit facilities - Net	1,177,274,090	581,468,221	1,758,742,311
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	50,132,636	50,132,636
Financial assets at amortized cost	953,690,971	27,901,078	981,592,049
Right of use	-	9,667,417	9,667,417
Property and equipment	-	127,670,910	127,670,910
Intangible assets	-	2,039,136	2,039,136
Deferred tax assets	-	19,511,882	19,511,882
Other assets	-	125,058,613	125,058,613
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>2,732,914,569</b>	<b>988,968,711</b>	<b>3,721,883,280</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Banks and financial institution deposits	159,577,566	21,677,690	181,255,256
Customers' deposits	2,234,219,187	142,046,598	2,376,265,785
Cash margins	132,496,712	319,008,619	451,505,331
Borrowed funds	95,282,278	102,699,256	197,981,534
Subordinated Bonds	-	20,000,000	20,000,000
Other provisions	-	4,798,779	4,798,779
Income tax provision	9,286,848	445,139	9,731,987
Lease liability	11,218	9,876,928	9,888,146
Other liabilities	-	48,431,400	48,431,400
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2,630,873,809</b>	<b>668,984,409</b>	<b>3,299,858,218</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>102,040,760</b>	<b>319,984,302</b>	<b>422,025,062</b>

	Up to 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
	JD	JD	JD
<b>December 31, 2024</b>			
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and balances at Central Banks	324,520,751	10,635,000	335,155,751
Balances at banks and financial institutions	161,362,227	-	161,362,227
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	11,896,084	22,822,283	34,718,367
Direct credit facilities - Net	1,127,858,639	555,090,395	1,682,949,034
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	42,624,028	42,624,028
Financial assets at amortized cost	937,296,882	68,740,355	1,006,037,237
Right of use	-	10,999,003	10,999,003
Property and equipment	-	106,092,105	106,092,105
Intangible assets	-	2,195,582	2,195,582
Deferred tax assets	-	18,373,580	18,373,580
Other assets	-	124,991,329	124,991,329
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>2,562,934,583</b>	<b>962,563,660</b>	<b>3,525,498,243</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Banks and financial institution deposits	176,651,072	18,819,949	195,471,021
Customers' deposits	2,120,149,839	135,218,177	2,255,368,016
Cash margins	109,766,896	264,372,490	374,139,386
Borrowed funds	44,997,573	143,383,815	188,381,388
Subordinated Bonds	-	20,000,000	20,000,000
Other provisions	-	4,534,503	4,534,503
Income tax provision	8,677,621	2,393,226	11,070,847
Lease liability	740,708	10,323,962	11,064,670
Other liabilities	-	46,155,193	46,155,193
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2,460,983,709</b>	<b>645,201,315</b>	<b>3,106,185,024</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>101,950,874</b>	<b>317,362,345</b>	<b>419,313,219</b>

### 43. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Details of this item are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	JD	JD
<b>Letter of credit:</b>		
Letter of credit-outgoing	50,764,624	71,394,880
Letter of credit-incoming	91,949,950	82,752,209
Acceptances	64,755,885	44,745,958
<b>Letter of guarantees:</b>		
Payment	162,237,080	154,229,935
Performance bonds	180,055,196	147,533,278
Others	36,514,115	43,062,184
Unutilized credit facilities Limits	421,285,971	456,701,712
	<b>1,007,562,821</b>	<b>1,000,420,156</b>

The estimated cost of complete the project under construction for the new administration building around JD 6,3 million, and it is expected to be completed by the end of the first quarter of the year 2026, the total cost about JD 46 million.

## 44. Accounts Managed on Behalf of Customers

Details of this item are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	JD	JD
Accounts managed on behalf of customers	21,261,460	12,900,134

## 45. Lawsuits Against the bank

Lawsuits raised against the Bank amounted to JD 2,725,815 as at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: JD 2,582,981). In the opinion of the Bank's management and the legal advisor, no further liabilities exceeding the provision amounted to JD 199,646 is required as at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: JD 287,146).

Lawsuits raised by the bank against others amounted around JD 396,6 million as of December 31, 2025, those lawsuits are still pending at the specialized court and they have no financial impact on the Bank.

## 46. 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					
	2025	2024				
	JD	JD				
<b>Financial Assets at Fair Value in Income Statement</b>						
Financial Assets at Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income						
Quoted shares	13,022,228	9,676,915	Level I	Prices listed in stock exchanges	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Unquoted shares	36,919,684	32,769,863	Level III	Through using equity method based on the latest financial information available	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Investment funds	190,724	177,250	Level II	By using the appropriate valuation method and based on the latest available financial information	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Total	50,132,636	42,624,028				
Financial Assets at Fair Value	50,132,636	42,624,028				

There were no transfers between the first level and second level during 2025 and 2024.

**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 consolidated financial statements of the Bank approximates their fair value.

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		Fair Value Level
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	
<b>Financial Assets with an Unspecified Fair Value</b>					
Balances at central banks	155,735,000	155,763,737	129,135,000	129,155,291	Level II
Balances and deposits at banks and other financial institutes	190,723,189	190,734,803	161,362,227	161,381,751	Level II
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	34,883,818	35,380,958	34,718,367	35,147,189	Level II
Direct credit facilities - net	1,758,742,311	1,768,494,191	1,682,949,034	1,692,675,558	Level II
Financial assets at amortized costs	981,592,049	998,930,196	1,006,037,237	1,021,630,738	Level I and II
Seized assets against debts	67,232,946	76,895,700	70,220,087	81,483,027	
<b>Total Financial Assets with an Unspecified Fair Value</b>	<b>3,188,909,313</b>	<b>3,226,199,585</b>	<b>3,084,421,952</b>	<b>3,121,473,554</b>	
<b>Financial Liabilities with an Unspecified Fair Value</b>					
Banks and financial institutions' deposits	181,255,256	181,762,853	195,471,021	195,930,016	Level II
Customers deposits	2,376,265,785	2,386,753,225	2,255,368,016	2,269,238,191	Level II
Cash margins	451,505,331	451,558,216	374,139,386	374,199,735	Level II
Borrowed funds	197,981,534	198,296,281	188,381,388	188,708,534	Level II
<b>Total Financial Liabilities with an Unspecified Fair Value</b>	<b>3,207,007,906</b>	<b>3,218,370,575</b>	<b>3,013,359,811</b>	<b>3,028,076,476</b>	

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.

## 47. Comparative Figures

Some Comparative Figures for the year 2024 have been reclassified to match the year 2025 Figures, and have no impact on the Consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year 2024.



## ATTESTATION STATEMENT ON COMPLETENESS OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We, the undersigned, hereby attest with the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements and the financial information of this report as of 2025



**Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher**

Chairman of the Board

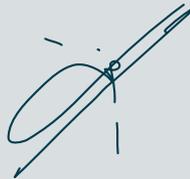
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**Dr. Ahmad Awad Abd  
Al Halim Al- Hussein**

CEO / General Manager

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**Dirar Shebli Khalaf Haddadin**

Chief Financial Officer

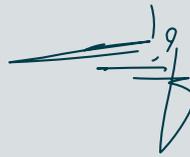
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## ATTESTATION STATEMENTS

- The Board of Directors confirms, in accordance with their knowledge and belief that there are no significant issues that may affect the continued operations of the bank during the financial year 2026.
- The Board of Directors confirms its responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements and for implementing an effective internal control system.
- Each member of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Ahli Bank confirms that neither they nor those related to them received any benefits that were not disclosed, whether material or in kind, and whether they were personal or extended to any of their related parties during the fiscal year 2025.



**Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher**  
Chairman of the Board



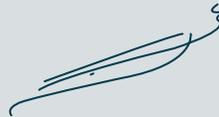
**Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa)**  
Vice Chairman



**Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher**  
Board Member



**H.E. Mrs. Majd Mohammad  
AbdulKareem Shwaikeh**  
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



**Mays Moh'd Abdallah Jaradat**  
Board Member



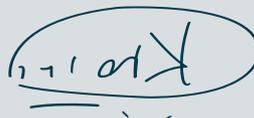
**Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna**  
Representing Byblos  
Bank / Board Member



**Moanes Omar Saleem Abdel All**  
Representing Social Security  
Corporation / Board Member



**Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin**  
Board Member



**Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket**  
Board Member

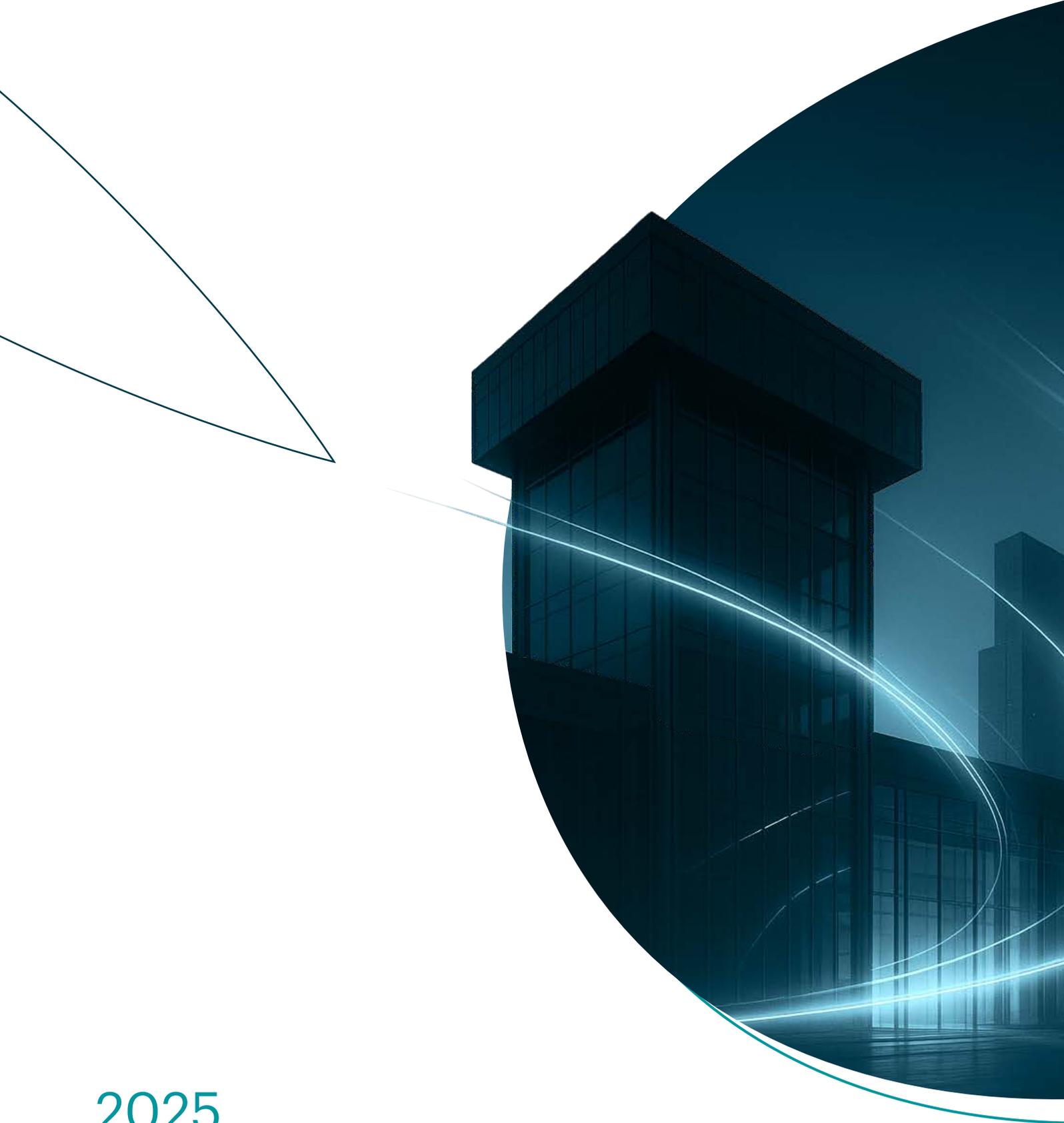


**Karim Tawfiq Amin Kavar**  
Board Member



**Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas**  
Board Member

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE



2025



# Corporate Governance Guidelines

## Introduction and Objectives of the Guide

Jordan Ahli Bank strives to establish a cohesive approach that fosters a productive work environment within a strong governance structure characterized by transparency. This is achieved through the Shared Prosperity Framework, which includes key stakeholders such as customers, shareholders, suppliers, partners, society, employees, and supervisory authorities. Jordan Ahli Bank firmly believes that adhering to good governance practices upholds principles of fairness and transparency, while maintaining responsibility, accountability, and clear segregation of duties within a comprehensive governance framework. Good governance practices also enable the bank to develop and execute a sustainable long-term strategy focused on delivering value to all stakeholders, rather than solely concentrating on short-term objectives. Because the Board of Directors acts on behalf of all shareholders, the significance of corporate governance within the bank lies in its ability to establish a foundation and set of regulations for future institutional growth and success. This, in turn, fosters trust in the bank as a reliable investment platform for both depositors and shareholders. Additionally, effective corporate governance enables the bank to efficiently and effectively contribute to the development of the banking system, which plays a crucial role in overall economic and social progress. In light of the bank's focus on sustainability and its responsibility towards the environment, society, and governance (ESG), the primary goal is to cultivate a comprehensive understanding of governance. This involves a strong commitment to promoting and implementing best practices, in addition to complying with relevant legislation.

Consequently, the Board of Directors of Jordan Ahli Bank has made the decision to adhere to the corporate governance guidelines outlined in the Corporate Governance Guide (hereinafter referred to as the "Guide"). This Guide has been developed in alignment with the corporate governance directives specified in the banking instructions No. (2/2023) and the instructions set by the Central Bank of Jordan, which adopted the recommendations of the Basel Committee on Corporate Governance. Furthermore, the bank is committed to complying with the requirements and instructions of regulatory authorities in Jordan, both at a group level and in the countries where the bank operates. The Board of Directors is dedicated to implementing the Corporate Governance Guide in accordance with the

banking industry's conditions and the legislative and legal frameworks that govern the operations of the bank and its Group. This manual is regularly reviewed and updated as needed.

### Scope of Application

This guide is designed to be applied throughout the Group in accordance with the corporate governance directives for banks and the Group's organizational structure. It also aims to identify and understand the connections and relationships between the various units and the bank (the parent company), ensuring that corporate governance practices are adequate and effective across the Group. The Guide also emphasizes the need for appropriate policies and mechanisms to address the Group's activities and risks, in accordance with the instructions issued by central banks, regulatory authorities, and the relevant countries where subsidiaries and foreign branches are located. The specific relationship matrix between the units within the Group, as approved by the bank, is an integral part of this Guide. In case of any conflicts or discrepancies, the Board of Directors will be informed, and the approval of the Central Bank will be sought to address and resolve such issues.

The introduction and the following parts shall be considered an integral part of the Guide and shall be read as one unit:

- Part One: The provisions and clauses of the Guide and the implications and consequences that arise from these provisions.
- Part Two: The relationship matrix between the control departments of Jordan Ahli Bank and the Group members (foreign branches and subsidiaries)

### Legal Framework and Sources of Guide Preparation

This guide has been developed in alignment with the corporate governance instructions for banks issued by the Central Bank of Jordan (No. 2/2023) and relevant circulars. It also takes into account the provisions of the current Jordanian banks and companies' laws, as well as the bank's Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association. The overall framework of the Guide is influenced by the instructions provided by the Basel Committee on Governance, the law of the Jordan Securities Commission and its associated instructions, the law of the Amman Stock Exchange, and the regulations issued under it. Additionally, the Guide considers the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

## Definitions

Phrases and words mentioned in the Guide shall have the meanings assigned to them below unless the presumption or context indicates otherwise

Term	Description
Central Bank	Central Bank of Jordan
Supervisory Authorities	Regulatory and legislative authorities supervising the Group's work, such as the Central Bank of Jordan, the Central Bank of Cyprus, the Palestinian Monetary Authority, Jordan Securities Commission, the Corporate Control Department and similar bodies.
Bank	Jordan Ahli Bank
Bank Group /Group	Jordan Ahli Bank group represented by the General Administration, Jordan branches, foreign branches (Cyprus Branch and Palestine Branches) and affiliated companies/ wholly owned companies by the bank.
Board/Board of Directors	Jordan Ahli Bank Board of Directors.
Corporate Governance	The system by which the bank is directed and managed, aimed at defining and achieving the bank's institutional objectives, managing the bank's operations safely, protecting the interests of depositors, adhering to due responsibility towards shareholders and other stakeholders, and complying with applicable legislation and the bank's internal policies.
Suitability	It provides specific requirements related to honesty, integrity, reputation, competence and qualifications in accordance with the requirements contained in this Guide in persons nominated for membership of the bank's Board of Directors and senior executive management.
Board of Director	Member of the Board of Directors elected by the General Assembly, whether natural or legal, and who meets the conditions of suitability.
Representative of Board of Director	The Board of Director representative who is appointed by a Board of Director and meets the conditions of suitability.
Independent Board Member	A member of the Board of Directors who does not hold significant shares and is not controlled by any major shareholders. They possess financial or banking expertise and qualifications and fulfill the requirements outlined in Clause 4 of Chapter Four of this Manual.
Senior Executive Management	It includes the bank's General Manager or Regional Manager, Deputy General Manager or Deputy Regional Manager, Assistant General Manager or Assistant Regional Manager, Finance Manager, Operations Manager, Facilities/Credit Manager, Risk Manager, Internal Audit Manager, Treasury (Investment) Manager and Compliance Manager, as well as any Bank employee who holds executive powers equivalent to powers of the persons mentioned above and reports directly to the General Manager.
Major Shareholder	A person who controls not less than (5%) of the bank's capital, directly or indirectly.

Consultant Position	It is a position where there exists a contractual agreement between the vacant seat and the bank for the provision of temporary consultancy services or under an annual contract.
Shared Prosperity Model/Framework:	The framework that is developed within the bank's stakeholder-focused strategy, in order to deliver long-term value to all stakeholders in a responsible, balanced and sustainable manner, achieving shared prosperity and paving the way for a new type of conscious capitalism, which is seen as a moral imperative for humanity in the twenty-first century.
Stakeholders	Any person with an interest in the bank, such as depositors, shareholders, employees, creditors, customers or the concerned regulatory authorities. For the purposes of this Guide and the policies of the bank and the Group, it means the categories that have been identified according to the bank's sustainable institutional Shared Prosperity Model/Framework. These categories are shareholders, customers, employees, society, regulatory authorities, suppliers and partners.
External Auditor	It includes the audit office, partners in the audit office, and members of the audit team.
Audit Office	The place where the audit team operates and conducts their professional activities. This office is officially registered with the Companies Control Department, which falls under the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply. The registration signifies that the office is recognized as a civil company authorized to practice the auditing profession in accordance with the prevailing legislation.
Audit Managing Partner	The certified partner within the audit office who is responsible for conducting the audit and issuing the audit report on behalf of the office. This audit managing partner possesses the necessary experience, academic qualifications, and professional certification that qualifies them to sign the audit report.
Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)	A future process to assess the capital adequacy of all quantitative risk elements that include the risks of the first pillar (credit, market, operating), the risks of the second pillar (liquidity, interest in the bank portfolio, credit concentrations, strategy, reputation and business cycle) and qualitative risk elements (Corporate Governance, Board of Directors, Executive Management, risk management, Internal Audit and Internal Control Procedures) that the bank may be exposed to, whether within the expected or unexpected risks.
Stress Testing	A set of hypothetical scenarios covering all types of risks (credit, market, operation, concentrations, liquidity) aimed at evaluating the bank's ability to continue under normal and stressful conditions by evaluating the size of unexpected losses that the bank can be exposed to and their impact on profits and losses, the financial situation of the bank, the strategic plan, and contingency plans.
Acceptable Risk Document	The document specifying the acceptable levels of risk to which the bank may be exposed at the level of all banking activities.
Compliance Risks	Risks of legal or regulatory sanctions, material losses, or reputational risks that the bank may be exposed to as a result of non-compliance with laws, regulations, instructions, orders, codes of conduct, standards and sound banking practices.
Corporate Governance Instructions	Corporate Governance Instructions for Banks No. (2/2023).

## Chapter One: The Corporate Shared Prosperity Framework within the Governance Framework

Jordan Ahli Bank's "Shared Prosperity Framework" was adopted within a governance framework to deliver long-term value to all stakeholders in a responsible, balanced and sustainable manner that achieves prosperity for all, and paves the way for a new type of conscious capitalism that we believe has become a moral imperative for humanity in the twenty-first century. Jordan Ahli Bank has developed a framework known as the "Corporate Shared Prosperity Framework," which has been established within the bank's strategy and in line with the principles of good governance. This concept aims to involve all relevant parties, such as shareholders, customers, employees, regulators, partners, suppliers, the environment, and the local community, in actively working towards a common objective of creating value. The primary goal is to encourage sustainable economic growth, while also focusing on promoting knowledge accessibility and social equality according to a sustainable approach. To reach the desired goals, the bank believes that corporate governance is based on the key principles of justice, transparency, responsibility, accountability and oversight.

The Shared Prosperity Framework identifies stakeholders as follows:

Shareholders
Customers
Employees
Community and Environment
Regulatory Bodies
Suppliers and Partners

## Chapter Two: Board of Directors and committees

### 1. Composition of the Board of Directors:

The composition of the Board of Directors shall consider the following:

- A. The Board of Directors shall consist of no fewer than eleven members, who are elected by the bank's General Assembly for a four-year term. It is important to consider the requirements for obtaining the non-objection of the Central Bank of Jordan, as well as the provisions regarding proportional voting and its determinants, which ultimately result in a total of thirteen members.
- B. The Chairman and any member of the Board are prohibited from holding both their position on the Board and any executive or management role within the bank. Additionally, they are not permitted to hold any advisory positions within the bank. Furthermore, a minimum of four members on the Board of Directors, which constitutes one-third of the total members, must be independent members.
- C. The Board shall be elected by the General Assembly by secret ballot in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law. The elected Board of Directors is responsible for managing the bank's operations for a four-year term, starting from the date of their election. The Board of Directors Charter and Suitability Criteria are considered when selecting members in accordance with the bank's approved policy for assessing their suitability. The selection process also considers the conditions mentioned in Chapter Four/1 (Suitability) of the Guide, as well as the Capabilities and Qualifications Matrix maintained by the Board's Secretariat. This matrix is regularly updated to facilitate proactive succession planning. In the event of a vacancy in the position of a Board member, the provisions of the current Companies Law are applied. The appointment of the new member shall adhere to the Central Bank's non-objection and shall be presented at the first meeting of the General Assembly. The Board of Directors is responsible for electing both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman from among its members. Additionally, the Board appoints authorized signatories, the Board Secretary, and other relevant positions as outlined in the Guide.
- D. The current Board of Directors is entrusted with managing the bank's affairs until a new board is elected. It is important to ensure that the new board is elected within three months before the conclusion of the term of the previous board.
- E. The diversity and complementarity of skills and experiences among the members of the Board shall be considered so as to provide a wide range of visions and views in line with the size of the bank and the nature of its activity and strategy.
- F. The positions of Chairman of the Board and General Manager shall be separate from each other.

## 2. Composition of Committees:

The composition of the committees shall take into account the following:

- A. The Board is responsible for forming committees composed of its members. Each committee is required to have a charter that outlines its composition, tasks, powers entitled to meeting frequency, and quorum. Additionally, the committee appoints a committee secretary who is responsible for documenting all discussions, proposals, objections, reservations, and accurately recording the voting on draft resolutions. These committees are accountable for submitting periodic reports to the Board. It's important to note that the existence of these committees does not relieve the Board as a whole from fulfilling its overall responsibilities.
- B. The Board shall form the following committees as a minimum: Corporate Governance Committee, Risk Management Committee, Compliance Committee, Audit Committee, and Nomination and Remuneration Committee)
- C. It is prohibited for any member of the Board to be the chairman of more than one of the committees mentioned in paragraph B /the provisions of this Clause.
- D. It is prohibited for any member to be the chairman of more than two committees of all the committees emanating from the Board. The committees emanating from the Board of Directors are:
  - Corporate Governance Committee.
  - Audit Committee.
  - Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
  - Risk Management Committee.
  - Compliance Committee.
  - Credit Committee.
  - IT Governance Committee.
  - Strategy and Sustainability Committee.
- E. The formation of committees with executive powers, except for the Board Credit Committee specified in the Guide, is strictly prohibited. Furthermore, the delegation of any powers held by the committees, which are established by the Board, to any other authority is also prohibited.
- F. The number of members comprising a committee and the quorum required for its meetings shall not be fewer than three members, including the committee chairman. It is not allowed to appoint an alternate member during a committee meeting in the absence of the principal member.
- G. It shall be taken into account that the Board has members who are eligible for membership of the Audit Committee, whose majority of members are required to have academic qualifications in accounting or finance or holders of professional certificates in these two fields, and have appropriate practical experience in the fields of accounting, finance, external audit, internal audit or banking.

## 3. Organization of the work of the Board, committees and meetings:

- A. Board meetings shall be held at least six times per year.
- B. The Board of Directors will convene upon the invitation of the Chairman. In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman can call for a meeting. Alternatively, if at least a quarter of the board members submit a written request stating the reasons for holding a meeting, the Board shall meet. If the Chairman or Vice-Chairman fails to invite the Board to convene within seven days of receiving the request, the members who submitted the request have the authority to call for the meeting themselves.
- C. The quorum for any committee derived from the Board, with the exception of the Board Credit Committee mentioned in clause (3/e) of this Chapter, shall consist of at least three members, including the Chairman of the committee. It is not permissible to nominate alternative members during committee meetings in the absence of the principal member.
- D. Decisions made by the Board and its committees shall be reached through an absolute majority vote of the members present who have the right to vote on the agenda items being discussed. In the event of a tie vote on a particular agenda item, the opinion supported by the chairman of the session shall prevail.
- E. The quorum required for meetings of the Board Credit Committee is the presence of at least four members. The decisions of this committee will be made by a majority vote of its members, regardless of the number of members present at the meeting.
- F. Subject to the conditions specified in Clause 4 of Chapter Two (Functions of the Board Secretary ) of this Guide, Board members have the option to attend meetings in person or through virtual means such as video telephony. For virtual attendance, the Chairman of the Board and the Board Secretary shall ratify the minutes of the Board meeting, including the determination of its quorum. Similarly, in the case of committee meetings, the chairman of the committee and the Board Secretary of the committee are responsible for ratifying the minutes of the meeting and determining the quorum if any members attend virtually.
- G. The agenda for any meeting shall be provided to all Board members as specified in the Board or committee charter and within the designated timeframe and in accordance with the approved meeting procedures. The agenda shall contain comprehensive written information about the topics to be discussed during the meeting, as well as updates on the implementation of previous Board decisions. The responsibility for delivering the agenda lies with the Board Secretary.

#### 4. Board Secretary:

The Board is responsible for appointing and terminating the services of the Board Secretary, as well as determining his/her remuneration. The Board Secretary serves, among other responsibilities, as a link between the Board of Directors and the Executive Management, handling various matters related to corporate governance affairs as the corporate governance liaison officer. The Board Secretary must have the necessary experience and knowledge to fulfill his/her assigned tasks. Furthermore, the Board Secretary of the Board of Directors also serves as the secretary for the Audit Committee and other committees emanating from the Board.

##### His/her responsibilities also include the following:

- A. The Board Secretary's duties include coordinating with the Chairman of the Board or relevant committees to organize, plan, and schedule meetings for the Board and its committees. Additionally, the Board Secretary deals closely with the committees that emanate from the Board.
- B. The Board Secretary of the Board of Directors /committees shall attend all meetings of the Board and the committees, record the minutes of the meetings accurately and completely, including any reservations raised by members, as well as all deliberations, recommendations, objections and reservations, and how to vote on the draft decisions of the Board and the recommendations or decisions of the committees, as the case may be. All records and minutes of meetings and decisions shall be kept under the custody of the Board Secretary of the Board of Directors.
- C. The Board Secretary shall ensure Board/ committee members sign the minutes and decisions of the meetings.
- D. The Board Secretary shall follow up on the implementation of the decisions taken and the discussion of any topics that have been postponed at a previous meeting.
- E. The Board Secretary shall keep records and documents of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the committees in a written or electronic form and in an appropriate manner.
- F. The Board Secretary shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the draft decisions to be issued comply with the legislation, including those issued by the Central Bank.
- G. The Board Secretary shall communicate and follow up the implementation of the decisions taken by the Board of Directors and the committees and the discussion of any topics that have been postponed at a previous meeting.
- H. The Board Secretary shall ensure that members of the Board and committees follow the procedures of the Board and the relevant committee.
- I. The Board Secretary shall prepare for the meetings of the General Assembly and all matters related to it and attend the meeting.
- J. The Board Secretary shall supervise the work of the Secretariat of the Board and the organizational units within it, especially with regard to the affairs of the Board, committees and corporate governance affairs. He shall also carry out all matters related to the Board and committees in accordance with the manuals and procedures of the Secretariat.
- K. The Board Secretary shall ratify the directors' declarations and provide the Central Bank with the declarations of suitability that are signed by the directors.
- L. The members of the Board and its committees shall be allowed to communicate directly with the Executive Management and the Board Secretary of the Board, and they shall be provided with all means to facilitate their performance of the tasks entrusted to them. It shall be ensured that none of the members of the Board influences the decisions of the Senior Executive Management except through the deliberations that take place in the meetings of the Board or the committees emanating from it.
- M. The Board Secretary shall deliver to the members the agenda of any meeting well in advance, provided that the agenda includes sufficient written information on the topics to be discussed at the meeting.
- N. The Chairman of the Board, in collaboration with the Bank's Board Secretary and the Legal Advisor or Director of the Department, is responsible for conducting discussions with any new member regarding the responsibilities of the Board, particularly in relation to legal and regulatory obligations. The purpose of these deliberations is to provide clarity on the member's roles, authorities, and other aspects of their membership, such as the duration of their term, meeting schedules, committee responsibilities, remuneration, and the potential availability of independent specialized technical advice when required.
- O. The Board Secretary shall cooperate with the Chairman of the Board to ensure that each newly elected member receives relevant legal texts, including laws pertaining to banking operations and instructions issued by the Central Bank related to the Board's work. This includes governance instructions. Additionally, the Board Secretary provides a booklet that explains the rights and functions of the Board member and the responsibilities of the Board Secretary. These materials can be provided in either paper or electronic format. Furthermore, the Board Secretary shall work with the Chairman to supply each member with a comprehensive summary of the bank's operations upon appointment or upon request.

- P. The Board Secretary, in collaboration with the Chairman of the Board, shall ensure that the needs of Board members are met in terms of professional development and continuous learning. This includes coordinating their participation in orientation programs, specialized courses, and workshops. The Board Secretary works in cooperation with the relevant authority or organization to facilitate these learning opportunities.
- Q. Subject to the provisions of Clause (4/c) of this Chapter, the Board Secretary shall ratify the minutes of the meeting of the Board/ committees and its legal quorum with the Chairman of the Board/head of meeting/chairman of committee.
- R. The Board Secretary shall provide the Central Bank with relevant information concerning the members of the Board and its committees, as well as the members of the Senior Executive Management team. This information shall be communicated to the Central Bank using the approved forms when any updates or amendments are made. Furthermore, the Board Secretary is also required to provide the Central Bank with information regarding the members of the Boards of Directors, as well as the Senior Executive Management of subsidiaries, both within and outside the Kingdom. Similar to the aforementioned information, this data must be provided using the approved forms, and any changes or updates should be communicated to the Central Bank.

## 5. Tasks of the Board of Directors:

The member of the Board of Directors shall perform their tasks in accordance with the principles of duty of care, duty of loyalty, and duty of candor and disclosure at all times and within the approved governance framework.

### I. At minimum, each member of the Board shall:

- A. Possess adequate knowledge of the legislation and principles related to banking and the operational environment of the Bank and keep abreast of developments within it, as well as external developments related to its business.
- B. Attend meetings of the Board, meetings of its committees and meetings of the General Assembly as appropriate.
- C. Allocate sufficient time to carry out their duties as a member of the Board of Directors. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall establish a clear methodology to verify these duties through, for example, the extent to which the member is linked to the membership of other boards of directors/ bodies/ forums, etc..

### II. At minimum, the Chairman of the Board shall:

- A. Ensure a constructive relationship between the Board and the bank's Senior Executive Management.
- B. Encourage the expression of opinions, particularly on matters that are being discussed and where there may be differing views among the Board members, and promote discussions and voting on those issues.
- C. Extensively discuss strategic and important issues in the meetings of the Board.
- D. Ensure that all members of the Board receive and sign the minutes of previous meetings, and that they receive the agenda of any meeting sufficiently in advance, provided that the agenda includes sufficient written information on the topics to be discussed at the meeting. The agenda shall be delivered by the Board Secretary of the Board.
- E. Ensure that there is a charter that regulates and defines the work of the Board and the members in the form of a guide and an integrated booklet that includes all the matters stipulated in the Memorandum of Association, the Articles of Association and the Companies Law, in addition to this Guide.
- F. Guarantee that every newly elected Board member receives copies of the relevant banking laws, Central Bank instructions pertaining to the Board's work (including governance instructions), as well as a booklet outlining the member's rights, responsibilities, and the role of the Board Secretary.
- G. Ensure that the Central Bank is informed of any material information that could adversely affect the suitability of any of its members as well as the suitability of the representative of any legal person.
- H. Ensure that each member is provided with a sufficient summary of the Bank's business upon appointment or upon request.
- I. Engage in discussions, with the aid of the Legal Advisor or Director of the Legal Department and the Board Secretary, with any newly appointed member to clarify the Board's responsibilities, particularly in relation to legal and regulatory obligations. These discussions aim to provide clarity regarding the member's duties, authorities, and other membership-related matters, such as the duration of their term, meeting agendas, committee responsibilities, remuneration, and the availability of independent specialized technical advice when required.

J. Address the educational requirements of the Board members, ensuring their continuous learning and professional development. This includes facilitating the participation of new members in an orientation program tailored to their banking background. The orientation program should cover essential topics at a minimum, which are as follows:

- The bank's organizational structure, corporate governance, and code of conduct.
- Institutional objectives, strategic plan and approved policies of the Bank.
- The financial conditions of the bank.
- The bank's risk structure and risk management framework.

**III. The Board shall perform the following functions:**

- K. The Board shall supervise the executive management and adopt a policy to monitor and review its performance in order to achieve the institutional objectives and ensure the safety of all the bank's operations.
- L. The Board shall establish the strategic goals of the bank and instruct the Executive Management to develop a strategy to accomplish these objectives. The Board also approves and adopts both the strategy and corresponding action plans that align with the established goals. At the Group level, strategies are presented to the Board at the end of the year according to the applicable procedures.
- M. The Board shall ensure that the bank has comprehensive policies, plans, and work procedures for all its activities in line with the relevant legislation, and that such policies and plans are circulated at all administrative levels and reviewed regularly.
- N. The Board shall define the bank's corporate values, draw clear lines of responsibility and accountability for all the bank's activities, and establish a high culture of ethical standards, integrity, and professional conduct for the bank's staff.
- O. The Board shall be accountable for adhering to the directives and regulations set forth by the Central Bank and other supervisory and regulatory entities concerning its operations. This responsibility is carried out while considering the interests of stakeholders. The Board shall also guarantee that the bank is managed in accordance with its internal legislation and policies, ensuring that effective control is consistently maintained over all activities, including those delegated to third parties.
- P. Subject to the provisions of Clause (II/11) of Chapter Four, the Board shall, upon the recommendation of the competent committee, approve the appointment of the General Manager, the Manager of Internal Audit, the Manager of Risk Management Manager, and the Compliance and accept their resignations or terminate their services.
- Q. The Board shall implement a risk management strategy and oversee its execution, including determining acceptable risk levels and safeguarding the bank against excessive risks. The Board shall also possess adequate understanding of the bank's operational work environment and associated risks. Additionally, it shall ensure the presence of risk management tools and infrastructure within the bank that can identify, measure, analyze, evaluate, and monitor all types of risks to which the bank is exposed.
- R. The Board shall ensure that adequate and reliable management information systems are in place covering all activities of the bank.
- S. The Board shall verify that the bank's credit policy includes evaluating the quality of corporate governance for its public shareholding company customers, so that the customer's risks are evaluated with their strengths and weaknesses according to the level of its corporate governance.
- T. As stated in Clause (8) of Chapter Eight of this Guide, the Board shall develop a policy that includes the bank's responsibility towards environment, society, and governance (ESG Policy), provided that the bank's disclosures in its annual report and/or within the Sustainability Report include the bank's initiatives in this regard. The following shall be included at a minimum:
- Social initiatives in environmental protection, health, and education.
  - Social initiatives to fight poverty and unemployment.
  - Promoting medium finance and microfinance.
  - Participating in initiatives with economic added value to the community.

- K. The Board shall implement measures to establish a distinct separation between the powers/authorities of the major shareholders and the Executive Management, while also developing suitable mechanisms to mitigate the impact of the main shareholders. The Board shall also ensure that the authority of the Senior Executive Management is solely derived from the Board and operates within the confines of the mandate granted to it by the Board.
- L. The Board shall adopt the general organizational structure of the bank, so that the Central Bank is provided with the general organizational structure when any amendment is made to it, with an explanation of that amendment, taking into account that the general organizational structure includes, at a minimum, the following:
- The Board and its committees.
  - Executive Management and its committees.
  - Separate departments for risk management, compliance, and internal audit, ensuring that they operate with full independence and without engaging in executive functions. These departments shall have a reporting line directly connected to the relevant committee, while maintaining a dotted line reporting relationship with the General Manager.
  - Units that are not involved in executive business such as Credit Review and Middle Office staff.
  - Subsidiaries and foreign branches.

The Board shall also, in accordance with the recommendation of the competent committee, approve the sub-organizational structures of the control departments.

- M. As per the scope outlined in this Guide, the Board is responsible for adopting the overall strategy and general policies of the Group. It is also required to establish a corporate governance framework for the Group in accordance with the Corporate Governance Instructions for banks and the Group's structure. This framework shall be implemented across the entire Group, ensuring alignment of subsidiary policies with Corporate Governance Instructions to the fullest extent possible. The Board shall consider any regulatory instructions from the relevant authorities in the countries where subsidiaries and external branches operate. Furthermore, the Board should have a comprehensive understanding of the Group's structure, particularly those with complex arrangements, by identifying the connections and relationships between units and the parent company. The Board shall assess the adequacy of corporate governance within the Group and align the corporate governance strategies and policies of the parent company with any instructions issued by the Central Bank or other regulatory authorities. These relationships shall be defined within an approved matrix that is considered an integral part of this Guide for the Group. In the event of a conflict, the bank shall obtain the prior approval of the Central Bank to address any conflict.
- N. The Board shall identify banking activities that necessitate the approval of the Board, ensuring that this designation does not exceed limits that undermine the supervisory function of the Board. Moreover, the Board shall refrain from granting executive authorities, including the authority to grant credit to individual Board members, including the Chairman of the Board.
- O. The Board shall appoint a Secretary of the Board of Directors, terminate his/her services, and determine his remuneration. His/her duties all shall include what is stated in Clause 4 of Chapter Two.
- P. The members of the Board and its committees shall be allowed to communicate directly with the Executive Management and the Board Secretary of the Board, and they shall be provided with all means to facilitate their performance of the tasks entrusted to them. It shall be ensured that none of the members of the Board influences the decisions of the Senior Executive Management except through the deliberations that take place in the meetings of the Board or the committees emanating from it.
- Q. The Board shall take due diligence measures when deciding on any of the issues related to the bank's business, and taking into account the sound foundations to reach the decision taken in this regard, and in order to ensure that its tasks are carried out at the highest professional levels.
- R. The Board shall adhere to the tasks of the Board with regard to disclosure and transparency in accordance with what is stated in Chapter Eight of this Guide.
- S. The Board shall form committees from among its members and adopt a charter for each committee in accordance with what is stated in Clause (3) of Chapter Two of this Guide. It shall be noted that the existence of committees does not exempt the Board as a whole from assuming its responsibilities.
- T. The Board shall approve the Corporate Governance Guidelines.
- U. The Board shall provide recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the appointment of the external auditor. This recommendation takes into consideration the responsibilities of the audit committee and aligns with the guidelines outlined in this Guide, specifically the section dedicated to the external auditor.
- V. The Board shall adopt a policy of evaluating the performance and granting financial rewards to the bank's administrators.

- W. The Board shall endorse the annual budget that is prepared by the Executive Management. Additionally, it reviews periodic performance reports that are submitted to it, which highlight any discrepancies between actual performance and the projected amounts, along with the reasons for such deviations.
- X. The Board shall approve the Code of Conduct prepared by the Executive Management, taking into account the provisions of Clause (4) of Chapter Seven of this Guide. The Board shall also verify that this Code of Conduct has been circulated at all administrative levels in the bank.
- Y. The Board shall implement a policy to ensure the suitability of Senior Executive Management members within the bank. This policy shall encompass minimum standards, prerequisites, and conditions that must be fulfilled by these individuals. The Board periodically reviews this policy and establishes appropriate procedures and systems to ensure that all members of the Senior Executive Management adhere to the suitability criteria and maintain their eligibility.
- Z. The Board shall ensure that the General Manager has integrity, technical competence, and banking experience. The Board shall also ensure that the executive management has high integrity in conducting its business, avoids conflicts of interest, and implements the approved policies and procedures objectively.
- AA. The Board is responsible for granting approval in various personnel matters related to the Senior Executive Management of the bank. This includes appointing, transferring, promoting, assigning, accepting resignations, or terminating the services of any member within this management level. These decisions are subject to the provisions outlined in Chapter Four/II of this Guide.
- AB. In accordance with the guidelines provided in Chapter Seven, the Board shall establish a policy that addresses the prevention of conflicts of interest in all forms, including those that may arise from the bank's association with companies within the Group. The Board will also adopt the necessary procedures to ensure the sufficiency of internal controls and monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance with this policy and prevent any misuse. This policy will encompass the fundamental principles governing conflict of interest policies and their definitions as outlined in Chapter Seven. Additionally, it will include controls for the transfer of information across different departments to prevent any exploitation for personal gain. This policy shall be approved by the bank in addition to the main rules and principles specified in Chapter Seven, which shall be read with the policy as a single unit.
- AC. The Board is responsible for establishing an evaluation system to assess its own performance, as well as the work of its committees and individual members. Additionally, the Board will develop procedures for determining the remuneration of its members, which will be based on the approved evaluation system and in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Chapter Five of this Guide.
- AD. The Board shall evaluate the performance of the General Manager annually according to a system prepared by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board and according to what is stated in Chapter Five of this Guide.
- AE. The Board shall implement a performance measurement system for administrators within the bank other than the Board members and the General Manager. This system will consider the specific details outlined in Clause (2/b) of Chapter Five.
- AF. The Board shall implement necessary actions to strengthen the effectiveness of internal audit within the bank. This includes emphasizing the significance of the internal audit function and integrating it into the bank's operations. Measures shall be taken to ensure and enhance the independence of internal auditors, granting them a suitable position within the bank's career progression. Internal auditors shall possess the requisite knowledge, skills, and competence to carry out their tasks effectively. Furthermore, the Board shall ensure their unrestricted access to all records and information, as well as their ability to communicate with any administrator within the bank. This enables internal auditors to fulfill their assigned responsibilities and prepare their reports without any interference.
- AG. The Board shall verify that the Internal Audit Department is under the direct supervision of the Audit Committee, and that it submits its reports directly to the Audit Committee and a copy thereof to the General Manager. The General Manager may, with the approval of the Chairman of the Audit Committee, assign the Internal Audit Department to perform assurance or advisory tasks, provided that this assignment does not affect the independence of the Internal Audit Department.
- AH. The Board shall approve the Internal Audit Charter of the Board of Directors, based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, which includes the tasks, powers, and work methodology of the Internal Audit Department.
- AI. The Board has the responsibility of granting approval for the internal assessment document concerning the bank's capital adequacy. This document shall be comprehensive and effective, allowing for the identification of all potential risks the Bank may encounter. Furthermore, it shall align with the bank's strategic plan and capital plan.

- K. The Board shall ensure the independence of the Risk Management Department and grant the department the necessary powers to enable it to obtain information from other bank departments and cooperate with other committees to carry out its tasks.
- L. The Board is responsible for ensuring that overrides, which involve surpassing acceptable risk levels, are appropriately addressed. This includes holding the concerned Senior Executive Management accountable for such overrides.
- M. The Board is responsible for overseeing the fact that the Risk Management Department conducts regular stress tests to assess the bank's resilience against shocks and high-risk situations. The Board shall play a significant role in approving the assumptions and scenarios used in these tests, engaging in discussions regarding the test results, and determining the necessary actions based on those results.
- N. The Board shall approve a comprehensive document for all risks acceptable to the bank.
- O. The Board shall approve the Bank's Risk Management Framework.
- P. The Board shall approve the Business Continuity Plan.
- Q. The Board shall ensure the independence of the Compliance Department.
- R. The Board shall approve the tasks of the Compliance Department in accordance with what is stated in Clause 4 of Chapter Six.
- S. The Board shall approve a compliance policy to ensure that the bank complies with all relevant legislation.
- T. The Board is required to establish a policy for external auditing, which shall encompass the minimum conditions specified in Clause (2/a) of Chapter Six. Additionally, this policy shall outline the initial and ongoing requirements for ensuring the independence of the external auditor.

## 6. Committees of the Board of Directors:

### 1. Corporate Governance Committee.

The committee mentioned shall consist of a minimum of three members. The majority of committee members shall be independent, and it shall include the Chairman of the Board. The committee's Chairman may invite any member of the Senior Executive Management to attend its meetings, although they do not possess voting rights. The committee is responsible for performing the following tasks:

- A. The committee shall operate in accordance with the charter approved by the Board of Directors, adhering to the specified frequency of meetings and tasks outlined in the charter.
- B. The committee is responsible for overseeing the development of the Corporate Governance Guide and its subsequent approval by the Board. The purpose of this guide is to reflect the bank's perspective on corporate governance, including its concept, significance, and fundamental principles. It shall align with the applicable legislation and ensure the adoption of best practices in the field of corporate governance. Furthermore, the guide shall be updated as needed.
- C. The committee shall provide the Central Bank with a letter signed by all members of the committee confirming the compliance of the guide with the Corporate Governance Instructions within two months from the date of any amendment.
- D. The committee shall verify the correction of the observations contained in the report of the Internal Audit Department – or any other relevant entity – regarding the bank's compliance with the Corporate Governance Manual.
- E. The committee shall inform the Central Bank immediately after verifying any violations of the provisions and requirements of the Corporate Governance Instructions.
- F. The committee shall submit periodic reports to the Board.
- G. The committee shall fulfill any additional tasks outlined in the approved charter that align with the committee's responsibilities as mandated by the current legislation.

## 2. Audit Committee.

The committee shall operate within the overall framework established for the banking Group at the Jordan Ahli Bank. It shall carry out its tasks in accordance with the approved relationship matrix between the bank and its Group members, including foreign branches and subsidiaries. The primary objective is to ensure the implementation of necessary measures to harmonize the governance, risk, and compliance (GRC) framework across the Group and comply with regulatory authorities' requirements.

Taking into consideration the provisions of the Banking Law, the majority of the committee members shall be independent members, including the committee chairman. The chairman of the committee shall not hold the position of chairman in any other committee established by the Board, nor shall he be a member of the Board Credit Committee. The Chairman of the Board shall not be a member of this committee. The Internal Audit Manager of the bank shall be invited to attend committee meetings, and they may invite individuals to provide their opinions on specific matters and attend discussions related to those matters (without voting rights). The committee is responsible for carrying out the following tasks as outlined in the approved committee charter:

- A. The committee shall work in accordance with its charter approved by the Board of Directors and the periodicity of meetings stipulated in the charter. The frequency of meetings shall be determined by the charter, requiring a minimum of one meeting every three months, and additional meetings as deemed necessary by the committee chairman. The committee is authorized to directly obtain any information required from the Executive Management or through the Internal Audit Manager. Additionally, the committee has the right to summon any administrator to attend its meetings when necessary.
- B. Subject to the provisions of the Banking Law regarding the functions and powers of the committee, it shall review the following matters:
  - Scope, results and adequacy of internal and external audit in the bank and the Group.
  - Accounting issues that have a material impact on the bank's financial statements.
  - Control and internal control systems in the Group.
- C. In accordance with the provisions outlined in Clause (2/f) of Chapter Six of this Guide, the committee is responsible for providing the Board with recommendations regarding the selection and appointment of the external auditor. This includes recommendations on terminating their services, determining their fees, and establishing contractual conditions. Furthermore, the committee is entrusted with evaluating the independence of the external auditor and may propose additional tasks or responsibilities to be assigned to them.
- D. The committee shall meet (separate meetings) with the external auditor, the Internal Audit Manager and the Manager of Compliance at least once a year without the presence of any other members of the Senior Executive Management.
- E. The committee shall review and monitor the procedures that enable employees to confidentially report any error in the financial reports or any other matters. The committee ensures that the necessary arrangements are in place for independent investigation and that the results of the investigation are followed up and addressed objectively.
- F. The committee shall verify the Internal Audit Department's compliance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors, including conducting an independent external evaluation of the internal audit activity at least once every five years and providing the Central Bank with a copy of such evaluation.
- G. The committee shall be responsible for ensuring that the Internal Audit Department has adequate resources and a qualified workforce. This includes verifying the availability of sufficient resources and an appropriate number of skilled personnel within the department. Additionally, the committee should oversee specialized training programs for the internal audit team, including training in the area of corporate governance.
- H. The committee shall monitor the rotation of internal audit staff to conduct audits of the bank's activities, with a maximum duration of three years. In cases where it is not possible to achieve this rotation within certain areas, the committee's approval shall be sought for the justifications for non-compliance, especially in specialized areas such as information technology and cybersecurity audits.
- I. The committee shall ensure that the internal audit staff is not assigned any executive tasks.
- J. The committee shall verify that all activities of the bank are subject to audit – according to the risk-based approach – including those assigned to external parties.
- K. As stated in Clause (2/c) of Chapter Five of this Guide, the committee shall evaluate the performance of the Internal Audit Manager and determine his remuneration in line with the performance evaluation policy approved by the Board.

- L. In accordance with the provisions of Clause 6 of Chapter Seven, the Audit Committee shall inform the Central Bank immediately upon verifying any violation of any of the legislation in force and internal policies regarding transactions with related parties in accordance with the internal audit reports.
- M. The committee shall recommend the adoption of the Internal Audit Charter to the Board of Directors, which includes the tasks of the Internal Audit Department, its powers and its work methodology.
- N. The committee shall approve an audit plan that encompasses the bank's activities, including those conducted by other control departments and outsourced to external parties. This audit plan is developed by the Audit Department, taking into account the risk level associated with each activity.
- O. As stated in Clause (2/d) and (2/e) of Chapter Six of this Guide, the Audit Committee shall verify the independence of the external auditor during the contracting period initially and continuously and in a manner that ensures that there is no conflict of interest between the bank and the external auditor. The Board shall ensure this, and verify that the conditions of contracting with the external auditor are included therein. The Audit Committee shall also verify the qualifications and effectiveness of the external auditor and ensure that the engagement letter clearly includes the scope of the audit, the fees, and the contracting period. Any other terms shall be appropriate to the bank's nature, business size, operational complexity, and risks.
- P. The committee shall approve the work procedures of the Internal Audit Department in line with the legislation in force and the strategies/ policies approved by the Board and ensure the implementation of those procedures.
- Q. The committee shall recommend to the Board of Directors the implementation of well-defined sub-organizational structures within the Internal Audit Department. These structures shall accurately represent the administrative hierarchy and establish clear lines of responsibility and authority. The objective is to enable the department to fulfill its tasks with complete independence, emphasizing that its role shall not involve executive functions.
- R. The committee should approve a detailed description of the tasks of the Internal Audit Department.
- S. The committee shall submit periodic reports to the Board.
- T. The committee shall fulfill any additional tasks outlined in the approved charter that align with the committee's responsibilities as mandated by the current legislation.

### 3. Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The committee shall consist of a minimum of three members, with the majority, including the committee chairman, being independent members. The committee will be responsible for carrying out the following tasks:

- A. The committee shall operate in accordance with the charter approved by the Board of Directors, adhering to the specified frequency of meetings and tasks outlined in the charter.
- B. As stated in Clause (First/2) of Chapter Four of this Guide, the committee shall undertake the tasks of studying the suitability of the persons nominated to join the Board, taking into account the capabilities and qualifications of the nominated persons and making the appropriate recommendation to the Board. In the event of re-nomination of the member, the number of times he attends and the effectiveness of his participation in the meetings of the Board and its committees shall also be taken into account.
- C. In accordance with Clause (First/2) of Chapter Four of this Guide, the committee is required to notify individuals, including representatives of legal entities, who have applied for membership on the Board in writing about the Board's decision when the provisions outlined in this Guide and the governance instructions are not applied to them.
- D. In accordance with Clause (II/2) of Chapter Four of this Guide, the committee shall be responsible for recommending qualified individuals to the Board for consideration as candidates to join the Senior Executive Management.
- E. The committee shall ensure that Board members attend workshops or seminars on banking topics, including corporate governance, risk management and the latest developments in banking.
- F. As per the provisions mentioned in Clause (I/4) of Chapter Four, the Committee shall be responsible for assessing whether a member qualifies as an independent member, considering the minimum requirements outlined in Paragraph (5/e) of the Corporate Governance Instructions. The committee shall conduct this assessment annually and inform the Central Bank of any updates regarding the independence status of any of the independent members.

- G. As per the provisions outlined in Clause (1/b) of Chapter Five, the committee is responsible for conducting an annual evaluation of the overall performance of the Board, its committees, and individual members. The committee follows established and approved criteria during the evaluation process to ensure objectivity. The results of this evaluation are communicated to the Central Bank. Additionally, excluding the members of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board members themselves are also responsible for evaluating the performance of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and its individual members on an annual basis.
- H. The committee shall provide information and summaries about the background of some important topics about the bank to the Board members upon request, and ensure that they are kept informed about the latest topics related to banking.
- I. In accordance with what is stated in Clause (3) of Chapter Five of this Guide, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall develop a policy to evaluate the performance and grant financial remuneration to the bank's administrators and review it periodically, so that it includes a mechanism for determining the salaries, remuneration and privileges of the General Manager and the rest of the members of the Executive Management. The committee may not delegate this task to the Executive Management, as this policy shall be approved by the Board.
- J. The committee shall make recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the appointment of the Internal Audit Manager. Additionally, the committee is authorized to accept the resignation of the Internal Audit Manager.
- K. The committee shall submit periodic reports to the Board.
- L. The committee shall fulfill any additional tasks outlined in the approved charter that align with the committee's responsibilities as mandated by the current legislation.

#### 4. Risk Management Committee.

The committee shall operate within the overall framework established for the banking Group at the Jordan Ahli Bank. It shall carry out its tasks in accordance with the approved relationship matrix between the bank and its Group members, including foreign branches and subsidiaries. The primary objective is to ensure the implementation of necessary measures to harmonize the governance, risk, and compliance (GRC) framework across the Group and comply with regulatory authorities' requirements.

This committee consists of at least three members. The majority of the members of the committee, including the chairman of the committee, shall be independent members, and it shall meet at least once every three months and whenever the need arises. It is responsible for the following tasks:

- A. The committee shall operate in accordance with the charter approved by the Board of Directors, adhering to the specified frequency of meetings and tasks outlined in the charter.
- B. The committee is tasked with ensuring the implementation of a comprehensive risk management strategy for the bank. This strategy encompasses defining the type and level of acceptable risk for all activities undertaken by the bank. The committee is responsible for recommending to the Board the adoption of the Risk Appetite Framework, which outlines the acceptable risk levels, and the Risk Appetite Statement across the bank's activities at the group level.
- C. The committee is responsible for verifying the presence of policies and tools that enable the identification, measurement, analysis, evaluation, and monitoring of risks. These policies and tools are reviewed by the committee and recommended to the Board for approval. The committee shall review these policies and tool at least once annually to review to ensure their effectiveness and shall modify them when necessary.
- D. The committee shall ensure the presence of a robust risk management system that guarantees the accuracy and sufficiency of the data used for identifying, measuring, analyzing, evaluating, and monitoring risks. This system should also encompass the ability to assess potential losses resulting from these risks and maintain the required capital to effectively manage and mitigate them.
- E. The committee shall verify the effectiveness of the work procedures of the Risk Management Department and assess the extent to which the Executive Management adheres to the approved policies and procedures.
- F. The committee shall provide the Board with periodic reports on the risks to which the bank is exposed, including overrides of acceptable risk levels and procedures for addressing them.
- G. The committee shall keep abreast of developments affecting the risk management of the bank and the Group and submit periodic reports thereon to the Board.

- H. The committee shall verify the existence of means that help in risk management, including but not limited to:
- Risk self-assessment and development of risk indicators.
  - Preparing a historical database of losses and identifying the sources of those losses and classifying them according to the type of risk.
  - Providing the necessary equipment, appropriate automated systems and quantitative means.
- I. The committee shall ensure that the Risk Management Department has adequate resources and a suitable number of qualified staff members. Furthermore, it should arrange specialized training programs for these personnel.
- J. As per Clause (2/d) of Chapter Five in this Guide, the Risk Management Committee is responsible for assessing the performance of the Manager of the Risk Management Department. Additionally, the committee is tasked with determining the director's remuneration in accordance with the performance evaluation policy approved by the Board after obtaining the input of the General Manager .
- K. The committee shall approve the work procedures of the Risk Management Department in line with the legislation in force and the strategies/ policies approved by the Board and ensure the implementation of those procedures.
- L. The committee is responsible for recommending to the Board of Directors the implementation of sub-organizational structures for the Risk Management Department. These structures shall clearly outline the administrative hierarchy, lines of responsibility, and authority in a comprehensive manner. They shall facilitate the department's ability to carry out its tasks with complete independence, while ensuring that executive work is not performed within the department.
- M. The committee shall approve a detailed description of the tasks of the Risk Management Department
- N. The committee shall ensure the independence of the Risk Management Department, and grant the department the necessary powers to enable it to obtain information from other bank departments and cooperate with other committees to carry out its tasks.
- O. The committee shall recommend to the Board the adoption of the stress testing policy and ensuring that the Risk Department conducts stress testing periodically to measure the bank 's ability to withstand shocks and face high risks.
- P. The committee shall recommend to the Board the methodologies implemented for the identification, measurement, and monitoring of various types of risks.
- Q. The committee shall ensure the existence of a business continuity plan at the Group level and approve the results of the business continuity plan testing and ensure the readiness of the alternative site and the disaster recovery site.
- R. The committee shall recommend to the Board the adoption of the hypotheses and scenarios used, discuss the results of the tests, and approve the procedures to be taken based on these results.
- S. The committee shall recommend to the Board the adoption of an internal evaluation document regarding the Bank's capital adequacy. It shall also periodically review this methodology and ensure its proper application. The document shall be comprehensive, effective and capable of identifying all potential risks that the bank may encounter, while considering the bank's strategic plan and capital plan.
- T. The committee shall recommend to the Board of Directors the appointment of the Manager of Risk Management and also approve his resignation.
- U. The committee shall oversee the development of the database necessary for risk management.
- V. The committee shall ensure the adoption of local and global best practices in the risk management process.
- W. The committee shall submit periodic reports to the Board on the risks to which the bank is exposed, including violations of acceptable risk levels and procedures for addressing them
- X. The committee shall fulfill any additional tasks outlined in the approved charter that align with the committee's responsibilities as mandated by the current legislation.

## 5. Compliance Committee

The committee shall operate within the overall framework established for the banking Group at the Jordan Ahli Bank. It shall carry out its tasks in accordance with the approved relationship matrix between the bank and its Group members, including foreign branches and subsidiaries. The primary objective is to ensure the implementation of necessary measures to harmonize the governance, risk, and compliance (GRC) framework across the Group and comply with regulatory authorities' requirements.

This committee shall be composed of at least three members, including an independent member. The committee shall meet at least once every three months and whenever the need arises. It shall undertake the following tasks:

- A. The committee shall operate in accordance with the charter approved by the Board of Directors, adhering to the specified frequency of meetings and tasks outlined in the charter.

- B. The committee is responsible for guaranteeing the presence of a compliance policy and its associated procedures within the bank. This is done to ensure the establishment of an efficient compliance function capable of effectively carrying out its responsibilities. Additionally, the committee shall conduct an annual assessment of the bank's management of non-compliance risks to evaluate its effectiveness.
- C. The committee shall endorse the annual compliance plan throughout the Group and review the regular reports prepared by the Compliance Department. These reports include assessing the risks associated with non-compliance, identifying irregularities and deficiencies, and evaluating the corrective actions implemented.
- D. The committee shall recommend to the Board the adoption of compliance monitoring and anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML/CFT) policies.
- E. The committee shall supervise the implementation of the bank's compliance policy and ensure that the bank's Executive Management resolves all compliance issues promptly and effectively.
- F. The committee shall supervise the work of the Compliance Department, and ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to monitor the compliance of all administrative levels in the bank with all regulatory requirements, applicable legislation in force, and international standards, including the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
- G. The committee shall ensure that the Compliance Department has adequate resources and a suitable number of qualified staff members. Furthermore, it should arrange specialized training programs for these personnel.
- H. As per Clause (2/d) of Chapter Five in this Guide, the Compliance Committee is responsible for assessing the performance of the Manager of the Compliance Department. Additionally, the committee is tasked with determining the director's remuneration in accordance with the performance evaluation policy approved by the Board after obtaining the input of the General Manager.
- I. The committee shall approve the work procedures of the Compliance Department so that they are in line with the legislation in force and the strategies/ policies approved by the Board. It shall also ensure that those procedures are applied.
- J. The committee is responsible for recommending to the Board of Directors the implementation of sub-organizational structures for the Compliance Department. These structures shall clearly outline the administrative hierarchy, lines of responsibility, and authority in a comprehensive manner. They shall facilitate the department's ability to carry out its tasks with complete independence, while ensuring that executive work is not performed within the department.
- K. The committee shall create channels of communication between the Compliance Department and Anti-Money Laundering Department and the Board of Directors to ensure the achievement of its objectives. The committee shall provide the Compliance Department and Anti-Money Laundering Department with the requisite authority to obtain information from other departments within the bank. It shall also foster collaboration with other committees to fulfill their responsibilities and implement necessary measures to uphold the values of integrity and ethical professional conduct within the bank.
- L. The committee shall review the reports of the Compliance Department and AML / CFT and adopt recommendations and corrective actions to be taken to reduce the bank's exposure to legal and regulatory risks or financial or reputational losses.
- M. The committee shall adopt a detailed description of the tasks of the Compliance Department.
- N. The committee shall recommend to the Board of Directors the appointment of the Compliance Manager and accept his resignation.
- O. The committee shall submit periodic reports to the Board.
- P. The committee shall fulfill any additional tasks outlined in the approved charter that align with the committee's responsibilities as mandated by the current legislation.

## 6. Board Credit Committee

This committee consists of at least five members, and one of its members may be independent, provided that none of its members is on the Audit Committee. The quorum for the meetings of the committee shall be at least four members and its decisions shall be taken by a majority of its members regardless of the number of those present. It shall undertake the following tasks:

- A. The committee shall operate in accordance with the charter approved by the Board of Directors, adhering to the specified frequency of meetings and tasks outlined in the charter.
- B. The committee shall consider exclusively the facilities that exceed the authority of the highest committee in the Executive Management. It is important to note that the Board, among its tasks, determines the banking operations that require its approval in any matter that is outside the authority of the Board Credit Committee.
- C. The powers of the committee shall be limited to taking the appropriate decision regarding the facilities that have been recommended for approval by the Executive Management Committee referred to above.
- D. The committee shall determine maximum limits for the powers entrusted to it related to granting, modifying, renewing, structuring, scheduling or settling credit facilities, so that there are clear powers for the Board in this regard.
- E. The committee shall submit to the Board the details of the facilities approved by it.

## 7. IT Governance Committee.

This committee shall be composed of at least three members. The committee meets at least quarterly and undertakes the following tasks:

- A. The committee shall operate in accordance with the charter approved by the Board of Directors, adhering to the specified frequency of meetings and tasks outlined in the charter.
- B. The committee shall review the strategic, financial, quantitative, and qualitative performance indicators related to information technology proposed by the CEO/General Manager and make recommendations to raise the efficiency of the bank's strategic plans and to align the implementation of those plans within an effective methodological framework in preparation for approval by the Board of Directors.
- C. The committee shall adopt the strategic objectives for information technology and establish appropriate organizational structures, including steering committees at the Senior Executive Management level, especially the Information Technology Steering Committee. The aim is to ensure that these structures support the accomplishment of the bank's strategic objectives and maximize the value derived from information technology projects and investments. The committee shall also implement necessary tools and standards to monitor and ensure the achievement of these objectives. Examples of such tools include utilizing the balanced scorecard system for information technology (IT Balanced Scorecards), calculating the return on investment (ROI), and measuring the impact on enhancing financial and operational efficiency.
- D. The committee shall implement a comprehensive framework for managing, controlling, and overseeing information technology resources and projects. This framework shall align with internationally recognized best practices, particularly the Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology (COBIT). It shall also adhere to the objectives and requirements outlined in the Central Bank of Jordan Instructions No. (65/2016), by achieving sustainable institutional objectives while fulfilling the information and technology objectives matrix associated with it. The framework shall encompass the information technology governance processes outlined in the aforementioned instructions.
- E. The committee shall endorse the matrix of institutional objectives and the corresponding information and technology objectives outlined in the Central Bank Instructions No. (65/2016). It shall consider this data as the minimum requirement and further define the sub-goals that are necessary to achieve them.
- F. The committee shall adopt Enterprise Goals and Alignment Goals contained in the instructions of the Central Bank No. (65/2016) and the amendments contained in Circular No. (10-6-984), consider their data as the minimum requirement and further describe the sub-goals necessary to achieve them.
- G. The committee shall implement a matrix of responsibilities, known as a RACI Chart, for the key operations of information technology governance outlined in the Central Bank Instructions No. (65/2016), as well as the amendments specified in Circular No. (10-6-984). The matrix shall define the entities or parties primarily responsible (Responsible), those ultimately responsible (Accountable), and those to be consulted (Informed) for each operation mentioned in the instructions. The committee shall be guided by the COBIT 2019 standard while developing and implementing this matrix.
- H. The committee shall determine the significance and priority of Enterprise Goals, considering their alignment with Alignment Goals, Governance and Management Objectives, and other relevant Enablers/Components. This assessment shall be based on a qualitative and/or quantitative study conducted at least once a year. The study shall take into account factors that influence the formation of the IT Governance Framework (COBIT 2019 - Design Factors). The committee shall ensure that the framework aligns with the specific needs and strategies of the bank.
- I. The committee shall oversee the establishment of a comprehensive framework for IT risk management that aligns with and integrates into the overall risk management framework of the bank, as prepared by the Risk Department. This framework shall take into consideration and address the bank's strategy for risk control, aiming to minimize risks and safeguard the security and interests of customers. It shall encompass all IT governance processes outlined in the Central Bank Instructions No. (65/2016) and its subsequent amendments, specifically Circular No. (10-6-984).
- J. The committee shall approve the budget of IT resources and projects in line with the strategic objectives of the bank.
- K. The committee shall oversee and assess the advancement of IT operations, resources, and projects. It should also review their sufficiency and evaluate their effective contribution towards fulfilling the needs and objectives of the bank.
- L. The committee shall review IT audit reports, take the necessary measures to address deviations and recommend them to the Board.
- M. The committee shall review the minutes of the meetings of the Information Technology Steering Committee and take appropriate decisions according to the recommendations made by the Information Technology Steering Committee regarding:
  - Any unacceptable risks associated with IT, cybersecurity, and information protection within the Committee's mandate—taking into account the specific responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee in this area.
  - Performance reports and compliance with the requirements of the general framework for the management, control and control of IT resources and projects.
  - Allocating the necessary resources and mechanisms to achieve the tasks of the IT Governance Committee.
  - Any deviations that may adversely affect the achievement of strategic objectives.
- N. The committee shall fulfill any additional tasks outlined in the approved charter that align with the committee's responsibilities as mandated by the current legislation.

## 8. Strategy and Sustainability Committee

This Committee is composed of at least three members and is responsible for the following tasks:

- Operate according to the Committee Charter approved by the Board of Directors, including the stipulated meeting frequency and duties contained therein.
- Monitor and support the consolidation and development of the corporate identity, ensuring that the institution's identity reflects its strategy.
- Supervise all elements related to the bank's strategy and ensure the existence of general policies for the effective implementation of these strategies.
- Support the Board in defining strategic objectives in coordination with executive management, which prepares the strategy and makes recommendations— and assist the Board in all matters required to guide executive management in preparing a strategic plan to achieve these objectives.
- Ensure the preparation of strategic and operational plans, confirming that strategic objectives are included within them.
- Recommend to the Board the strategic directions and initiatives presented, including related reports; follow up on these initiatives and on the achievement of objectives, and report to the Board accordingly.
- Support the Board in fulfilling its commitments related to environment, society, and governance (ESG), including setting ESG-related goals, promoting sustainable finance, and enhancing environmental management—all of which play an integral role in enhancing long-term stakeholder value.
- Recommend the adoption of a sustainability policy, along with environmental, social, and governance standards, and the frameworks and action plans derived from them.
- Review and consider the recommendations and outcomes of the Executive-Level Sustainability Committee, and either make decisions or refer them to the Board as appropriate.
- Recommend the adoption of the sustainability strategy.
- Periodically review the agreed strategic sustainability priorities and objectives and recommend adjustments (as needed) to develop sustainability trends, address related risks, and seize opportunities.
- Perform any other tasks specified in the Committee Charter and formally approved, falling within the Committee's mandate under prevailing laws and regulations.

## Chapter Three: Tasks of the Executive Management

### I. Tasks of the Executive Management

- A. The Executive Management is responsible for executing and overseeing the bank's operations in alignment with the strategies and policies approved by the Board. It shall also establish and manage systems, risk management practices, processes, and controls necessary to effectively handle various types of risks faced by the bank, to ensure that the approved risk levels set by the Board are not surpassed and that it adheres to all relevant laws and internal policies of the bank.
- B. The Executive Management is responsible for ensuring the presence of comprehensive operational procedures for all activities conducted by the bank. These procedures shall be in compliance with current legislation and the strategies/policies approved by the Board. The General Manager or the Regional Manager of the Foreign Bank branch (excluding control departments) must approve these procedures, while the competent committee is responsible for approving procedures specific to control departments. Additionally, the Executive Management is tasked with guaranteeing the implementation and adherence to these approved procedures.
- C. The Executive Management shall prepare the bank's financial statements.
- D. The Executive Management shall develop the overall organizational structure of the bank and submit it to the Board for approval. It is also tasked with creating the sub-organizational structures for all units within the bank and obtaining approval from the General Manager. However, for the sub-organizational structures of control departments of local banks, the Board approves them based on the recommendation of the competent committee as outlined in this Guide. These structures shall clearly outline the administrative hierarchy and provide a detailed representation of lines of responsibility and authority. The general organizational structure, at a minimum, shall include the elements specified in Clause (III/6/L) of Chapter Two, as follows:
  - The Board and its committees.
  - Executive Management and its committees.
  - Separate departments for risk management, compliance, and internal audit, ensuring that they operate with full independence and without engaging in executive functions. These departments shall have a reporting line directly connected to the relevant committee, while maintaining a dotted line reporting relationship with the General Manager.
  - Units that are not involved in executive business such as Credit Review and Middle Office staff.
  - Subsidiaries and foreign branches.
- E. The Executive Management shall prepare an annual budget, submit it to the Board for approval, and submit periodic performance reports to the Board showing the deviation between actual performance and the budgeted amounts, along with an explanation of the reasons behind such deviations.

- F. The Executive Management is prohibited from engaging in any actions that could compromise the independence and impartiality of the control departments. The cooperation between these departments, the various units of the bank, and the Executive Management is vital for carrying out their respective duties effectively. The Senior Executive Management shall be promptly informed of any significant matters that require immediate attention as soon as they are identified by any of the control departments. Furthermore, the control departments are allowed to report these issues to the competent committee as necessary.
- G. The Executive Management shall provide the supervisory authority, external audit, internal audit and any competent authorities, at the time specified by those authorities, with the required information and disclosures necessary to carry out their tasks in an optimal manner.
- H. The Executive Management shall prepare the bank's Code of Professional Conduct, submit it to the Board for approval and circulate it to all the bank's administrators.
- I. The Executive Management shall develop the skills and professional conduct of the Bank's employees to comply with the latest standards of ethics and professional work conduct.
- J. The Executive Management shall ensure that appropriate controls are in place for each activity or process and that procedures are separated administratively and practically into approval and implementation tasks.

## II. Tasks of the CEO/ General Manager

**In addition to what is stated in the legislation in force, the General Manager shall perform the following:**

- A. The General Manager shall develop the strategic direction of the bank.
- B. The General Manager shall implement the bank's strategies and policies.
- C. The General Manager shall implement the decisions of the Board.
- D. The General Manager shall provide guidance for the implementation of short- and long-term action plans.
- E. The General Manager shall develop mechanisms to communicate the bank's vision, mission and strategy to employees.
- F. The General Manager shall inform the Board of all important aspects of the bank's operations.
- G. The General Manager shall inform the Board of all important aspects of the bank's operations.
- H. The General Manager shall endorse a comprehensive delineation of responsibilities for each organizational unit within the bank (excluding control departments whose description is to be made by competent committees) and make the description accessible to all employees of the bank, each according to their specialization.
- I. The General Manager may, with the approval of the chairman of the Audit Committee, assign the Internal Audit Department with confirmatory or advisory tasks, provided that this assignment does not affect the independence of the Internal Audit Department.

## Chapter Four: Suitability

### I. Suitability of the members of the Board of Directors

1. The Board shall adopt a policy to ensure the suitability of its members, provided that this policy includes the minimum standards, requirements and conditions that must be met by the nominated member, and that this policy is reviewed whenever necessary, and that adequate procedures and systems are established to ensure that all members meet the criteria of suitability and continue to enjoy them.
2. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall undertake the task of studying the suitability of the persons nominated to join the membership of the Board, taking into account the capabilities and qualifications of the nominated persons, and making the appropriate recommendation to the Board. In the event of re-nomination of the member, the number of times he attends and the effectiveness of his participation in the meetings of the Board and its committees shall be taken into account. The Committee shall inform any person (including the representative of the legal person) who is applying for membership of the Board in writing of the Board's decision if the provisions of the Corporate Governance Instructions of Banks do not apply to him.
3. Membership conditions and suitability criteria.

**Whoever holds the chairmanship (or membership) of the Board shall meet the following conditions:**

- A. They shall be at least twenty-five years old.
- B. They shall not hold a position as a board member, general manager, regional manager, or employee of any other bank in Jordan, unless the other bank is affiliated with the bank.
- C. They shall not be a lawyer, legal advisor, bank auditor, or advisor to any other bank in Jordan.
- D. They shall have a first university degree as a minimum in economics, finance, accounting, business administration or any of the similar disciplines. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee may consider other disciplines (including law and information technology) if combined with sufficient experience related to the business of banks or related activities in line with Clause (1/e) of Chapter Two of the provisions of this Guide.
- E. They shall not be an employee of the government or any public official institution unless they are representatives of such institutions.

- F. They shall have experience in banking, finance, economics or other fields related to banking-related activities for at least five years.
- G. They shall not have any familial relationship, including relatives up to the third degree, with the CEO/ General Manager of the bank. Additionally, they shall not have any immediate family members (first-degree relatives) who are part of the Senior Executive Management team.
- H. They shall not be a member of the boards of directors of more than five public shareholding companies in Jordan, whether in their personal capacity and their representation of a legal entity on these boards.
- I. The member is required to possess a minimum of two thousand qualifying shares of the bank. These shares shall not be seized, pledged, or subject to any other restrictions that hinder their complete disposal. It is necessary for these shares to be held throughout the membership term and for an additional six months after the termination of membership. During this period, trading or selling these shares is prohibited.

#### 4. Independent Member Terms and Conditions

The Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall establish the essential criteria to guarantee the independence of members. It shall assess whether a member meets the qualifications to be considered an independent member and review this status annually. Additionally, any changes to the independence status of independent members shall be reported to the Central Bank. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall consider the following minimum conditions when evaluating independence requirements.

- A. An independent member shall be a natural person.
  - B. An independent member must not have worked as an employee of the bank or any of its subsidiaries or as an advisor to the bank or any of its subsidiaries during the three years preceding his nomination
  - C. An independent member shall not have any connections or affiliations with other members of the Board or with individuals serving on the boards of directors of the bank's subsidiaries. Furthermore, such a member shall not have any relationships with significant shareholders of the bank up to the second degree of kinship.
  - D. An independent member shall not have any connections with any of the members of the Senior Executive Management of the bank or any of the members of the Senior Executive Management of any of the bank's subsidiaries up to the second degree and with the CEO/General Manager of the bank up to the third degree.
  - E. An independent member shall not be a partner or employee of the external auditor of the bank and have been a partner or employee during the three years preceding his nomination.
  - F. An independent member shall not hold a significant ownership stake in the bank, nor be associated with a major shareholder of the bank or their allies in a manner where their combined ownership matches that of a major shareholder. Additionally, they shall not be a major shareholder in any of the bank's subsidiaries or in the larger Group that owns the bank.
  - G. An independent member shall not have served on the Board of Directors of the bank or any of its subsidiaries for a total period exceeding eight years. If a member no longer meets the criteria for independence as specified in this clause, the bank has the option to seek approval from the Central Bank for the member to continue as an independent member after a minimum cooling-off period of four consecutive years. This request will be made if there are valid justifications for the member to retain their independence.
  - H. An independent member, their spouse, immediate family members, or any company where they hold a position as a board member, owner, or significant shareholder, or hold a senior executive management role, shall not have a credit from the bank that exceeds 5% of the bank's regulatory capital. Additionally, they shall not act as a guarantor for a credit from the bank that exceeds the same percentage.
5. The non-objection of the Central Bank shall be obtained on the nomination of any person (as well as on the nomination of the representative of the legal person, including the temporary representative of any government agency or public or official legal institution) for membership of the Board, provided that the request for non-objection is accompanied by the decision of the Board, the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, which includes its perception of the added value to be provided by the nominated member of the Board, the declaration and its attachment, the declaration of the independent member, the curriculum vitae, scientific certificates, certificates of experience, a certificate of non-conviction, and a copy of the civil status card (passport for non-Jordanians). The Board Secretary shall provide the Central Bank with declarations of suitability of the members of the Board, and the Central Bank may, in the cases it deems necessary, summon any member/candidate of the Board of Directors of any bank for an interview.
6. The bank shall obtain the non-objection of the Central Bank to the nomination of any member of the Board before the date of the meeting of the General Assembly of the bank by a sufficient period of not less than one month. Those who wish to be nominated shall be informed of the need for the non-objection of the Central Bank.
7. It is known that in the cases it deems necessary, the Central Bank may summon any member/candidate of the Board of Directors of any bank to conduct an interview with them. The Central Bank may also consider any member non-independent according to certain data, despite the fact that all the conditions mentioned in Clause (2) of this Article apply to him.
8. The Chairman of the Board shall ensure that the Central Bank is informed of any material information that could adversely affect the suitability of any of the members of the Board as well as the suitability of the representative of legal persons.

9. The bank shall take into account the representation of women in the membership of the Board.
10. It shall be taken into account that the Board has members who are eligible for membership of the Audit Committee, whose majority of members are required to have academic qualifications in accounting or finance or holders of professional certificates in these two fields and appropriate practical experience in the fields of accounting, finance, external audit, internal audit or banking.
11. If the Board finds it necessary and has clear and specific reasons, it has the authority to appoint an advisor. However, this appointment shall align with the nature of the advisor's work and shall not involve any supervisory or executive responsibilities. The appointment shall also be for a specific period of time and shall not interfere with the Board's task of overseeing its work in accordance with the regulations, including the Banking Law. It is important to note that the appointment is subject to the Central Bank's approval.

## II. Suitability of the members of the Senior Executive Management

1. The Board shall adopt a policy to ensure the suitability of the members of the Senior Executive Management of the bank, provided that this policy includes the minimum standards, requirements and conditions that must be met by the member of the senior executive management. The Board shall review this policy from time to time and establish sufficient procedures and systems to ensure that all members of the Senior Executive Management meet and continue to meet the suitability criteria.
2. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall nominate qualified persons to the Board to join the Senior Executive Management.
3. The Board shall verify that the General Manager has integrity, technical competence and banking experience.
4. The bank shall obtain the approval of the Board upon the appointment/ transfer/ promotion/ assignment, acceptance of resignation or termination of the services of any of the members of the bank's Senior Executive Management.
5. Subject to the provisions of Clause (II/11) of this Chapter, the Board shall, upon the recommendation of the competent committee, approve the appointment of the General Manager, the Manager of Internal Audit, the Manager of Risk Management, and the Manager of Compliance and accept their resignations or terminate their services.
6. The Board shall approve a replacement plan for the members of the Senior Executive Management of the bank, and the Board shall review this plan at least once a year.
7. The Chairman of the Board shall ensure that the Central Bank is informed of any material information that could adversely affect the suitability of any member of the Senior Executive Management.
8. The bank shall verify that any major shareholder of the bank has no relationship, including kinship up to the third degree with the General Manager and the first degree with any other member of the Senior Executive Management.
9. Membership conditions and suitability criteria:

### Whoever is appointed to the Senior Executive Management of the bank shall meet the following conditions:

- A. They shall not be a member of the board of directors of any other bank, unless the other bank is affiliated with the bank.
- B. They shall be full-time individuals dedicated to overseeing the bank's operations.
- C. They shall hold a first university degree as a minimum in economics, finance, accounting, business administration, or any of the disciplines related to the work of the bank.
- D. They shall have experience in the field of banking business (mostly in the field of the job for which they are nominated) or related work of not less than five years, with the exception of the General Manager or the Regional Manager whose experience in the field of banking business shall not be less than ten years.
- E. They shall not hold significant shares in the bank and shall have no affiliation with the Chairman of the Board, any other board member, or any major shareholder of the bank. This includes familial relationships up to the third degree in the case of the General Manager and up to the first degree for any other member of the Senior Executive Management.
- F. The bank shall take into account the representation of women in the membership of the Senior Executive Management.
- G. The bank shall obtain the non-objection of the Central Bank before appointing/ transferring/ promoting/ assigning any member of the Senior Executive Management, provided that the non-objection request is accompanied by the decision of the Board, the recommendation of the competent committee, the approved general organizational structure, the member's declaration (and its attachment), CV, academic certificates, experience certificates, non-conviction certificate, and a copy of the civil status card (non-Jordanian passport). The Central Bank may summon any person nominated for a position in the senior executive management of any bank for a personal interview before appointment.
- H. The bank shall obtain the non-objection of the Central Bank to the resignation or termination of the services of any of the General Manager / Regional Manager, the Manager of Internal Audit, the Director of Risk Department, and the Manager of Compliance Department, and the Central Bank may call any administrator of the bank to verify the reasons for resignation or termination of services.

## Chapter Five: Evaluating the Performance of Administrators and Financial Rewards

### 1. The Board and committees

- A. The Board shall ensure that there is a system for evaluating its work and the work of its committees and members, provided that this system includes, as a minimum, the following:
- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that can be extracted from strategic plans and objectives to be used to measure the performance of the Board and its committees
  - Communication between the Board and the shareholders and the periodicity of this communication.
  - Periodicity of the Board's meetings with the Senior Executive Management.
  - Member attendance of and participation in meetings of the Board and its committees, as well as comparing their performance with the performance of other members. Feedback shall be obtained from the concerned member in order to improve the evaluation process.
  - The extent to which the member develops their knowledge in the business of banks through participation in training programs.
- B. Since the process of evaluating the performance of the members of the Board of Directors is an important tool to ensure the effective performance of the Board and the subordinate committees, it is necessary to follow specific and approved principles in evaluating performance in order for the performance evaluation criterion to be objective. The following aspects shall be taken into account:
- The members of the Board should acquire the skills, knowledge and experience that effectively regulate the functioning of the bank.
  - The Board should communicate with internal and external stakeholders at specific times.
  - The structure of the committees established by the Board should be clear, ensuring that committee members have access to the necessary information and tools required to carry out their responsibilities effectively.
  - The members should focus on important aspects at the right time.
  - Board members should foster a sense of teamwork, aiming to establish a suitable balance between trust and constructive challenges.
  - The Chairman of the Board should play a crucial role as a capable leader of the Board of Directors.
  - The level of progress and ongoing enhancement of the Board of Directors and its members, both collectively and individually, in terms of their performance, should be considered.
- C. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall evaluate the work of the Board as a whole and its committees and members separately annually. This committee shall follow specific and approved bases in the evaluation process so that the performance evaluation criterion is objective, and shall inform the Central Bank of the result of this evaluation. The members of the Board (other than the members of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee) shall also evaluate the performance of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and its members separately annually.

### 2. Senior Executive Management and the rest of the bank's administrators, other than the Board's members

- A. The Board is responsible for conducting an annual performance evaluation of the General Manager using a framework developed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board. This evaluation system includes the establishment of key performance indicators. The criteria used to assess the General Manager's performance shall, at a minimum, consider the financial and administrative performance of the bank relative to the associated risks, as well as the extent to which the General Manager has achieved the bank's medium- and long-term plans and strategies. Each evaluation component will be assigned a specific weight. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall communicate the evaluation results to the Central Bank.
- B. The Board shall establish a performance evaluation system for the bank's administrators who are not members of the Board, as well as the General Manager. This system shall consider performance indicators that are tailored to the specific nature of each department's work and their ability to meet their objectives. The minimum requirements for this system include the following:
- The performance evaluation system shall assign appropriate weighting to assess compliance performance based on the Risk Management Department and Compliance Department frameworks, as well as the implementation of internal controls and regulatory obligations.
  - The evaluation of administrators' performance shall not solely rely on gross income or profit. Other factors should also be considered, such as the risks associated with core operations, the accomplishment of departmental objectives and annual plans, and, when applicable, measuring customer satisfaction.
- C. The Audit Committee shall evaluate the performance of the Manager of the Internal Audit Department and determine his remuneration in line with the performance evaluation policy and the remuneration, incentives, and retention policy approved by the Board.
- D. The Risk Management Committee shall evaluate the performance of the Manager of the Risk Management Department and determine his remuneration in line with the performance evaluation policy and the remuneration, incentives, and retention policy approved by the Board, after consulting the opinion of the General Manager.
- E. The Compliance Committee shall evaluate the performance of the Manager of the Compliance Department and determine his remuneration in accordance with the performance evaluation policy and the remuneration, incentives, and retention policy approved by the Board, after consulting the opinion of the General Manager.

- F. The Compliance Committee shall evaluate the performance of the Manager of the Compliance Department and determine his remuneration in accordance with the performance evaluation policy and the remuneration, incentives, and retention policy approved by the Board, after consulting the opinion of the General Manager.
- G. The performance of the employees of the Internal Audit Department shall be evaluated by the Manager of Internal Audit in line with the performance evaluation policy approved by the Board.

### 3. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall, in accordance with its tasks,

develop a policy for evaluating the performance and granting financial remuneration to the bank's administrators and review it periodically. Such a policy shall include a mechanism for determining the salaries, remuneration, and privileges of the General Manager and the rest of the members of the Executive Management. The committee may not delegate this task to the Executive Management, and this policy shall be approved by the Board.

### 4. The policy for granting financial remuneration shall have the following elements as a minimum:

- It shall include provisions regarding the remuneration of the Chairman, Board members, and committee members, in accordance with the responsibilities outlined in the Corporate Governance Instructions. The remuneration may vary based on the performance evaluation of the Board, its committees and its members, as well as based on the solvency and performance of the bank.
- It should be designed to ensure that administrators are motivated to achieve the bank's objectives without leading to high risks that may adversely affect the bank's solvency, reputation or exposure to legal risks.
- The remunerations shall not be based only on the performance of the current year, but also on the performance in the medium and long term (3-5) years.
- It shall incorporate a mechanism for deferring payment of a reasonable portion of the remuneration (excluding salaries). The specific percentage and duration of the deferral will be determined based on factors such as the nature of the work, associated risks, and the activities of the respective administrator.
- It shall determine the form of remunerations, such as fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, stock options, or any other benefits. However, it is essential to consider instructions regarding the ownership of influential interests in this context.
- The policy will include a mechanism to revoke the deferred remuneration granted to an administrator if it is discovered later that there were performance issues or if the bank faces significant risks resulting from decisions made by that administrator within their authority that could have been avoided.
- Financial rewards shall not be granted to the administrators of the control departments depending on the results of the work of the departments under their control.

## Chapter Six: The Regulatory Environment

The Board of Directors assumes its responsibilities by relying on a general internal and external control framework based on the foundations, tasks and responsibilities assigned to each of the following:

### 1. Internal audit

- A. The Board shall implement necessary measures to strengthen the effectiveness of internal audit by prioritizing the internal audit function and establishing its importance within the bank. This includes safeguarding and enhancing the independence of internal auditors and providing them with a suitable position within the bank's job hierarchy. These auditors shall possess the necessary knowledge, skills, and competence to fulfill their responsibilities. The Board will ensure their unrestricted access to all records and information, allowing them to communicate with any administrator in the bank without interference, enabling them to carry out their assigned tasks and prepare reports effectively.
- B. The Board shall verify that the Internal Audit Department is under the direct supervision of the Audit Committee, and that it submits its reports directly to the Audit Committee and a copy thereof to the General Manager. The General Manager may, with the approval of the Chairman of the Audit Committee, assign the Internal Audit Department with confirmatory or advisory tasks, provided that this assignment does not affect the independence of the Internal Audit Department.
- C. The Internal Audit Department shall undertake the following tasks at the Group level as a minimum:
  - It shall verify the sufficiency of internal control and control systems pertaining to the bank's operations, as well as at the Group level, which includes its subsidiaries. Additionally, it shall review and document any modifications made to the structure of these systems.
  - It shall develop the Internal Audit Charter to be approved by the Board upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee. Such charter shall include the tasks, powers and work methodology of the Internal Audit Department.
  - It shall prepare an audit plan that includes the activities of the bank, including the activities of other control departments and activities assigned to external parties, according to the degree of risk of those activities, provided that it is approved by the Audit Committee.
  - It shall review the compliance with the Corporate Governance Guide and the policies and charters related thereto annually, prepare a detailed report thereon, and submit it to the Audit Committee and a copy thereof to the Corporate Governance Committee.
  - It shall review the validity and comprehensiveness of Stress Testing, in accordance with the methodology approved by the Board.

- It shall guarantee the precision of the procedures employed in the internal audit process to determine the sufficiency of the bank's capital, also known as the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP).
  - It shall audit financial and administrative matters.
  - It shall monitor and address any violations and observations outlined in the reports of the supervisory authority and the external auditor. It shall ensure that these issues are appropriately resolved and that the executive management implements suitable controls to prevent their recurrence.
  - It shall ensure the availability of necessary procedures for receiving, processing, and managing customer complaints, as well as observations regarding the accounting system, control and internal control, audits, and the submission of regular reports on these matters.
  - It shall securely and systematically maintain audit reports and working papers for a period specified in the relevant legislation. These documents shall be readily available for review by both the supervisory authority and the external auditor.
- D. The performance of the employees of the Internal Audit Department shall be evaluated by the Manager of Internal Audit in line with the performance evaluation policy approved by the Board.
- E. The Internal Audit Department shall perform an annual test to verify compliance with the applicable legislation, internal bank policies, and approved procedures in all transactions involving related parties. The department shall submit reports and recommendations regarding these transactions to the Audit Committee. In the event of any violation of legislation or internal policies in this area, the Audit Committee shall promptly inform the Central Bank.

## 2. External auditing

- A. The bank shall prepare an external audit policy to be approved by the Board and amended whenever necessary. This policy shall include, as a minimum, the following:
1. A mechanism for nominating and assigning an audit office.
  2. A mechanism for determining the fees of an audit office.
  3. Periodic change of audit office and teams.
  4. The requirements for the independence of the external auditor stipulated in paragraph (d) of this Article as a minimum.
  5. Tasks of the audit office and team.
  6. Relationship of the Audit Committee to the audit office and team.
  7. Additional services outside the scope of audit services that can be assigned to the audit office.
  8. The criteria for selecting the audit office and the responsible partner, taking into account the following requirements as a minimum:

### Audit office:

- The number of partners responsible for auditing in the office shall not be less than two.
- The international office or company of which the office is a member shall have the appropriate experience, not less than (10) years, in auditing bank accounts.

### Managing partner:

- Shall be of good conduct and have a good professional reputation.
  - Must not have been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or dishonesty.
  - Shall have a valid practicing license to practice the profession of auditing and be registered in the register of the Jordanian Association of Certified Public Accountants (JACPA) in accordance with the provisions of the Law Regulating the chartered accountancy profession.
  - Must not have been deprived of practicing the profession during the last five years or a final penal judgment has been issued against this managing partner as a result of committing a professional error or a legal violation related to the practice of the profession.
  - Shall have at least a first university degree in accounting or any of the disciplines related to the business of banks.
  - Shall hold one of the professional certificates in the field of accounting or auditing from one of the internationally recognized professional associations of chartered accountants or auditors recognized by JACPA.
  - Shall be of good conduct and have a good professional reputation.
  - Shall have practical experience in the field of auditing accounts for a period of not less than (10) years, including (7) years at least in the field of auditing bank accounts, and shall be familiar with banking business and risks and related legislation, including those issued by the Central Bank.
- B. The bank shall guarantee the regular rotation of the external auditor, with a maximum duration of seven years. However, changing the external auditor during the contract period will only be permitted upon obtaining approval from the Central Bank and with substantial reasons.
- C. An office that has been previously contracted with may not be re-nominated until at least three years have passed since its last nomination by the bank.

- D. The Audit Committee is responsible for ensuring the ongoing independence of the external auditor throughout the contract period. The committee shall conduct initial and continuous assessments to prevent any conflicts of interest between the bank and the external auditor. The Board will oversee and guarantee this process. Additionally, the Board will verify that the minimum conditions for contracting with the external auditor include the following:
- The external auditor shall not be a member of the Board or the board /board of directors of any of the Bank's subsidiaries.
  - The external auditor is prohibited from engaging in any long-term technical, administrative, or advisory tasks for the bank or any of its subsidiaries while carrying out the audit assignment.
  - The external auditor shall not be a partner with any of the members of the Board /Senior Executive Management of the bank or any of the members of the board of directors or any of the members of the senior executive management of any of the bank's subsidiaries.
  - There shall be no relationship up to the second degree between the managing partner or any member of the audit team with any member of the Board or any member of the Senior Executive Management of the bank or any of its subsidiaries.
  - The external auditor shall not directly or indirectly own, deal in, or speculate in the shares of the bank or the shares of any of the bank's subsidiaries.
  - The external auditor shall not combine the audit work on the accounts of the bank with any additional services outside the scope of the audit services assigned to the audit office.
- E. The Audit Committee shall verify the qualifications and effectiveness of the external auditor and ensure that the engagement letter clearly includes the scope of the audit, fees, contract period and any other conditions commensurate with the nature of the bank, the size of its business, the complexity of its operations, and its risks.
- F. The Audit Committee shall provide the Board with recommendations about appointing an external auditor, ending their services, determining their fees, and setting any terms related to hiring them. The committee shall also review their independence and may assign them additional tasks.
- G. The bank shall inform the Central Bank of its nomination for the external auditor at least 30 days before the General Assembly meeting for election or re-election.
- H. The Central Bank may meet with the auditor of any bank and, if necessary, coordinate with them regarding reviewing the working papers relating to the task of auditing that bank.

### 3. The Risk Management Department

- A. The board shall ensure the independence of the Risk Management Department and grant the department the necessary powers to enable it to obtain information from other bank departments and cooperate with other committees to carry out its tasks.
- B. The Board shall verify that breaches of acceptable risk levels are addressed, including the accountability of the Senior Executive Management concerned with such breaches.
- C. The Board shall ensure that the Risk Management Department conducts stress tests periodically to measure the bank's ability to withstand shocks and face high risks, and that the Board has a key role in adopting the hypotheses and scenarios used, discussing the results of the tests, and adopting the procedures to be taken based on these results.
- D. The Risk Management Department shall undertake the following tasks at the group level as a minimum:
- It shall implement the risk management strategy in addition to developing policies and work procedures to manage all types of risks.
  - It shall develop one or more risk management policies that encompass all of its operations. These policies shall establish explicit measures and limits for each type of risk. It is essential that all employees, based on their respective positions, receive comprehensive information and awareness about these policies. The bank will conduct periodic reviews of the risk management policy/policies and submit them to the Board for approval.
  - It shall prepare a comprehensive document for all risks acceptable to the bank and submit it to the Board for approval.
  - It shall review the bank's Risk Management Framework and submit it to the Board for approval.
  - It shall create an internal assessment document for evaluating the bank's capital adequacy. It shall review this document regularly to ensure its comprehensiveness, effectiveness, and alignment with the bank's strategic plan and capital plan, taking into account all potential risks that the Bank may encounter. This document shall be approved by the Board.
  - It shall develop methodologies for identifying, measuring, analyzing, evaluating and monitoring each type of risk.

- It shall verify the integration of risk measurement mechanisms with the management information systems used.
- It shall prepare a business continuity plan and submit it to the Board for approval, provided that it is reviewed periodically.
- Prior to introducing any new product, service, process, or system, the Risk Management Department shall verify its alignment with the bank's strategy. It shall identify all associated risks, including operational, information security, and cyber risks, and establish new controls, procedures, or necessary amendments in a manner that aligns with the bank's acceptable risk limits.
- It shall provide the necessary information about the bank's risks, to be used for disclosure purposes.
- It shall make recommendations to the Risk Management Committee on the bank's risk exposures and record cases of exceptions to the risk management policy.
- It shall monitor the compliance of the bank's executive departments with the specified levels of acceptable risk.
- It shall submit reports to the Board through the Risk Management Committee and a copy to the General Manager containing information on the actual risk system for all the bank's activities in comparison with the acceptable risk document. It shall also follow up on the treatment of negative deviations. The Executive Management may request special reports as needed from the bank's Risk Management Department.

#### 4. The Compliance Department

- A. The Board shall ensure the independence of the Compliance Department..
- B. The Board shall approve the tasks of the Compliance Department. These tasks shall include the following as a minimum at the Group level:
  - The Compliance Department shall prepare a compliance policy to ensure that the bank complies with all relevant legislation, and ensure that all employees, each according to their administrative level, are fully informed and aware of it. This policy shall be approved by the Board.
  - It shall prepare an annual compliance plan, to be approved by the Compliance Committee.
  - It shall monitor the compliance of all administrative levels in the bank with all regulatory requirements, legislation in force, and international standards, including the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.
  - It shall prepare periodic reports that include assessing the risks of non-compliance, irregularities, deficiencies and corrective actions taken, and submit such reports to the Compliance Committee and copies of them to the General Manager .
  - It shall manage compliance risks faced by the bank Group and ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards and any amendments thereto.
  - It shall continuously monitor, test and report group-wide compliance by appropriate and adequate methods.
  - It shall adopt plans for training at the Group level, develop and enhance awareness of topics related to the compliance function, professional conduct, and answer employees' queries related to compliance.
  - It shall act as a liaison between the Bank and the relevant regulatory authorities.
  - It shall monitor its operations to effectively combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism. This monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with recognized best practices and within the framework of international sanctions regimes.
  - It shall ensure compliance with international laws and sanctions regimes.
  - It shall receive customer complaints and strive to resolve them within the designated timeframe. Additionally, it shall provide recommendations to the relevant authorities to implement measures aimed at preventing the recurrence of such complaints.
- C. The Compliance Committee assigns the Compliance Officer to carry out the following tasks:
  - Assist the executive management and staff of the bank in managing the compliance risks faced by the bank.
  - Advise the Executive Management on the applicable laws and legislation and any amendments thereto.
  - Ensure compliance with the compliance monitoring policy and the implementation of the Group's regulatory compliance program, provide the Committee with the results of compliance checks, indicate any violations of the laws / instructions in force, make the necessary recommendations to address them and reduce their recurrence, and provide the Executive Management with a copy of them and a copy for the company regarding the subsidiaries and according to the approved relationship matrix.
  - Educate staff on compliance topics and conduct training sessions and induction workshops on the role of the Compliance Department.

## Chapter Seven: Conflicts of Interest

- A. The Board shall adopt a policy governing the avoidance of conflicts of interest in all its forms, including those arising from the bank's association with companies within the Group, and shall adopt the necessary procedures to ensure the adequacy of internal controls and control to monitor compliance with this policy and prevent abuses. This policy shall include the general principles governing the policy and definitions of conflicts of interest and as described therein. It shall also include, at a minimum, the topics governing the following main rules, which shall be read with the policy as one unit and as follows:
- The policy shall prevent activities that result in a conflict between the interest of the bank and any interest of any administrator in the bank in any way.
  - Disclosure shall be immediately upon verification of any matter that has arisen or will give rise to a conflict between the interest of the bank and any interest of any administrator of the bank in any way.
  - The Board member shall not disclose the confidential information of the bank or use it for their own benefit or for the benefit of others, and the representative of the legal person shall not disclose any confidential information circulated during the meetings of the Board and its committees to any person, including any administrator of this legal person.
  - Members of the Board are obliged to prioritize the interests of the bank over their personal interests in any transactions involving companies they have personal stakes in. They are prohibited from leveraging commercial opportunities of the bank for their personal gain. It is essential to avoid conflicts of interest, and in case of any such conflict, the member shall provide detailed disclosure to the Board, and they are obligated not to attend or participate in the decision-making process related to the matter in question. This disclosure shall be recorded in the minutes of any Board or committee meeting.
  - Instances that lead to conflicts of interest can include situations where there is a conflict of interest between the personal interests of a board member and the interests of the bank. Similarly, conflicts of interest can arise between the interests of an Executive Management member and the interests of the bank. Furthermore, conflicts may arise between the interests of any company within the banking group, subsidiary, or ally of the bank and the interests of the Bank itself.
  - The policy regarding conflicts of interest shall establish the definition of related parties in accordance with the applicable legislation. It shall also outline the conditions for conducting transactions with these parties, ensuring that they do not receive preferential treatment compared to unrelated customers. This policy encompasses all dealings between the bank and any companies within its banking group.
  - The policy shall define the scope of transactions involving related parties, encompassing various types of transactions and not solely limited to credit facilities.
  - The policy shall include procedures followed in the bank when identifying cases of non-compliance with this policy.
- B. Furthermore, in order to prevent any conflicts of interest between the bank and the external auditor, the Audit Committee is responsible for confirming the independence of the external auditor throughout the contracting period. This verification is conducted both initially and on an ongoing basis to ensure the absence of any conflicts of interest. The Board of Directors is also responsible for ensuring this independence and confirming that the contract terms with the external auditor aligns with the provisions stated in Article Two of Chapter Six.
- C. The Board shall adopt controls for the transfer of information between the various departments, preventing their exploitation for personal benefit.
- D. The Board shall adopt a charter of professional conduct prepared by the Executive Management to ensure that the bank conducts its business with high integrity. This charter shall include, at a minimum, the cases that may result in a conflict of interest. The Executive Management shall circulate it, and the Board verifies that it has been circulated at all administrative levels in the bank.
- E. The Board shall ensure that the Executive Management has high integrity in conducting its business, avoids conflicts of interest, and implements the approved policies and procedures objectively.
- F. The Internal Audit Department shall conduct a test at least once a year to ensure that all transactions with related parties with the bank have been carried out in accordance with the legislation in force, the internal policies of the bank and the approved procedures and shall submit its reports and recommendations thereon to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall inform the Central bank immediately upon verifying any violation of any of the legislation in force and internal policies in this field.

## Chapter Eight: Disclosure and Transparency – (Treatment of Shareholders and Stakeholders)

1. To guarantee the rights of shareholders and all stakeholders and to meet the requirements of disclosure and transparency, the Board shall, as a minimum, provide a mechanism to ensure communication with stakeholders by disclosing and providing meaningful information about the activities of the bank and providing sufficient information to shareholders through the following:
  - The General Assembly Meetings.
  - Annual report and quarterly and semi-annual reports
  - The bank's website and the bank's news published in the newspapers, which include the bank's achievements.
  - The Shareholders' Affairs Department of the Secretariat of the Board, in which shareholders' inquiries are answered.
  - Newspapers, social sites, communications, email and text messages (by type of information).
  - A section of the bank's website shall be allocated to providing information about the rights of shareholders. This section shall serve to encourage shareholders to actively participate in and vote during General Assembly meetings. Additionally, the bank shall publish relevant documents related to these meetings on the website, including the complete text of the meeting invitations and the minutes of the meetings.
2. The Board is responsible for promptly sharing relevant financial and non-financial information that is of importance to stakeholders.
3. The Board shall guarantee that the bank's annual report incorporates a provision explicitly stating its responsibility for the accuracy and sufficiency of the bank's financial statements and the information presented within the report. Additionally, the Board will ensure the adequacy of internal control and control systems.
4. The Board shall ensure that the bank complies with the disclosures set by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the International Accounting Standards (IAS), Central Bank instructions and other relevant legislation and that the Executive Management is aware of changes to IFRS.
5. The Board shall ensure the publication of the Corporate Governance Guide on the bank's website and through other suitable means to inform the public. Furthermore, the bank is obligated to disclose in its annual report the presence of a corporate governance guide and the level of its dedication to implementing the guidelines outlined within it.
6. The Board shall ensure that the bank's annual report and quarterly reports include disclosures that allow current or potential shareholders to view the results of operations and the financial position of the bank.
7. The Board shall ensure that the annual report includes the following as a minimum:
  - A summary of the organizational structure of the bank.
  - A summary of the functions of the committees of the Board, and any powers that the Board has delegated to those committees.
  - Information of interest to stakeholders outlined in this Guide.
  - Information about each member of the Board in terms of their qualifications and experience, the amount of their contribution to the capital of the bank, whether they are independent or not, their membership in the committees of the Board, the date of their appointment, and any memberships they hold in the boards of directors of other companies.
  - Information about the Risk Management Department, including its structure, the nature of its operations and any updates made to it.
  - The number of times the Board and its committees meet and the number of times each member attends these meetings.
  - Names of the members of the Board and the Senior Executive Management who resigned during the year.
  - A summary of the bank's remuneration policy, with the disclosure of all forms of remuneration of the members of the Board separately, and the remuneration in all its forms granted to the Senior Executive Management separately, for the past year.
  - Acknowledge by all members of the Board that they have not received any undisclosed benefits, whether in the form of material or non-material gains, personally or for the benefit of any stakeholders, during the previous year, as a result of their involvement with the bank.
8. Disclosure by the bank in its annual report and/or within the sustainability report of the initiatives pursued by the bank in this regard. This shall include the following as a minimum:
  - Social initiatives in environmental protection, health and education.
  - Social initiatives to fight poverty and unemployment.

- Promoting medium finance and microfinance.
  - Participating in initiatives with economic added value to the community.
9. Semi-annual reports that are shared through e-mail and are available to those who visit or communicate with the bank at any time.
  10. The Board shall also communicate continuously with the shareholders and in accordance with the mechanism specified above.

## Chapter Nine: **General Provisions**

11. The Chairman of the Board will extend an invitation to the Central Bank, allowing them ample time to nominate their representative, to attend the General Assembly meetings.
12. The Chairman of the Board shall provide the Central Bank with the minutes of the General Assembly meetings within a timeframe of no more than five working days from the date of the Companies Controller or their representative's approval of the minutes.
13. The bank shall inform the Central Bank of its nomination for the external auditor at least 30 days before the General Assembly meeting for election or re-election.
14. The Central Bank may appoint a third party to evaluate the governance of any bank, at the expense of the concerned bank.
15. The Central Bank may invite members of the Audit Committee, the Manager of the Internal Audit Department, members of the Compliance Committee, or the Manager of the Compliance Department to discuss any matters relating to their work.
16. The Central Bank may meet with the auditor of any bank and, if necessary, coordinate with such an auditor regarding reviewing the working papers relating to the task of auditing that bank.

### **Disclosure Regarding Corporate Governance**

Jordan Ahli Bank confirms that it has a corporate governance guide at the group level, which is consistent with the Corporate Governance Instructions No. 2/2023. It is committed to executing what is mentioned in the guide, which is published on its website.

Jordan Ahli Bank has authorized and published the Governance, Management of Information, and Related Technologies Guide on its website in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions, and it underlines its commitment to implementing the guide and its provisions.

## Corporate Governance Report

Information and details regarding the bank's compliance with and implementation of the Corporate Governance Instructions applicable to listed public shareholding companies, and the Corporate Governance Rules adopted and applied by the bank.

Jordan Ahli Bank is committed to the precise and balanced application of the provisions of the Companies Law and its amendments for 2023, the Corporate Governance Instructions for Banks No. (2/2023) issued by the Central Bank of Jordan , and the Corporate Governance Instructions for listed shareholding companies issued by Jordan Securities Commission in 2017, including the provisions of Article (4/C) concerning independent members of the Board of Directors and Article (6/B) requiring that each of the permanent committees formed by the Board of Directors include independent members in its composition.

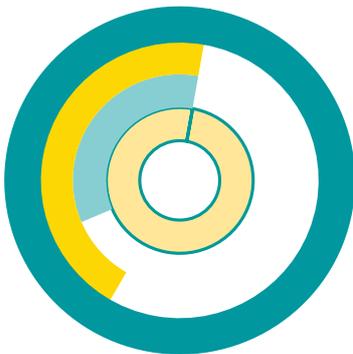
**In compliance with the Corporate Governance Instructions for Listed Shareholding Companies for the year 2017, issued by the Jordan securities Commission and the circulares issued pursuant thereto, this report has been prepared as follows:**

### Board of Directors of Jordan Ahli Bank

The Board of Directors is formed in accordance with the current Jordanian Companies Law, the Jordanian Banking Law, the Corporate Governance Instructions for Banks, and the Corporate Governance Instructions for Listed Companies where applicable, as well as any related circulars.

The current Board of Directors was elected on March 27, 2025 by the shareholders for a period of four years. The Board of Directors has elected:

- Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Al-Mouasher as Chairman of the Board of Directors; and
- Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa) as Vice Chairman



	Elected/ ratified by the General Assembly
	Non- Executives and Separation between CEO and Chairman roles
	Independent Members**
	Diversity by Gender / women participation

\*\*As part of our good governance practice, we assess each non-executive board member's independence throughout the year.

### The names of Jordan Ahli Bank's Board Members and Representatives

Name	Non-Executive/ Executive	Independent/ Non-Independent	Position
<b>Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher</b>	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Chairman of the Board
<b>Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa)</b>	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Vice Chairman
<b>Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher</b>	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Board Member
<b>Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher</b> Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co. Representative	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Board Member
<b>Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher</b> Mouasher Investment & Trading Co. Representative	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Board Member
<b>H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikeh</b> Jordan Investor Center Representative	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Board Member
<b>Mr. Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna</b> Byblos Bank Representative	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Board Member
<b>Mr. Mo'nes Omar Saleem Abdel All</b> Social Security Corporation Representative	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Board Member
<b>Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kwar</b>	Non-Executive	Independent	Board Member
<b>Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket</b>	Non-Executive	Independent	Board Member
<b>Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin</b>	Non-Executive	Independent	Board Member
<b>Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas</b>	Non-Executive	Independent	Board Member
<b>Mrs. Mays Moh'd Abdalla Jaradat</b>	Non-Executive	Independent	Board Member

\*Jordan Ahli Bank Board of Directors was elected by the General Assembly during its meeting held on March 27, 2025.

### Members of the Board of Directors whose term of office expired on 27 March 2025 and who did not submit their candidacy for membership of the Board of Directors for the 2025–2029 term.

Name	Non-Executive/ Executive	Independent/ Non-Independent	Position
<b>H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri</b>	Non-Executive	Independent	Board Member

### Board of Directors Secretary

The importance of the decisions made by the Board of Directors and the committees emanating from the board, as well as the need to follow up on matters related to corporate governance, board and shareholders affairs, necessitates the presence of a procedure to ensure that draft decisions discussed during the sessions comply with current legislation. Therefore, and given the significance of the Board Secretary's role in the Board, its Committees, and corporate governance, in addition to the general tasks assigned at the group level, the elected Board of Directors has appointed **Lawyer/Advocate Maisa' Ziad Moh'd Turk** as the Board Secretary and Legal Advisor, in charge of managing governance, board, and shareholder affairs. She was also named as the rapporteur and secretary of all committees formed by the Board. The tasks and responsibilities have been set in accordance with the applicable regulations under the Corporate Governance Guide and the procedures relating thereto.

### Names and positions held by executives of Jordan Ahli Bank in 2025

Executive Position	Name
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
Chief of Support and Operations Officer	Mr. Rami (Moh'd Murshed) Khalaf Da'na
Chief Information Officer	Mr. Jwallant Arvindkumar Vasani
Chief People & Culture Officer	Mrs. Maha Khaled Fathallah Dado
Acting Chief Innovation Officer	Mr. Yanal Mahmoud Jamal AbdelRahim

### Names and positions held by executives of the Jordan Ahli Bank who resigned from their positions during 2025

Executive Position	Name
Chief Business Officer	Mr. Khaled Abdel Hamid Sado Hasan
Chief Innovation Officer	Mr. Nidal Jalil Mahmoud Khalifeh

## All the Natural Individuals who Serve as Members of the Boards of Directors of Public Shareholding Companies in Jordan during the year 2025

Name	Memberships at the Public Shareholding Companies in Jordan
Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Al Dawliya for Hotels &amp; Malls Plc. (MALL) (Jordan Ahli Bank Representative)</li> <li>Arab International Hotels Plc. (AIHO) (Jordan Ahli Bank Representative)</li> </ul>
Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arab International Hotels Plc. (AIHO)</li> <li>EL- Zay Ready Wear Manufacturing Company (ELZAY)</li> <li>Al Dawliya for Hotels &amp; Malls Plc.(MALL) (Jordan Investor Center Representative)</li> <li>Jordan Worsted Mills Co. (JOWM) (Ranco Holding Company Representative)</li> </ul>
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Al Fares National Investment group (Optimiza)</li> </ul>
Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jordan Investment and Tourism Transport (ALFA)</li> <li>Mediterranean Tourism Investments Company (Four Seasons)</li> </ul>

## All board memberships held by each member of the Board of Directors (in his/her personal capacity) in public shareholding companies in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during the year 2025, in respect of those whose term of office expired on 27 March 2025 and who did not submit their candidacy for membership of the Board of Directors for the 2025–2029 term

Name	Memberships at the Public Shareholding Companies in Jordan
H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EL- Zay Ready Wear Manufacturing Company (ELZAY)</li> </ul>

\*The remaining natural members of the Board of Directors do not hold any memberships under any Public Shareholding Companies in Jordan.

### Corporate Governance Liaison Officer

The Corporate Governance Liaison Officer is **Advocate Maisa' Ziad Moh'd Turk – Board Secretary and Legal Advisor.**

### Committees emanating from the Board

The Board of Directors has formed eight committees emanating from the Board of Directors and carrying out the tasks and responsibilities outlined in the Corporate Governance Guide and its charters.



Board Corporate Governance Committee



Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee



Board Risk Committee



Board Compliance Committee



Board Audit Committee



Board Credit Committee



Board Information Technology Governance Committee



Board Strategy & Sustainability Committee

## The Names of the Audit Committee Members during the Year 2025, along with an Outline of their Financial, Accounting Qualifications and Expertise.

Name	Position	An outline of the financial, accounting qualifications and expertise
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar	Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BSc in Management, Finance and Computer Science, 1987, Boston College Massachusetts-US</li> <li>• board audit committee member at Jordan Ahli Bank</li> </ul>
Mr. Mo'nes Omar Saleem Abdel All	Committee Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BA in Accounting, 2004, Yarmouk University</li> <li>• Corporate Affairs Section –Section Head (7/2020 -to date) at SSIF.</li> <li>• Former Head of settlement division and CFO deputy at SSIF (5/2006 until 12/2018).</li> <li>• Former Board member and board audit committee member at Jordan Commercial Bank (10/2019 – 7/2023).</li> <li>• Certified Management Accountant (CMA), 2014, Institute of Management Accountant</li> <li>• Certified Public Accountant (CPA), 2018 American institute of certified public accountant – AICPA.</li> <li>• A professional diploma in International Financial Reporting Standards (DiplFR), 2019, Association of Chartered Certified Accountants – ACCA.</li> <li>• board audit committee member at Jordan Ahli Bank</li> </ul>
Mrs. Mays Moh'd Abdallah Jaradat	Committee Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global MBA, Specialization in Entrepreneurship &amp; Innovation, 2023 , UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, UK</li> <li>• Bachelor of Commerce, Specialization in Finance; 2003, CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY, Canada</li> <li>• Senior Director – Jordan Capital and Investment Fund (JCIF) Management Company September 2022 – present</li> <li>• Member of the Board of Directors - Representative of Jordan Capital and Investment Fund (JCIF) (Horizon for Plastic Products, Al-Shaikh Cheese)</li> <li>• Director- SME Investment Fund Mar 2018 - August 2022 Al Arabi Investment Group Co. 3/2018 – 8/2022</li> <li>• Senior Director ('16), Acting Head of Corporate Finance Department, Head of Business Development and worked in the Corporate Finance Department - Capital Investments From 2008 -2018</li> </ul>

**In addition, the following members, whose names are listed below, served on the Committee in 2025 prior to the formation of the Committees following the Board election on 27 March 2025.**

<b>Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket</b>	Committee Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• BSc. Civil Engineering, 1998, University of Toledo.</li><li>• Applied Corporate Finance certificate, 2023, University of Cambridge - Institute of Continuing Education</li><li>• A Certified Non-Executive Board Director (certificate),2023, NEDA / United Kingdom.</li><li>• Board Audit Committee member from 2021 until 27-03-2025</li></ul>
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## Names of Chairperson and Members of the Committees as of 31/12/2025:



### BCG Board Corporate Governance Committee

- Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas | Chairperson | Independent
  - Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher | Member | Non-Independent
  - Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher | Member | Non-Independent
  - Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket | Member | Independent
  - Mrs. Mays Moh'd Abdallah Jaradat | Member | Independent
- BCG Rapporteur/ Committee Secretary - Advocate – Maisa' Ziad Moh'd Turk



### BNRC Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee

- Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket | Chairperson | Independent
  - Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher | Member | Non-Independent
  - Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa) | Member | Non-Independent
  - Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar | Member | Independent
  - Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas | Member | Independent
- BNRC Rapporteur/ Committee Secretary - Advocate – Maisa' Ziad Moh'd Turk



### BRC Board Risk Committee

- Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin | Chairperson | Independent
- Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa) | Member | Non-Independent
- Mr. Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna | Member | Non-Independent
- Mrs. Mays Moh'd Abdallah Jaradat | Member | Independent
- Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar | Member | Independent

BRC Rapporteur/ Committee Secretary - Advocate – Maisa' Ziad Moh'd Turk



### BCmC Board Compliance Committee

- Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa) | Chairperson | Non-Independent
- Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket | Member | Independent
- H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikah | Member | Non-Independent
- Mr. Mo'nes Omar Saleem Abdel All | Member | Non-Independent

BCmC Rapporteur/ Committee Secretary - Advocate – Maisa' Ziad Moh'd Turk



### BAC Board Audit Committee

- Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar | Chairperson | Independent
- Mrs. Mays Moh'd Abdallah Jaradat | Member | Independent
- Mr. Mo'nes Omar Saleem Abdel All | Member | Non-Independent

BAC Rapporteur/ Committee Secretary - Advocate – Maisa' Ziad Moh'd Turk



### BCC Board Credit Committee

- Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa) | Chairperson | Non-Independent
- Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher | Member | 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
- Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin | Member | Independent

BCC Rapporteur/ Committee Secretary - Advocate – Maisa' Ziad Moh'd Turk



**BITGC**  
**Board Information**  
**Technology Governance**  
**Committee**

- H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikeh | Chairperson | Non Independent
- Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas | Member | Independent
- Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar | Member | Independent

BITGC Rapporteur/ Committee Secretary - Advocate – Maisa’ Ziad Moh’d Turk



**BSSC**  
**Board Strategy &**  
**Sustainability**  
**Committee**

- Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher | Chairperson | Non-Independent
- Mr. Moh’d Mousa Dawood (Moh’d Issa) | Member | Non-Independent
- Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin | Member | Independent
- Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket | Member | Independent

BSSC Rapporteur/ Committee Secretary - Advocate – Maisa’ Ziad Moh’d Turk

**The following members also served on the Committees in 2025, prior to the formation of the Committees following the Board election on 27 March 2025:**

**H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri**  
 did not submit his candidacy for membership of the Board of Directors for the 2025–2029 term

- BCG| Chairperson | Independent
- BCMC| Member | Independent
- BRC | Member | Independent
- BNRC | Member | Independent
- BCC | Member | Independent

## Conflict of Interest.

In order to achieve its interests within the framework of the corporate shared prosperity with the stakeholders it describes (customers, shareholders, suppliers and partners, the community, employees, and regulatory authorities), the bank emphasizes a consistent approach that fosters the establishment of an effective work environment characterized by transparency and cooperation, and in this respect, accredited policies and charters were adhered to.

The Board of Directors, elected by all shareholders, protects shareholder rights by carrying out its responsibilities and duties in a way that upholds the values of integrity, loyalty, diligence, and consideration for the bank’s interests over personal ones. Additionally, the Board of Directors members’ relationship with the bank is objective and professional, with the bank disclosing any material information in compliance with regulations. In particular, since the Board is responsible for considering the rights of shareholders and all stakeholders, and since the bank is run under a supervisory framework with controls that are always in place for the activities of the bank, including those that are delegated to third parties through the governance framework that defines the relationship between the Board of Directors and the Executive Management, the Executive Management and employees with the other stakeholders, as follows:

- **Duty of Care**
- **Duty of Loyalty**
- **Duty of Candor and Disclosure**

## Number of committee meetings of the board of directors held during the year 2025\*



### Board Audit Committee

The Board Audit Committee held 7 meetings in 2025, both in person and electronically, with the following members assigned to each meeting:

	1 20/1	2 29/1	3 28/4	4 27/07	5 23/10	6 06/11	7 01/12	Total
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(7/7)
Mr. Mo'nes Omar Saleem Abdel All	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(7/7)
Mrs. Mays Moh'd Abdallah Jaradat	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(5/5)

In addition, the following members, whose names are listed below, served on the Committees during 2025 — prior to the most recent Committee formation.

Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	(2/2)
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### Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee held 5 meetings in 2025, both in person and electronically, with the following members assigned to each meeting:

	1 26/01	2 10/2	3 29/6	4 30/10	5 21/11	Total
Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(5/5)
Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	(4/5)
Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(5/5)
Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(5/5)
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar	-	-	✓	✓	✓	(3/3)

In addition, the following members, whose names are listed below, served on the Committees during 2025 — prior to the most recent Committee formation.

H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri	✓	✓	-	-	-	(2/2)
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### Board Corporate Governance Committee

The Board Corporate Governance Committee held 2 meetings in 2025, both in person and electronically, with the following members assigned to each meeting:

	1 23/1	2 29/5	Total
Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas	✓	✓	(2/2)
Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher	✓	✓	(2/2)
Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher	✓	✓	(2/2)
Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket	✓	✓	(2/2)
Mrs. Mays Moh'd Abdallah Jaradat	-	✓	(1/1)

In addition, the following members, whose names are listed below, served on the Committees during 2025 — prior to the most recent Committee formation.

H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri	✓	-	(1/1)
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### Board Risk Committee

The Board Risk Committee held 4 meetings in 2025, both in person and electronically, with the following members assigned to each meeting:

	1 12/1	2 26/05	3 22/09	4 09/12	Total
Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin	✓	✓	✓	✓	(4/4)
Mr. Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna	✓	✓	✓	✓	(4/4)
Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa)	✓	✓	✓	✓	(4/4)
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar	✓	-	✓	✓	(3/4)
Mrs. Mays Moh'd Abdallah Jaradat	-	✓	✓	✓	(3/3)

In addition, the following members, whose names are listed below, served on the Committees during 2025 — prior to the most recent Committee formation.

H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri	✓	-	-	-	(1/1)
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\*The committees carry out their assigned functions in line with the Corporate Governance Guide and their charters, and the performance of the Board, committees and board members were duly evaluated.





### Board Information Technology Governance Committee

The Board Information Technology Governance Committee held 4 meetings in 2025, both in person and electronically. The first meeting was held under the name "Strategy and IT Governance Committee" prior to the Board term transition, with the following members assigned to each meeting:

	1 13/1	2 12/5	3 11/9	4 10/11	Total
H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikeh	✓	✓	✓	✓	(4/4)
Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas	✓	✓	✓	✓	(4/4)
Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar	✓	✓	✓	✓	(4/4)



### Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee

The Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee held 5 meetings in 2025, both in person and electronically. The first meeting was held under the name "Strategy and IT Governance Committee" prior to the Board term transition, with the following members assigned to each meeting:

	1 13/1	2 27/5	3 15/9	4 23/9	5 16/11	Total
Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(5/5)
Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(5/5)
Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(5/5)
Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(5/5)



### Board Compliance Committee

The Board Compliance Committee held 5 meetings in 2025, both in person and electronically, with the following members assigned to each meeting:

	1 15/1	2 27/4	3 29/7	4 22/09	5 29/11	Total
Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(5/5)
H.E Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikeh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(5/5)
Mr. Mo'nes Omar Saleem Abdel All	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(5/5)
Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	(4/4)

In addition, the following members, whose names are listed below, served on the Committees during 2025 – prior to the most recent Committee formation.

H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri	✓	-	-	-	-	(1/1)
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### The numbers of meetings of the Audit Committee with External Auditors throughout the fiscal year 2025

The Audit Committee has held five meetings with the External Auditors throughout the fiscal year 2025 one of which was held without the presence of any management persons or who represent it.

## The number of meetings of the Board of the Directors throughout the year 2025

The Board of Directors held 11 meetings in 2024/2025, both in person and electronically, with the following members assigned to each meeting:

	1 30/1/2025	2 10/2/2025	3 06/03/2026	4 27/03/2026	5 30/04/2025	6 29/05/2025	7 30/07/2025	8 28/08/2025	9 24/09/2025	10 13/10/2025	11 21/11/2025	Total
<b>Mr. Saad Nabil Yousef Mouasher</b> Chairman of the Board	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	(10/11)
<b>Mr. Moh'd Mousa Dawood (Moh'd Issa)</b> Vice Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(11/11)
<b>Mr. Nadim Yousef Issa Muasher</b> Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(10/11)
<b>Rajai Muasher &amp; Brothers Co</b> <b>Mr. Rafik Saleh Issa Muasher</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	(9/11)
<b>Mouasher Investment &amp; Trading Co.</b> <b>Mr. Imad Yousef Issa Mouasher</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(11/11)
<b>Jordan Investor Center</b> <b>H.E. Mrs. Majd Mohammad Abdul Kareem Shwaikah</b> Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(11/11)
<b>Byblos Bank</b> <b>Mr. Alan Fouad Tanios Wanna</b> Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	(10/11)
<b>Social Security Corporation</b> <b>Mr. Mo'nes Omar Saleem Abdel All</b> Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(11/11)
<b>Mr. Karim Tawfiq Amin Kawar</b> Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(11/11)
<b>Mr. Yazan Munther Jeries Haddadin</b> Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	(10/11)
<b>Mr. Khalil Safwan Khalil Saket</b> Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(11/11)
<b>Mr. Basim Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas</b> Board Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(11/11)

In addition, the following members, whose names are listed below, served on the Board during 2025 — prior to the Board of Directors election on 27 March 2025.

<b>H.E. Dr. Tareq Mohammad Khaleel Hammouri</b> Board Member	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3/3)
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**Saad Nabil Mouasher**  
Chairman of the Board

## Agenda of the Ordinary General Assembly:

1. To recite the preceding ordinary general assembly meeting resolutions, which were held on 27/03/2025.

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2. To vote on and ratify the Board of Directors report for the fiscal year 2025 and the bank's future business plan.

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3. To vote on the bank's auditors report for the fiscal year 2025, the bank's statement and budget for the fiscal year ending 31/12/2025, ratify it, and approve the Board of Directors recommendation to distribute cash dividends to shareholders equal to 8.5% of the bank's subscribed and paid-up capital from the retained earnings.

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4. To read the Board subcommittee summary report by virtue of the provisions of the Corporate Governance Instructions for banks and Article 6/E of the Corporate Governance Instructions for PLC of the year 2017.

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5. To absolve the members of the Board of Directors of liability for the fiscal year 2025.

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6. To elect the bank's auditors for the fiscal year 2026 and determine their fees.

## The Addresses of the bank's Branches:

### Within the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

#### Amman

##### Central Amman

###### Main

Shmeisani - Queen Noor Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Wadi Saqra

Wadi Saqra - Arar Street Building No. 238B  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Abdoun

Abdoun - Cairo Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Taj Mall

Abdoun - Prince Hashem Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Jabal Amman

Jabal Amman - Third Circle  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Ibn Khaldoun Street

Ibn Khaldoun (Al Khaldi St.) Building No. 57  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Abdali Boulevard

Abdali - Suleiman Al Nablsi St. Building 3D4  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Wasfi Al-Tal Street

Wasfi Al Tal Street - Muhtaseb Building  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Abdullah Ghosheh street

7th Circle - Abdulla Ghosheh Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Sweifieh

Sweifieh - Haddad Commercial Complex  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Al-Bayader

Bayader Wadi Al Ser - Main Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Souq Um Uthaina

Um Uthinah Market - Shat Al Arab  
Street Building No. 14  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

##### Corporate

Shmeisani - Queen Noor Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

##### Exclusive

Shmeisani - Queen Noor Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

##### East Amman

###### Sahab

Sahab - Sahab Street - Al Qaba Complex  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Madaba

Madaba - Al Gharbi Street - near Madaba  
Government Building  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Al Hurriah Street

Al Hurriyah Street - Al Bnaiyat  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Marka

Marka - Main Street opposite the Military  
Hospital  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Tabarbour

Tabarbour - Next to Tank Roundabout  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Al Hashmi Al Shamali

Northern Hashmi - Prince Rashed Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Downtown

Down Town - Reda Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Jabal Al Hussein

Jabal Al Hussien - Beer Al Sabe Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Dahiyat Al-Yasmeen

Dahiyet Al Yasmin - Jabal Arafat Street  
Building No. 9  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

##### Middle East Circle

Middle East Circle  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

##### Marj Al-Hamam

Marj Al Hamam - Prince Taghreed Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

##### West Amman

###### Mecca Street

Mecca Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Mecca Mall

Abdulla Daoud St. - Mecca Mall - 1st Floor  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Khalda

Princess Tasnim street - Mehyar Daood  
Complex  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### City Mall

Medical City Street - City Mall  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Dabouq

Dabouq Village Mall  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

###### Shafa Badran

Shafa Badran - AlArab Street - opposite  
to Sameh Mall  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Balqa****Deir Alla**

Deir Allah - Main Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Al Salt**

Al Salt - Municipality Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Al-Balqa Applied University**

Al Salt - Balqa University  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Al Salt Gate**

Salt Town entrance - Jreisat & Co  
Complex  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Fuheis**

Princess Tasnim street - Mehyar Daood  
Complex  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Jubaiha**

Yajuz Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Zarqa and the North****Zarqa -Main**

Al Zarqa - Al sa'adeh Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**New Zarqa**

New Zarqa - Al Kurdi Plaza  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Bab AL Madina Mall**

Zarqa Mall- Sooq Bab Madineh  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Free Zone**

Zarqa Free Zone  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Rusaifa**

Ruseifeh - King Hussein Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Irbid**

Irbid - Army Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Arabella Mall - Irbid**

Irbid - Kind Abdulla Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Ramtha**

Al Ramtha - Banks' Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Mafraq**

Al Mafraq - Municipality Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Jerash**

Jearsh Branch- Oppsite to Jearsh  
Buses Complex  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**South****Tafila**

Al Tafilah - Main Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Ma'an**

Maan - King Hussien Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Karak**

AlThaniah - main street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Mutah**

Alkarak - Mutah - University Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

**Aqaba**

Aqaba - Al Raheed Street  
Tel. +962 (6) 5007777

## Outside the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

### Palestine and Cyprus

#### Palestine

##### Nablus 1

Commercial Center Street,  
Aloul Building

Tel. +970 (2) 2948861

##### Nablus 2

Haifa Street, Al- Adl Complex  
Building, next to Nablus Court of  
First Instance and Magistrate

Tel. +970 (2) 2948871

##### Al Shallaleh office

Hebron, Al Shallaleh Street

Tel. +970 (2) 2948862

##### Ramallah

City Center, Al Zahra Street,  
Odeh Shami Building

Tel. +970 (2) 2948863

##### Bethlehem

AlMahd Street, Katalo Building

Tel. +970 (2) 2948864

##### AlSalam

Hebron, Al-Salam Street

Tel. +970 (2) 2948865

#### Jenin

Haifa Street, Al-Samoudi Building

Tel. +970 (2) 2948866

#### Tulkarm

Main Street, Near Al-Quds Open  
University

Tel. +970 (2) 2948868

#### Beit Sahour

President Mahmoud Abbas  
Street

Tel. +970 (2) 2948867

#### Al-Masyoun

Ramallah, Naji Al-Ali Street

Tel. +970 (2) 2948869

#### Beitunia

Athena Street, Totah Building

Tel. +970 (2) 2948870

#### Cyprus

##### Limassol

1 Anexartissias St. , Pecora Tower  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor

## Automated Teller Machines Locations (ATM)

### Amman

Al-Kiswani Station  
 Al-Ahlia Building - ahli bank  
 Manaseer station Marka  
 Sheraton Hotel  
 Al Jameaa Street  
 Marriott Amman Hotel  
 Maxim Mall  
 King Hussein Cancer Center  
 Landmark Hotel  
 Ministry of Industry and Trade  
 Children Museum  
 Manaseer Station - Airport Road  
 Safeway Marj Al Hamam  
 Safeway Shafa Badran  
 Medical City  
 Umniah Building  
 Italian Hospital  
 Orthodox Club  
 Jabal Al Waibdeh  
 Abu Alanda Mall  
 Manaseer Station - Cultural Centre  
 Izmir Mall - Al Hashemi  
 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  
 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  
 Medina Str. - Jopetrol  
 Corridor Abdoun - Manaseer  
 KHBP  
 Dabouq District Mall  
 IKEA ATM  
 Total Gas Station - Muqabalin  
 Khuraibet Al Souq 2  
 Zakarneh Building  
 Al Ashrafieh  
 JoPetrol - Medical City Str.  
 JoPetrol - Tabarbour  
 B5 Mall  
 Dahyeat Al- Rasheed  
 AMC - Marj Al Hamam  
 AMC- Swelieh  
 JoPetrol - Jordan Street  
 Nakheel area - Airport Road  
 JoPetrol - Abdalla Ghosheh St.  
 Jabal Al Nasir Branch  
 Shafa Badran Branch  
 Dabouq Village Branch

### ATM Mobile

### Balqa

Manaseer Station - Al Sarw Street  
 Salt Branch  
 Salt Gate Branch  
 Al-Balqa Applied University Branch  
 Deir Alla Branch  
 Fuheis Branch  
 Total Station - Akroush  
 AMC Deir Alla  
 Medical Faculty - Salt

### Zarqa and The North

Free Zone Branch - Zarqa  
 Khaled markets - Zarqa  
 Zarqa Branch  
 New Zarqa Branch  
 Bab Al Medina 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 - Irbid  
 Petra Street - Irbid  
 Jijeen Village - Irbid  
 Arabella Mall Branch  
 Irbid Branch  
 Irbid Rabyeh Station  
 Al Rjoub station - Irbid  
 Baghdad Street - JoPetrol / Irbid  
 MCC Mafraq  
 JoPetrol - Ma'soum Area  
 Telefreak Ajloun  
 Rosary Hospital- Irbid

### 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  
 Karak Branch  
 Mu'ta Branch  
 Marriott Petra  
 Shuweikh Mall  
 Ayla - Aqaba  
 Aqaba Branch  
 JoPetrol - Al Karak - Wasseh  
 Mazar - Al Karak  
 Karak City  
 Petra- Main Gate  
 Wadi Musa Sooq  
 Jopetrol- East Madaba St.  
 Karak - Downtown