

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



2025





Deloitte & Touche (ME) – Jordan
Jabal Amman, 5th Circle
190 Zahran Street
Amman 11118, Jordan

Tel: +962 (6) 5502200
Fax: +962 (6) 5502210
www.deloitte.com

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.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>1. Allowance for Credit Losses on Credit Facilities</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"> • 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.

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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>2. IT systems and controls over financial reporting</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"> • We obtained an understanding of the applications relevant to financial reporting and the infrastructure supporting these applications. • We tested IT general controls relevant to automated controls and computer-generated information covering access security, program changes, data center and network operations. • We examined computer generated information used in financial reports from relevant applications and key controls over their report logics. • We performed testing on the key automated controls on significant IT systems relevant to business processes.

Other Matters

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for 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.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

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

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.



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 (التسرق الأوسط)
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Jordan Ahli Bank

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

For the Year Ended 31 December 2025

	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
		JD	JD
Assets			
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
Total Assets		3,721,883,280	3,525,498,243
Liabilities and owners' equity:			
Liabilities:			
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
Total Liabilities		3,299,858,218	3,106,185,024
Owners' equity:			
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
Total bank's shareholders' equity		336,945,062	334,233,219
Perpetual Bonds	22	85,080,000	85,080,000
Total owners' equity		422,025,062	419,313,219
Total liabilities and owners' equity		3,721,883,280	3,525,498,243

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
		JD/ Fils	JD/ Fils
Basic and diluted earnings per share	35	0/083	0/084

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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)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		23,331,732	17,390,168
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year Attributed to:			
Bank's shareholders		23,331,732	17,390,168
		23,331,732	17,390,168

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	
For the year ended 31 December 2025										
Balance - Beginning of the Year		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)	-	-	-
Balance - End of the Year		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
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024										
Balance - Beginning of the Year		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)
Transferred to reserve		-	2,694,985	-	-	-	(2,694,985)	-	-	-
Balance - End of the Year		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
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the year before tax		34,201,838	30,067,303
Adjustments:			
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
Profit before changes in assets and Liabilities		45,651,493	46,629,974
CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:			
(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
Net cash flow from investing activities			
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)
Cash Flow from Financing activities			
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
Total		28,800,000	28,800,000							

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
Total		28,000,000	28,000,000							

Control is achieved when the bank:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
Balances at the Central Banks:		
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	-
Total Balances at the Central Banks	279,199,265	246,357,242
Total Cash and Balances at Central Banks	421,861,319	335,155,751

- 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
Individuals (retail):		
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
Corporate :		
Large Corporate		
Overdraft accounts	199,645,903	184,385,559
Loans and bills *	718,114,854	661,293,217
Small and Medium		
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
Total	1,901,107,112	1,816,137,811
Less: Interest in suspense	(28,235,242)	(30,295,770)
Less: Expected credit losses provision	(114,129,559)	(102,893,007)
Net Direct Credit Facilities	1,758,742,311	1,682,949,034

* 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					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	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
Credit rating according to the bank's internal policy:					
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
Total	1,563,546,268	217,994,159	119,566,685	1,901,107,112	1,816,137,811

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)
Total Balance at the End of the Year	1,563,546,268	217,994,159	119,566,685	1,901,107,112	1,816,137,811

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
Total Balance at the End of the Year	7,897,046	32,377,436	73,855,077	114,129,559	102,893,007

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
Credit rating categories according to the bank's internal policy:					
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
Total	372,112,301	16,436,288	25,149,481	413,698,070	422,239,492

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)
Total Balance at the End of the Year	372,112,301	16,436,288	25,149,481	413,698,070	422,239,492

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
Credit rating according to the bank's internal policy:					
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)
Total Balance at the End of the Year	291,951,327	25,840,675	10,129,557	327,921,559	314,745,386

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	-
Total Balance at the End of the Year	183,316	1,115,079	3,959,690	5,258,085	7,276,114

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
Credit rating according to the bank's internal policy:					
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
Total	731,434,150	118,618,232	67,708,375	917,760,757	845,678,776

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)
Total Balance at the End of the Year	731,434,150	118,618,232	67,708,375	917,760,757	845,678,776

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
Credit rating according to the bank's internal policy:					
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
Credit rating according to the bank's internal policy:					
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
Bonds Analysis		
With Fixed rate	981,845,166	1,006,495,018
Total	981,845,166	1,006,495,018
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
Total	981,845,166	1,006,495,018

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
Credit rating according to the bank's internal policy:					
Government	926,671,822	-	-	926,671,822	937,296,882
Un-rated	55,173,344	-	-	55,173,344	69,198,136
Total	981,845,166	-	-	981,845,166	1,006,495,018

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)
Total Balance At the End of the Year	981,845,166	-	-	981,845,166	1,006,495,018

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)
Total Balance At the End of the Year	253,117	-	-	253,117	457,781

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								
Cost:								
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
Accumulated Depreciation:								
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								
Cost:								
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
Accumulated Depreciation:								
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
Total	47,830,131	133,425,125	181,255,256	100,964,587	94,506,434	195,471,021

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
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025					
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
Total	1,284,275,102	496,052,600	410,998,196	184,939,887	2,376,265,785
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024					
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
Total	1,210,468,715	465,979,153	413,312,412	165,607,736	2,255,368,016

- 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
Total	451,505,331	374,139,386

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
Total	197,981,534						

	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
Total	188,381,388						

- 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					%
2025						
Inconvertible subordinated bond to shares	20,000,000	200	-	November 13, 2029	-	8,75%
2024						
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
2025				
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
Total	4,534,503	1,209,707	(945,431)	4,798,779
2024				
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
Total	4,652,002	868,039	(985,538)	4,534,503

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
Total	48,431,400	46,155,193

*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
Total	114,929,190	591,319	-	115,520,509	116,140,838

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	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	114,929,190	591,319	-	115,520,509	116,140,838

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
Direct Credit Facilities:		
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
Corporate		
Overdrafts	16,240,627	15,564,666
Loans and bills	48,726,713	51,266,650
Small and medium enterprises lending		
Overdrafts	3,721,930	3,379,426
Loans and bills	17,822,343	16,782,730
Public and governmental sectors	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
Customers' deposits:		
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
Commission income:		
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)
Total Net Commission	14,952,623	14,688,244

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)
	3,512,257	2,900,427

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
		(514,999)	6,695,983	11,544,728	17,725,712	16,632,617

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
Total	618,856	587,054

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
Total	10,948,689	6,439,852

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
	41,092,999	38,984,481

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
Statement of Financial Position Items:						
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
Off Statement of Financial Position Items:						
Indirect facilities	50,000	-	1,576,586	5,151,330	6,777,916	6,659,780
					December 31	
					2025	2024
Consolidated Statement of Profit or loss Items:						
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 in 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"> Customers that having 2 grades or more deterioration in their final rating compared to their initial rating on Internal Rating Model. Substantial reduction, actual or expected, of external Credit Rating of credit exposure/ debt instrument. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accounts to which the definition as defaulted/ irregular debts. Bankruptcy or declaration on under liquidation for companies. Internal Risk Rating are (8-9-10).
Unrated Credit Exposure / Debt instrument	Lack of Credit Rating of credit exposure/ debt instrument	
Day past Dues (DPD)	Dues for 30 days and more and less than 90 days	
Internal Risk Rating	Risk Rating is (7)	
Account Status	Accounts Under Watch category	

Furthermore, the exposures under Retail Segment are governed by certain determinants as indicator to be considered impactful increase in the credit risks. For transition of the credit exposure among the three stages, the Bank has adopted the following approach within the calculation of the expected credit loss model:

Variable	Stage 2	Stage 3
Day Past Dues (DPD)	Dues for 30 days and more and less than 90 days	The accounts to which the definition as defaulted/ irregular debts
Account Status	Accounts Under Watch category	

Taking into consideration other indicators that are considered appropriate to evaluate the increase in credit risk level or indicate the presence of default in this case the debt should be classified in stage 3 /2 in reference to IFRS 9, and Central Bank of Jordan circular number 47/2009.

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
Total	375,598,456	188,095,314	456,059,283	474,362,886	56,649,279	186,610,866	88,735	291,906,632	1,244,769,951	-	3,274,141,402
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
Total	1,285,603,317	188,095,314	456,059,283	474,362,886	56,649,279	186,610,866	88,735	291,906,632	1,244,769,951	-	4,184,146,263

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
Total	3,968,094,336	193,654,645	22,397,282	4,184,146,263

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
Total	2,781,293,879	322,715,190	135,240,510	1,172,219	-	26,675,842	7,043,762	3,274,141,402
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
Total	3,632,915,957	379,889,093	136,449,390	1,172,219	-	26,675,842	7,043,762	4,184,146,263

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
Total	3,968,094,336	193,654,645	22,397,282	4,184,146,263

* 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
On-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items		
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
Direct credit facilities:		
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
Bills and Notes:		
Financial assets held at amortized cost, net	981,592,049	1,006,037,237
Other assets	29,000,770	26,612,424
Total on-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items	3,274,141,402	3,158,036,531
Off-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items:		
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
Total off-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items	910,004,861	911,360,441
Total on & off-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items	4,184,146,263	4,069,396,972

- 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
Total assets	697,267,103	200,249,715	899,705,482	1,559,972,649	364,688,331	3,721,883,280	3,525,498,243
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
Total liabilities	1,337,854,266	510,631,285	890,361,647	352,541,767	208,469,253	3,299,858,218	3,106,185,024

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
Total assets	3,190,355,264	3,034,515,039	531,528,016	490,983,204	3,721,883,280	3,525,498,243

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Facilities:	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
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
Total	123,067,919	5,347,441	-	797,315	37,970,271	21,102,559	386,956	65,604,542	57,463,377	75,338,987

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Facilities:	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
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
Total	111,676,833	5,301,494	-	852,777	34,279,391	21,341,286	321,110	62,096,058	49,580,775	71,366,668

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
For year 2025			
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
For year 2024			
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.

For year 2025			
Indicator	Change equity prices (%)	Effect on profits or losses	Effect on shareholders
	%	JD	JD
Financial markets	5%	-	651,111
For year 2024			
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 that 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
Total Liabilities	682,480,562	1,204,743,775	438,276,703	351,381,190	517,405,493	54,481,824	51,088,671	3,299,858,218
Total Assets	860,538,008	428,975,471	216,435,043	360,631,013	700,269,585	820,953,566	334,080,594	3,721,883,280

	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, 2024								
Liabilities								
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
Total Liabilities	647,329,019	1,145,296,777	369,354,132	325,389,765	457,419,268	111,965,137	49,430,926	3,106,185,024
Total Assets	695,528,888	458,747,802	166,708,175	306,417,015	812,906,513	779,914,223	305,275,627	3,525,498,243

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
2025								
Assets								
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
Total Assets	758,225,473	422,292,938	214,135,819	359,903,002	476,185,614	820,746,150	670,394,284	3,721,883,280
Liabilities								
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
Total Liabilities	667,353,143	689,857,289	435,828,880	349,544,363	516,512,840	54,409,745	586,351,958	3,299,858,218
Interest Rate Re-Pricing Gap	90,872,330	(267,564,351)	(221,693,061)	10,358,639	(40,327,226)	766,336,405	84,042,326	422,025,062
2024								
Total Assets	647,996,381	452,065,269	164,408,951	305,687,723	588,822,542	779,706,807	586,810,570	3,525,498,243
Total Liabilities	621,849,465	632,695,823	367,161,376	323,795,606	453,771,402	111,637,991	595,273,361	3,106,185,024
Interest Rate Re-Pricing Gap	26,146,916	(180,630,554)	(202,752,425)	(18,107,883)	135,051,140	668,068,816	(8,462,791)	419,313,219

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						
Assets						
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
Total Assets and owners Equity	651,525,946	46,558,536	7,812,572	1,159,794	242,675,723	949,732,571
Liabilities						
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
Total Liabilities and Owners Equity	654,189,852	46,116,819	7,833,275	1,157,345	240,244,819	949,542,110
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
As of December 31, 2025			
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
Total	941,095,213	66,467,608	1,007,562,821
As of December 31, 2024			
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
Total	945,086,287	55,333,869	1,000,420,156

* 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)	
Common Equity Shareholders Rights		
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
Regulatory Adjustments (deductions from Capital)		
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
Tier 2 capital		
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
December 31, 2025			
Assets			
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
Total Assets	2,732,914,569	988,968,711	3,721,883,280
Liabilities			
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
Total Liabilities	2,630,873,809	668,984,409	3,299,858,218
Net	102,040,760	319,984,302	422,025,062

	Up to 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
	JD	JD	JD
December 31, 2024			
Assets			
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
Total Assets	2,562,934,583	962,563,660	3,525,498,243
Liabilities			
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
Total Liabilities	2,460,983,709	645,201,315	3,106,185,024
Net	101,950,874	317,362,345	419,313,219

43. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Details of this item are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	JD	JD
Letter of credit:		
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
Letter of guarantees:		
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
	1,007,562,821	1,000,420,156

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				
Financial Assets at Fair Value in Income Statement						
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	
Financial Assets with an Unspecified Fair Value					
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	
Total Financial Assets with an Unspecified Fair Value	3,188,909,313	3,226,199,585	3,084,421,952	3,121,473,554	
Financial Liabilities with an Unspecified Fair Value					
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
Total Financial Liabilities with an Unspecified Fair Value	3,207,007,906	3,218,370,575	3,013,359,811	3,028,076,476	

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.