بنك الإسكان للتجارة والتمويل
The Housing Bank for Trade & Finance

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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The Housing Bank for Trade & Finance

52nd Board of Directors Report
for the Year Ending December 31, 2025

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His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Al Hussein Bin Abdullah II

Content

Economic Modernisation Vision
Unleashing potential to build the future

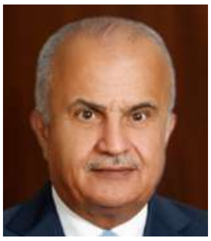
A Renewed Vision... A Rooted Identity

We move forward with our nation on a path of comprehensive modernization, guided by a vision that strengthens ambition and belonging. We believe that national identity is the foundation of our present, and through supporting the national economy, we continue our role in achieving a vision that positions Jordan as a regional and global leader.

01

Board of Directors

Board of Directors



Mr. Abdelelah Mohamad Abdel Rahman AlKhatib
Chairman of the Board

Mr. Yousef Mahmoud Hussain Al-Neama

Vice-Chairman

Representative of Qatar National Bank

Mr. Ramzi Talat Abdel Jawad Mari

Representative of Qatar National Bank

Mr. Khalid Majid Aljafale Al-Nuaimi

Representative of Qatar National Bank

Mrs. Maryam Mohammed Ali Al-Kuwari

Representative of Qatar National Bank

Mrs. Mashael Mubarak Mohammed Almasskati

Representative of
Kuwait Investment Authority

Mr. Mohammed Ali Abdullah Addarrat

Representative of Libyan Foreign Bnak

Mr. Abdallah Mohammad Muflih Abu Jamous

Representative of Social
Security Corporarion/ Jordan

Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush

Representative of Social
Security Corporarion/ Jordan

Mr. Faisal Fahad Abdelaziz Almuzaini

Independent

Mr. Mohammed Misfer Ayed Al-Ajmi

Independent

Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed Al-ja'fari

Independent

Mr. Naji Mohammed Issa Belgasem

Independent

Chairman's Message

Dear Esteemed Shareholders,

It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of myself and the members of the Board of Directors, to present to you the fifty-second Annual Report of the Housing Bank Group. This report highlights the Bank's key achievements during 2025, a year in which the Bank recorded exceptional profits, the highest since its establishment, reflecting the strength of its financial position and the solid performance it continues to deliver.

Despite the economic and geopolitical challenges witnessed in 2025, we succeeded in achieving net profits after provisions and taxes of JD 157.7 million, compared to JD 150.3 million in 2024, representing a growth rate of 5.0%.

In light of these financial results, the Board of Directors has recommended to the Bank's General Assembly the distribution of cash dividends for 2025 at a rate of 30% of the nominal share value.

After more than five decades of operation, the Bank remains a leader in Jordan's banking sector, contributing to the development of a highly advanced financial industry while providing individuals and businesses alike with the tools they need to manage their financial future and delivering exceptional value to its shareholders and all stakeholders.

Corporate governance has always been one of our key strengths. Our Board of Directors, with their extensive experience, continues to uphold a disciplined and transparent governance framework aligned with international best standards, ensuring the continued confidence of our clients, shareholders, and all stakeholders.

As part of the strategy we are pursuing, the Bank will focus on harnessing technology to enhance customer experience, expand digital banking solutions, and make better use of data in all decision-making processes.

In line with our firm commitment to the growth and sustainability of the communities in which we operate, we intensified our efforts throughout the year to fulfill our social responsibility. We remained dedicated to supporting a wide range of social, educational, humanitarian, and charitable initiatives, reinforcing the values of cooperation and community engagement.

In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to my colleagues on the Board, the Bank's executive management, and all our stakeholders for their continued support in strengthening the Bank's growth and development.

I would also like to extend my sincere thanks to the Central Bank of Jordan and the Jordan Securities Commission for their ongoing support and their efforts in advancing Jordan's banking sector.

May God grant us success in serving our beloved country under the leadership of His Hashemite Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein, patron of the nation's progress and modernization.

Abdelelah Alkhatib
Chairman of the Board

Chief Executive Officer's Message

Dear Valued Shareholders,

I am pleased to share with you the key achievements of 2025, a year defined by resilience and growth. During the year, we delivered exceptional results, the highest since the Bank's establishment, with net profits after provisions and taxes reaching JD 157.7 million, compared with JD 150.3 million in 2024, representing a growth rate of 5.0%.

This strong financial performance was driven by our core operating sectors, which continued to post positive results across their financial indicators. Total assets grew by 1.8% to reach JD 9.4 billion. Return on shareholders' equity stood at 11.2%, total equity reached JD 1.5 billion, and the capital adequacy ratio reached 18.9%, exceeding the minimum regulatory requirements set by the Central Bank of Jordan and the Basel Committee.

For more than fifty years, the Housing Bank has set the benchmark for excellence and innovation within Jordan's banking sector. It is an honor for me to lead this Group, and my focus remains on shaping the future and defining the next chapter of our journey. Our success has always been driven by our team's ability to anticipate change rather than simply react to it. With this in mind, we have begun implementing an ambitious strategy that reflects the accelerating pace of technological change and will guide our path forward. This strategy focuses on several key pillars, including ensuring the sustainability of our operations by strengthening the resilience of our operating model and enhancing its ability to adapt to evolving customer expectations. It also includes leveraging artificial intelligence to enhance and streamline operations, creating simpler and more efficient customer experiences, and embedding digital transformation across all levels to deliver seamless and accessible banking services. In addition, we aim to capitalize on opportunities for expansion and growth across the region.

We firmly believe that sustainability has always been, and will continue to be, a central element of everything we do. The Housing Bank has long been a leader in sustainable finance and sound governance. Financial inclusion, green financing, and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises not only strengthen our financial performance but also contribute positively to the markets in which we operate.

In conclusion, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all official institutions, particularly the Central Bank of Jordan and the Jordan Securities Commission, for their continued support in strengthening the banking sector. I would also like to express my appreciation to the members of the Board of Directors for their ongoing support and sound guidance. I would also like to thank our management team and employees for their dedication and for the efforts they have made in driving our continued growth and progress.

May God grant us all success in serving our beloved country under the leadership of His Hashemite Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein.

Ammar Al-Safadi
Chief Executive Officer

Investment

Empowering capital... with confidence that builds opportunities and a vision that attracts the world.

02

Financial Performance Analysis for 2025

Key Financial Indicators of the Housing Bank Group (2021-2025)

*Amounts in JD Millions

Statement/Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Assets	8,245	8,459	8,677	9,227	9,392
Customer Deposits	5,213	5,318	5,650	5,983	5,882
Direct Credit Facilities (Net)	3,947	4,271	4,474	4,514	4,455
Shareholders' Net Equity	1,155	1,201	1,269	1,344	1,426
Profit Before Tax	163	198	217	236	245
Profit After Tax	110.1	132.4	140.8	150.3	158
Cash Dividends Distributed to Shareholders	63.0	78.75	78.75	94.5	94.5**
Earnings Per Share (EPS) for the Year (JD)	0.335	0.411	0.434	0.468	0.492
Dividend Per Share (JD)	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30**
Share Price at the End of the Year (JD)	3.70	3.65	3.73	3.34	4.43
Return on Shareholders' Equity (ROE)	9.4%	11.0%	11.1%	11.3%	11.2%
Return on Assets (ROA)	1.33%	1.59%	1.64%	1.68%	1.69%
Legal Liquidity Ratio	131.00%	121.00%	122.5%	128.90%	126.30%

*Jordanian Dinar = 1.4104 US Dollars

** Proposed dividends to be distributed to shareholders for the year 2025 at a rate of 30% of the nominal value of the share.

Business Performance Analysis

As a result of its prudent policies, the Housing Bank Group has successfully navigated the current economic challenges and geopolitical tensions, enabling it to maintain its path of sustainable growth. This was reflected in its consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year 2025, where the Group achieved net profits after provisions and taxes of JD 157.7 million, compared to JD 150.3 million in the previous year — representing a growth rate of 5%.

By achieving these unprecedented results, the Group reaffirms the strength of its financial position and its strategic ability to adapt to diverse conditions, transforming available opportunities into sustainable growth that further enhances its market position.

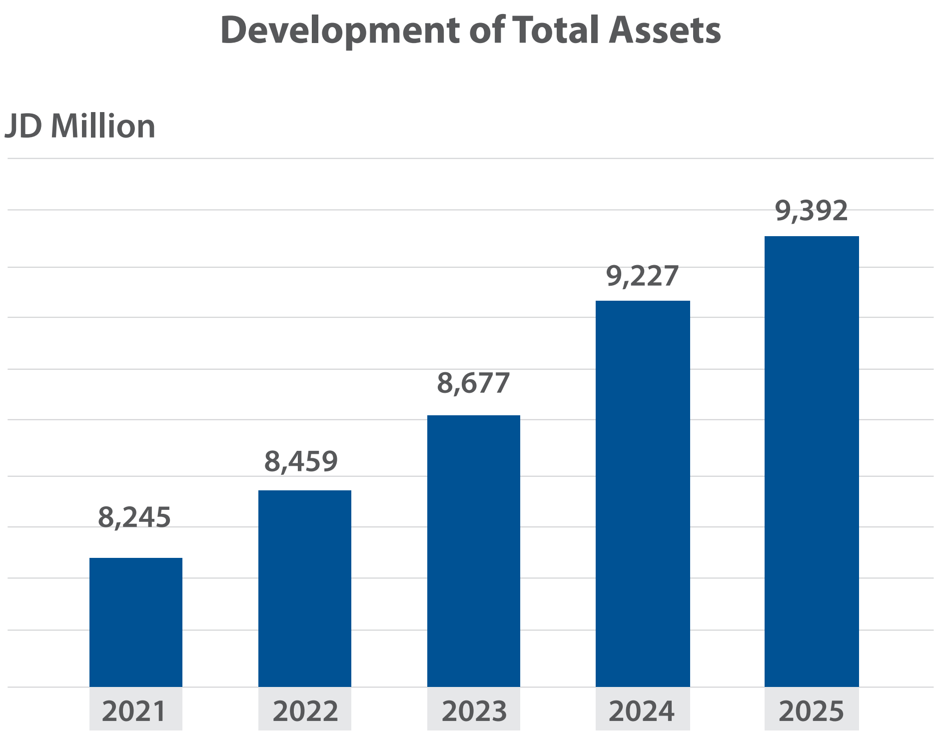
Financial Position Analysis

The Bank Group continued to strengthen the robustness of its financial position and enhance the efficiency of its resource allocation, while maintaining the quality of its assets and adopting well designed risk management policies. The Group's strategic vision has also contributed to attracting new segments of customers across various vital sectors, drawing on its esteemed reputation and longstanding expertise in the markets in which it operates. This has positively reflected in achieving sustainable growth rates across key performance indicators.

Total Assets

The total assets of the Housing Bank Group reached JD 9.4 billion at the end of 2025, compared to JD 9.2 billion at the end of 2024, reflecting an increase of 1.8%. The Bank's market share represented 11.2% of the total assets of the Jordanian banking sector as of the end of 2025. Meanwhile, the return on assets stood at 1.7%.

The chart below illustrates the development of the Bank's total assets over the years (2021-2025):

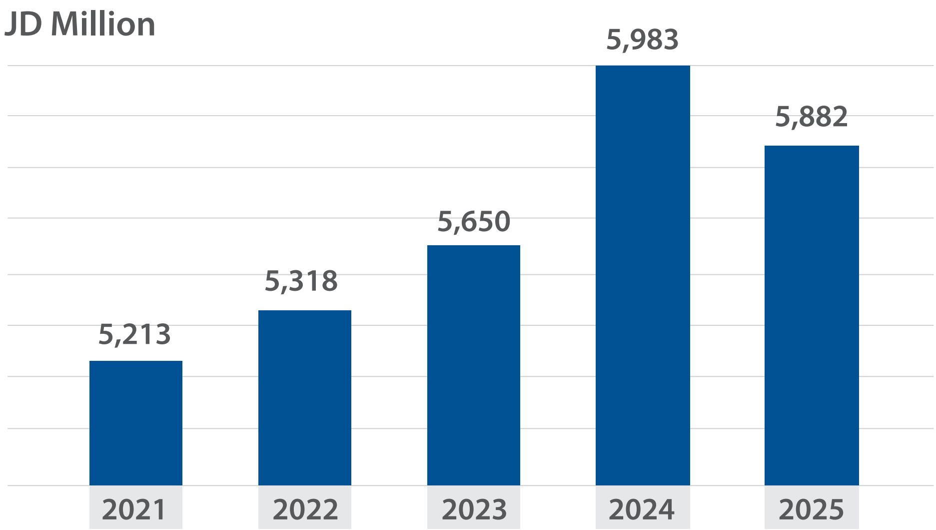


Customer Deposits

The total customer deposits reached JD 5.9 billion at the end of 2025, while the Bank's market share of total customer deposits in the Jordanian banking sector represented 9.6%.

The chart below illustrates the development of the Bank's customer deposit balances over the years (2021 – 2025):

Development of Total Customer Deposits

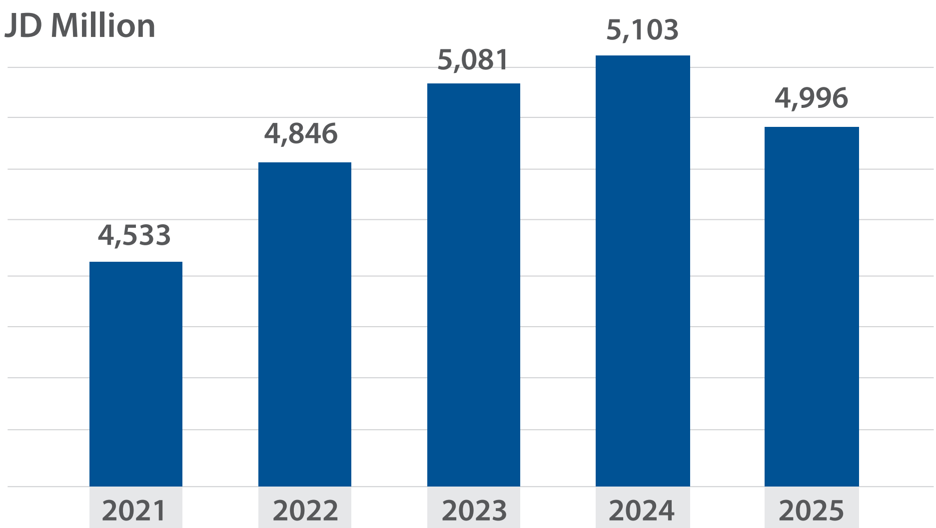


Credit Facilities

The total balance of the direct credit facilities portfolio amounted to JD 5 billion at the end of 2025, while the Bank's market share of total credit facilities in the Jordanian banking sector reached 10.2%.

The chart below illustrates the development of the total credit facility balances over the years (2021– 2025):

Development of Total Credit Facilities



Shareholders' Equity

By the end of 2025, the Housing Bank Group continued to achieve sustainable growth in total shareholders' equity, which reached JD 1.5 billion. The return on shareholders' equity was 11.2% for the year 2025.

Liquidity Ratio and Capital Adequacy Ratio

The performance indicators achieved by the Housing Bank Group reflect the strength and soundness of its financial position, with the capital adequacy ratio reaching 18.9% and the liquidity ratio standing at 126.3%. Both ratios exceed the minimum regulatory requirements set by the Central Bank of Jordan and the Basel Committee.

Leadership & Innovation

Youth shaping the future... with a mindset without limits.

03

Bank Activities

Retail Banking

During 2025, the Bank worked to strengthen its strategic position in the retail banking sector, building on its standing as a leading financial institution. Throughout the year, its efforts focused on introducing innovative solutions and high-impact initiatives designed to meet customers' needs and expectations while enhancing their overall experience. This approach ensured the delivery of a comprehensive and advanced banking experience, one that is seamless, efficient, and accessible, aligned with the highest service quality standards across all key channels.

Below are some of the Bank's key achievements in this area during the year.

Branch Network

As part of the Bank's strategy to strengthen its branch network across the Kingdom, several new branches were opened during the year in key locations and commercial areas. These openings reflect the Bank's commitment to expanding its presence and reach in response to the growing customer base, ensuring accessibility across different regions.

The Bank opened the Dahiat Al-Rasheed branch in Amman, reopened the Abdali Mall Office in its new location, and launched a new branch at Al Nafoura Mall in Aqaba.

The new branches feature modern, contemporary designs that combine updated interiors with advanced digital technology and comprehensive service offerings. This reflects the Bank's commitment to delivering a high-quality customer experience, wherever customers are, with a strong focus on convenience and efficiency.

As a result, the Bank's branch network now comprises 103 branches and offices, supported by a network of 258 fixed ATMs and 5 mobile units, bringing the total to 263 ATMs distributed across the Kingdom, in addition to 4 ITMs.

In line with its ongoing commitment to meeting customer expectations and enhancing satisfaction, the Bank also signed a strategic partnership agreement during the year with "Amman Vision" for Investment and Development, aimed at expanding the number of the Bank's ATMs in the capital and further improving the ease and convenience of the banking experience.

This step comes as part of the Bank's vision to provide banking services that meet customers where they are and to ensure easy access through conveniently located service points. The first phase of the project includes the installation of new ATMs at a number of key locations in Amman, including Khalda - Princess Rahma Park, Al Madinah Al Munawarah Street at the Sultan Market intersection, and Queen Rania Street - near the University of Jordan Hospital entrance, next to the Rapid Bus Transit pedestrian bridge, with additional locations to be announced at a later stage.

Cards

During 2025, the Bank continued to develop its card services and benefits to encourage greater usage and enable customers to take full advantage of the features offered. A range of targeted promotional campaigns was launched for holders of Housing Bank cards across all categories, with a clear focus on diversifying and enhancing these campaigns in line with customers' needs and expectations. This reflects the Bank's ongoing commitment to delivering innovative solutions that enrich the customer experience and reinforce its leading position in the banking sector.

During the month of Ramadan, the Bank launched a cashback campaign in partnership with Hypermax, offering customers 25% cashback on Ramadan grocery purchases. It also introduced a Black Friday campaign, enabling customers to receive up to 30% cashback when paying with their credit cards through POS terminals at selected online electronics retailers. In addition, the Bank launched a cashback campaign for Iskan Youth customers, along with a chance to win a car. Further campaigns included a 10% cashback offer in collaboration with E-Store, as well as additional cashback promotions in partnership with Shalati Bookstore, the MyThings app, Bun Al Ameed, and a range of other restaurants and retailers. Several campaigns also targeted specific sectors such as education and travel.

Savings Account

As part of the Bank's commitment to promoting a culture of saving and future planning, it launched its 2025 annual savings account campaign under the slogan "Gold is Always Gold." The campaign aimed to enhance customers' chances of winning across all governorates by offering a wide range of gold prizes through daily, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and year-end draws.

The Bank awarded 12 gold liras daily and 12 ounces of gold monthly, in addition to 12 quarterly prizes, each consisting of a quarter kilogram of gold, distributed in March and September. It also offered 12 semi-annual prizes, each consisting of half a kilogram of gold, awarded in June. At the end of the year, 12 winners each received one kilogram of gold.

The Bank also launched its "Mustaqbaly" Savings Account campaign for 2025, designed for savers under the age of 18. The campaign provided opportunities to win both cash and in-kind prizes through monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual draws, in addition to a grand year-end draw.

The "Mustaqbaly" Savings Account offers periodic interest credited to the account to support long-term savings for children, along with Visa debit cards issued in the name of the child linked to the account. It also includes exemption from minimum balance fees, as well as easy access to advanced banking services through the interactive "Iskan Young" branch dedicated to customers aged 7–17, or via the "Iskan Young" mobile application, which delivers a comprehensive and modern banking experience.

Loans

The Bank launched its 2025 car loan campaign under the title "Auto Loan with Interest Rates Starting from 3.99% Fixed," reaffirming its commitment to offering distinguished products that meet customers' aspirations to own vehicles of various categories and models from all dealerships and agencies across the Kingdom with ease and convenience. This initiative enhances the overall banking experience while also contributing to stimulating the automotive market and driving purchasing activity. The campaign offers flexible financing options of up to JOD 150,000, with competitive interest rates, simplified terms, and repayment periods of up to 96 months.

Iskan Mobile

As part of the Bank's ongoing efforts to deliver innovative digital financial services that meet the needs of its customers both within Jordan and abroad, the Bank partnered during the year with Mastercard to enhance remittance solutions through the Iskan Mobile application. This collaboration enables the Bank to further develop its mobile services by introducing Mastercard Move, a solution designed to combine the Bank's robust digital infrastructure with Mastercard's global network. The new service allows customers to manage their finances more easily, securely, and efficiently, while benefiting from a wide range of features.

Through the launch of this service, the Bank strengthens its ability to provide customers with real-time access to their funds and the flexibility to use them from anywhere in the world, supporting its vision of reinforcing its position as a leading force shaping the future of banking services in Jordan.

The Bank also launched a number of campaigns through the Iskan Mobile application, including a campaign targeting users of the eFAWATEERcom service, as well as promotional campaigns encouraging customers to make greater use of the app and its various services, such as bill payments and the purchase of electronic vouchers.

Service Quality and Customer Experience

The Bank continues to focus on the importance of measuring customer satisfaction and considers delivering unparalleled customer experience across all channels a core principle of its business model, particularly in providing the best digital banking experience.

Through engaging specialized consulting firms to conduct surveys and field visits to branches, the results of these studies presented the following:

- The Mystery Shopper Study evaluated the quality of services provided to our customers by conducting field visits and phone calls to assess customer-facing employees. A total of 941 visits and 145 phone calls were made, covering 970 employees. The Bank's branches achieved a score of 88.7%, while other business units recorded the following results: Edge Center: 97.4%, Small Business Center: 95.4%, Iskan Plus Center: 94.8%, Direct Sales Center: 94.5%, and Call Center: 92.1%.
- The Annual Customer Satisfaction study was conducted for a sample of customers from various segments across the bank, where the bank's overall customer satisfaction level has increased to 92% in 2025, reflecting an increase of 5% from 87% in the 2024 study.

In line with the Bank's digital transformation strategy, a new system was implemented to enhance and develop customer experience. The system is used to design customer journeys across various products and services and publish surveys to a wide range of customers, from different segments, to measure their satisfaction and analyze feedback and suggestions for improvement, for the Bank in general and its products and services in specific.

The Bank also conducted multiple focus groups with customers and employees to understand and analyze the customer experience from an external and internal perspective. These focus groups focused on gathering comprehensive feedback and recommendations about the overall experience with the Bank and its products and services.

Corporate Banking

The Bank continued to implement its strategic plans in the corporate banking sector, with a focus on strengthening its leading position and market share as the preferred partner for clients across the Kingdom. During 2025, the Bank further advanced its expansion strategy by deepening its relationships with local companies and institutions, in addition to leading syndicated financing arrangements to support national and infrastructure projects.

The Bank signed the terms and conditions agreement with the National Carrier Project Company, under which it will arrange a syndicated loan of up to USD 770 million for the National Carrier Project. This financing will contribute significantly to covering the project's funding requirements, which include the construction of a Red Sea desalination plant and the transportation of desalinated water through pumping stations, transmission lines, and pipelines extending approximately 430 km from Aqaba to Amman. The project aims to supply around 300 million cubic meters of potable water annually to the cities of Aqaba and Amman, as well as other areas, meeting the needs of approximately 4 million people each year.

In support of increasing the flow of Saudi non-oil exports into the Jordanian market and enhancing trade exchange between Jordan and Saudi Arabia, the Bank signed a USD 10 million credit line agreement with the Saudi Export-Import Bank, aimed at financing the Bank's clients importing Saudi-origin goods and products from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The agreement will contribute to meeting the growing demand for Saudi imports in Jordan, while creating new opportunities for Jordanian exports by stimulating trade activity and energizing the transport sector. This aligns with the vision of the Central Bank of Jordan to provide practical financing tools that enable traders to access liquidity and overcome logistical challenges. In a qualitative step that reinforces its leadership in financial innovation, The Housing Bank announced the launch of the first Supply Chain Finance Program in Jordan, reverse factoring for trade invoices,through the digital integration of its trade finance system with the Kingdom's first specialized supply chain finance platform (Credit Plus).

The program aims to empower small and medium-sized enterprises, as key drivers of economic growth and primary suppliers of goods and services, by providing access to innovative and sustainable financing solutions. It also supports the continuity of supply chains and ensures the steady flow of goods and services delivered by these companies.

This initiative comes as part of the Bank's commitment to fostering a more sustainable and inclusive business environment by addressing the financing gap faced by small suppliers and SMEs, which represent a significant share of operating businesses in the Kingdom and play a vital role in job creation and GDP contribution.

The program offers digital trade finance solutions, including reverse factoring, which helps improve liquidity and cash flow, accelerate growth, and enhance the competitiveness of SMEs. Through this platform, suppliers can receive early payment of their receivables at a lower financing cost, based on confirmed transactions and the creditworthiness of the buyer.

In line with the Bank's continued focus on strengthening specialized capabilities and developing future leaders in response to evolving trends in the banking sector, recognized as a cornerstone of performance quality, sustainable growth, and maintaining local and regional leadership, the Bank concluded its "Credit Culture Academy" training program. Launched in collaboration with Moody's Analytics, the program delivered advanced training aimed at enhancing employees' technical and analytical capabilities in credit and risk management.

Green Finance

As an extension of the Bank's strategy to embed sustainability at the core of its operations, it continued during 2025 to strengthen its role in green financing by directing investments toward environmentally friendly projects. These efforts contribute to reducing carbon emissions, supporting the transition to renewable energy, and achieving a balance between economic growth and environmental preservation. The Bank also provided platinum sponsorship for the "GREENFIN Forum 2025," organized by the Association of Banks under the theme "Green and Sustainable Finance: From Vision to Design," held under the patronage of the Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan and attended by leaders from the banking and financial sectors, as well as experts in green finance and sustainability from within Jordan and abroad.

During the year, the Bank also launched a range of green financing programs tailored for corporate clients in Jordan. These programs, offered in partnership with leading local and international financing institutions, are designed to support companies in implementing environmentally friendly projects. The focus is on renewable energy, energy and water efficiency, transitioning to more sustainable sources, and reducing carbon emissions, in line with both local and global environmental priorities. The programs offer competitive, subsidized interest rates, along with flexible repayment periods of up to 10 years, and free technical support to guide companies and ensure the quality and sustainability of project implementation, depending on the program. In addition, clients are awarded an Environmental, Social, and Governance, ESG, compliance certificate, providing companies with a competitive edge, enhancing their attractiveness to investors, and positioning them for long-term success.

Small and Medium Enterprises

The Bank believes that SMEs are at the heart of the economy and a key driver of innovation in the Kingdom. Accordingly, supporting this sector remains a strategic priority through the provision of integrated banking solutions and specialized advisory services that help entrepreneurs achieve growth and success.

Recognizing the challenges faced by these businesses, the Bank has made available flexible financing programs with competitive interest rates and convenient repayment terms, in collaboration with local and international partners. These include programs supported by the Central Bank of Jordan, loan guarantee schemes, and initiatives aimed at supporting key economic sectors.

The Bank seeks to enable business owners to access financing with ease, while equipping them with the tools needed to enhance their competitiveness in a rapidly evolving market, positioning itself as a trusted partner throughout their journey toward sustainable growth.

In addition, the Bank, in collaboration with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, hosted a specialized dialogue session with a group of large and medium corporate clients. The session aimed to raise awareness of the importance of the green economy and the role of green finance in achieving it, as well as to introduce participants to the financing opportunities and solutions offered by Housing Bank to support investment in sustainable projects.

This session was held within the framework of the strategic partnership between the two banks, aimed at supporting the transition toward a more sustainable, efficient, and resilient economy by encouraging investment in green projects and environmental sustainability initiatives, such as resource conservation, improved efficiency, and reducing environmental impact.

This initiative reflects The Housing Bank's commitment to strengthening the role of the banking sector in ensuring economic sustainability through the adoption of responsible financial practices aligned with global trends. It also underscores the Bank's focus on engaging effectively with clients and equipping them with the knowledge needed to benefit from the financing solutions it provides

Treasury and Investment

The Bank's Treasury and investment activities continue to play a pivotal role in supporting its path toward sustainable growth, through the effective and prudent management of liquidity, ensuring high flexibility in managing interest rate fluctuations and evolving market conditions.

The Bank also consistently seeks innovative ways to enhance operational efficiency by integrating advanced technologies into its operating model. This approach contributes to improving customer experience, increasing efficiency, mitigating risks, and ultimately delivering distinguished treasury and investment services.

The Bank remains committed to exploring new opportunities to develop sustainability-linked and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) related products, in line with its strong commitment to advancing environmental, social, and governance principles.

Furthermore, the Bank offers a comprehensive suite of advanced financial services and tools that contribute to the development of financial markets while meeting the diverse investment needs of its clients. This specialized portfolio includes: brokerage services, foreign exchange and precious metals trading services, derivatives and futures contracts, asset and portfolio management, mutual funds, custody services, bond and equity issuance management, investment trusteeship, and issuance trusteeship, financial advisory services, as well as hedging and risk management solutions, among other financial and investment offerings

Financial Institutions

In 2025, the Bank continued its efforts to strengthen its banking relationships with a broad network of international banks and financial institutions. It expanded its correspondent network to cover all five continents, driven by a series of targeted marketing visits to strategic markets and active participation in regional and international conferences. These efforts aimed to showcase the Bank's competitive capabilities and to increase the volume of trade exchange and joint business activities.

During the year, the Bank also succeeded in increasing revenues generated from international banking operations and trade finance activities, overcoming the challenges posed by regional economic and political conditions on the local market.

It is worth noting that the Bank currently maintains a strong correspondent banking network comprising more than 460 banks and financial institutions across 70 countries worldwide. This extensive global presence provides a solid foundation for strengthening the Bank's market position and enabling its clients to carry out a wide range of international transactions smoothly and efficiently.

Human Resources

The Bank places increasing emphasis on developing its human capital by supporting its employees, who represent the cornerstone of its success. Its main objectives are to attract top talent and foster a productive and motivating environment that enables employees to perform to their full potential.

The Bank is also committed to enhancing employee satisfaction and well-being through initiatives that prioritize health, safety, and financial stability.

During the year, the Bank organized an annual health awareness day at its headquarters, held in conjunction with the Arab Breast Cancer Awareness Campaign, in collaboration with the Jordan Breast Cancer Program - King Hussein Cancer Foundation. The initiative aimed to raise awareness among employees about the importance of early detection and prevention, while highlighting the available support for those affected. A training session titled "Resilience Under Pressure" was also conducted to support employees' mental well-being and workplace wellness, and to promote a positive work environment within the Bank. In addition, the Bank continued its efforts to support women by creating opportunities that enhance their effective participation in decision-making roles and preparing them to take on managerial and supervisory positions. Several initiatives were sustained, most notably the Bank's joining of the WEPs Community global framework aimed at promoting gender equality, supporting women's growth and development, and increasing their participation in the economy. The Bank also delivered practical training programs focused on women's empowerment and the development of future female leaders, while strengthening their ability to balance professional and personal life.

In addition, the Bank continued its dedicated efforts to promote diversity and inclusion by organizing interactive activities for its employees aimed at supporting the integration and inclusion of people with disabilities. These initiatives focused on raising awareness of the challenges they face and enhancing communication skills with them, thereby improving the quality of services provided and ensuring their needs are met efficiently and effectively.

The Bank also implemented an "Employment Readiness" program, a specialized initiative designed to provide vocational training for persons with disabilities and create employment opportunities for them within the Bank. To encourage active employee participation in corporate social responsibility initiatives and to reinforce the importance of social engagement and team spirit, the Bank's team was crowned champion of the Banks' Football Championship 2025 after defeating Bank of Jordan with a score of 4-2 in the final match of the fourth edition of the tournament, which was attended by representatives from the management of both banks.

Recruitment and Talent Acquisition

The Bank is committed to retaining, motivating, developing, and attracting highly qualified talent. Investing in its employees remains a top priority, as they are the foundation of its success. The Bank adopts a recruitment policy that ensures fairness, equality, transparency, integrity, and non-discrimination at all stages of the hiring process. It also applies best-in-class standards in its selection processes to attract the most qualified talent in the labor market.

The Bank's recruitment strategy is built on a carefully structured approach. On one hand, it focuses on hiring high-achieving fresh graduates from leading local, regional, and international universities and institutes, ensuring the attraction of young talent capable of rapid learning and adapting to the fast-evolving banking industry.

On the other hand, the Bank actively attracts experienced professionals with strong expertise available in the labor market. This balance between experience and young talent enables the formation of well-rounded teams capable of achieving operational and strategic objectives with high efficiency.

The Bank's efforts go beyond simply advertising vacancies. It plays an active and direct role in the recruitment process, with its Human Resources team implementing around seven recruitment initiatives during 2025 across universities and local job fairs in the Kingdom. These efforts contributed to strengthening brand awareness, promoting job opportunities, and engaging directly with youth.

Continuing its achievements in maintaining the highest standards of quality and excellence in the workplace, The Housing Bank was awarded the Top Employer Jordan 2025 certification for the third consecutive year by the Top Employers Institute, in recognition of organizations that are committed to providing a professional, supportive, and motivating work environment that fosters creativity and both personal and professional development for their employees.

Training and Development

As part of the Bank's ongoing commitment to supporting employees' career growth and fostering a culture of continuous learning and innovation, it launched a wide range of mentoring and training programs during the year. These programs were designed to equip employees with the skills needed to excel in their banking roles. Among these initiatives was the "Credit Culture Academy" program, launched in collaboration with Moody's Analytics, the educational, analytical, and advisory arm of Moody's Corporation, specializing in credit ratings, financial analysis, and risk management. The program provided advanced training aimed at enhancing employees' technical and analytical capabilities in credit and risk management.

The Bank also intensified its efforts to integrate digital learning into its training and development offerings, providing employees with access to these opportunities through an advanced learning platform, benefiting all staff across the organization.

During 2025, the Bank conducted 250 training courses and provided 5,485 specialized training opportunities, in addition to approximately 27,000 e-learning opportunities. Furthermore, 48 employees were qualified to obtain 29 different professional certifications. A total of 486 employees participated in behavioral skills, leadership, succession planning programs, and team-building activities.

Compliance

During the year, the Bank continued to implement preventive and precautionary measures to protect itself from legal or international sanctions, and to prevent the misuse of its banking products and services for money laundering, terrorist financing, proliferation financing, or dealings with parties listed on international sanctions lists. The Bank maintained its role in compliance management by carrying out its duties in line with the highest supervisory standards, including conducting regular and comprehensive reviews of policies and procedures related to compliance monitoring, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, prevention of proliferation financing, and international sanctions, to ensure alignment with relevant local and international regulations.

The Bank also continued to comply with the requirements of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), including following up on related updates and instructions, fulfilling disclosure obligations, and submitting reports on reportable accounts of U.S. customers to the Internal Revenue Service in accordance with the law.

In addition, the Bank worked to strengthen a culture of compliance across all employees by conducting workshops and training sessions for various units, particularly frontline staff, alongside issuing awareness circulars and guidelines aimed at enhancing understanding of customer due diligence and enhanced due diligence requirements based on risk levels.

The Bank also carried out compliance reviews and conducted inspection visits to branches within and outside the Kingdom to verify adherence to applicable regulations and instructions.

Risk Management

The Bank successfully strengthened its risk management capabilities through the effective use of advanced tools and techniques for measuring, monitoring, and early identification of risks. It remains focused on investing in building agile and scalable capabilities to address unexpected challenges.

The Risk Management function continues to support the Bank in achieving its strategic objectives through the application of an enterprise risk management framework and the three lines of defense model for overseeing, controlling, and governing risks. The Bank maintains a robust risk management and control framework that enables it to identify, measure, and manage risks, make informed decisions, and monitor progress. This is supported by a strong risk management infrastructure, highly qualified personnel, and reliable, consistent data, systems, methodologies, and policies.

In executing its risk strategy and daily operations, the Bank focuses on several key areas:

1- Achieving growth objectives while maintaining a sound investment portfolio quality.

2- Ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

3- Strengthening and maintaining environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risk management principles across the organization.

4- Embedding a strong risk management culture across all functions of the Bank.

During the year, the Bank launched its sustainability strategy, which is centered on integrating sustainability principles into its credit and investment decisions and strengthening governance and risk management frameworks to create long-term value for stakeholders. In this context, the Bank joined the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials, a global collaboration of financial institutions aimed at enabling standardized assessments and disclosures of greenhouse gas emissions financed through loans and investments. Through this step, the Bank advances transparency and accountability in environmental impact reporting, in alignment with the Paris Agreement, while supporting its broader strategy of embedding sustainability into its financial operations.

As part of its efforts to promote a risk-aware culture among employees, the Bank conducted a series of awareness sessions and workshops during the year covering operational risk, fraud prevention, information security, and cybersecurity. It also implemented dedicated phishing simulation campaigns, alongside awareness messages, bulletins, and lessons learned shared through social media, email, and text messages.

Information Technology

During 2025, the Bank continued to accelerate its digital transformation and strengthen its technological capabilities by implementing a range of strategic initiatives aimed at developing a fully integrated digital banking ecosystem built on innovation, improved operational efficiency, and the delivery of a seamless and advanced customer experience across various channels.

The Bank offers a suite of advanced digital banking channels and services that enable customers to carry out their transactions with ease and flexibility, anytime and from anywhere. Most notably, Iskan Mobile and Iskan Business applications, as well as E-Trading Invest services for online investment and trading. In addition, the Bank provides dedicated applications for youth and younger customers, namely Iskan Youth and Iskan Young. This digital ecosystem is further supported by a widespread network of ATMs across the Kingdom, equipped with advanced interactive services and screens.

As part of the Bank's drive to maximize the value of data, it strengthened its data analytics capabilities during the year and further developed its enterprise data management framework, enabling more effective use of data to support decision-making, enhance understanding of customer needs, and improve banking services in line with customer expectations and financial behavior.

The Bank also began taking initial steps toward leveraging artificial intelligence technologies by studying and developing a number of use cases in areas such as data analytics, customer experience enhancement, and improving operational efficiency, paving the way for the adoption of more advanced solutions in the coming years.

These efforts were recognized with the Bank receiving the Best Bank in Digital Transformation 2025 award at the Fintech Summit, one of the leading events specializing in financial technology and banking innovation, in recognition of its efforts in advancing digital services and promoting innovation within the banking sector.

The Bank also continued to invest in strengthening its technology infrastructure by upgrading banking systems and adopting the latest technological solutions, including the development of data centers and digital integration platforms. In addition, it enhanced its cybersecurity framework and information protection systems by implementing global best practices and advanced solutions for threat detection and security risk management, ensuring the protection of customer data and maintaining the continuity of banking services with high efficiency and reliability.

In line with its commitment to operational excellence, the Bank continued to implement ongoing improvement and development programs for its technology systems, contributing to enhanced digital readiness, increased system flexibility, and the maintenance of high levels of availability and continuity for core banking services.

Marketing and Promotion

The Bank continued to expand and strengthen its advertising presence with confidence, through the launch of innovative marketing and promotional campaigns that reflect its strategic vision. These campaigns were carefully designed to effectively reach different segments of existing and potential customers, using creative approaches and impactful messaging that reinforced the Bank's presence and positioned it as a leading financial institution that understands its customers' needs and keeps pace with their aspirations.

Among the most prominent campaigns was the savings accounts campaign "Gold is Always Gold," which saw strong engagement and wide reach across various advertising channels. The campaign aimed to encourage both existing and prospective customers to build a culture of saving, while offering them the opportunity to win gold prizes distributed across the Kingdom. The Bank also launched the "Mustaqbaly" savings account campaign, targeting younger customers and their families, with the aim of fostering a savings mindset among younger generations and encouraging long-term financial planning.

As part of its commitment to offering distinctive financing solutions, the Bank launched its car loan campaign titled "Auto Loan with Interest Rates Starting from 3.99% Fixed," designed to make it easier for customers to own vehicles of various categories and models available through dealerships and agencies across the Kingdom.

In the area of credit and debit cards, the Bank rolled out a series of promotional campaigns throughout different seasons and occasions, aligned with customer needs and expectations. These included a Ramadan cashback campaign in partnership with Hypermax, offering 25% cashback on Ramadan purchases, as well as a Black Friday campaign that provided customers with 30% cashback when using their credit cards at selected online merchants through POS terminals. The Bank also launched a cashback campaign for Iskan Youth customers, which included a chance to win a car. Additional campaigns were carried out in collaboration with various retailers and brands, alongside targeted campaigns focusing on sectors such as education, travel, and others.

The Bank's efforts were not limited to promoting its products and services. It also focused on strengthening its brand image and community presence. For the fourth consecutive year, the Bank launched its Ramadan campaign titled "Thank You from the Heart," which resonated strongly with the Jordanian community during the holy month. Through a video campaign, it highlighted the contributions of individuals who continue to work and serve throughout Ramadan, helping sustain daily life during the month. The campaign expressed appreciation for their efforts and generated strong engagement and positive feedback, particularly across social media platforms.

In addition, the Bank implemented a number of awareness campaigns aimed at enhancing public awareness of operational risk, cybersecurity, and information security culture. These campaigns were delivered through content published on the Bank's pages across various social media platforms, in addition to digital screens in branches and screen saver displays on employees' devices.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Imkan al Iskan

The "Imkan by Iskan" Corporate Social Responsibility program represents the Bank's strategic umbrella that unifies all its community initiatives and serves as the foundation for delivering sustainable developmental impact. Through this program, the Bank continues to reinforce its role as a key national partner, leveraging its capabilities to support and advance four key pillars: education, health, environment, and social empowerment. These pillars reflect the Bank's comprehensive approach, through which it seeks to build meaningful partnerships across different sectors and translate plans into tangible, on-the-ground initiatives. From empowering minds and preparing youth, to protecting the environment, supporting the healthcare sector, and promoting social solidarity and empowerment, Imkan by Iskan stands as the overarching expression of the Bank's ethical and national commitment, transforming its values into measurable impact felt by communities across all governorates of the Kingdom.

Social Empowerment

During the year, the Bank continued to reinforce its long-standing approach centered on sustainable social investment, moving beyond the traditional role of support toward shaping a development path aimed at comprehensive and meaningful empowerment across different segments of society. This vision was reflected in the deepening and renewal of strategic partnerships with leading national institutions such as Tkiyet Um Ali, the Jordan River Foundation, and the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development, with a focus on combating hunger and achieving food security, as well as empowering women and protecting children as fundamental pillars of social stability. The Bank also maintained its dedicated and ongoing support for SOS Children's Villages in Amman, Irbid, and Aqaba, ensuring a safe and sustainable environment for children.

This support extended beyond the institutional level to create a profound human impact and foster hope, through organizing recreational activities and warm group iftar gatherings for orphaned children at the Children's Museum, standing alongside underprivileged families through the "Eid Clothing" initiative in cooperation with the Clothing Bank, and continuing its support for the annual Diplomatic Bazaar organized by the Mabarrat Um Al Hussein, the proceeds of which benefit orphaned children. These efforts reaffirm the Bank's humanitarian commitment and its genuine dedication to engaging with the community across various occasions in a spirit of solidarity and compassion, strengthening social cohesion and positioning the Bank as a true partner in shaping a better future for all.

Healthcare

The Housing Bank continues to be a cornerstone of support for the healthcare sector and its critical priorities. This is reflected in its long-standing strategic partnership with the King Hussein Cancer Foundation, which, during the year, included support for the "Haflat Al Khair" Charity Gala, comprehensive care programs for persons with special needs, and the provision of university scholarships for patients. The Bank was also recognized as the exclusive sponsor of the Hussein Bracelet Volunteer Program, while continuing its support to Himmatna Health for the expansion and modernization of the oncology center at Al Bashir Hospital. The Bank also strengthened its awareness role by organizing specialized events for its employees focused on early cancer detection, and by participating in the Healthcare Quality Conference to discuss the future of medicine and artificial intelligence. In additionto conducting blood donation campaigns under the initiative "Your Blood, Your Compassion," which recorded strong participation from employees across all levels.

Education

The Housing Bank places strong emphasis on supporting education and preparing youth as a top development priority. It is committed to paving the way for young talent by funding university scholarships in partnership with leading institutions such as the Al Aman Fund for the Future of Orphans, Al Hussein Technical University, Elia Nuqul Foundation, Future Hands Association, and the Bunyan Center for Special Education, among others that share a commitment to equitable access to education. In recognition of this pivotal role, King's Academy honored the Bank by naming one of its student residence buildings in Madaba after the Bank. At the same time, the Bank continued its efforts to empower persons with disabilities and support their integration into the labor market by backing entrepreneurship programs in collaboration with the Business Development Center (BDC). In parallel, it worked to enhance financial literacy and cybersecurity awareness among university students in cooperation with INJAZ and the Association of Banks in Jordan.

Environment

Driven by its belief that protecting the environment is an investment in the future, the Bank continued its diamond sponsorship of the "Green Caravan" program for the fifth consecutive year, contributing to the planting of thousands of fruit-bearing trees in the Jordan Valley to support small farmers and enhance food security. This vision also extends to supporting hydroponic farming projects in partnership with the Dar Abu Abdullah Association in Jerash, as well as renewing the "Green Footprints" initiative for paper recycling in support of public schools, in collaboration with the Princess Alia Foundation.

“Imkan by Iskan”: Expanding Impact, Multiplying Potential

The field initiatives carried out under the “Imkan by Iskan” program reflect a genuine commitment from The Housing Bank’s employees toward their community. The number of volunteers increased significantly, reflecting a strong belief in their active role in driving positive change.

This growing engagement translated into meaningful on-the-ground participation across various sectors, from volunteering in packing food parcels and preparing and distributing iftar meals during the holy month of Ramadan as part of Tkiyet Um Ali’s activities, to spreading joy among children through charitable iftars at the Children’s Museum, back-to-school initiatives with SOS Children’s Villages, and distributing Eid clothing to beneficiaries of the National Aid Fund in collaboration with the Clothing Bank.

This spirit of giving also extended to empowering families and protecting children through active participation in the “Child Protection” initiative in partnership with the Jordan River Foundation. Volunteers also took part in field activities supporting farmers by planting trees and harvesting citrus crops in the Jordan Valley, in collaboration with the Arab Society for the Conservation of Nature, as well as harvesting hydroponic crops with the Dar Abu Abdullah Association in Jerash. These efforts were crowned with a creative humanitarian touch through the painting of a mural in Aqaba in collaboration with the King Hussein Cancer Foundation, where the Housing Bank volunteers expressed the true spirit of solidarity and community engagement through their participation.

The Bank's Plan for 2026

Building on the Bank's well-established strategic direction to strengthen its leadership in the banking sector, the five-year strategic plan (2026–2030) has been developed as a comprehensive framework for institutional development and a clear roadmap to achieve a qualitative shift in the Bank's overall performance. The plan is built around five main pillars, designed in line with the latest global best practices to focus resources and efforts on achieving the most impactful objectives. It also embraces continuous innovation and digital modernization as key drivers to sustain excellence and develop advanced banking solutions, further reinforcing the Bank's position as a leading model for innovation and modern financial services. Accordingly, the Bank's projected budget and business plan for 2026 have been prepared based on a number of assumptions and expectations aimed at strengthening the Bank's advanced position in the banking sector, achieving sustainable growth in profitability, and expanding its market share. These projections also consider the challenging economic conditions facing the business environment because of global geopolitical developments, rising inflation levels, and the increasing risks associated with higher interest rates.

These directions are reflected in three main pillars:

Financial Pillar:

- Diversifying sources of income.
- Expanding high-quality, income-generating assets that contribute more effectively to the Bank's revenues, while capitalizing on available market opportunities to grow strong credit facilities and enhance their profitability.
- Strengthening low-cost funding sources and increasing the Bank's market share, particularly in current and savings deposits.
- Intensifying efforts to manage non-performing loans by addressing existing classified debts and limiting the reclassification of additional accounts as non-performing, while improving collection efficiency and reducing provisioning requirements.
- Managing capital expenditures and optimizing administrative and general expenses in a disciplined manner to improve efficiency ratios, increase productivity, and control spending across all areas of operations.

Market, Customers, and Operations Pillar:

- Expanding the Bank's high-income customer segment by enhancing existing products and services and introducing new offerings tailored to their needs, alongside developing appropriate operational processes to support this growth.
- Strengthening the Bank's youth customer base by introducing products and services that meet the expectations and financial needs of younger generations.
- Expanding the small and medium-sized enterprise customer segment and increasing the size of the financing portfolio dedicated to this sector by providing effective financing solutions and developing innovative corporate banking products and services.
- Growing the Bank's customer base, particularly among middle-income clients, through programs designed to meet their financial needs, with a focus on salary-transfer customers and Jordanian expatriates.
- Adopting digital transformation as a core driver across all banking operations.
- Reinforcing the Bank's position as a preferred partner for customers, particularly in trade finance and international trade operations, while expanding partnerships with international financial institutions to support this direction.
- Increasing the number of active credit cards issued and improving credit utilization rates through attractive rewards programs and promotional campaigns.

- Encouraging customers to use electronic channels and virtual cards by launching targeted programs and campaigns that increase revenue generated from these channels, while continuously enhancing and upgrading digital platforms to improve service speed, quality, and accessibility, expand the customer base, and support the Bank's digital transformation vision.
- Managing the expansion of the Bank's branch network both locally and internationally to ensure high-quality service delivery where customers are located, while implementing modern branch designs and gradually upgrading existing branches in line with a defined timeline and business priorities.
- Enhancing the performance of international branches and subsidiaries by strengthening their operational efficiency and increasing their contribution to the Bank's overall profitability, while ensuring greater involvement of executive management in their boards of directors.
- Strengthening the Bank's corporate identity, customer experience, and brand positioning in order to transform the relationship with customers from a simple transaction into a long-term value journey that aligns with evolving market dynamics and reinforces the Bank's leadership in its target markets.
- Continuing to play an active role in corporate social responsibility, reflecting the Bank's institutional identity and strengthening its positive reputation within the community, with a focus on sustainable initiatives that create both social and economic impact.
- Leveraging data and artificial intelligence by integrating machine learning technologies with large data sets to reduce human error, improve operational efficiency, and enable predictive insights into market trends and consumer behavior, supporting fact-based decision-making.
- Strengthening corporate governance to enhance organizational agility and enable faster responses to market developments.
- Advancing sales excellence and customer value management by adopting modern methodologies and technologies.
- Expanding strategic partnerships in areas such as financial technology, advanced technologies, open banking, and digital currencies.
- Ensuring full compliance with all laws and regulatory instructions issued by supervisory authorities, and addressing observations raised by risk management, compliance, and audit functions within the required timelines to minimize potential risks to the Bank.

Human Resources Pillar:

- Strengthening leadership capabilities across all levels of the organization.
- Enhancing the employee value proposition by fostering a motivating work environment that adopts international best practices in professional development, supports employee satisfaction, strengthens loyalty to the Bank, increases productivity, and maintains healthy turnover levels. This pillar aims to position the Bank as an employer of choice by aligning the aspirations of its talent with the Bank's strategic objectives, building a capable and innovative workforce able to lead digital transformation and deliver outstanding customer service.
- Investing in the development of human capital through specialized training programs aligned with business needs, while supporting employees in pursuing relevant professional and advanced certifications based on skill-gap analyses across roles and employees.
- Ensuring business continuity through the effective implementation of succession planning and talent retention strategies, while developing the skills and knowledge of high-potential employees and supporting their long-term career progression.
- Implementing objective and effective performance indicators to evaluate employee performance, reflecting each employee's contribution to the goals of their respective units, and using these indicators as tools to motivate performance and identify development opportunities.

Future Services

Digital transformation... Jordan's path towards the future.

04

Consolidated Financial Statements

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Housing Bank For Trade and Finance
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Amman - Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Housing Bank For Trade and Finance (Public Limited Shareholding Company) (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as at 31 December 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in owner's equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

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 consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Jordan. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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Independent auditor's report *(Continued)*

To the Shareholders of Housing Bank For Trade and Finance
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

Our audit approach

Overview

Key Audit Matter	Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. 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
Measurement of Expected Credit Losses The Group applies the Expected Credit Loss model (ECL) on all its financial instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial guarantee contracts including financing commitments in accordance with IFRS 9 "financial instruments" as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan. The Group exercises significant judgement and makes a number of assumptions in developing its ECL models, which includes probability of default computation separately for retail and corporate portfolios, determining loss given default and exposure at default for both funded and unfunded exposures, forward looking adjustments and staging criteria.	We performed the following audit procedures on the computation of the ECL included in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025: ➢ We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of relevant controls over the calculation of the expected credit losses model. ➢ We tested the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the calculation of ECL. ➢ For a sample of exposures, we tested the appropriateness of the Group's application of the staging criteria.

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Independent auditor's report *(Continued)*

To the Shareholders of Housing Bank For Trade and Finance
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

Key audit matter

For defaulted exposures, the Group exercises judgements to estimate the expected future cash flows related to individual exposures, including the value of collateral.

The Group's impairment policy under IFRS 9 as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan is presented in Notes (2&4) to the consolidated financial statements regarding the differences between IFRS 9 as should be applied and what has been applied in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan (08/2024) and information on the accounting policies applied when calculating expected credit losses and the risk management policies presented in Note (46) to the consolidated financial statements.

As shown in Note (10) to the Group's consolidated financial statements, the balance of the net direct credit facilities at amortized cost amounted to JD 4,455,058,872 as at 31 December 2025, representing approximately 47% of total assets, and the expected credit losses amounted to JD 410,175,602.

Accordingly, measurement of ECL on direct credit facilities at amortized cost is considered as a key audit matter as the Group applies significant judgments and makes a number of assumptions in the staging criteria applied to the financial instruments as well as in developing ECL models for calculating its impairment provisions for the Group and the expected value of the collaterals.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

➢ We involved our internal experts to assess the following aspects:

- Conceptual framework used for developing the Group's impairment policy in the context of its compliance with the requirements of IFRS 9 as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan.
- ECL modelling methodology and calculations used to compute the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD) for the Group's classes of financial instruments at each stage.
- Reasonableness of the assumptions made in developing the modelling framework including assumptions used for estimating forward looking scenarios and significant increase in credit risks.
- Recalculation of the expected credit losses for a sample of the relevant financial assets at each stage.

➢ In addition, for the Stage 3 corporate portfolio, the appropriateness of provisioning assumptions were independently assessed for a sample of exposures selected on the basis of risks and the significance of individual exposures. An independent view was formed on the levels of provisions recognised, based on the detailed loan and counterparty information available in the credit file. For the Stage 3 retail portfolio, assumptions were independently assessed for each product category and an independent view was formed on the levels of provisions recognised at each category level.

➢ We recalculated and ensured that the provision for loans is under the watch list and for non-performing loans in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan Instructions Number (08/2024) effective 1 January 2025.

➢ We compared the expected credit loss provision calculated in accordance with IFRS 9 as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan with the provision for expected credit losses calculated in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan No. (08/2024) and ensured that the Bank has recorded whichever is stricter at each stage.

➢ We assessed the consolidated financial statement disclosures to ensure compliance with IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan. We have also ensured completeness and accuracy of the disclosures by verifying the information to accounting records.

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Independent auditor's report *(Continued)*

To the Shareholders of Housing Bank For Trade and Finance
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' annual report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which 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 will not express any form of assurance 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.

When we read the Board of Directors' annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter 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 modified 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 exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.

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Independent auditor's report *(Continued)*

To the Shareholders of Housing Bank For Trade and Finance
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- 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 exists, 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.
- 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 consolidated 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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 reasonably 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 Shareholders approve these consolidated financial statements.

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers "Jordan"

Omar Jamal Kalanzi
License No. (1015)

Amman, Jordan
1 February 2026

Certified Public Accountants
pwc
Amman - Jordan

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	Note	31 December 2025 JD	31 December 2024 JD
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks - net	5	615,874,636	674,694,933
Balances at banks and financial institutions - net	6	477,033,239	440,250,877
Deposits at banks and financial institutions - net	7	54,998,024	53,483,697
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	5,362,870	4,407,981
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	469,469,455	445,212,802
Direct credit facilities at amortized cost - net	10	4,455,058,872	4,513,597,022
Financial assets at amortized cost - net	11	2,742,012,857	2,547,359,647
Property and equipment - net	12	155,094,774	158,385,051
Intangible assets - net	13	19,211,781	20,928,700
Right of use asset	19/a	21,002,769	23,946,833
Deferred tax assets	21/e	100,242,057	117,030,396
Other assets - net	14	276,679,713	227,437,544
Total Assets		**9,392,041,047**	**9,226,735,483**
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Banks and financial institutions deposits	15	957,912,873	829,646,033
Customers' deposits	16	5,881,539,006	5,983,324,814
Cash margins	17	359,155,422	313,733,191
Borrowed funds	18	324,363,397	297,532,318
Sundry provisions	20	25,240,296	33,568,028
Income tax provision	21/a	45,795,780	57,009,998
Deferred tax liabilities	21/e	16,641,787	11,350,011
Lease liability	19/b	20,416,930	23,162,440
Other liabilities	22	272,802,766	273,676,453
Total liabilities		**7,903,868,257**	**7,823,003,286**
Equity Shareholder's			
Authorized and paid-in capital	23/a	315,000,000	315,000,000
Share premium	23/b	328,147,537	328,147,537
Statutory reserve	24/a	337,542,932	317,875,934
Special reserve	24/b	11,993,467	11,870,335
Foreign currencies translation	25	(123,420,495)	(133,342,835)
Fair value reserve - net	26	16,226,674	4,904,574
Retained earnings	27	540,547,090	499,963,734
Net shareholders' equity at the bank		**1,426,037,205**	**1,344,419,279**
Non-controlling interest		62,135,585	59,312,918
Total equity		**1,488,172,790**	**1,403,732,197**
Total liabilities and equity		**9,392,041,047**	**9,226,735,483**

The accompanying notes constitute an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them and with the independent audit report.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

	Note	For the Year Ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
		JD	JD
Interest income	30	589,225,347	603,381,455
Interest expense	31	(213,521,863)	(223,943,681)
Net interest income		**375,703,484**	**379,437,774**
Net commission income	32	25,769,895	25,507,457
Net interest and commission income		**401,473,379**	**404,945,231**
Gain from foreign currencies	33	9,932,574	8,736,071
Gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	34	1,344,294	968,565
Cash dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		327,969	293,858
Other income	35	31,627,707	29,802,134
Total income		**444,705,923**	**444,745,859**
Expenses			
Employees' expenses	36	100,278,141	99,925,596
Depreciation and amortization	12,13&19	28,592,465	27,689,457
Other expenses	37	69,236,662	61,432,830
Expected credit losses expense	38	2,130,574	18,942,762
(Surplus) Expense of sundry provisions	20	(1,271,905)	957,237
Total expenses		**198,965,937**	**208,947,882**
Profit for the year before tax and the effect of the disposal of a subsidiary		**245,739,986**	**235,797,977**
The effect of the disposal of a Subsidiary		(903,822)	-
Profit for the year before income tax expense		**244,836,164**	**235,797,977**
Income tax	21/b	(87,095,737)	(85,524,375)
Profit for the year		**157,740,427**	**150,273,602**
Attributable to:			
Bank's shareholders		154,873,486	147,454,758
Non-controlling interest		2,866,941	2,818,844
		157,740,427	**150,273,602**
		JD/Fils	**JD/Fils**
Basic and diluted earnings per share for the year attributable to the bank's shareholders	39	**0.492**	**0.468**

The accompanying notes constitute an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them and with the independent audit report.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Profit for the year	157,740,427	150,273,602
Other comprehensive income items which may be reclassified to profit or loss in the subsequent period		
Foreign currencies translation	12,616,788	(3,223,667)
Net change in valuation reserve of financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income after tax - debt instruments	6,085,809	622,150
Other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the subsequent period		
Net change in valuation reserve of financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income after tax - equity instruments	5,265,041	8,215,008
Total other comprehensive income items for the year after tax	**23,967,638**	**5,613,491**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**181,708,065**	**155,887,093**
Attributable to:		
Bank's shareholders	176,117,926	153,762,040
Non-controlling interest	5,590,139	2,125,053
	181,708,065	**155,887,093**

The accompanying notes constitute an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them and with the independent audit report.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity

	Net shareholders' equity at the bank									
	Authorized and paid-in capital	Share Premium	Reserves		Foreign currencies translation	Fair Value Reserve – Net	Retained Earnings	Net shareholders' equity at the bank	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
			Statutory Reserve	Special Reserve						
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the year ended 31 December 2025										
Beginning balance for the year	315,000,000	328,147,537	317,875,934	11,870,335	(133,342,835)	4,904,574	499,963,734	**1,344,419,279**	59,312,918	**1,403,732,197**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,873,486	**154,873,486**	2,866,941	**157,740,427**
Net change in valuation reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income after tax - debt instruments	-	-	-	-	-	6,057,059	-	**6,057,059**	28,750	**6,085,809**
Net change in valuation reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income after tax - equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	5,265,041	-	**5,265,041**	-	**5,265,041**
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	9,922,340	-	-	**9,922,340**	2,694,448	**12,616,788**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	**9,922,340**	**11,322,100**	**154,873,486**	**176,117,926**	**5,590,139**	**181,708,065**
The effect of the disposal of a subsidiary	-	-	(1,290,637)	-	-	-	1,290,637	**-**	(871,469)	**(871,469)**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(94,500,000)	**(94,500,000)**	(1,896,003)	**(96,396,003)**
Transferred to reserves	-	-	20,957,635	123,132	-	-	(21,080,767)	**-**	-	**-**
Ending balance for the year	**315,000,000**	**328,147,537**	**337,542,932**	**11,993,467**	**(123,420,495)**	**16,226,674**	**540,547,090**	**1,426,037,205**	**62,135,585**	**1,488,172,790**
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024										
Beginning balance for the year	315,000,000	328,147,537	296,295,588	11,743,708	(130,825,280)	(3,920,263)	452,965,949	**1,269,407,239**	58,454,756	**1,327,861,995**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	147,454,758	**147,454,758**	2,818,844	**150,273,602**
Net change in valuation reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income after tax - debt instruments	-	-	-	-	-	609,829	-	**609,829**	12,321	**622,150**
Net change in valuation reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income after tax - equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	8,215,008	-	**8,215,008**	-	**8,215,008**
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	(2,517,555)	-	-	**(2,517,555)**	(706,112)	**(3,223,667)**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	**(2,517,555)**	**8,824,837**	**147,454,758**	**153,762,040**	**2,125,053**	**155,887,093**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(78,750,000)	**(78,750,000)**	(1,266,891)	**(80,016,891)**
Transferred to reserves	-	-	21,580,346	126,627	-	-	(21,706,973)	**-**	-	**-**
Ending balance for the year	**315,000,000**	**328,147,537**	**317,875,934**	**11,870,335**	**(133,342,835)**	**4,904,574**	**499,963,734**	**1,344,419,279**	**59,312,918**	**1,403,732,197**

The Bank cannot use a restricted amount of JD 6,275,955 from retained earing which represents the financial assets revaluation differences in accordance with the instructions of Jordan Securities Commission and the Central Bank of Jordan as in 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Retained earnings includes an amount of JD 591,370 as at 31 December 2025 which represents the effect of early implementation of the International Financial Reporting Standard No (9). This amount may not be used except for the amounts actually realized from sale (JD 614,348 as of 31 December 2024).

The Bank cannot use a restricted amount of JD 100,242,057 as at 31 December 2025 from retained earing which represents deferred tax assets which are restricted against capitalization or distribution only to the extent if actually recognized in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan and the Jordan Securities Commission (JD 117,030,396 as of 31 December 2024).

Retained earnings includes a restricted amount of JD 548,769 as at 31 December 2025 which represents the gain from the valuation of foreign currencies at the International Bank for Trade and Finance /Syria for the current year and the prior years (JD 447,748 as of 31 December 2024).

The accompanying notes constitute an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them and with the independent audit report.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	For the Year Ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
		JD	JD
Operating activities			
Profit before income tax		244,836,164	235,797,977
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortization	12,13&19	28,592,465	27,689,457
Provision for expected credit loss	38	2,130,574	18,942,762
Net unrealized (gain) from the valuation of direct credit facilities at fair value through profit or loss		-	(777,068)
Unrealized (gain) loss from hedging derivatives valuation		(20,877)	777,068
Net unrealized (gain) from the valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	34	(1,088,159)	(102,026)
Cash dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(327,969)	(293,858)
Net accrued interest and commission income		(18,433,073)	(6,495,022)
Effect of the change in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		(6,496,485)	(5,939,198)
Provision for end-of-service indemnity expense		2,631,802	2,583,607
Premiums and discounts amortization		(3,752,934)	(3,306,759)
Sundry provisions		(1,271,905)	957,237
Others		(514,095)	3,605,133
Cash flows generated from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities		**246,285,508**	**273,439,310**
(Increase) decrease in assets:			
Deposits at banks and financial institutions (maturing within more than 3 months)		(1,559,706)	(8,658,730)
Direct credit facilities at fair value through profit or loss		-	31,905,000
Direct credit facilities at amortized cost		74,757,054	(63,545,885)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		133,270	119,596
Other assets		(38,566,620)	(103,782,188)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:			
Banks and financial institutions' deposits (maturing within more than 3 months)		13,254,975	(59,884,907)
Customers' deposits		(128,119,451)	338,129,606
Cash margins		43,949,850	18,069,738
Other liabilities		8,407,911	(7,549,995)
Sundry provisions		(2,320,595)	(1,192,213)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities before income tax		**216,222,196**	**417,049,332**
Income tax paid		(82,528,586)	(81,143,731)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		**133,693,610**	**335,905,601**
Investing activities			
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income		(119,377,590)	(157,824,908)
Sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		115,151,956	129,474,218
Cash dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		327,969	293,858
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost		(652,242,515)	(602,919,966)
Matured financial assets at amortized cost		463,082,234	477,140,739
Purchase of property and equipment	12	(14,074,809)	(15,584,709)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		1,404,517	764,843
Purchase of intangible assets	13	(5,483,616)	(6,340,260)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(211,211,854)**	**(174,996,185)**
Financing activities			
Borrowed funds	18	165,111,156	173,181,646
Paid from borrowed funds	18	(138,280,077)	(172,738,593)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(89,997,526)	(75,102,067)
Paid for lease liabilities	19	(5,233,698)	(6,284,831)
Non-controlling interest		(2,767,472)	(1,266,891)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(71,167,617)**	**(82,210,736)**
Net (Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(148,685,861)**	**78,698,680**
Effect of the change in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		11,927,444	(13,378,139)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of the year		310,046,686	244,726,145
Cash and cash equivalents - end of the year	40	**173,288,269**	**310,046,686**

The accompanying notes constitute an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them and with the independent audit report.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(1) General

The Housing Bank for Trade and Finance (''the Bank") was established in 1973 and registered as a public shareholding limited company with its head quarter located in Amman - Jordan in accordance with the Jordanian Companies Law No. 12 of 1964.

The Bank provides its banking and financing business activities through its headquarters in Amman - Jordan and through its branches in Jordan (103 branches); and abroad in Palestine and Bahrain (16 branches); and through its subsidiaries in Jordan, Syria, Algeria, and the United Kingdom.

The Bank's shares are traded on Amman Stock Exchange.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Bank's Board of Directors in their meeting held on 29 January 2026 and it is subject to the approval of the general assembly of shareholders.

(2) Material Accounting Policies Information

2.1 Basis of Consolidated Financial Statements Preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements for the Bank and its subsidiaries 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 modified by Central Bank of Jordan.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost, except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value at the end of each financial period, as described in the accounting policies below.

The reporting currency of the consolidated financial statements is the Jordanian Dinar.

The key differences between IFRS Accounting Standards that should be applied and what has been modified by the Central Bank of Jordan are as follows:

A- Provisions for expected credit losses are calculated in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) instructions No. (13/2018) "International Financial Reporting Standard (9) Implementation" dated 6 June 2018 and in accordance with the regulatory authorities' instructions in the countries that the Group operates whichever is more strict, the main significant differences are as follows:

- Exclusion of the debt instruments issued or guaranteed by the Jordanian Government, so that credit exposures issued or guaranteed by the Jordanian Government are considered to have no credit losses.
- When calculating credit losses against credit exposures, the calculation results in accordance with IFRS (9) are compared with the calculation as per the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan No. (8/2024) dated 1 January 2025 for each stage separately and the stricter results are recorded.

B- In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan and the instructions of the supervisory authorities in the countries in which the Group operates, interest and commissions are suspended on non-performing credit facilities classified within stages.

C- Additional provisions are calculated in the consolidated financial statements against some of the Bank's foreign investments in some neighboring countries.

D- In previous years, additional provisions were recorded against seized assets under the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan until October 2022, these instructions were canceled based on CBJ decision No. 10/3/16234 as of 10 October 2022, and reversing the booked provisions is allowed only upon the disposal of the related assets.

E- The statutory cash reserve held at the Central Bank of Jordan is not excluded from the cash and cash equivalents.

F- Based on certain agreements with the Central Bank of Jordan, the bank may book additional provisions against direct facilities granted to specific customers. additionally, the Central bank of Jordan's instructions may require additional provisions to be booked against some of the seized assets.

The accounting policies followed in the preparation of the consolidated financial statement are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the consolidated financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2024, expect for the adoption of the new and amended International financial reporting standards which became effective for the period beginning on or after 1 January 2025 as disclosed in note 3 - A

As of January 1, 2025, the Central Bank of Jordan has implemented the new regulations for credit exposure classification and provisioning, under Instruction No. (8/2024), replacing the previous Instruction No. (47/2009). The key differences between the previous provisioning instructions (47/2009) and the newly enforced instructions (8/2024) for credit exposure classification and provisioning are as follows:

1- Classification Categories

Under Instruction 8/2024, three categories have been adopted for classifying both direct and indirect credit exposures: Acceptable Risk, Under Watchlist, Non-Performing, This replaces the 47/2009 classification, which included an additional category: Low-Risk Credit Facilities.

2- Days Past Due

The major differences between the previous Instruction No. 47/2009 and the currently applied Instruction No. 8/2024, in terms of days past due, include:

Under Watchlist Classification:

Under Instruction 8/2024, accounts are classified as "Under Watchlist" when payments are overdue for 30 to 89 days, whereas under Instruction 47/2009, this category applied to accounts overdue for 60 to 89 days.

Non-Performing Classification: Under Instruction 8/2024: 90–180 days past due: Substandard, 181–365 days past due: Doubtful, Over 365 days past due: Loss, Compared to Instruction 47/2009: 90–179 days past due: Substandard 180–359 days, past due: Doubtful, Over 360 days past due: Loss.

3- Overdraft Limits and Turnover Rates

The major differences between the previous Instruction No. 47/2009 and the currently applied Instruction No. 8/2024, in terms of overdraft limits and turnover rates, include:

Under Watchlist Classification:

- Instruction 8/2024 classifies overdraft products based on turnover rates, which was not included in Instruction 47/2009.
- Additionally, classification is based on both days past due and the overdraft excess percentage (30–89 days for Under Watchlist), whereas Instruction 47/2009 only applied excess percentage if overdue for more than 90 days.

Non-Performing Classification: Instruction 47/2009 did not classify overdrafts as Non-Performing based on turnover rates. Instruction 8/2024 classifies overdrafts as Non-Performing based on days past due and excess percentage: 90–180 days: Substandard, 181–365 days: Doubtful, Over 365 days: Loss

4- Restructuring and Rescheduling

Under Instruction 8/2024, restructured exposures are automatically classified as “Under Watchlist”. Rescheduled exposures are classified as “Non-Performing”, regardless of the number of times they have been restructured or rescheduled. In contrast, Instruction 47/2009 considered the number of restructurings/reschedulings when determining classification.

5- Reclassification and Observation Periods

Instruction 8/2024 introduces observation (probation) periods for upgrading a customer’s classification from a more severe category to a performing one. Instruction 47/2009 did not include such observation periods for reclassification between categories.

6- Collateral and Provisioning Rates

According to Instruction 8/2024 collateral is taken into account, and a 5% provision is calculated (net of eligible collateral) for all customers classified as “Under Watchlist”. Compared to Instruction 47/2009 applied different provisioning rates: 1.5% for individual customers, 15% for corporate customers. These changes reflect a more granular and risk-sensitive approach in the new regulations, aligning with international best practices.

2.2 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries under its control. Moreover, control is achieved when the Bank has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of its subsidiaries in order to obtain benefits from their activities. Transactions, balances, income and expenses between the Bank and its subsidiaries are eliminated between the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Control is achieved when the group has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee company and has the ability to influence those returns through its power over the investee. Control over the investee company is achieved only when the following conditions are met:

• Has the power over the investee. (Existing rights that give the group the ability to direct the relevant activities of the company invested in)

• Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and

• Has the ability to use its power to affect the investee’s returns.

In the event that the Bank’s voting rights fall below the majority of voting rights in any of the investees, The bank takes into account all facts and circumstances when estimating whether the Bank has voting rights in the investee that are sufficient to give it the ability to control or not. These facts and circumstances include:

• Contractual arrangements with other shareholders holding voting rights in the investee company.

• Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

• Potential voting rights held by the Bank and any other voting rights holders or parties.

The Bank will re-estimate whether it controls the investees or not if the facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes on one or more of the control points referred to above.

Profits, losses, and every item of other comprehensive income are allocated to the equity holders of the parent company and non-controlling interests, even if this results in a deficit in the non-controlling interests’ balance. If necessary, the financial statements of subsidiaries are adjusted to align their accounting policies with those of the group. Assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, profits, and losses related to transactions between the group and its subsidiaries are eliminated in full.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are determined separately from the Bank’s ownership rights in these entities. Non-controlling interests currently held by equity interests granted to their holders in a proportionate share of the net assets upon liquidation may initially be measured at fair value or at the proportionate share of non-controlling interests in the fair value of the identifiable net asset purchase. The measurement is chosen on the basis of acquisition. Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value after acquisition. The book value of non-controlling interests is the value of these interests upon initial recognition, in addition to the share of the non-controlling interests from subsequent changes in ownership rights. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the non-controlling interests, even if this leads to a deficit in the balance of the non-controlling interests.

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The present value of the Group's and non-controlling interests is adjusted to reflect changes in their relative interests in subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Group.

2.3 As of 31 December 2025, the Bank owns the following subsidiaries:

A- Foreign subsidiaries

- International Bank for Trade and Finance / Syria (paid-up capital is Syrian Lira 52.5 billion, of which the Bank owns 49.063%). The Bank has the power to control the operating, financial and administrative policies of this bank. Therefore, its financial statements have been consolidated with the financial statements of the Bank. In this regard, the Bank's main objective is to conduct commercial banking activities, and ownership of this bank dates back to 2003. In addition, the International Bank for Trade and Finance has a subsidiary - The International Financial Center/ Syria (under liquidation) with an ownership percentage of 85% of the company's capital amounting to 100 million Syrian Lira, whereas the Housing Bank for Trade and Finance owns a percentage of 5% of the company's capital.
- Housing Bank for Trade and Finance - Algeria: (ownership is 85% of the bank's capital of 20 billion Algerian dinars). The main objective of this bank is to conduct commercial banking activities, and ownership of this bank dates bank to 2002.
- Jordan International Bank / London: (ownership is 75% of paid-up capital, which amounts to 65 million pounds sterling (65 million shares). The bank conducts all banking activities.

B- Local subsidiaries

- Specialized leasing Company / Jordan: of which the Bank owns 100% of paid- up capital of JD 30 million. The Company's main activity is to conduct finance leases for various types of equipment and machinery, in addition to real estate, land, vehicles, and other items purchased by the company for finance lease purposes. The Bank's ownership in this company dates back to 2005. Specialized Lease Finance Company established Specialized Islamic Finance Company with a capital of JD 15 million on 3 July 2025.
- Effective 1 October 2025, the International Financial Center Company / Jordan was disposed of and, accordingly, was excluded from the consolidated financial statement as at 31 December 2025, as its financial statements were not unified. This transaction results in a loss amounting to JD 903,822 as disclosed in Note (29).

Segment Information

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 are recognized in 'Net Interest Income' as 'Interest Income' and 'Interest Expense' in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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, considering 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, interest and commissions are suspended In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan. 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 Fees and Commission Income

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

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

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

Net Trading Income

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

Net Income from Other Financial Instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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. In addition to related dividend yields.

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 equity securities.

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

- For equity instruments which are held for trading, dividend income is presented as trading income (loss) as financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss ;
- For equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividend income is presented in dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income line within the statement of profit or loss.
- For equity instruments not classified 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 as soon as they are credited to 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 profit or loss on initial recognition (i.e. day 1 the statement of profit or loss);
- In all other cases, the fair value will be adjusted to become it in line with the transaction price (i.e. day 1 the statement of profit 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 recognized in the statement of profit or loss on a rational basis, only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would consider 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 fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss 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 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 solely payments of principal and interest 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 solely payments of principal and interest 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 solely payments of principal and interest. 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 considers all relevant evidence available such as:

- The stated policies and objectives of the portfolio and application of those policies whether the management strategy focuses on obtaining contractual revenues, maintaining specific profit rate matching the profit of financial assets with the period of financial liabilities that finance those assets.
- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed; and
- How the business managers are compensated (e.g. whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are:

- Assets with contractual cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest; 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 profit or loss using the fair value option.

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

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. The changes in the contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on the modification and de-recognition of financial assets.

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 income;
- 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 profit or loss that are not part of a designated hedge accounting relationship, exchange differences are recognized in 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 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 profit or loss while retained or issued. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized at fair value with any unrealized gain or loss arising from changes in fair value recognized in investment profit or loss.

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 (Debt investment securities) ;
- Off statement of financial position exposures 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), expected credit losses are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-months expected credit loss, i.e. lifetime expected credit loss 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
- expected credit loss, i.e. lifetime expected credit loss 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 expected credit loss 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, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit loss.

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.

Provisions for expected credit losses are calculated in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan instructions No. (2018/13) "Adoption of IFRS 9" on June 6, 2018, and according to the instruction of the regulatory authorities in the countries in which the Bank operates, whichever is stricter, the material differences is as follows:

- Exclusion of the Debt instruments issued or guaranteed by the Jordanian Government, so that credit exposures issued or guaranteed by the Jordanian Government are treated with no credit losses
- When calculating credit losses against credit exposures, the calculation results in accordance to International Financial Reporting Standards (9) are compared with the calculation as per the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan No. (8/2024) effective 1 January 2025, for each stage separately and the stricter results are recorded.

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 lender of the borrower, 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.

Where it is not possible to identify a single event, the combined effect of several events may result in financial asset being transferred to credit–impaired assets. The bank assesses at each reporting date whether credit impairment has occurred for debt instrument measured at amortized cost or at fair value through comprehensive income. In assessing whether credit impairment exists for corporate and sovereign debt instrument, the Group considers factors such as bond yield, credit ratings and the borrower's ability to raise financing.

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

Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired (POCI) Financial Assets

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

Definition of Default

Critical to the determination of expected credit loss is the definition of default. The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of expected credit loss and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime expected credit loss, as default is a component of the probability of default (PD) which affects both the measurement of expected credit losses 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 considers 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 will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month expected credit loss.

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 probability of default by comparing:

- The remaining lifetime probability of default at the reporting date; with
- The remaining lifetime probability of default 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 probability of default 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 probability of default will be more significant for a financial instrument with a lower initial probability of default than for a financial instrument with a higher probability of default.

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 expected credit loss.

Modification and Derecognition 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 expected credit loss 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 expected credit loss 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 paramount 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 probability of default estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms; with
- The remaining lifetime probability of default 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 probability of default reflects the Bank's ability to collect the modified cash flows considering 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 expected credit loss. The loss allowance on forborne loans will generally only be measured based on 12-month expected credit loss 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.

When the 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 provision for expected credit loss). Then the Bank measures expected credit loss 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 other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in the statement of income, with the exception of equity investment designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, where the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.

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 Bank's enforcement activities will be recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss when it's recovered.

Presentation of Allowance for Expected Credit Loss in the Consolidation Statement of Financial Position

Loss allowances for expected credit loss are presented in the consolidated 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;
- 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 expected credit loss 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.

Loans and Advances

The "loans and advances" included in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

- Loans and advances measured at amortized cost, which are initially measured at fair value plus additional direct transaction costs, and later at amortized cost using the effective interest method.
- Loans and advances that are measured at fair value through profit or loss, or that determined as being at fair value through profit or loss; measured at fair value and recognize changes directly in profit or loss; and
- Lease obligations.
- Interest and commissions are suspended on non-performing credit facilities granted to clients in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.
- All related credit facilities and outstanding interest covered by the provision are transferred out of the consolidated statement of financial position, and this according to the decisions of board of directors in this regard.
- The outstanding accounts interest with lawsuits outside the consolidated statement of financial position are recognized in accordance with the decisions of the board of directors in this regard.

When the Group purchases a financial asset and concludes an agreement simultaneously to resell the asset (or a substantially similar asset) at a fixed price. At later date (repurchase or borrow the shares) the consideration paid is calculated as a loan or advance, and the asset is not recognized in the Bank financial statements.

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 Bank'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 the consolidated statement of profit or loss 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 Bank'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 profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Statement of Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through the 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 profit or loss. 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 profit or loss 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 statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains/losses arising on re-measurement recognized in the statement of profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain/loss recognized in the statement of profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss line item in the 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 other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in the statement of profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss; 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 the 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 the consolidated statement of profit or loss , the Bank assesses whether it expects that the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk will be offset in the statement of profit or loss 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 effective interest rate 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 effective interest rate, 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 per cent 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 the statement of profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in the statement of 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 within other assets whereas derivative with a negative fair value is recognized as a financial liability within other liability.

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 the statement of 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 other assets or other 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 the statement of 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 the statement of 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 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 profit or loss, 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.

Commitments to provide a loan below market rate 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 commitments to provide a loan below market rate designated at fair value through the statement of profit or loss.

Derivatives

Derivatives for Trading

The fair value of derivative financial instruments held for trading (such as forward foreign exchange contracts, future interest contracts, swaps, foreign exchange options rights) is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position, and fair value is determined at the prevailing market rates. If this information is not available, the assessment methodology is disclosed, and the change in fair value is recognized in 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.

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 other comprehensive income, over the term of the hedge, to the extent that it relates to the hedged item and is reclassified from equity to the statement of 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 the statement of 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 other comprehensive income.

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 profit or loss except when the hedging instrument hedges an equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income. 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 the statement of 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 the statement of income instead of other comprehensive income. 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.

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 effective interest rate 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 the statement of 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 other comprehensive income, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge less any amounts recycled to the statement of profit or loss.

Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects the statement of 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 the statement of 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 when 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 other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in the statement of 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 the statement of profit or loss.

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 other comprehensive income 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 profit or loss in the same way as exchange differences relating to the foreign operation as described above.

Offsetting

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

Accounts Managed on Behalf of Customers

These represent the accounts managed by the Bank on behalf of its customers, but do not represent part of the Bank's assets, fees and commissions on such accounts are shown in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, a provision against the impairment in the capital-guaranteed portfolios managed on behalf of customers is taken.

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

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

Level inputs (3) 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 probable and can be reliably measured.

Employees Benefits

Short term employee benefits

Employees short term benefits are recognized as expenses when delivering relevant services. Liability is recorded against the related commitment when the bank is legally obliged implicitly or explicitly to pay for past services rendered by the employee and the liability can be estimated reliably.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Bank's net liabilities relating to employee benefits are the amount of future benefits that employees have received for their services in the current and previous periods. A provision is made to meet the statutory and contractual obligations for employees to end the service for each employee for the date of the consolidated statement of financial position in accordance with the internal regulations of the Bank.

Assets Seized by the Bank

Assets seized by the Bank are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position among other assets at seized value or at fair value, whichever is least. At the date of the consolidated financial statements seized assets are revalued individually at fair value; any impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss while any increase in the value is not recorded as revenue; any subsequent increase in value is recognized only to the extent of not exceeding the previously recorded impairment losses. In addition, according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan, the Bank started booking gradual provisions against seized assets which violated the requirements of article number (48) of the Banking Law at an annual rate of 5% from its net book value for the previous years and for the current year until October 10, 2022, where, Central Bank of Jordan issued new circular that cancelled the previous requirements, in relation to sized assets additional provisions, however, required maintaining the booked additional provisions and allowed reversing it only upon the disposal of the related asset.

Income Tax

Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred taxes.

Current tax is based on taxable profits, which may differ from accounting profits published in the consolidated 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.

Mortgaged Financial Assets

These financial assets are mortgaged to third parties with the right to sell or re-mortgage. These financial assets are revalued according to the accounting policies at the date of initial classification.

Repurchase and Resale Agreements

Assets sold with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase at a specified future date (repos) will continue to be recognized in the Bank's consolidated financial statements. This is due to the Bank's continuing control of these assets and the fact that exposure to the risks and rewards of these assets remains with the Bank. These assets continue to be evaluated in accordance with the applied accounting policies (where the buyer has the right to use these assets (sell or re-lien), they are reclassified as lined financial assets). 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 (reverse repos) 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 the purchase and resale price is recognized as interest income over the agreement term using the effective interest rate method.

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.

The depreciation rates used are as follows:

	%
Buildings and construction	2-5
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	5-15
Vehicles	20
Applications and Computer	10-20

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 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.

Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of acquisition or purchase of investment in an associate or subsidiary company over the Bank's share in the net fair value of the identifiable assets at the date of acquisition. Goodwill arising from the investment in subsidiaries will be separately shown under intangible assets, while that arising from the investment in associates will be shown as part of investment in associates and subsequently adjusted for any impairment losses.

Goodwill is allocated to each of the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

Goodwill is tested for impairment, at the date of the consolidated financial statements, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the estimated recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units is less than their carrying amount. Moreover, impairment losses are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Other Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired through business combination are recorded at their fair value on that date. Other intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost.

Intangible assets are classified based on the assessment of their useful life to definite and indefinite. Intangible assets with definite lives are amortized over their useful economic life, while intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are assessed for impairment at each reporting date, and impairment loss is charged to 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 in the same period.

Indications of impairment of intangible assets are reviewed, and their useful economic lives are reassessed at each reporting date. Adjustments are reflected in the current and subsequent periods.

Computer software: are amortized using the straight -line method during a period that does not exceed 3 years from acquisition date.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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.

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.

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 Bank 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 was 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 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 converted to 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 and collected in a separate line item of equity.

When foreign operations are disposed of (i.e. disposal of the Bank's entire share from foreign operations, or resulting from the 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), the net disposal is booked in the consolidated statement of profit or loss including foreign exchange differences.

In addition, 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 profit or loss. For all other partial liquidation the net disposal is booked in the consolidated statement of profit or loss including foreign exchange differences

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. and the statutory cash reserve held at the Central Bank of Jordan is not excluded.

Earnings Per Share

The bank calculates basic and diluted EPS data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss that is attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss that is attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Lease Contracts

The Bank as a Lessee

The Bank assesses whether the contract contains lease when starting the contract. The Bank recognizes the right to use assets and the corresponding lease obligations in relation to all lease arrangements in which the lessee is in, except for short-term lease contracts (defined as leases of 12 months or less) and low value asset leases, and 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, deducted by using the price implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be easily determined, the bank uses its additional expected rate.

The lease payments included in the rental obligation measurement include:

- Fixed rental payments (essentially including fixed payments), minus accrued receivable rental incentives;
- Variable rental payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the indicator 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
- Paying the contract termination fines, if the lease reflects the exercise of the lease termination option.

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

Later, 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-to-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 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 right to 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 date the commencement of the lease.

The right-to-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 its value 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 to 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 in regard with 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 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 other components other than leasing, the bank applies IFRS 15 to distribute the amounts received or to be received under the contract for each component.

(3) Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

(A) New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards and interpretations issued and adopted by the Group in the financial year beginning on 1 January 2025:

Key requirements	Effect date
Amendment to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability: An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.	1 January 2025

The implementation of the above standard did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

(B) New IFRS Accounting Standards issued and not yet applicable or early adopted by the Group for periods starting on or after 1 January 2025:

Key requirements	Effect date
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7- Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities.	1 January 2026
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity: These amendments change the 'own use' and hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 and include targeted disclosure requirements to IFRS 7. These amendments apply only to contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of its generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions.	1 January 2026
Amendment to IAS 21 - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency: These narrow-scope amendments specify the translation procedures for an entity whose presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy. The amendments aim to improve the usefulness of the resulting information in a cost-effective manner. Developed in response to stakeholder feedback, these amendments are expected to reduce diversity in practice and provide a clearer basis for reporting in a hyperinflationary currency.	1 January 2027
Amendments to Illustrative Examples on IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and IAS 37- Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements: These amendments include examples illustrating how an entity applies the requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards to disclose the effects of uncertainties in its financial statements.	1 January 2027

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements': The new requirements introduced in IFRS 18 will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities, especially related to how 'operating profit or loss' is defined. The new disclosures required for some management-defined performance measures will also enhance transparency. This new standard replaces the previous IAS 1 and is specific on matters related to presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss to meet the matters mentioned above.	1 January 2027
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures' and amendments: The new amendments work alongside other IFRS Accounting Standards. An eligible subsidiary applies the requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards except for the disclosure requirements; and it applies instead the reduced disclosure requirements in IFRS 19. IFRS 19's reduced disclosure requirements balance the information needs of the users of eligible subsidiaries' financial statements with cost savings for preparers. IFRS 19 is a voluntary standard for eligible subsidiaries. These amendments help eligible subsidiaries by reducing disclosure requirements for certain Standards and amendments.	1 January 2027

The management is still in the process of evaluating the impact of these new amendments and standards on the Group's consolidated financial statements, and it believes that there will be no significant impact upon implementation.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current year starting 1 January 2025 or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

(4) Significant Accounting Judgments and key Sources of Uncertainty Estimates

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements and application of the accounting policies require the Bank 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. Management believes that its estimates in the consolidated financial statements are reasonable. The details are as follows:

Critical Judgements in Applying the Bank's Accounting Policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are disclosed below), that the managements have made in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in consolidated financial statements:

Evaluation of business model

The classification and measurement of financial assets depend 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, the risks that affect the performance of assets and 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 Bank's continuous assessment of whether the business model under which the remaining financial assets are retained is appropriate, and whether it is inappropriate 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 used by the Bank's management concerning the significant change in credit risk that result in a change in the classification within the three stages (1, 2 and 3) are shown in details in note (46).

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 Note (46). 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.

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.

<u>Determining the duration of the lease</u>

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.

<u>Impairment of intangible assets with infinite life</u>

Management is required to use significant judgments and estimates to determining whether intangible assets with indefinite life is impaired through estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the Bank's Management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Details of the estimates used to assess the impairment of goodwill are disclosed in Note 13.

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 financer 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.

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 risks 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 (46).

Impairment of seized assets:

Impairment in seized assets is recognized based on recent real estate valuations by qualified independent evaluators for calculating the asset impairment, which is reviewed periodically.

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.

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.

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.

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 - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Cash in hand and vault	149,804,690	127,160,116
Balances at central banks:		
Current accounts and demand deposits	131,538,104	199,197,110
Term and notice deposits*	97,452,606	111,095,078
Statutory cash reserve	237,105,609	237,275,913
Total Balances at Central Banks	**466,096,319**	**547,568,101**
Total Cash and Balances at Central Banks	**615,901,009**	**674,728,217**
Provision for expected credit loss	(26,373)	(33,284)
Net Cash and Balances at Central Banks	**615,874,636**	**674,694,933**

There are no certificate of deposits purchased from the Central Bank of Jordan maturing within a period of three months as of 31 December 2025 and 2024.

*There are no term and notice deposits maturing within a period of three months as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Except for the statutory cash reserve, there are no restricted balances as of 31 December 2025 and 2024.

The movement on balances at central banks for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	547,568,101	-	-	**547,568,101**
New balances during the year	466,096,319	-	-	**466,096,319**
Paid balances during the year	(547,568,101)	-	-	**(547,568,101)**
Balance - end of the year	**466,096,319**	**-**	**-**	**466,096,319**

	31 December 2024			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	458,188,122	-	-	**458,188,122**
New balances during the year	547,568,101	-	-	**547,568,101**
Paid balances during the year	(458,188,122)	-	-	**(458,188,122)**
Balance - end of the year	**547,568,101**	**-**	**-**	**547,568,101**

*This item represents the provision for expected credit loss for the balances of foreign Central Banks movement for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Beginning balance	33,284	36,588
Expected credit losses during the year	(6,911)	(3,304)
Balance - End of the Year	**26,373**	**33,284**

(6) Balances at Banks and Financial Institutions - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	Local Banks and Financial Institutions 31 December		Foreign Banks and Financial Institutions 31 December		Total 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts and demand accounts	1,995,930	12,082,379	233,265,494	219,410,347	**235,261,424**	**231,492,726**
Deposits maturing within or less than 3 months	45,221,704	23,082,156	197,069,361	185,896,951	**242,291,065**	**208,979,107**
Total	**47,217,634**	**35,164,535**	**430,334,855**	**405,307,298**	**477,552,489**	**440,471,833**
Provision for expected credit loss	(253,278)	(37,032)	(265,972)	(183,924)	**(519,250)**	**(220,956)**
Net	**46,964,356**	**35,127,503**	**430,068,883**	**405,123,374**	**477,033,239**	**440,250,877**

- The non-interest bearing balances at banks and financial institutions are amounted to JD 33.4 million as of 31 December 2025 (JD 32.5 million as of 31 December 2024).

- There were no restricted balances as of 31 December 2025 and 2024.

The following represents the movement on balances at banks and financial institutions for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	440,471,833	-	-	**440,471,833**
New balances during the year	477,552,489	-	-	**477,552,489**
Paid balances during the year	(440,471,833)	-	-	**(440,471,833)**
Balance - End of the Year	**477,552,489**	**-**	**-**	**477,552,489**

	31 December 2024			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	323,276,157	-	-	**323,276,157**
New balances during the year	440,471,833	-	-	**440,471,833**
Paid balances during the year	(323,276,157)	-	-	**(323,276,157)**
Balance - End of the Year	**440,471,833**	**-**	**-**	**440,471,833**

- The following represents the movement on the provision for expected credit losses for balances at banks and financial institutions during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	220,956	-	-	**220,956**
Impairment on new balances during the year	519,250	-	-	**519,250**
Reversed from impairment on paid balances	(220,956)	-	-	**(220,956)**
Balance - End of the Year	**519,250**	-	-	**519,250**

	31 December 2024			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	232,546	-	-	**232,546**
Impairment on new balances during the year	220,956	-	-	**220,956**
Reversed from impairment on paid balances	(232,546)	-	-	**(232,546)**
Balance - End of the Year	**220,956**	-	-	**220,956**

(7) Deposits at Banks and Financial Institutions - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	Local Banks and Financial Institutions 31 December		Foreign Banks and Financial Institutions 31 December		Total 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Deposits mature during the period:						
From 3 months to 6 months	-	-	13,321,103	14,597,433	**13,321,103**	**14,597,433**
From 6 months to 9 months	-	30,000,000	6,376,912	5,259,426	**6,376,912**	**35,259,426**
From 9 months to 12 months	-	-	5,448,030	3,729,480	**5,448,030**	**3,729,480**
More than a year	30,000,000	-	-	-	**30,000,000**	-
Total	**30,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**25,146,045**	**23,586,339**	**55,146,045**	**53,586,339**
Provision for expected credit losses	(316)	(137)	(147,705)	(102,505)	**(148,021)**	**(102,642)**
Net	**29,999,684**	**29,999,863**	**24,998,340**	**23,483,834**	**54,998,024**	**53,483,697**

- There were no restriction on deposits as of 31 December 2025 and 2024.

- The following represents movement on deposits at banks and financial institutions for the year ended December 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	53,586,339	-	-	**53,586,339**
New balances during the year	55,146,045	-	-	**55,146,045**
Paid balances during the year	(53,586,339)	-	-	**(53,586,339)**
Balance - End of the Year	**55,146,045**	-	-	**55,146,045**

	31 December 2024			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	44,927,609	-	-	**44,927,609**
New balances during the year	53,586,339	-	-	**53,586,339**
Paid balances during the year	(44,927,609)	-	-	**(44,927,609)**
Balance - End of the Year	**53,586,339**	-	-	**53,586,339**

- The following represents the movement on the provision for expected credit losses for deposits at banks and financial institutions during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	102,642	-	-	**102,642**
Impairment on new balances during the year	148,021	-	-	**148,021**
Reversed from impairment on paid balances	(133,882)	-	-	**(133,882)**
Foreign currency translation difference	31,240	-	-	**31,240**
Balance - End of the Year	**148,021**	-	-	**148,021**

	31 December 2024			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	175,796	-	-	**175,796**
Impairment on new balances during the year	102,642	-	-	**102,642**
Reversed from impairment on paid balances	(172,737)	-	-	**(172,737)**
Foreign currency translation difference	(3,059)	-	-	**(3,059)**
Balance - End of the Year	**102,642**	-	-	**102,642**

(8) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Quoted Financial Assets		
Companies shares and funds listed in financial markets	5,362,870	4,407,981
Total	**5,362,870**	**4,407,981**

(9) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Shares with available market prices	44,068,651	33,851,086
Shares and funds with no available market prices	69,682,891	55,169,584
Total Shares	**113,751,542**	**89,020,670**
Jordanian treasury bonds	201,330,626	189,077,652
Jordanian government bills and bonds	35,183,136	36,824,898
Foreign governments bills and bonds	69,808,353	69,545,533
Corporate bonds	49,464,276	60,917,403
Total Bonds	**355,786,391**	**356,365,486**
Less: Provision of expected credit loss	(68,478)	(173,354)
Total Bonds - Net	**355,717,913**	**356,192,132**
Total	**469,469,455**	**445,212,802**

- The maturity dates for Bonds range from year 2026 to year 2036.

- Interest rates on bonds and treasury bills ranges from 1.4% to 7.67%.

The following represents the movement on shares at fair value through other comprehensive during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Fair value as of beginning of the year	89,020,670	51,373,869
New investments during the year	16,500,062	24,819,030
Changes in fair value during the year	8,222,040	12,828,800
Foreign currency translation difference	8,770	(1,029)
Balance - End of the Year	**113,751,542**	**89,020,670**

The following represents the movement on bonds at fair value through other comprehensive income during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Fair value - beginning of the year	346,349,934	10,015,552	-	**356,365,486**
New investments during the year	102,877,528	-	-	**102,877,528**
Matured investments during the year	(110,211,963)	(4,939,993)	-	**(115,151,956)**
Transferred to (from) stage (1)	1,763,037	(1,763,037)	-	-
Change in fair value during the year	9,338,194	139,398	-	**9,477,592**
Amortization of premium/ discount	1,496,801	7,653	-	**1,504,454**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	19,531	693,756	-	**713,287**
Balance - End of the Year	**351,633,062**	**4,153,329**	-	**355,786,391**

	31 December 2024			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Fair value - beginning of the year	343,176,172	9,204,054	-	**352,380,226**
New investments during the year	133,005,878	-	-	**133,005,878**
Matured investments during the year	(129,474,218)	-	-	**(129,474,218)**
Change in fair value during the year	(339,973)	1,228,927	-	**888,954**
Amortization of premium/ discount	8,875	(19,777)	-	**(10,902)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	(26,800)	(397,652)	-	**(424,452)**
Balance - End of the Year	**346,349,934**	**10,015,552**	-	**356,365,486**

The following represents the movement on the provision for expected credit losses during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	141,077	32,277	-	**173,354**
Expected credit losses for new investment during the year	4,242	-	-	**4,242**
Reversed from impairment on matured investment	(919)	(1,394)	-	**(2,313)**
Transferred to (from) stage (1)	17,017	(17,017)	-	-
Effect on provision at the end of the year due to reclassification between stages	(15,392)	-	-	**(15,392)**
Effect on provision resulted from adjustments	(84,375)	(13,177)	-	**(97,552)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	6,139	-	-	**6,139**
Balance - End of the Year	**67,789**	**689**	-	**68,478**

	31 December 2024			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	190,133	101,334	-	**291,467**
Expected credit losses for new investment during the year	21,634	-	-	**21,634**
Reversed from impairment on matured investment	(1,404)	-	-	**(1,404)**
Effect on provision resulted from adjustments	(68,255)	(68,648)	-	**(136,903)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	(1,031)	(409)	-	**(1,440)**
Balance - End of the Year	**141,077**	**32,277**	-	**173,354**

(10) Direct Credit Facilities at Amortized Cost - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Individuals (retail)		
Overdraft accounts	1,160,143	11,117,662
Loans and discounted bills *	912,307,617	1,005,991,000
Credit cards	30,077,725	33,624,708
Real estate loans	**1,255,863,396**	**1,340,978,728**
Includes Housing loans	799,750,567	820,103,347
Companies:		
Large		
Overdraft accounts	240,929,385	231,323,305
Loans and discounted bills *	1,431,700,539	1,378,813,628
Small and Medium		
Overdraft accounts	66,915,367	122,246,508
Loans and discounted bills *	333,677,503	306,278,581
Government and public sector	**723,017,823**	**673,321,261**
Total	**4,995,649,498**	**5,103,695,381**
Less: Provision of expected credit losses	(410,175,602)	(438,560,746)
Interest in suspense	(130,415,024)	(151,537,613)
Net Direct Credit Facilities	**4,455,058,872**	**4,513,597,022**

* Net after deducting interest and commission received in advance and unearned revenues of JD 27,060,835 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 28,177,869 as of 31 December 2024).

- Non-performing credit facilities amounted to JD 421,865,368 which is equivalent to 8.4% of total direct credit facilities as of 31 December 2025 (JD 413,145,972 which is equivalent to 8.1% of total direct credit facilities as of 31 December 2024).

- Non- performing credit facilities after deducting interest and commissions in suspense amounted to JD 320,789,636 which is equivalent to 6.6% of the total direct credit facilities balance after deducting interest and commission in suspense as of 31 December 2025 (JD 286,049,040 which is equivalent to 5.8% of the total direct credit facilities balance after deducting interest and commission in suspense as of 31 December 2024).

- Non-performing credit facilities transferred to off-the consolidated statement of financial position amounted to JD 89,591,941 during the year 2025 (JD 40,070,746 during the year 2024). The off-balance sheet items balance is amounted to JD 614,345,852 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 520,315,649 as of 31 December 2024)
- Direct credit facilities granted to and guaranteed by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan amounted to JD 521,406,379 which is equivalent to 10.4% of total direct credit facilities as of 31 December 2025 (JD 495,596,576 which is equivalent to 9.7% of total direct credit facilities as of 31 December 2024).

The following represents the movement on direct credit facilities during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Beginning of the Year	2,641,533,578	1,644,253,412	257,997,235	120,491,849	439,419,307	**5,103,695,381**
New credit facilities during the year	595,714,251	265,170,998	9,866,920	3,611,581	8,451,387	**882,815,137**
Paid credit facilities during the year	(426,153,447)	(259,305,382)	(29,342,266)	(6,118,555)	(41,203,638)	**(762,123,288)**
Transferred to (from) stage (1)	24,947,671	35,340,539	(24,412,570)	(31,627,192)	(4,248,448)	-
Transferred to (from) stage (2)	(35,399,146)	(79,104,470)	44,182,653	81,317,714	(10,996,751)	-
Transferred to (from) stage (3)	(15,467,573)	(27,555,726)	(37,875,981)	(40,055,970)	120,955,250	-
Effect of adjustments	(45,329,273)	(100,118,909)	(14,185,870)	(4,228,587)	7,917,154	**(155,945,485)**
The effect of the disposal of a Subsidiary	(29,474)	(3,083,036)	(70,824)	-	(5,897,791)	**(9,081,125)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(96,889,724)	**(96,889,724)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	10,436,442	15,513,389	1,179,647	1,690,502	4,358,622	**33,178,602**
Balance - End of the Year	**2,750,253,029**	**1,491,110,815**	**207,338,944**	**125,081,342**	**421,865,368**	**4,995,649,498**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Beginning of the Year	2,364,415,649	1,827,942,755	345,744,346	117,628,983	393,860,858	**5,049,592,591**
New credit facilities during the year	623,640,463	274,871,243	29,492,544	10,807,520	8,072,673	**946,884,443**
Paid credit facilities during the year	(382,787,406)	(199,770,127)	(67,990,569)	(11,368,276)	(11,540,166)	**(673,456,544)**
Transferred to (from) stage (1)	22,583,852	27,176,480	(21,179,963)	(24,600,884)	(3,979,485)	-
Transferred to (from) stage (2)	(50,137,519)	(70,219,129)	62,428,901	71,753,523	(13,825,776)	-
Transferred to (from) stage (3)	(17,705,138)	(27,688,116)	(71,984,473)	(38,199,142)	155,576,869	-
Effect of adjustments	84,160,097	(184,511,909)	(18,264,202)	(5,285,414)	(27,978,599)	**(151,880,027)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(60,115,157)	**(60,115,157)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	(2,636,420)	(3,547,785)	(249,349)	(244,461)	(651,910)	**(7,329,925)**
Balance - End of the Year	**2,641,533,578**	**1,644,253,412**	**257,997,235**	**120,491,849**	**439,419,307**	**5,103,695,381**

The following represents the movement on the provision for expected credit loss during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	Corporate	SME's	Retail	Real Estate	Governmental and Public	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year ended 31 December 2025						
Balance at the beginning of the year	191,426,525	48,648,280	69,586,890	114,676,345	14,222,706	**438,560,746**
Impairment on new credit facilities during the year	5,873,621	3,363,605	3,061,672	2,900,067	76,545	**15,275,510**
Recovered from impairment on paid credit facilities	(10,770,824)	(3,258,586)	(4,144,053)	(10,260,892)	(29,044)	**(28,463,399)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	237,960	382,574	2,118,767	2,727,372	-	**5,466,673**
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(5,409,184)	(1,571,946)	(3,146,980)	(2,999,030)	-	**(13,127,140)**
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	5,171,224	1,189,372	1,028,213	271,658	-	**7,660,467**
Effect on provision at the end of the year due to reclassification between stages	14,208,600	6,458,672	18,255,086	5,785,392	-	**44,707,750**
Effect resulted from to adjustments	(7,660,597)	(3,727,662)	(385,790)	(12,149,893)	34,192	**(23,889,750)**
The effect of the disposal of a Subsidiary	(788,003)	-	(3,569,262)	-	-	**(4,357,265)**
Transfers during the period (Note 20)	7,421,024	-	-	-	-	**7,421,024**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	(12,015,462)	(11,544,371)	(10,256,157)	(6,567,449)	-	**(40,383,439)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	45,648	699,711	4,208	554,855	3	**1,304,425**
Balance at the End of the Year	**187,740,532**	**40,639,649**	**72,552,594**	**94,938,425**	**14,304,402**	**410,175,602**
Redistribution:						
Provision on an individual basis	187,708,481	38,840,304	55,802,072	76,181,038	14,304,402	**372,836,297**
Provision on a collective basis	32,051	1,799,345	16,750,522	18,757,387	-	**37,339,305**
Total	**187,740,532**	**40,639,649**	**72,552,594**	**94,938,425**	**14,304,402**	**410,175,602**

	Corporate	SME's	Retail	Real Estate	Governmental and Public	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year ended 31 December 2024						
Balance at the beginning of the year	190,857,754	46,714,501	59,195,817	145,689,389	8,444,078	**450,901,539**
Impairment on new credit facilities during the year	8,091,089	4,263,246	3,311,770	3,076,244	4,388	**18,746,737**
Recovered from impairment on paid credit facilities	(3,346,634)	(6,493,563)	(2,762,847)	(18,448,317)	(6,645)	**(31,058,006)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	1,994,162	(241,298)	2,338,532	2,427,674	-	**6,519,070**
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(36,868,726)	500,389	(3,814,514)	2,123,784	-	**(38,059,067)**
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	34,874,564	(259,091)	1,475,982	(4,551,458)	-	**31,539,997**
Effect on provision at the end of the year due to reclassification between stages	717,097	6,188,169	18,226,279	5,720,381	-	**30,851,926**
Effect resulted from to adjustments	10,954,484	965,422	(2,065,094)	(14,205,400)	5,780,885	**1,430,297**
Transfers during the period (Note 14)	-	-	-	(6,457,293)	-	**(6,457,293)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	(15,805,021)	(2,809,092)	(6,318,018)	(582,510)	-	**(25,514,641)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	(42,244)	(180,403)	(1,017)	(116,149)	-	**(339,813)**
Balance at the End of the Year	**191,426,525**	**48,648,280**	**69,586,890**	**114,676,345**	**14,222,706**	**438,560,746**
Redistribution:						
Provision on an individual basis	191,306,876	47,202,008	56,952,341	88,304,569	14,222,706	**397,988,500**
Provision on a collective basis	119,649	1,446,272	12,634,549	26,371,776	-	**40,572,246**
Total	**191,426,525**	**48,648,280**	**69,586,890**	**114,676,345**	**14,222,706**	**438,560,746**

Interest in Suspense

The following is the movement on interest in suspense:

	Corporate	SME's	Retail	Real Estate	Governmental and Public	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year ended 31 December 2025						
Balance at the beginning of the year	43,848,894	28,509,872	28,798,269	38,789,572	11,591,006	**151,537,613**
Interest suspended on new exposure during the year	1,915,390	98,511	128,548	62,971	-	**2,205,420**
Interest in suspense transferred to income from exposure paid during the year	(1,387,956)	(450,043)	(97,767)	(2,043,040)	-	**(3,978,806)**
Effect on interest suspended due to reclassification between stages	1,199,993	575,425	1,119,309	460,507	-	**3,355,234**
Effect on interest in suspense due to adjustments	9,665,479	4,490,448	8,644,079	4,431,388	6,608,124	**33,839,518**
The effect of the disposal of a Subsidiary	(492,866)	-	(148,945)	-	-	**(641,811)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	(7,956,800)	(16,713,887)	(18,918,821)	(12,916,777)	-	**(56,506,285)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	87,889	316,202	4,246	195,804	-	**604,141**
Balance at the End of the Year	**46,880,023**	**16,826,528**	**19,528,918**	**28,980,425**	**18,199,130**	**130,415,024**

	Corporate	SME's	Retail	Real Estate	Governmental and Public	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year ended 31 December 2024						
Balance at the beginning of the year	43,459,532	26,469,903	34,569,753	45,113,550	6,533,833	**156,146,571**
Interest suspended on new exposure during the year	9,931	117,205	61,405	220,787	-	**409,328**
Interest in suspense transferred to income from exposure paid during the year	(420,961)	(443,636)	(557,782)	(557,707)	-	**(1,980,086)**
Effect on interest suspended due to reclassification between stages	1,631,967	162,636	1,569,943	(544,622)	-	**2,819,924**
Effect on interest in suspense due to adjustments	8,821,789	8,740,608	9,205,719	10,732,444	5,057,173	**42,557,733**
Transfers during the period	-	-	-	(13,738,448)	-	**(13,738,448)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	(9,638,049)	(6,481,755)	(16,049,812)	(2,430,900)	-	**(34,600,516)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	(15,315)	(55,089)	(957)	(5,532)	-	**(76,893)**
Balance at the End of the Year	**43,848,894**	**28,509,872**	**28,798,269**	**38,789,572**	**11,591,006**	**151,537,613**

- The following are the exposures according to IFRS (9) as of 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025									
	Stage (1)			Stage (2)			Stage (3)			
	Direct Credit Facilities	Provision for Expected Credit Loss	Interest in Suspense	Direct Credit Facilities	Provision for Expected Credit Loss	Interest in Suspense	Direct Credit Facilities	Provision for Expected Credit Loss	Interest in Suspense	Net
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Corporate entities	1,436,563,771	5,478,611	-	77,727,166	43,620,278	2,253,462	158,338,987	138,641,643	44,626,561	**1,438,009,369**
SME's	314,833,470	1,814,101	-	25,085,405	6,570,920	-	60,673,995	32,254,628	16,826,528	**343,126,693**
Retail	812,118,822	3,754,449	-	39,847,578	14,655,811	-	91,579,085	54,142,334	19,528,918	**851,463,973**
Real estate loans	954,829,958	7,466,733	-	189,760,137	50,142,844	8,886,700	111,273,301	37,328,848	20,093,725	**1,131,944,546**
Governmental and public	723,017,823	14,304,402	18,199,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	**690,514,291**
Total	**4,241,363,844**	**32,818,296**	**18,199,130**	**332,420,286**	**114,989,853**	**11,140,162**	**421,865,368**	**262,367,453**	**101,075,732**	**4,455,058,872**

	31 December 2024									
	Stage (1)			Stage (2)			Stage (3)			
	Direct Credit Facilities	Provision for Expected Credit Loss	Interest in Suspense	Direct Credit Facilities	Provision for Expected Credit Loss	Interest in Suspense	Direct Credit Facilities	Provision for Expected Credit Loss	Interest in Suspense	Net
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Corporate entities	1,348,767,324	10,002,903	252	105,221,801	36,216,553	470,438	156,147,808	145,207,069	43,378,204	**1,374,861,514**
SME's	313,999,252	2,429,374	14,673	36,086,588	8,228,862	151,639	78,439,249	37,990,044	28,343,560	**351,366,937**
Retail	908,851,310	6,382,080	6,127	42,380,074	7,570,890	30,212	99,501,986	55,633,920	28,761,930	**952,348,211**
Real estate loans	1,040,847,843	22,210,789	4,171	194,800,621	54,589,290	11,141,758	105,330,264	37,876,266	27,643,643	**1,187,512,811**
Governmental and public	673,321,261	14,222,706	11,591,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	**647,507,549**
Total	**4,285,786,990**	**55,247,852**	**11,616,229**	**378,489,084**	**106,605,595**	**11,794,047**	**439,419,307**	**276,707,299**	**128,127,337**	**4,513,597,022**

The following represents the distribution of total credit facilities by internal credit rating for large corporates during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024
	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories based on the Bank's internal system:					
From (1) to (5)	1,350,987,100	20,600,001	-	**1,371,587,101**	**1,318,043,618**
From (6) to (7)	80,986,028	53,923,886	-	**134,909,914**	**139,637,206**
From (8) to (10)	-	-	157,563,826	**157,563,826**	**134,731,503**
Not rated	4,590,643	3,203,279	775,161	**8,569,083**	**17,724,606**
Total	**1,436,563,771**	**77,727,166**	**158,338,987**	**1,672,629,924**	**1,610,136,933**

The following represents the movement on credit facilities for large corporates during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	1,335,677,859	13,089,465	104,997,977	223,824	156,147,808	**1,610,136,933**
New credit facilities during the year	267,707,904	141,301	6,558,602	21,456	631,208	**275,060,471**
Paid credit facilities	(163,012,751)	(1,959,330)	(18,813,881)	(22,799)	(11,530,502)	**(195,339,263)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	15,742,232	135,881	(15,208,874)	(135,881)	(533,358)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(17,745,632)	(4,287,428)	26,209,284	4,287,428	(8,463,652)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(9,195,801)	(526,930)	(24,084,882)	-	33,807,613	-
Effect of adjustments	(958,018)	(2,347,582)	(5,809,756)	(1,182,218)	8,578,830	**(1,718,744)**
The effect of the disposal of a Subsidiary	(29,474)	-	-	-	(1,280,471)	**(1,309,945)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(19,972,262)	**(19,972,262)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	3,709,753	422,322	675,414	11,472	953,773	**5,772,734**
Balance - End of the Year	**1,431,896,072**	**4,667,699**	**74,523,884**	**3,203,282**	**158,338,987**	**1,672,629,924**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	1,205,999,313	8,785,196	131,476,992	6,959,766	139,858,205	**1,493,079,472**
New credit facilities during the year	335,180,057	3,059,539	24,229,635	61,175	108,211	**362,638,617**
Paid credit facilities	(232,639,768)	(515,716)	(10,056,335)	(98,411)	(1,270,135)	**(244,580,365)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	13,311,552	6,881,951	(13,311,552)	(6,881,951)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(19,808,367)	(252,749)	22,542,681	252,749	(2,734,314)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(5,005,220)	(3,989)	(61,320,183)	-	66,329,392	-
Effect of adjustments	39,863,963	(4,828,480)	11,550,926	(65,088)	(20,456,740)	**26,064,581**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(25,443,070)	**(25,443,070)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	(1,223,671)	(36,287)	(114,187)	(4,416)	(243,741)	**(1,622,302)**
Balance - End of the Year	**1,335,677,859**	**13,089,465**	**104,997,977**	**223,824**	**156,147,808**	**1,610,136,933**

The following represents the movement on the provision for credit loss for large corporates credit facilities during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	9,903,229	99,674	36,196,578	19,975	145,207,069	**191,426,525**
Impairment losses on new credit facilities during the year	1,485,198	699	3,921,132	1,071	465,521	**5,873,621**
Reversed from impairment losses on paid credit facilities	(1,287,706)	(12,973)	(192,111)	(44)	(9,277,990)	**(10,770,824)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	1,245,999	19,102	(1,141,351)	(19,102)	(104,648)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(293,711)	(35,156)	8,610,085	35,156	(8,316,374)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(695,382)	(2,892)	(12,893,972)	-	13,592,246	-
Effect due to reclassification between stages	(898,431)	(18,663)	4,946,007	(29,892)	10,209,579	**14,208,600**
Effect of adjustments	(4,030,992)	(30,233)	(3,265,520)	1,145	(334,997)	**(7,660,597)**
The effect of the disposal of a Subsidiary	(398)	-	-	-	(787,605)	**(788,003)**
Transfers during the year (Note 20)	-	-	7,421,024	-	-	**7,421,024**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(12,015,462)	**(12,015,462)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	27,260	3,987	9,900	197	4,304	**45,648**
Balance - End of the Year	**5,455,066**	**23,545**	**43,611,772**	**8,506**	**138,641,643**	**187,740,532**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	13,483,338	40,356	48,703,007	774,845	127,856,208	**190,857,754**
Impairment losses on new credit facilities during the year	2,641,588	17,211	5,332,011	2,729	97,550	**8,091,089**
Reversed from impairment losses on paid credit facilities	(1,978,875)	(4,487)	(837,211)	(1,296)	(524,765)	**(3,346,634)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	1,838,664	737,141	(1,838,664)	(737,141)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(330,115)	(1,202)	1,977,612	1,202	(1,647,497)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(250,278)	(48)	(36,271,735)	-	36,522,061	-
Effect due to reclassification between stages	(1,476,975)	(702,941)	3,578,030	(20,637)	(660,380)	**717,097**
Effect of adjustments	(4,029,085)	14,441	15,557,680	3,057	(591,609)	**10,954,484**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(15,805,021)	**(15,805,021)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	4,967	(797)	(4,152)	(2,784)	(39,478)	**(42,244)**
Balance - End of the Year	**9,903,229**	**99,674**	**36,196,578**	**19,975**	**145,207,069**	**191,426,525**

The following represents the distribution of total credit facilities by internal credit rating for SME's during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024
	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating Categories based on the Bank's internal system:					
From (1) to (5)	284,500,091	4,920,153	-	**289,420,244**	**234,680,752**
From (6) to (7)	8,185,824	11,381,579	-	**19,567,403**	**82,503,349**
From (8) to (10)	-	-	48,517,194	**48,517,194**	**58,339,766**
Not rated	22,147,555	8,783,673	12,156,801	**43,088,029**	**53,001,222**
Total	**314,833,470**	**25,085,405**	**60,673,995**	**400,592,870**	**428,525,089**

The following represents the movement on credit facilities for SME's during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	286,153,134	27,846,118	30,004,017	6,082,571	78,439,249	**428,525,089**
New credit facilities during the year	119,229,054	6,293,681	2,161,371	125,168	2,708,534	**130,517,808**
Paid credit facilities	(69,297,242)	(4,728,553)	(7,669,802)	(434,202)	(3,303,761)	**(85,433,560)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	5,778,159	967,001	(5,778,159)	(851,283)	(115,718)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(6,247,917)	(6,600,728)	6,255,797	6,636,955	(44,107)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(2,306,269)	(937,507)	(6,597,406)	(1,448,729)	11,289,911	-
Effect of adjustments	(42,403,617)	(5,881,075)	(1,934,043)	(2,014,347)	(1,186,091)	**(53,419,173)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(28,258,258)	**(28,258,258)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	6,621,202	348,029	497,906	49,591	1,144,236	**8,660,964**
Balance - End of the Year	**297,526,504**	**17,306,966**	**16,939,681**	**8,145,724**	**60,673,995**	**400,592,870**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	295,003,257	36,021,202	47,400,700	4,522,602	66,783,663	**449,731,424**
New credit facilities during the year	104,158,641	14,954,451	4,652,096	751,551	4,929,966	**129,446,705**
Paid credit facilities	(81,577,301)	(5,922,984)	(20,017,500)	(732,069)	(4,259,200)	**(112,509,054)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	2,829,789	483,370	(2,829,788)	(422,528)	(60,843)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(14,313,066)	(5,055,322)	15,425,176	5,249,964	(1,306,752)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(5,796,410)	(1,281,390)	(3,738,992)	(1,402,939)	12,219,731	-
Effect of adjustments	(12,773,140)	(11,237,687)	(10,767,690)	(1,878,954)	9,592,180	**(27,065,291)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(9,290,847)	**(9,290,847)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	(1,378,636)	(115,522)	(119,985)	(5,056)	(168,649)	**(1,787,848)**
Balance - End of the Year	**286,153,134**	**27,846,118**	**30,004,017**	**6,082,571**	**78,439,249**	**428,525,089**

The following represents the movement on the provision for credit loss for SME's credit facilities during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	2,207,451	221,923	7,004,513	1,224,349	37,990,044	**48,648,280**
Impairment losses on new credit facilities during the year	625,751	48,984	269,805	15,444	2,403,621	**3,363,605**
Reversed from impairment losses on paid credit facilities	(292,712)	(42,447)	(837,632)	(24,658)	(2,061,137)	**(3,258,586)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	401,868	104,837	(401,868)	(76,973)	(27,864)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(46,846)	(48,763)	53,546	60,857	(18,794)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(21,087)	(7,435)	(933,520)	(273,988)	1,236,030	-
Effect due to reclassification between stages	(354,368)	(99,607)	455,974	952,075	5,504,598	**6,458,672**
Effect of adjustments	(885,122)	(65,603)	(741,325)	(194,031)	(1,841,581)	**(3,727,662)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(11,544,371)	**(11,544,371)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	63,975	3,302	17,273	1,079	614,082	**699,711**
Balance - End of the Year	**1,698,910**	**115,191**	**4,886,766**	**1,684,154**	**32,254,628**	**40,639,649**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	2,789,832	259,649	12,314,093	378,771	30,972,156	**46,714,501**
Impairment losses on new credit facilities during the year	682,893	121,782	234,936	73,229	3,150,406	**4,263,246**
Reversed from impairment losses on paid credit facilities	(442,517)	(43,166)	(3,240,802)	(70,858)	(2,696,220)	**(6,493,563)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	57,148	44,179	(57,148)	(33,782)	(10,397)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(263,116)	(28,053)	961,680	59,539	(730,050)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(43,028)	(8,428)	(290,830)	(139,070)	481,356	-
Effect due to reclassification between stages	(47,162)	(41,819)	1,001,783	446,310	4,829,057	**6,188,169**
Effect of adjustments	(510,097)	(82,165)	(3,913,431)	510,343	4,960,772	**965,422**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(2,809,092)	**(2,809,092)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	(16,502)	(56)	(5,768)	(133)	(157,944)	**(180,403)**
Balance - End of the Year	**2,207,451**	**221,923**	**7,004,513**	**1,224,349**	**37,990,044**	**48,648,280**

The following represents distribution of total credit facilities by internal credit rating for Retail during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024
	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories based on the Bank's internal system:					
From (1) to (5)	3,029,882	-	-	**3,029,882**	**4,620,468**
From (6) to (7)	5,697	47,401	-	**53,098**	**232,460**
From (8) to (10)	-	-	2,542,267	**2,542,267**	**3,659,805**
Not rated	809,083,243	39,800,177	89,036,818	**937,920,238**	**1,042,220,637**
Total	**812,118,822**	**39,847,578**	**91,579,085**	**943,545,485**	**1,050,733,370**

The following represents the movement on credit facilities for individuals during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	113,714,948	795,136,362	3,650,436	38,729,638	99,501,986	**1,050,733,370**
New credit facilities during the year	38,869,512	168,739,227	106,139	1,953,456	2,306,439	**211,974,773**
Paid credit facilities	(44,267,704)	(141,253,930)	(902,053)	(3,489,214)	(4,219,526)	**(194,132,427)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	678,361	14,744,669	(678,428)	(13,400,959)	(1,343,643)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(2,032,276)	(24,245,750)	2,149,690	25,223,851	(1,095,515)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(1,187,251)	(16,828,966)	(262,624)	(9,463,281)	27,742,122	-
Effect of adjustments	(11,894,056)	(75,025,036)	(391,275)	(3,309,341)	2,471,057	**(88,148,651)**
The effect of the disposal of a Subsidiary	-	(3,083,036)	(70,824)	-	(4,617,320)	**(7,771,180)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(29,174,978)	**(29,174,978)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	3	53,745	-	2,367	8,463	**64,578**
Balance - End of the Year	**93,881,537**	**718,237,285**	**3,601,061**	**36,246,517**	**91,579,085**	**943,545,485**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	73,819,496	858,127,535	2,393,233	39,194,245	84,244,806	**1,057,779,315**
New credit facilities during the year	64,628,315	175,690,535	186,376	4,919,271	2,036,362	**247,460,859**
Paid credit facilities	(21,974,759)	(116,593,486)	(250,188)	(3,178,451)	(2,789,931)	**(144,786,815)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	673,074	8,645,939	(673,074)	(7,573,726)	(1,072,213)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(3,284,527)	(21,923,593)	3,613,126	22,712,854	(1,117,860)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(3,296,130)	(16,503,158)	(1,273,787)	(13,448,455)	34,521,530	-
Effect of adjustments	3,150,091	(92,293,159)	(345,250)	(3,895,074)	6,049,064	**(87,334,328)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(22,367,830)	**(22,367,830)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	(612)	(14,251)	-	(1,026)	(1,942)	**(17,831)**
Balance - End of the Year	**113,714,948**	**795,136,362**	**3,650,436**	**38,729,638**	**99,501,986**	**1,050,733,370**

The following represents the movement on the provision for credit loss for retail credit facilities during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - Beginning of the year	347,647	6,034,433	970,774	6,600,116	55,633,920	**69,586,890**
Impairment losses on new facilities during the year	57,323	717,006	17,243	592,603	1,677,497	**3,061,672**
Reversed from impairment losses on matured facilities	(40,962)	(1,197,860)	(75,526)	(479,956)	(2,349,749)	**(4,144,053)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	91,888	2,566,259	(91,955)	(1,802,905)	(763,287)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(6,543)	(206,355)	8,235	803,149	(598,486)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(21,114)	(305,368)	(45,122)	(2,018,382)	2,389,986	-
Effect due to reclassification between stages	(89,141)	(2,440,613)	544,711	7,993,253	12,246,876	**18,255,086**
Effect of adjustments	(135,789)	(1,570,093)	133,442	1,511,489	(324,839)	**(385,790)**
The effect of the disposal of a Subsidiary	-	(46,284)	(5,372)	-	(3,517,606)	**(3,569,262)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(10,256,157)	**(10,256,157)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	(1)	16	-	14	4,179	**4,208**
Balance - End of the Year	**203,308**	**3,551,141**	**1,456,430**	**13,199,381**	**54,142,334**	**72,552,594**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - Beginning of the year	620,107	4,076,431	1,008,139	6,928,930	46,562,210	**59,195,817**
Impairment losses on new facilities during the year	103,827	1,445,694	47,312	477,798	1,237,139	**3,311,770**
Reversed from impairment losses on matured facilities	(42,139)	(477,568)	(6,055)	(451,336)	(1,785,749)	**(2,762,847)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	158,621	2,479,482	(158,622)	(1,595,179)	(884,302)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(44,422)	(95,166)	211,483	674,634	(746,529)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(81,943)	(78,040)	(414,022)	(2,532,808)	3,106,813	-
Effect due to reclassification between stages	(155,624)	(2,425,375)	674,510	3,346,716	16,786,052	**18,226,279**
Effect of adjustments	(210,780)	1,108,990	(391,971)	(248,620)	(2,322,713)	**(2,065,094)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(6,318,018)	**(6,318,018)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	(15)	-	(19)	(983)	**(1,017)**
Balance - End of the Year	**347,647**	**6,034,433**	**970,774**	**6,600,116**	**55,633,920**	**69,586,890**

The following represents the distribution of total credit facilities by internal credit rating for Real Estate during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024
	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories based on the Bank's internal system:					
From (1) to (5)	65,820,138	10,454,257	-	**76,274,395**	**100,908,313**
From (6) to (7)	1,170,934	91,170,995	-	**92,341,929**	**102,362,586**
From (8) to (10)	-	-	17,937,326	**17,937,326**	**20,231,489**
Not rated	887,838,886	88,134,885	93,335,975	**1,069,309,746**	**1,117,476,340**
Total	**954,829,958**	**189,760,137**	**111,273,301**	**1,255,863,396**	**1,340,978,728**

The following represents the movement on credit facilities for Real Estate during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	232,666,373	808,181,470	119,344,805	75,455,816	105,330,264	**1,340,978,728**
New credit facilities during the year	48,707,765	89,996,789	1,040,808	1,511,501	2,805,206	**144,062,069**
Paid credit facilities	(48,237,659)	(111,363,569)	(1,956,530)	(2,172,340)	(22,149,849)	**(185,879,947)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	2,748,919	19,492,988	(2,747,109)	(17,239,069)	(2,255,729)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(9,373,321)	(43,970,564)	9,567,882	45,169,480	(1,393,477)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(2,778,252)	(9,262,323)	(6,931,069)	(29,143,960)	48,115,604	-
Effect of adjustments	(19,893,048)	(16,865,216)	(6,050,796)	2,277,319	(1,946,642)	**(42,478,383)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(19,484,226)	**(19,484,226)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	90,316	14,689,290	6,327	1,627,072	2,252,150	**18,665,155**
Balance - End of the Year	**203,931,093**	**750,898,865**	**112,274,318**	**77,485,819**	**111,273,301**	**1,255,863,396**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	169,394,876	925,008,822	164,473,421	66,952,370	102,974,184	**1,428,803,673**
New credit facilities during the year	45,685,627	81,166,718	424,437	5,075,523	998,134	**133,350,439**
Paid credit facilities	(20,956,228)	(76,737,941)	(37,666,546)	(7,359,345)	(3,220,900)	**(145,940,960)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	5,769,437	11,165,220	(4,365,549)	(9,722,679)	(2,846,429)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(12,731,559)	(42,987,465)	20,847,918	43,537,956	(8,666,850)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(3,607,378)	(9,899,579)	(5,651,511)	(23,347,748)	42,506,216	-
Effect of adjustments	49,145,096	(76,152,583)	(18,702,188)	553,702	(23,163,104)	**(68,319,077)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(3,013,410)	**(3,013,410)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	(33,498)	(3,381,722)	(15,177)	(233,963)	(237,577)	**(3,901,937)**
Balance - End of the Year	**232,666,373**	**808,181,470**	**119,344,805**	**75,455,816**	**105,330,264**	**1,340,978,728**

The following represents the movement on the provision for credit loss for Real Estate credit facilities during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	4,732,485	17,478,304	45,695,818	8,893,472	37,876,266	**114,676,345**
Impairment losses on new facilities during the year	121,170	211,688	483,829	346,777	1,736,603	**2,900,067**
Reversed from impairment losses on matured facilities	(710,244)	(1,515,089)	(571,683)	(293,016)	(7,170,860)	**(10,260,892)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	285,078	3,736,736	(283,895)	(2,513,960)	(1,223,959)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(259,277)	(794,510)	306,418	1,162,149	(414,780)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(86,945)	(153,710)	(582,082)	(1,087,660)	1,910,397	-
Effect resulted from reclassification between stages	(273,230)	(3,453,743)	1,259,423	2,703,650	5,549,292	**5,785,392**
Effect of adjustments	(3,058,743)	(8,802,808)	(8,208,456)	2,813,660	5,106,454	**(12,149,893)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(6,567,449)	**(6,567,449)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	1,370	8,201	1,154	17,246	526,884	**554,855**
Balance - End of the Year	**751,664**	**6,715,069**	**38,100,526**	**12,042,318**	**37,328,848**	**94,938,425**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	4,986,338	17,920,079	77,279,470	9,219,868	36,283,634	**145,689,389**
Impairment losses on new facilities during the year	651,350	1,105,239	18,701	797,965	502,989	**3,076,244**
Reversed from impairment losses on matured facilities	(324,344)	(1,394,013)	(15,415,512)	(394,379)	(920,069)	**(18,448,317)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	1,749,227	1,716,949	(350,860)	(918,168)	(2,197,148)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(350,905)	(441,658)	6,019,598	735,016	(5,962,051)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(65,032)	(180,907)	(706,719)	(2,655,083)	3,607,741	-
Effect resulted from reclassification between stages	(1,653,398)	(1,491,584)	(3,066,075)	2,116,416	9,815,022	**5,720,381**
Effect of adjustments	(260,250)	247,442	(11,623,841)	7,727	(2,576,478)	**(14,205,400)**
Transfers during the period (Note 14)	-	-	(6,457,293)	-	-	**(6,457,293)**
Credit facilities written off and transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	(582,510)	**(582,510)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	(501)	(3,243)	(1,651)	(15,890)	(94,864)	**(116,149)**
Balance - End of the Year	**4,732,485**	**17,478,304**	**45,695,818**	**8,893,472**	**37,876,266**	**114,676,345**

The following represents the distribution of total credit facilities by internal credit rating for Government and public sector during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024
	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories based on the Bank's internal system:					
From (1) to (5)	723,017,823	-	-	**723,017,823**	**673,321,261**
Total	**723,017,823**	-	-	**723,017,823**	**673,321,261**

The following represents the movement on credit facilities for Government and Public Sector during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	673,321,261	-	-	**673,321,261**
New credit facilities during the year	121,200,016	-	-	**121,200,016**
Paid credit facilities	(101,338,091)	-	-	**(101,338,091)**
Effect of adjustments	29,819,466	-	-	**29,819,466**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	15,171	-	-	**15,171**
Balance - End of the Year	**723,017,823**	-	-	**723,017,823**

	31 December 2024			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	620,198,707	-	-	**620,198,707**
New credit facilities during the year	73,987,823	-	-	**73,987,823**
Paid credit facilities	(25,639,350)	-	-	**(25,639,350)**
Effect of adjustments	4,774,081	-	-	**4,774,081**
Balance - End of the Year	**673,321,261**	-	-	**673,321,261**

The following represents the movement on the provision for credit loss for Government and public sector credit facilities during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	14,222,706	-	-	**14,222,706**
Impairment losses on new facilities during the year	76,545	-	-	**76,545**
Reversed from impairment losses on matured facilities	(29,044)	-	-	**(29,044)**
Effect of adjustments	34,192	-	-	**34,192**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	3	-	-	**3**
Balance - End of the Year	**14,304,402**	-	-	**14,304,402**

	31 December 2024			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	8,444,078	-	-	**8,444,078**
Impairment losses on new facilities during the year	4,388	-	-	**4,388**
Reversed from impairment losses on matured facilities	(6,645)	-	-	**(6,645)**
Effect of adjustments	5,780,885	-	-	**5,780,885**
Balance - End of the Year	**14,222,706**	-	-	**14,222,706**

(11) Financial Assets at Amortized Cost - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Jordanian Treasury Bills	-	55,001,044
Jordanian treasury bonds	1,897,315,723	1,692,639,864
Governmental or guaranteed by government bonds	510,879,435	508,145,750
Foreign governments bonds	204,207,599	172,319,909
Corporate bonds and debentures	130,320,894	122,868,273
Total	**2,742,723,651**	**2,550,974,840**
Less: Provision for excepted credit loss	(710,794)	(3,615,193)
Net	**2,742,012,857**	**2,547,359,647**
Bonds and Bills Analysis:		
At fixed rate	2,742,012,857	2,545,594,291
At floating rate	-	1,765,356
Total	**2,742,012,857**	**2,547,359,647**

-The maturity dates for Bonds range from year 2026 to year 2040.

-Interest rate on bonds and Treasury Bills ranges from 3.00% to 8.00%.

- The following is the movement on the financial assets at amortized cost during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	2,547,974,839	-	3,000,001	**2,550,974,840**
New investments during the year	652,242,515	-	-	**652,242,515**
Matured investments	(463,082,234)	-	-	**(463,082,234)**
Amortization of premium/ discount	2,248,480	-	-	**2,248,480**
Credit facilities transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	(3,000,001)	**(3,000,001)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	3,340,051	-	-	**3,340,051**
Balance - End of the Year	**2,742,723,651**	-	-	**2,742,723,651**

	31 December 2024			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	2,418,892,317	-	3,000,001	**2,421,892,318**
New investments during the year	602,919,966	-	-	**602,919,966**
Matured investments	(477,140,739)	-	-	**(477,140,739)**
Amortization of premium/ discount	3,317,661	-	-	**3,317,661**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	(14,366)	-	-	**(14,366)**
Balance - End of the Year	**2,547,974,839**	-	**3,000,001**	**2,550,974,840**

The following is the movement on the provision for expected credit loss during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	615,193	-	3,000,000	**3,615,193**
Expected credit losses on new investments during the year	395,288	-	-	**395,288**
Expected credit losses on matured investments during the year	(91,443)	-	-	**(91,443)**
Effect of adjustments	(240,846)	-	-	**(240,846)**
Credit facilities transferred to off balance sheet items	-	-	(3,000,000)	**(3,000,000)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	32,602	-	-	**32,602**
Balance - End of the Year	**710,794**	-	-	**710,794**

	31 December 2024			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	369,108	-	3,000,000	**3,369,108**
Expected credit losses on new investments during the year	309,508	-	-	**309,508**
Expected credit losses on matured investments during the year	(34,443)	-	-	**(34,443)**
Effect of adjustments	(22,258)	-	-	**(22,258)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	(6,722)	-	-	**(6,722)**
Balance - End of the Year	**615,193**	-	**3,000,000**	**3,615,193**

(12) Property and Equipment - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	Lands	Buildings and Construction	Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers Hardware	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year Ended 31 December 2025						
Cost:						
Balance - beginning of the year	27,569,980	93,988,498	146,285,930	2,395,955	40,644,521	**310,884,884**
Additions	-	-	8,929,236	422,465	3,447,031	**12,798,732**
Disposals	(166,252)	(554,045)	(6,363,026)	(541,243)	(981,623)	**(8,606,189)**
Foreign currency exchange differences	10,735	71,043	380,671	16,796	142,078	**621,323**
The effect of the disposal of a Subsidiary	-	-	(118,382)	(16,700)	(55,643)	**(190,725)**
Balance - End of the Year	**27,414,463**	**93,505,496**	**149,114,429**	**2,277,273**	**43,196,364**	**315,508,025**
Accumulated Depreciation:						
Balance - beginning of the year	-	18,780,987	107,541,799	1,849,162	26,568,970	**154,740,918**
Depreciation for the year	-	1,895,363	11,087,996	170,499	4,211,228	**17,365,086**
Disposals	-	(181,065)	(6,069,762)	(498,759)	(962,538)	**(7,712,124)**
Foreign currency exchange differences	-	55,918	217,378	10,238	96,962	**380,496**
The effect of the disposal of a Subsidiary	-	-	(120,012)	(16,699)	(47,149)	**(183,860)**
Balance - End of the Year	-	**20,551,203**	**112,657,399**	**1,514,441**	**29,867,473**	**164,590,516**
Net book value of property and equipment	**27,414,463**	**72,954,293**	**36,457,030**	**762,832**	**13,328,891**	**150,917,509**
Payments on purchased property and equipment	-	-	2,134,002	-	-	**2,134,002**
Projects under construction	-	-	2,043,263	-	-	**2,043,263**
Net Book Value - End of the Year	**27,414,463**	**72,954,293**	**40,634,295**	**762,832**	**13,328,891**	**155,094,774**

	Lands	Buildings and Construction	Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers Hardware	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024						
Cost:						
Balance - beginning of the year	26,887,874	93,987,458	147,959,821	2,142,328	40,331,679	**311,309,160**
Additions	760,339	20,000	9,670,416	335,485	3,572,148	**14,358,388**
Disposals	-	-	(11,267,557)	(76,984)	(3,227,767)	**(14,572,308)**
Foreign currency exchange differences	(78,233)	(18,960)	(76,750)	(4,874)	(31,539)	**(210,356)**
Balance - End of the Year	**27,569,980**	**93,988,498**	**146,285,930**	**2,395,955**	**40,644,521**	**310,884,884**
Accumulated Depreciation:						
Balance - beginning of the year	-	16,881,918	108,837,268	1,806,115	25,552,812	**153,078,113**
Depreciation for the year	-	1,912,471	9,946,888	122,073	4,174,210	**16,155,642**
Disposals	-	-	(11,197,604)	(76,983)	(3,132,178)	**(14,406,765)**
Foreign currency exchange differences	-	(13,402)	(44,753)	(2,043)	(25,874)	**(86,072)**
Balance - End of the Year	-	**18,780,987**	**107,541,799**	**1,849,162**	**26,568,970**	**154,740,918**
Net book value of property and equipment	**27,569,980**	**75,207,511**	**38,744,131**	**546,793**	**14,075,551**	**156,143,966**
Payments on purchased property and equipment	-	-	1,072,193	-	-	**1,072,193**
Projects under construction	-	338,410	830,482	-	-	**1,168,892**
Net Book Value - End of the Year	**27,569,980**	**75,545,921**	**40,646,806**	**546,793**	**14,075,551**	**158,385,051**

- Property and equipment include fully depreciated assets of JD 107,839,527 as of 31 December 2025 compared with JD 87,886,614 as of 31 December 2024.
- Contractual commitments related to payments on purchases of property and equipment and projects under construction are stated in Note (50), and including the remaining estimated cost for projects under construction.

(13) Intangible Assets - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	Goodwill	Computer Software	Other *	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year Ended 31 December 2025				
Balance - beginning of the year	358,397	18,635,035	1,935,268	**20,928,700**
Additions	-	5,483,616	-	**5,483,616**
Amortization for the year	-	(7,200,535)	-	**(7,200,535)**
Balance - End of the Year	**358,397**	**16,918,116**	**1,935,268**	**19,211,781**

	Goodwill	Computer Software	Other *	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024				
Balance - beginning of the year	358,397	19,921,271	1,935,268	**22,214,936**
Additions	-	6,340,260	-	**6,340,260**
Amortization for the year	-	(7,626,496)	-	**(7,626,496)**
Balance - End of the Year	**358,397**	**18,635,035**	**1,935,268**	**20,928,700**

* This item represents the license for conducting banking activities arising from the acquisition of Jordan International Bank / London with a shareholding value of 75%. The license for conducting business was identified as having an infinite life. This asset was tested for impairment and no impairment recognized as of 31 December 2025 and 2024.

- The balance of computer system and software include payments on account for the purchase of computer software amounted to JD 2,816,535 as of 31 December 2025 compared with JD 2,564,960 as of 31 December 2024.

(14) Other Assets - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Accrued revenues and interest	56,173,079	45,338,852
Prepaid expenses	9,099,930	7,488,873
Assets seized by the Bank *	175,225,843	150,015,648
Gain of hedging derivative valuation	596,180	1,656,803
Cheques under collection	19,031,354	10,417,854
Other	16,670,092	12,634,130
Total	**276,796,478**	**227,552,160**
Provision for expected credit loss **	(116,765)	(114,616)
Net	**276,679,713**	**227,437,544**

* The instruction of the Central Bank of Jordan requires the Bank to dispose the assets it seizes during a maximum period of two years from the acquisition date.

The following is a summary of the movement on assets seized by the Bank:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	150,015,648	58,261,619
Additions	40,070,482	108,628,028
Disposals	(14,860,557)	(8,051,455)
Impairment loss	-	(2,364,633)
Transfer during the year	-	(6,457,293)
Foreign currency exchange differences	270	(618)
Balance - End of the Year	**175,225,843**	**150,015,648**

The following is a summary of the movement on impairment provisions on assets seized by the bank:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	18,006,428	9,904,427
Impairment loss for the year	-	2,364,633
Transfer during the year	-	6,457,293
Disposals from provision resulted from sales	(821,630)	(719,925)
Balance - End of the Year	**17,184,798**	**18,006,428**

** The following is a summary of the movement on expected credit loss provision for the years 2025 and 2024:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	114,616	116,957
Expense/(Surplus) for the year	2,149	(2,341)
Balance - End of the Year	**116,765**	**114,616**

(15) Bank and Financial Institutions Deposits

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Inside Jordan	Outside Jordan	Total	Inside Jordan	Outside Jordan	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts and demand deposits	74,991,075	71,841,516	**146,832,591**	12,103,466	51,639,413	**63,742,879**
Deposits due within 3 months	270,230,597	503,102,041	**773,332,638**	75,004,126	666,406,359	**741,410,485**
Deposits due within 3- 6 months	-	11,344,000	**11,344,000**	-	-	-
Deposits due within 6- 9 months	-	-	-	6,000,000	-	**6,000,000**
Deposits due within 9- 12 months	20,403,644	-	**20,403,644**	18,492,669	-	**18,492,669**
More than a year	6,000,000	-	**6,000,000**	-	-	-
Total	**371,625,316**	**586,287,557**	**957,912,873**	**111,600,261**	**718,045,772**	**829,646,033**

(16) Customers' Deposits

The details of this item are as follows:

	Retail	Corporate	SMEs	Government and Public Sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2025					
Current accounts and demand deposits	593,047,168	335,406,239	446,996,432	36,131,525	**1,411,581,364**
Saving deposits	1,632,806,766	178,879	14,757,545	98,794	**1,647,841,984**
Time and notice deposits	1,470,146,951	628,559,830	84,209,480	384,578,718	**2,567,494,979**
Certificates of deposit	207,514,330	42,429,376	4,629,755	-	**254,573,461**
Others	47,218	-	-	-	**47,218**
Total	**3,903,562,433**	**1,006,574,324**	**550,593,212**	**420,809,037**	**5,881,539,006**

	Retail	Corporate	SMEs	Government and Public Sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2024					
Current accounts and demand deposits	682,003,872	319,512,390	401,976,158	30,588,668	**1,434,081,088**
Saving deposits	1,635,587,769	875,591	15,893,144	445,891	**1,652,802,395**
Time and notice deposits	1,420,508,178	498,002,783	118,397,091	591,542,869	**2,628,450,921**
Certificates of deposit	228,061,609	39,065,859	815,724	-	**267,943,192**
Others	47,218	-	-	-	**47,218**
Total	**3,966,208,646**	**857,456,623**	**537,082,117**	**622,577,428**	**5,983,324,814**

- The deposits of the public sector and the Government of Jordan inside the Kingdom amounted to JD 395.0 million, representing 6.7% of total deposits as of 31 December 2025 (JD 599.5 million, representing 10% of total deposits as of 31 December 2024).
- Non-interest bearing deposits amounted to JD 1.47 billion, representing 25% of total deposits as of 31 December 2025 (JD 1.51 billion, representing 25.2% of total deposits as of 31 December 2024).
- Restricted deposits (Restricted withdrawal) amounted to JD 76.7 million, representing 1.3% of total deposits as of 31 December 2025 (JD 99.9 million, representing 1.7% of total deposits as of 31 December 2024).
- Dormant accounts amounted to JD 184.2 million, representing 3.1% of total deposits as of 31 December 2025 (JD 159.5 million, representing 2.7% of total deposits as of 31 December 2024).

(17) Cash Margins

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Margins against direct credit facilities	171,330,416	161,220,656
Margins against indirect credit facilities	162,026,730	135,302,572
Other margins	25,798,276	17,209,963
Total	**359,155,422**	**313,733,191**

(18) Borrowed Funds

The details of this item are as follows:

31 December 2025	JD	Number of Total Payments	Number of Remaining Payments	Periodicity	Guarantee	Borrowing Interest Rate	Re-lending interest rate
Central Bank of Jordan loans:							
SME's Support programs	14,699,870	110	75	Semi Annual	Financial Solvency	2.5% to 6.32%	Guaranteed 6.0% to 9.85% Without Guarantee: 6.5% to 10.35%
Main Economical Sectors Support Programs	87,157,200	Based on the Periodicity of instalments due			On demand promissory note	Inside the capital city: 1% Outside the capital city: 0.5%	Inside the capital city: 3.75% as a minimum Outside the capital city: 3.25% as a minimum
Others	6,155,819	Based on the Periodicity of instalments due			On demand promissory note	0.00% - 2.50%	2.00% - 6.00%
Borrowing / local institutions	128,804,337	27	27	Monthly/Semi annual	Financial Solvency / Mortgage	5.00% to 7.75%	6.75% to 11%
Borrowing / foreign insinuations	87,546,171	109	102	Quarterly/ Semi annual	Financial Solvency	3.5% to 5.59%	Based on interest rate at the bank
Total	**324,363,397**						

The maturity dates of funds borrowed from the Central Bank of Jordan range from year 2026 to year 2051.

Borrowed funds from local institutions includes an amount of JD 75 million that were borrowed from Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company and the maturity dates of these borrowed funds range from year 2026 to year 2029.

Borrowed funds with a fixed interest rate amounted to JD 233,740,510 and borrowed funds with a variable interest rate amounted to JD 90,622,887.

The maturity dates of borrowed funds from foreign insinuations range from year 2027 to year 2032.

During 2025, Borrowed funds amounted to JD 165,111,156 and settled borrowed funds amounted to JD 138,280,077.

There were no renewed loans during the year 2025.

The Group has complied with all the covenant terms of borrowed funds agreements.

31 December 2024	JD	Number of Total Payments	Number of Remaining Payments	Periodicity	Guarantee	Borrowing Interest Rate	Re-lending interest rate
Central Bank of Jordan loans:							
SME's Support programs	16,423,317	110	82	Semi Annual	Financial Solvency	2.5% to 7%	Guaranteed 6.0% to 9.85% Without Guarantee: 6.5% to 10.35%
Main Economical Sectors Support Programs	77,776,741	Based on the Periodicity of instalments due			On demand promissory note	Inside the capital city: 1% Outside the capital city: 0.5%	Inside the capital city: 3.75% as a minimum Outside the capital city: 3.25% as a minimum
Others	11,811,711	Based on the Periodicity of instalments due			On demand promissory note	0.00%	2.00%
Borrowing / local institutions	134,442,239	24	24	Monthly/Semi annual	Financial Solvency / Mortgage	4.75% to 7.75%	8.5% to 11%
Borrowing / foreign insinuations	57,078,310	97	97	Quarterly/ Semi annual	Financial Solvency	3.5% to 6.59%	Based on interest rate at the bank
Total	**297,532,318**						

The maturity dates of funds borrowed from the Central Bank of Jordan range from year 2025 to year 2039.

Borrowed funds from local institutions includes an amount of JD 90 million that were borrowed from Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company and the maturity dates of these borrowed funds range from year 2025 to year 2029.

Borrowed funds with a fixed interest rate amounted to JD 257,243,166 and borrowed funds with a variable interest rate amounted to JD 40,289,152.

The maturity dates of borrowed funds from foreign insinuations range from year 2025 to year 2032.

During 2024, Borrowed funds amounted to JD 173,181,646 and settled borrowed funds amounted to JD 172,738,593.

There were no renewed loans during the year 2024.

The Group has complied with all the covenant terms of borrowed funds agreements.

(19) Leases

A- Right of use assets

The Bank leases many assets, including lands and buildings, the average lease term is 10 years, and the following is the movement over the right to use assets during the year:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Beginning balance	23,946,833	21,364,626
Add: additions during the year	2,850,790	7,000,628
Less: Depreciation for the year	(4,026,844)	(3,907,319)
Cancelled contracts	(2,026,849)	(459,431)
Exchange difference	258,839	(51,671)
Balance - End of the Year	**21,002,769**	**23,946,833**

Amounts that were recorded in the statement of profit or loss:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Depreciation for the year	4,026,844	3,907,319
Interest for the year	1,794,243	1,715,516
Lease Expense during the Year	**5,821,087**	**5,622,835**

B- Lease liabilities

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Beginning balance	23,162,440	21,064,223
Add: Additions during the year	2,850,790	7,000,628
Interest during the year	1,794,243	1,715,516
Less: Paid during the year	(5,233,698)	(6,284,831)
Cancelled contracts	(2,356,621)	(291,286)
Exchange difference	199,776	(41,810)
Balance - End of the Year	**20,416,930**	**23,162,440**

(20) Sundry Provisions

The details of this item are as follows:

	Provision for End-of-Service Indemnity	Provision for Outstanding Lawsuits Against the Bank	Other Provisions	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year Ended 31 December 2025				
Balance - beginning of the year	13,217,900	8,030,004	12,320,124	**33,568,028**
Net provision for the year	2,631,802	-	107,559	**2,739,361**
Transfers during the year	(425,547)	425,547	(7,421,024)	**(7,421,024)**
Reversed to revenues	-	(1,379,464)	-	**(1,379,464)**
Provision used during the year	(1,189,026)	(1,071,543)	(60,026)	**(2,320,595)**
Currency translation for the year	149	1,801	52,040	**53,990**
Balance - End of the Year	**14,235,278**	**6,006,345**	**4,998,673**	**25,240,296**

	Provision for End-of-Service Indemnity	Provision for Outstanding Lawsuits Against the Bank	Other Provisions	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024				
Balance - beginning of the year	11,560,854	7,822,427	11,849,591	**31,232,872**
Net provision for the year	2,583,607	349,497	607,740	**3,540,844**
Provision used during the year	(926,397)	(141,818)	(123,998)	**(1,192,213)**
Currency translation for the year	(164)	(102)	(13,209)	**(13,475)**
Balance - End of the Year	**13,217,900**	**8,030,004**	**12,320,124**	**33,568,028**

(21)Income Tax

(A) Income tax provision

The movement on the income tax provision is as follows:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	57,009,998	61,676,475
Income tax paid	(82,528,586)	(81,143,731)
Accrued income tax	69,508,952	75,488,322
Accrued income tax of distribution profits from a subsidiary	1,611,345	1,074,500
Currency translation	194,071	(85,568)
Balance - End of the Year	**45,795,780**	**57,009,998**

(B) Income tax expense appearing in the consolidated statement of profit or loss represents the following:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Provision for income tax for the year	69,508,952	75,488,322
Deferred tax assets	(19,504,682)	(32,510,017)
Amortization of deferred tax assets	34,794,526	40,820,956
Deferred tax liabilities	2,296,941	1,725,114
Amortization of deferred tax liabilities	(1,611,345)	(1,074,500)
Accrued income tax of distribution profits from a subsidiaries	1,611,345	1,074,500
Total	**87,095,737**	**85,524,375**

(C) Comparison of the accounting profit with taxable profit:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Accounting profit for the year	244,836,164	235,797,977
Taxable Profit	178,234,162	201,425,104
Effective Income Tax Rate	**35.6%**	**36.3%**

The legal income tax rate on banks in Jordan is 35% in addition to 3% national contribution. The tax rate on local subsidiaries is 28%, whereas the legal income tax rates in the countries in which the Ban k operates range from 0% to 31%.

(D) Tax Status

- The Bank reached a final settlement with the Income and Sale Tax Department in Jordan up to the year 2024.
- A final settlement for income tax has been reached for Palestine branches up to the year 2024.
- The accrued income tax for the Housing Bank for Trade and Finance /Algeria was paid up to the year 2024.
- The accrued income tax for the International Bank for Trade and Finance /Syria was paid up to the year 2024.
- The accrued income tax for Jordan International Bank/ London was paid up to the year 2024.
- A final settlement for income tax has been reached for Specialized Leasing Company up to the year 2021, and declared taxes were paid and income tax returns were filed for the years 2024.
- Based on the opinion of the Bank’s management and the tax consultant, the recorded income tax provision is sufficient to cover any future tax obligations.

(E) Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities

The details of this item are as follows:

	For the Year Ended 31 December 2025				For the Year Ended 31 December	
	Beginning Balance	Amounts Released	Amounts Added	Ending Balance	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	Deferred Income Tax	
Assets						
Expected credit loss	231,654,744	(78,892,407)	43,771,233	**196,533,570**	**69,039,900**	**81,638,773**
Suspended interest	18,155,671	(1,543,135)	474,190	**17,086,726**	**5,671,376**	**6,093,581**
Provision for indemnities	8,101,942	(374,083)	1,554,464	**9,282,323**	**3,338,326**	**2,913,810**
Impairment of real estate	18,006,428	(821,630)	-	**17,184,798**	**6,180,399**	**6,475,893**
Other provisions	11,949,220	(2,897,877)	-	**9,051,343**	**3,255,256**	**4,297,458**
Financial assets valuation difference and accumulated losses	20,909,767	(1,353,779)	-	**19,555,988**	**5,500,345**	**6,149,054**
Goodwill impairment loss	2,452,420	-	-	**2,452,420**	**318,815**	**318,815**
Others	25,422,439	(12,317,677)	6,185,574	**19,290,336**	**6,937,640**	**9,143,012**
Total	**336,652,631**	**(98,200,588)**	**51,985,461**	**290,437,504**	**100,242,057**	**117,030,396**
Liabilities						
Difference valuation of financial assets	26,597,873	-	13,604,226	**40,202,099**	**14,458,420**	**9,565,750**
Undistributed earnings form subsidiaries	11,895,070	(10,742,300)	13,403,007	**14,555,777**	**2,183,367**	**1,784,261**
Total	**38,492,943**	**(10,742,300)**	**27,007,233**	**54,757,876**	**16,641,787**	**11,350,011**

The movement on the deferred tax assets / liabilities is as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	117,030,396	11,350,011	125,044,861	6,374,087
Additions	19,504,682	6,903,121	33,219,156	6,052,610
Disposals	(36,498,755)	(1,611,345)	(41,428,987)	(1,076,686)
Currency translation	205,734	-	195,366	-
Balance - End of the Year	**100,242,057**	**16,641,787**	**117,030,396**	**11,350,011**

* Deferred tax assets and liabilities for Jordan branches were calculated at a rate of 38% as of 31 December 2025 in accordance with the Income Tax Law in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The tax rates, for subsidiaries and foreign subsidiaries, according to which deferred tax assets have been calculated, ranges from 25% to 28%. We believe that the tax assets and liabilities will be realized during the future periods of the Bank.

(22) Other Liabilities

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Accrued interest	28,253,828	37,201,967
Interests and commissions received in advance	5,421,773	4,072,480
Accrued expenses	25,466,630	27,501,207
Certified cheques	45,260,763	35,980,621
Transfers in process	70,981,016	58,931,306
Payment in process	340,260	6,066,661
Prizes	2,388,189	1,623,094
Amounts payable to correspondent banks	1,155,179	1,190,552
General management trusts	4,043,148	4,097,211
Dividends payable to shareholders	19,333,906	14,831,183
Accounts payable	3,447,712	6,525,662
Unrealized loss / hedge derivatives	183,783	158,697
Other payable accounts	33,929,623	36,501,562
Provision for indirect facilities' expected credit loss	29,634,177	34,941,999
Others	2,962,779	4,052,251
Total	**272,802,766**	**273,676,453**

The following is the movement on indirect facilities during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	915,485,306	39,427,046	23,873,054	2,276,449	25,574,062	**1,006,635,917**
New exposure during the year	661,830,538	3,844,868	19,071,870	-	15,000	**684,762,276**
Matured exposure during the year	(455,863,954)	(7,279,649)	(16,727,622)	(114,931)	(6,070,784)	**(486,056,940)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	1,551,081	366,037	(1,526,422)	(364,716)	(25,980)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(1,507,537)	(123,090)	2,507,537	123,090	(1,000,000)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(121,000)	(56,089)	(481,996)	(842,433)	1,501,518	-
Effect of the reclassification	(32,031,630)	(10,642,653)	(245,330)	(193,161)	(1,089,235)	**(44,202,009)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	8,288,607	2,258,766	29,920	441,827	372,888	**11,392,008**
Balance at the End of the Year	**1,097,631,411**	**27,795,236**	**26,501,011**	**1,326,125**	**19,277,469**	**1,172,531,252**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,074,762,043	54,960,747	33,646,972	4,587,452	17,727,266	**1,185,684,480**
New exposure during the year	429,615,355	10,247,515	729,726	10,000	274	**440,602,870**
Matured exposure during the year	(531,074,271)	(10,300,298)	(4,412,681)	(2,130,419)	(646,318)	**(548,563,987)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	471,276	317,214	(471,276)	(290,082)	(27,132)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(1,132,612)	(354,006)	1,142,612	354,006	(10,000)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(3,082,446)	(59,171)	(5,549,381)	(274,322)	8,965,320	-
Effect of the reclassification	(51,718,112)	(14,587,368)	(1,191,030)	190,770	(367,739)	**(67,673,479)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	(2,355,927)	(797,587)	(21,888)	(170,956)	(67,609)	**(3,413,967)**
Balance at the End of the Year	**915,485,306**	**39,427,046**	**23,873,054**	**2,276,449**	**25,574,062**	**1,006,635,917**

The following is the movement on the expected credit loss for indirect facilities during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,644,678	227,059	6,054,519	102,183	22,913,560	**34,941,999**
Impairment loss on new exposure during the year	2,561,589	22,338	5,194,289	-	15,000	**7,793,216**
Reversed impairment loss on matured exposure	(3,469,397)	(47,228)	(5,035,383)	(6,458)	(4,528,212)	**(13,086,678)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	23,791	25,591	(23,790)	(24,476)	(1,116)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(26,698)	(211)	956,698	211	(930,000)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	-	(659)	(22,528)	(63,378)	86,565	-
Effect on provision as of end of the year resulted from reclassification between the stages during the year	(15,728)	(22,435)	(414,691)	28,180	1,208,643	**783,969**
Effect of the adjustments	(1,230,696)	(59,520)	488,368	1,095,981	(1,543,832)	**(1,249,699)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	64,873	7,237	2,712	17,389	359,159	**451,370**
Balance at the End of the Year	**3,552,412**	**152,172**	**7,200,194**	**1,149,632**	**17,579,767**	**29,634,177**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,967,426	255,998	8,120,286	674,312	16,109,187	**36,127,209**
Impairment loss on new exposure during the year	2,877,638	47,828	19,486	1,081	-	**2,946,033**
Reversed impairment loss on matured exposure	(3,851,424)	(50,951)	(293,971)	(206,759)	(446,903)	**(4,850,008)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	27,779	38,352	(27,779)	(22,418)	(15,934)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(11,348)	(3,700)	20,348	3,700	(9,000)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(2,153,480)	(610)	(1,918,134)	(168,164)	4,240,388	-
Effect on provision as of end of the year resulted from reclassification between the stages during the year	(12,604)	(34,434)	24,476	18,989	2,543,529	**2,539,956**
Effect of the adjustments	(2,162,826)	(24,535)	113,120	(170,174)	531,438	**(1,712,977)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	(36,483)	(889)	(3,313)	(28,384)	(39,145)	**(108,214)**
Balance at the End of the Year	**5,644,678**	**227,059**	**6,054,519**	**102,183**	**22,913,560**	**34,941,999**

The following is the movement on indirect facilities - Letter of guarantees during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	418,854,409	24,897,929	23,674,233	2,236,264	25,574,062	**495,236,897**
New exposure during the year	284,168,448	3,146,451	19,070,180	-	15,000	**306,400,079**
Matured exposure during the year	(170,061,687)	(6,223,549)	(16,540,809)	(101,311)	(6,070,784)	**(198,998,140)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	1,547,990	339,472	(1,523,331)	(338,151)	(25,980)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(1,502,537)	(20,532)	2,502,537	20,532	(1,000,000)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(121,000)	(56,089)	(481,996)	(842,433)	1,501,518	-
Effect of the reclassification	(14,211,091)	(861,041)	(238,645)	(193,161)	(1,089,235)	**(16,593,173)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	5,351,045	1,200,628	23,235	441,827	372,888	**7,389,623**
Balance at the End of the Year	**524,025,577**	**22,423,269**	**26,485,404**	**1,223,567**	**19,277,469**	**593,435,286**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	376,620,342	26,214,110	31,764,379	2,848,485	17,727,266	**455,174,582**
New exposure during the year	133,892,288	4,322,131	543,601	-	274	**138,758,294**
Matured exposure during the year	(76,528,841)	(5,252,579)	(2,671,427)	(295,811)	(646,318)	**(85,394,976)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	456,391	291,855	(456,391)	(264,723)	(27,132)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(1,125,370)	(323,821)	1,135,370	323,821	(10,000)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(3,082,446)	(59,171)	(5,549,381)	(274,322)	8,965,320	-
Effect of the reclassification	(10,493,424)	108,248	(1,078,581)	69,770	(367,739)	**(11,761,726)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	(884,531)	(402,844)	(13,337)	(170,956)	(67,609)	**(1,539,277)**
Balance at the End of the Year	**418,854,409**	**24,897,929**	**23,674,233**	**2,236,264**	**25,574,062**	**495,236,897**

The following is the movement on the expected credit loss for indirect facilities - Letter of guarantees during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,802,180	211,177	6,039,798	98,116	22,913,560	**32,064,831**
Impairment loss on new exposure during the year	851,923	19,503	5,193,235	-	15,000	**6,079,661**
Reversed impairment loss on matured exposure	(1,156,886)	(40,271)	(5,027,428)	(5,010)	(4,528,212)	**(10,757,807)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	22,355	22,975	(22,354)	(21,860)	(1,116)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(25,807)	(77)	955,807	77	(930,000)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	-	(659)	(22,528)	(63,378)	86,565	-
Effect on provision as of end of the year resulted from reclassification between the stages during the year	(14,754)	(20,099)	(414,766)	83	1,208,643	**759,107**
Effect of the adjustments	(878,163)	(54,572)	491,945	1,095,986	(1,543,832)	**(888,636)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	56,119	5,253	2,688	17,384	359,159	**440,603**
Balance at the End of the Year	**1,656,967**	**143,230**	**7,196,397**	**1,121,398**	**17,579,767**	**27,697,759**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,940,512	211,279	8,037,582	481,183	16,109,187	**30,779,743**
Impairment loss on new exposure during the year	903,707	41,021	11,794	-	-	**956,522**
Reversed impairment loss on matured exposure	(430,321)	(45,542)	(228,315)	(10,267)	(446,903)	**(1,161,348)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	22,521	35,430	(22,521)	(19,496)	(15,934)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(8,904)	(3,357)	17,904	3,357	(9,000)	-
Transferred (from) to stage (3) - net	(2,153,480)	(610)	(1,918,134)	(168,164)	4,240,388	-
Effect on provision as of end of the year resulted from reclassification between the stages during the year	(11,391)	(31,893)	26,693	16,348	2,543,529	**2,543,286**
Effect of the adjustments	(1,431,169)	8,603	118,025	(176,461)	531,438	**(949,564)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	(29,295)	(3,754)	(3,230)	(28,384)	(39,145)	**(103,808)**
Balance at the End of the Year	**2,802,180**	**211,177**	**6,039,798**	**98,116**	**22,913,560**	**32,064,831**

The following is the movement on indirect facilities - Letter of credit during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	441,339,537	599,630	139,825	-	-	**442,078,992**
New exposure during the year	352,139,529	23,328	-	-	-	**352,162,857**
Matured exposure during the year	(246,001,675)	(96,629)	(139,825)	-	-	**(246,238,129)**
Effect of the reclassification	(14,625,338)	(48,939)	(6,685)	-	-	**(14,680,962)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	2,937,562	113,488	6,685	-	-	**3,057,735**
Balance at the End of the Year	**535,789,615**	**590,878**	-	-	-	**536,380,493**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	650,050,052	659,055	1,742,525	-	-	**652,451,632**
New exposure during the year	260,807,387	96,629	139,825	-	-	**261,043,841**
Matured exposure during the year	(444,953,912)	(130,555)	(1,727,640)	-	-	**(446,812,107)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	14,885	-	(14,885)	-	-	-
Effect of the reclassification	(23,107,479)	12,920	8,551	-	-	**(23,086,008)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	(1,471,396)	(38,419)	(8,551)	-	-	**(1,518,366)**
Balance at the End of the Year	**441,339,537**	**599,630**	**139,825**	-	-	**442,078,992**

The following is the movement on the expected credit loss for indirect facilities - Letter of credit during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,076,767	4,832	-	-	-	**2,081,599**
Impairment loss on new exposure during the year	1,357,491	192	-	-	-	**1,357,683**
Reversed impairment loss on matured exposure	(1,598,251)	(1,336)	-	-	-	**(1,599,587)**
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(885)	-	885	-	-	-
Effect on provision as of end of the year resulted from reclassification between the stages during the year	-	-	(590)	-	-	**(590)**
Effect of the adjustments	(341,865)	(4,011)	-	-	-	**(345,876)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	8,401	622	-	-	-	**9,023**
Balance at the End of the Year	**1,501,658**	**299**	**295**	-	-	**1,502,252**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,872,582	7,340	67,928	-	-	**3,947,850**
Impairment loss on new exposure during the year	1,773,227	1,336	-	-	-	**1,774,563**
Reversed impairment loss on matured exposure	(3,192,965)	-	(64,310)	-	-	**(3,257,275)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	3,623	-	(3,623)	-	-	-
Effect on provision as of end of the year resulted from reclassification between the stages during the year	(2,170)	-	-	-	-	**(2,170)**
Effect of the adjustments	(370,585)	(3,386)	51	-	-	**(373,920)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	(6,945)	(458)	(46)	-	-	**(7,449)**
Balance at the End of the Year	**2,076,767**	**4,832**	**-**	-	-	**2,081,599**

The following is the movement on indirect facilities – others during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	55,291,360	13,929,487	58,996	40,185	-	**69,320,028**
New exposure during the year	25,522,561	675,089	1,690	-	-	**26,199,340**
Matured exposure during the year	(39,800,592)	(959,471)	(46,988)	(13,620)	-	**(40,820,671)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	3,091	26,565	(3,091)	(26,565)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(5,000)	(102,558)	5,000	102,558	-	-
Effect of the reclassification	(3,195,201)	(9,732,673)	-	-	-	**(12,927,874)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	-	944,650	-	-	-	**944,650**
Balance at the End of the Year	**37,816,219**	**4,781,089**	**15,607**	**102,558**	-	**42,715,473**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	49,706,565	26,472,666	19,068	1,859,967	-	**78,058,266**
New exposure during the year	34,915,680	5,828,755	46,300	10,000	-	**40,800,735**
Matured exposure during the year	(9,591,518)	(4,917,164)	(13,614)	(1,834,608)	-	**(16,356,904)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	-	25,359	-	(25,359)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(7,242)	(30,185)	7,242	30,185	-	-
Effect of the reclassification	(19,732,125)	(13,093,620)	-	-	-	**(32,825,745)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	-	(356,324)	-	-	-	**(356,324)**
Balance at the End of the Year	**55,291,360**	**13,929,487**	**58,996**	**40,185**	-	**69,320,028**

The following is the movement on the expected credit loss for indirect facilities – others during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	765,731	11,050	14,721	4,067	-	**795,569**
Impairment loss on new exposure during the year	352,175	2,643	1,054	-	-	**355,872**
Reversed impairment loss on matured exposure	(714,260)	(5,627)	(7,949)	(1,448)	-	**(729,284)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	1,436	2,616	(1,436)	(2,616)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(6)	(134)	6	134	-	-
Effect on provision as of end of the year resulted from reclassification between the stages during the year	(974)	(2,336)	665	28,097	-	**25,452**
Effect of the adjustments	(10,668)	(936)	(3,583)	-	-	**(15,187)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	353	1,367	24	-	-	**1,744**
Balance at the End of the Year	**393,787**	**8,643**	**3,502**	**28,234**	-	**434,166**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,171,526	20,190	8,484	199,416	-	**1,399,616**
Impairment loss on new exposure during the year	200,704	5,471	7,692	1,081	-	**214,948**
Reversed impairment loss on matured exposure	(228,138)	(5,409)	(1,346)	(196,492)	-	**(431,385)**
Transferred (from) to stage (1) - net	1,635	2,922	(1,635)	(2,922)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage (2) - net	(2,444)	(343)	2,444	343	-	-
Effect on provision as of end of the year resulted from reclassification between the stages during the year	957	(2,541)	(2,217)	2,641	-	**(1,160)**
Effect of the adjustments	(378,261)	(12,563)	1,331	-	-	**(389,493)**
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rate	(248)	3,323	(32)	-	-	**3,043**
Balance at the End of the Year	**765,731**	**11,050**	**14,721**	**4,067**	-	**795,569**

(23) Capital and share Premium

A- Authorized and paid in Capital

The authorized and paid in capital amounts to JD 315 million, divided into 315 million shares, with a nominal value of one dinar per share, as of 31 December 2025 and 2024.

B- Share premium

The share premium is JD 328,147,537 as of 31 December 2025 and 2024.

(24) Reserves

A- Statutory reserve

The amounts accumulated in this account represent the transfer of annual profits before tax at the rate of 10% during the year and previous years, in addition to the bank's share of the statutory reserve deducted in the financial statement for the foreign branches and subsidiaries in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in the countries where the bank operates. And this amount is not available for distribution to shareholders according to the laws and regulations enforced.

B- Special reserve

This item represents the reserve for the periodic fluctuations of Palestine branches according to the instructions of the Palestinian Monetary Authority, in addition to a special reserve with the International Bank for Trade and Finance / Syria based on the instructions of the regulatory authorities.

The restricted reserves for disposal are as follows:

Name of the reserve	As at 31 December		Regulation
	2025	2024	
	JD	JD	
Statutory reserve	337,542,932	317,875,934	According to the applicable laws and regulations
Special reserve	11,993,467	11,870,335	According to the regulatory authorities regulations

(25) Foreign Currency Translation

This item represents the differences resulting from the translation of net investments in the foreign subsidiaries and branches upon the consolidation of the financial statements. The movement on this account is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	(133,342,835)	(130,825,280)
Net changes during the year	9,922,340	(2,517,555)
Balance at End of the Year	**(123,420,495)**	**(133,342,835)**

(26) Fair Value Reserve - Net

The movement on the net fair value reserve is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	4,904,574	(3,920,263)
Unrealized loss - Debt instruments	9,439,258	890,368
Unrealized gain - Shares	8,221,981	12,828,800
Deferred tax assets	(1,732,959)	(566,835)
Deferred tax liabilities	(4,606,180)	(4,327,496)
Net change in the valuation reserve of financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income after tax	**11,322,100**	**8,824,837**
Balance at End of the Year	**16,226,674**	**4,904,574**

(27) Retained Earnings

The movement on retained earnings is as follows:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	499,963,734	452,965,949
Income for the year	154,873,486	147,454,758
Dividends distribution *	(94,500,000)	(78,750,000)
Transferred to reserve	(21,080,767)	(21,706,973)
The effect of the disposal of a subsidiary	1,290,637	-
Balance - End of the Year	**540,547,090**	**499,963,734**

* The distributed cash dividends during 2025 were 30% of the authorized and paid-in capital (equivalent to JD 94.5 million).

- The Bank cannot use a restricted amount of JD 6,275,955 from retained earing which represents the financial assets revaluation differences in accordance with the instructions of Jordan Securities Commission and the Central Bank of Jordan as in 31 December 2025 and 2024.
- Retained earnings includes an amount of JD 591,370 as at 31 December 2025 which represents the effect of early implementation of the International Financial Reporting Standard No (9). This amount may not be used except for the amounts actually realized from sale (JD 614,348 as at 31 December 2024).
- The Bank cannot use a restricted amount of JD 100,242,057 as at 31 December 2025 from retained earing which represents deferred tax assets which are restricted against capitalization or distribution only to the extent if actually recognized in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan and the Jordan Securities Commission (JD 117,030,396 as at 31 December 2024).
- Retained earnings includes a restricted amount of JD 548,769 as at 31 December 2025 which represents the gain from the valuation of foreign currencies at the International Bank for Trade and Finance /Syria for the current year and the prior years (JD 447,748 as at 31 December 2024).

(28) Proposed Dividends

- The proposed cash dividends for the current year amounted to 30% of authorized and paid-in capital as of 31 December 2025 equivalent to JD 94.5 million and it's subject to the approval of the General Assembly of shareholders.

(29) Subsidiaries with Material Non-controlling Interest

First: Percentage owned by non-controlling interests:

	As at 31 December 2025, and 2024		
	Country	Activity Sector	Non-controlling Interests
International Bank for Trade and Finance/Syria	Syria	Banking	50.937%
The Housing Bank for Trade and Finance/Algeria	Algeria	Banking	15%
Jordan International Bank London/UK	United Kingdom	Banking	25%

Second: The following is selected financial information for subsidiaries with non-controlling interests:

A- Condensed statement of financial position before elimination of inter-company transactions as of 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	As at 31 December 2025		
	International Bank for Trade and Finance/ Syria	The Housing Bank for Trade and Finance /Algeria	Jordan International Bank London/UK
	JD	JD	JD
Financial assets	123,927,796	521,639,223	390,301,238
Other assets	1,773,165	30,629,902	25,035,585
Total Assets	**125,700,961**	**552,269,125**	**415,336,823**
Financial Liabilities	77,312,283	327,597,333	323,709,898
Other Liabilities	7,577,057	94,442,235	8,032,223
Total Liabilities	**84,889,340**	**422,039,568**	**331,742,121**
Total Equity	**40,811,621**	**130,229,557**	**83,594,702**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**125,700,961**	**552,269,125**	**415,336,823**
Non-Controlling Interest	**20,789,440**	**19,534,433**	**20,898,676**

	As at 31 December 2024		
	International Bank for Trade and Finance/ Syria	The Housing Bank for Trade and Finance /Algeria	Jordan International Bank London/UK
	JD	JD	JD
Financial assets	124,293,465	484,814,930	415,410,562
Other assets	1,480,898	19,760,309	9,014,817
Total Assets	**125,774,363**	**504,575,239**	**424,425,379**
Financial Liabilities	84,649,816	309,934,784	336,416,133
Other Liabilities	3,591,292	74,429,434	9,066,293
Total Liabilities	88,241,108	384,364,218	345,482,426
Total Equity	**37,533,255**	**120,211,021**	**78,942,953**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**125,774,363**	**504,575,239**	**424,425,379**
Non-Controlling Interest	**19,119,440**	**18,031,653**	**19,735,738**

B- Condensed statement of profit or loss before elimination of inter-company transactions for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	For the year ended 31 December 2025		
	International Bank for Trade and Finance/ Syria	The Housing Bank for Trade and Finance /Algeria	Jordan International Bank London/UK
	JD	JD	JD
Total revenue	4,580,617	32,057,557	16,102,248
Profit /(Loss) for the year	2,471,273	17,033,213	(1,206,897)
Total Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	**2,471,273**	**17,033,213**	**(1,091,896)**
Attributable to non- controlling interest	**1,258,866**	**2,554,982**	**(272,974)**

	For the year ended 31 December 2024		
	International Bank for Trade and Finance/Syria	The Housing Bank for Trade and Finance /Algeria	Jordan International Bank London/UK
	JD	JD	JD
Total revenue	5,318,589	30,918,641	16,786,664
Profit for the year	2,146,493	10,670,352	427,560
Total Other Comprehensive Income	**2,146,493**	**10,670,352**	**476,841**
Attributable to non- controlling interest	**1,093,424**	**1,600,553**	**119,210**

C- Condensed statement of cash flows for material subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	For the year ended 31 December 2025		
	International Bank for Trade and Finance/Syria	The Housing Bank for Trade and Finance /Algeria	Jordan International Bank London/UK
	JD	JD	JD
Operating cash flows	5,208,174	25,576,242	2,381,084
Investing cash flows	(10,381,689)	(20,603,361)	(10,144,427)
Financing cash flows	-	(12,828,112)	-
Effect of change in exchange rates	1,958,700	9,623,981	(2,323,280)
Net Increase /(Decrease)	**(3,214,815)**	**1,768,750**	**(10,086,623)**

	For the year ended 31 December 2024		
	International Bank for Trade and Finance/Syria	The Housing Bank for Trade and Finance /Algeria	Jordan International Bank London/UK
	JD	JD	JD
Operating cash flows	102,612	63,019,146	26,220,867
Investing cash flows	(341,650)	(42,565,758)	(22,653,047)
Financing cash flows	-	(8,631,082)	-
Effect of change in exchange rates	(639,348)	(211,524)	987,293
Net Increase /(Decrease)	**(878,386)**	**11,610,782**	**4,555,113**

D- The cash dividends from the subsidiaries (The Housing bank for Trade and Finance/ Algeria) amounted to JD 9.1 million after deducting the tax on cash dividends.

E- Condensed statement of financial position and condensed statement of profit or loss for International Financial Centre Company as of the disposal date 01 October 2025:

Condensed statement of financial position	As at 01 October 2025
	JD
Financial assets	4,610,074
Other assets	180,265
Total Assets	**4,790,339**
Financial Liabilities	-
Other Liabilities	917,140
Total Liabilities	**917,140**
Total Equity	**3,873,199**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**4,790,339**
Non-Controlling Interest	**871,469**

condensed statement of profit or loss	As at 01 October 2025
	JD
Total revenue	364,110
Loss for the year	(2,675,861)
Total Other Comprehensive Loss	**(2,675,861)**
Attributable to non- controlling interest	**(602,069)**

Resulted loss from the disposal of a Subsidiary	As at 01 October 2025
	JD
Bank's share of the International Financial Centre Company net asset fair value	2,097,908
Subtracting: Bank's share of the International Financial Centre Company net asset book value	(3,001,730)
Resulted loss	**(903,822)**

(30) Interest Income

The details of this item are as follows:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Direct Credit Facilities:		
Individual retail customer		
Overdraft	309,987	411,399
Loans and discounted bills	83,651,116	97,123,145
Credit cards	3,241,039	3,315,163
Real estate mortgages	102,529,792	113,684,436
Large corporates		
Overdraft	19,307,297	20,881,243
Loans and discounted bills	99,061,936	103,976,164
SME's		
Overdraft	6,722,001	8,311,059
Loans and discounted bills	22,938,282	23,705,647
Government and Public Sector	48,863,649	43,771,960
Balances at central banks	6,144,575	7,679,887
Balances and deposits at banks and financial institutions	14,588,292	15,211,988
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	19,629,494	18,327,355
Financial assets at amortized cost	162,237,887	146,982,009
Total	**589,225,347**	**603,381,455**

(31) Interest Expense

The details of this item are as follows:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Banks and financial institutions deposits	44,524,561	50,925,525
Customers deposits:		
Current accounts and demand deposits	6,293,985	5,802,984
Saving deposits	4,742,915	4,309,053
Time and notice deposits	118,195,583	123,597,478
Certificates of deposit	11,532,733	12,902,561
Cash margin	6,792,504	6,310,261
Borrowed funds	13,431,282	13,307,786
Deposits insurance fees	6,214,057	5,072,517
Lease liability	1,794,243	1,715,516
Total	**213,521,863**	**223,943,681**

(32) Net Commission Income

The details of this item are as follows:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Commission income:		
Direct credit facilities	10,137,460	9,735,295
Indirect credit facilities	15,761,938	15,900,317
Less: Commission expense	(129,503)	(128,155)
Net Commission Income	**25,769,895**	**25,507,457**

(33) Gain from Foreign Currency Exchange

The details of this item are as follows:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
From trading	3,436,089	2,796,873
From re-valuation	6,496,485	5,939,198
Total	**9,932,574**	**8,736,071**

(34) Gain from Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

The details of this item are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Corporate shares:		
Realized gains	1,088,159	102,026
Unrealized gains (losses)	80,351	(79,449)
Credit facilities		
Unrealized gains	-	777,068
Dividends Received	175,784	168,920
Total	**1,344,294**	**968,565**

(35) Other Income

The details of this item are as follows:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Fees on salaries accounts	2,918,286	3,184,438
Credit cards income	4,757,052	6,106,694
Safety deposit box rental income	581,082	522,986
Commissions on returned checks	356,038	547,917
Net income from recovered loans	3,272,884	4,960,087
Brokerage services fees	209,319	389,978
Banking services fees	8,850,578	7,385,316
Income on transfers	3,658,603	3,829,570
Miscellaneous income	7,023,865	3,652,216
Unrealized loss / hedge derivatives	-	(777,068)
Total	**31,627,707**	**29,802,134**

(36) Employees Expenses

The details of this item are as follows:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Salaries, benefits and allowances	78,728,361	79,392,035
Bank's contribution in social security	9,445,277	8,910,854
Bank's contribution in the saving fund	308,743	296,406
End-of-service indemnity	2,631,802	2,583,607
Medical expenses	4,854,740	4,707,894
Training expenses	1,213,520	1,025,508
Travel and transportation expenses	1,710,086	1,624,541
Others	1,385,612	1,384,751
Total	**100,278,141**	**99,925,596**

(37) Other Expenses

The details of this item are as follows:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Information technology	20,935,814	17,854,630
Marketing and promotion	4,838,175	4,507,023
External and professional services	3,225,508	2,310,230
Workplace expenses	16,752,200	14,426,672
Financial institutions subscription fees	4,843,114	4,353,980
Stationery expenses	2,113,573	2,262,909
Fees on credit facilities processing	644,189	555,316
Other expenses	15,884,089	15,162,070
Total	**69,236,662**	**61,432,830**

(38) Expected Credit Losses Expense

The details of this item are as follows:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	(6,911)	(3,304)
Balances at banks and financial institutions	298,294	(11,590)
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	14,139	(70,095)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(111,015)	(116,673)
Financial assets at amortized cost	62,999	252,807
Direct credit facilities	7,630,111	19,970,954
Indirect credit facilities (commitments and contingent liabilities)	(5,759,192)	(1,076,996)
Other assets	2,149	(2,341)
Total	**2,130,574**	**18,942,762**

(39) Earnings Per Share

The details of this item are as follows:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders' (JD)	154,873,486	147,454,758
Weighted average number of shares (share)	315,000,000	315,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to shareholders of the Bank	**0.492 JD**	**0.468 JD**

(40) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The details of this item are as follows:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Cash and balances with central banks maturing within 3 months	615,901,009	674,728,217
Add: Balances with banks and financial institutions maturing within 3 months	477,552,489	440,471,833
Less: Banks and financial institutions deposits maturing within 3 months	(920,165,229)	(805,153,364)
Total	**173,288,269**	**310,046,686**

(41) Financial Derivative Instruments

The details of this item are as follows:

	Positive Fair Value	Negative Fair Value	Nominal Value	Nominal Value per Maturity		
				Due in three Months	Due in 3 - 12 Months	More than 1 year
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the year ended 31 December 2025						
Traded Financial Derivatives:						
Forward foreign currency contracts	430,202	-	**9,905,885**	9,905,885	-	-
Interest rate option contracts	-	(8,512)	**6,387,736**	2,842,736	-	3,545,000
Hedge derivatives:						
Forward foreign currency contracts	157,467	(175,271)	**250,470,265**	205,150,370	45,319,895	-
Currency swap contracts	-	-	**43,450,000**	-	11,545,000	31,905,000
Interest rate option contracts	8,513	-	**6,387,736**	2,842,736	-	3,545,000
For the year ended 31 December 2024						
Traded Financial Derivatives:						
Forward foreign currency contracts	-	(98,225)	**13,881,038**	5,586,296	8,294,742	-
Interest rate option contracts	-	(63,722)	**6,387,736**	-	-	6,387,736
Hedge derivatives:						
Forward foreign currency contracts	1,850,668	(254,334)	**387,183,245**	335,793,697	51,389,548	-
Currency swap contracts	-	-	**44,450,000**	-	9,000,000	35,450,000
Interest rate option contracts	63,722	-	**6,387,736**	-	-	6,387,736

Nominal value represents the value of transactions outstanding at year-end and does not refer to market risks or credit risks.

(42) Related Party Transactions

A- These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and the following subsidiaries:

Company Name	Ownership	Investment Currency	Paid-up capital in the investing currency	
			31 December	
			2025	2024
			JD	JD
The Housing Bank for Trade and Finance / Algeria	85%	Algerian Dinar	20 Billion	20 Billion
International Bank for Trade and Finance / Syria	49,063%	Syrian Lira	52.5 Billion	21 Billion
Specialized Lease Finance Co.	100%	Jordanian Dinar	30 Million	30 Million
Jordan International Bank / London	75%	Sterling Pound	65 Million	65 Million
International Financial Center / Syria (under liquidation)	46,704%	Syrian Lira	100 Million	100 Million

International Bank for Trade and Finance - Syria (subsidiary) owns 85% of the International Financial Centre Company – Syria (under liquidation), and the Bank owns 5% of the company.

The Bank entered into transactions with major shareholders, Board of Directors, and executive management in the course of its ordinary activities at commercial rates of interest and commissions. All facilities granted to related parties are performing, and no provisions have been taken.

B- Summary of related party transactions during the year:

	Related Party				Total as of 31 December	
	Major Shareholders	Subsidiaries	Board of Directors	Executive Management	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Statement Of Financial Position Items:						
Total deposits with related parties	12,148,101	76,308,505	-	-	**88,456,606**	**116,076,057**
Total deposits form related parties	579,917,075	77,235,091	2,284,339	5,891,020	**665,327,525**	**966,630,370**
Loans and advances granted to related parties	58,534,711	3,363,277	681,465	2,547,174	**65,126,627**	**55,873,339**
Loans and facilities granted by related parties	-	77,067	-	-	**77,067**	**971,115**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,481,084	-	-	-	**3,481,084**	**3,377,605**
Items Off-statement of Financial Position						
Letters of guarantees and credits	17,557,789	1,678,671	-	-	**19,236,460**	**13,055,386**
Forward foreign currency contracts	57,909,812	-	-	-	**57,909,812**	**73,013,012**

C- Summary of related party transactions during the year:

	Related Party				Total as of 31 December	
	Major Shareholders	Subsidiaries*	Board of Directors	Executive Management	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Statement of Profit or Loss Items						
Interest and commissions income	2,767,771	3,418,422	43,860	123,691	**6,353,744**	**9,846,134**
Interest and commissions expense	36,689,460	3,781,426	85,701	228,067	**40,784,654**	**46,380,305**
Rent income	-	159,069	-	-	**159,069**	**159,069**

- Interest income rates range from 0% to 16.5%.

- Interest expense rates range from 0% to 11.25%.

Intercompany transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated upon consolidation in the consolidated financial statements.

D- Summary of the Bank's executive management remuneration:

	For the Year Ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Salaries, bonuses, and other benefits	3,699,899	3,783,487
Salaries, bonuses, and other benefits / subsidiaries	3,672,866	2,696,776

(43) Information about the Bank's Business Sectors

Information about the bank's activities:

The Bank is organized for administrative purposes through four main business sectors according to reports sent to the main decision-maker at the Bank, which are:

- Retail Banking: includes following up on deposits of individual customers and small businesses, and granting them loans, debts, credit cards, and other services

- Corporate: This includes following up on deposits, credit facilities and other banking services for institutional and corporate clients.

- Corporate Finance: The activity of this sector relates to arranging structured finance and providing services relating to privatizations, IPO's, mergers and acquisitions.

- Treasury: this sector includes providing trading and treasury services and the management of the Bank's funds in money and capital markets.

Information of the Bank's business segment distributed according to operations is as follows:

	Retail Banking	Corporate	Corporate Finance	Treasury	Other	Elimination	Total For the year ended 31 December	
							2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Gross Income	292,450,397	237,175,391	8,326,179	241,793,635	5,182,034	(126,699,850)	**658,227,786**	**668,689,540**
Expected credit loss (expense)/surplus for the year	(8,247,581)	5,456,328	918,184	(257,505)	-	-	**(2,130,574)**	**(18,942,762)**
Segment results	107,546,047	82,927,151	5,249,473	56,585,824	5,182,034	-	**257,490,529**	**247,142,815**
Unallocated expenses							**(11,750,543)**	**(11,344,838)**
The effect of the disposal of a Subsidiary							**(903,822)**	-
Income before tax							**244,836,164**	**235,797,977**
Income Tax							**(87,095,737)**	**(85,524,375)**
Profit for the Year							**157,740,427**	**150,273,602**
Depreciation and amortization							**28,592,465**	**27,689,457**
Capital expenditures							**19,558,425**	**21,924,969**
							31 December	
							2025	**2024**
							JD	**JD**
Segment Assets	4,486,328,544	2,886,444,323	85,724,075	4,376,712,383	1,523,526,831	-	**13,358,736,156**	**13,117,907,334**
Elimination of assets between segments	(2,771,195,730)	-	-	(587,834,571)	(707,906,865)	-	**(4,066,937,166)**	**(4,008,202,247)**
Unallocated assets							**100,242,057**	**117,030,396**
Total Assets							**9,392,041,047**	**9,226,735,483**
Segment Liabilities	4,387,080,858	2,917,877,525	79,914,806	4,230,477,885	338,812,562	-	**11,954,163,636**	**11,819,855,522**
Elimination of liabilities between segments	-	(885,073,944)	-	(3,181,863,222)	-	-	**(4,066,937,166)**	**(4,008,202,247)**
Unallocated liabilities							**16,641,787**	**11,350,011**
Total Liabilities							**7,903,868,257**	**7,823,003,286**

The following is the geographical distribution of the Bank's income, assets, and capital expenditures:

	Inside Jordan		Outside Jordan		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Gross income	524,853,267	527,978,985	133,374,519	140,710,555	**658,227,786**	**668,689,540**
Total assets	7,299,747,438	7,970,841,350	2,092,293,609	1,255,894,133	**9,392,041,047**	**9,226,735,483**
Capital expenditures`	13,998,175	18,624,711	5,560,250	3,300,258	**19,558,425**	**21,924,969**

(44) Capital Adequacy

The Bank aims to achieve the following goals through managing capital:

- To be aligned with the central bank's capital requirements.
- Maintaining the Bank's ability to continue.
- Maintaining a strong capital base to support the growth and development of the bank's activities.
- The Bank's management monitors capital adequacy monthly as well as provide the central bank with the required information about the capital adequacy on a quarterly basis.

According to the instructions of the Central Bank, the minimum capital adequacy ratio is 12%, and banks are classified into five categories, the best of which is a rate of 14% or more.

The Bank manages the capital structure and makes the necessary adjustments to it in light of changes in working conditions. The Bank has not made any changes to the objectives, policies and procedures related to capital structure during the current year.

The capital adequacy ratio is calculated according to the instructions of the Central Bank Of Jordan, based on the instructions of Basel III Committee, as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
1. Common Equity Tier 1 Capital		
Paid-in capital	315,000,000	315,000,000
Retained earnings after deducting the proposed dividends	438,630,996	398,125,685
Other comprehensive income items	**(107,193,821)**	**(128,438,261)**
Net fair value reserve	16,226,674	4,904,574
Foreign currency translation reserve	(123,420,495)	(133,342,835)
Share premium	328,147,537	328,147,537
Statutory reserve	337,542,932	317,875,934
Other reserve	11,993,467	11,870,335
Non-controlling Interest	19,807,635	18,077,969
Total capital of common stock	**1,343,928,746**	**1,260,659,199**
Regulatory amendments (Propositions of the capital)	**(174,579,874)**	**(179,108,962)**
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(19,211,781)	(20,928,700)
Deferred tax assets	(100,242,057)	(117,030,396)
Investments in capital of non-consolidated subsidiaries	-	-
Mutual fund investments in the capital of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities (within CET1)	(55,126,036)	(41,149,866)
Total primary capital	**1,169,348,872**	**1,081,550,237**
2. Additional Paid - Up Capital		
Non-controlling Interest	3,495,465	3,190,230
Total additional capital	**3,495,465**	**3,190,230**
Net additional capital	**3,495,465**	**3,190,230**
Net additional capital Tier 1.	**1,172,844,337**	**1,084,740,467**
3. Tier 2		
General banking risk reserve		
Provision of credit loss for stage (1) not exceeding 1.25% of assets exposed to credit loss	37,995,107	62,232,741
Non-controlling Interest	4,660,620	4,253,640
Total supported capital	**42,655,727**	**66,486,381**
Regulatory amendments (Propositions of the capital)	-	-
Net additional capital Tier 2	**42,655,727**	**66,486,381**
Regulatory capital	**1,215,500,064**	**1,151,226,848**
Total weighted assets risk average	**6,410,471,770**	**6,204,011,168**
Capital Adequacy ordinary shareholders (CETI)Ratio%	**18.24%**	**17.43%**
Capital Adequacy Tier 1 Ratio %	**18.30%**	**17.48%**
Capital Adequacy Ratio %	**18.96%**	**18.56%**

(45)Fair Value of Financial Assets not Carried at Fair Value in the Financial Statements

The fair value of financial assets not carried at fair value in the financial statements is as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,742,012,857	2,742,723,651	2,547,359,647	2,550,974,840
Direct credit facilities - net	4,455,058,872	4,455,058,872	4,513,597,022	4,513,597,022

(46) Risk Management

Banking risks are managed based on a comprehensive mitigation strategy where acceptable risks are defined along with ways to limit and confront such risks. Such a strategy allows the Bank to better manage its business while maintaining a certain level and type of risk the Bank is willing to bear and handle without affecting strategic goals and objectives. Meanwhile, the Bank minimizes the negative effects of internal and external incidents on the Bank's profitability, capitalization, market share and any other intangible factors such as reputation and goodwill.

The process of adopting acceptable limits and levels of risk at the Bank is carried out according to qualitative and / or quantitative measurement methods, based on the nature and specificity of the various risks. These levels (qualitative and quantitative) are reflected within the risk limits adopted in the Bank's policies, powers and procedures.

The acceptable risk levels are consistent with the Bank's strategy and sets out a framework for the mechanism that the Bank must adopt to conduct its business, clarify the nature of risks accepted by the Bank to achieve its strategic objectives, and establish procedures for identifying and controlling acceptable risk levels.

Strategic objectives of risk management

- Establishing effective risk management in the Bank and enhancing institutional governance through applying advanced methods and approaches in measuring different risks.
- Hedging and mitigating potential losses, leading to the maximization of profitability and improvement of the efficiency and effectiveness of the banking operations.
- Spreading a culture of awareness of the surrounding risks and achieving a deep understanding of all levels of management of risks faced by the Bank.
- Assisting in achieving the overall strategic objectives of the Bank.

Risks to the Bank

The Bank is exposed to the following major risks:

- Credit risk.
- Market and liquidity risks, including interest and currency risks.
- Operational risks, including information security risks and business continuity risks.

Acceptable risk levels

Effective risk management includes a thorough understanding of the sources and nature of the risks facing the Bank, as well as the provision of an appropriate regulatory environment in line with the international best practices and standards, consistent with the instructions of the regulatory authorities and the instructions of the Bank. The most important pillars of effective risk management are based on identifying acceptable risk levels for all banking activities after identifying, measuring, and analyzing the various risks faced by the Bank.

The procedures used to determine acceptable risk levels at the Bank include:

- Determining the business strategy: The acceptable risk levels are determined in line with the Bank's strategic plan, regulatory directives, maintaining its capital adequacy, sound management of liquidity risks and sources of funds, and maintaining stable levels of profit.
- Evaluating the Bank's material risks, identifying methods and approaches of measurement, quantifying the risks that the Bank can accept and assume, and inform the Board of Directors about risks, size of exposure, and control framework on these risks at the Bank.
- Determining the acceptable risk level for business units and the Bank's products; through setting limits that represent the level of Risk the Bank can tolerate & accept based on the extent of exposure to the Bank's activities in line with the objectives set for the Bank and its business lines.
- In addition, the acceptable risk levels are monitored, and any violations of the prescribed limits and acceptable risk levels are addressed and reported to the Board of Directors through the Risk Management Committee.

Risk management framework

- The existence of a separate risk management structure that includes monitoring, supervision, reporting, and tasks related to the risk functions.
- The existence of a strategy, policies, and work procedures aimed at effective risk management, control, and mitigation of the adverse effects of such risks.
- Controlling, supervising, and measuring risks within the risk acceptance document.
- Managing risks on a daily basis and ensuring that they are within the approved limits.

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk arising from the customer's inability or willingness to meet its obligations to the Bank within an agreed period of time or from a recession in a particular sector.

In this regard, customers' credit concentration risks are defined as the risks to the Bank arising from the unequal distribution of credit customers or concentrations in facilities granted to economic sectors or in certain countries, which may lead to increased probability of losses.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is managed by:

- Promoting the establishment of a good and balanced credit portfolio that achieves the targeted return within its defined risk levels.
- Strictly controlling credit in its various stages and consistently complying with the regulatory authorities' instructions and their amendments.
- Distributing the credit portfolio, including expanding the customer base according to specific plans, ceilings, and risks.
- Continuing to work within the principle of segregating the functions of customer relationship management, credit analysis, and credit control.
- Granting credit based on eligibility and repayment ability, provided that there are no restrictions on borrowing or foreclosure in the Company's Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association, and on the Bank's belief in the customers' ability to meet their obligations based on a comprehensive credit study of the customers' positions within the Bank's acceptable risk classification levels.
- Prohibiting the financing of facilities except for the purposes specified in the Bank's credit policy, the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan, the Banking Law, and any instructions issued by the regulatory authorities, and against appropriate collaterals that guarantee the Bank's right.
- Reducing the non-performing debt ratio in the credit portfolio while increasing market share in commercial finance and corporate finance, and
- Diversifying the credit portfolio, especially in the corporate portfolio, while avoiding overconcentration at the customer's level.

Default and default tackling mechanism:

Default definition:

Default is the existence of payment dues on customer facilities of more than 90 days and a marked increase in risk ratings (8,9,10), in addition to any indications of the existence of customer's probability of default (PD), requiring the inclusion of some customers within the concept of "Credit Deterioration Factors", including, but not limited to:

- Significant financial difficulties faced by the debtor such as a severe weakness in the financial statements.
- Relinquishing part of the obligations incurred by the debtor because of the debtor's financial difficulties.
- Non-payment of obligations on time.
- Debtor's bankruptcy.
- Debtor's need to restructure or reschedule his obligations.

Default handling mechanism:

Under the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan, and once debt is classified as non-performing, the Bank takes adequate provisions and carries out the necessary procedures for collecting its rights in accordance with the applicable laws and conceded all procedures to settle in accordance with the standards and principles stipulated by the Central Bank of Jordan and the regulatory authorities of the host countries.

The Bank's Internal Rating Systems:

Internal Rating System for Corporate Customers:

A system designed to assess and measure the risks of corporate customers in a comprehensive manner by extracting the customer's risk rating associated with the customer's probability of default (PD) based on the financial and objective data.

The Risk analysis system (Credit Lens/Moody's) has various models and scorecards to cover most customer segments. Each model has several sections, and each section is associated with risk weights according to model used. The risk score is calculated through these models/cards by collecting the results of financial and objective extracts in a digital form called VOTES. Then, calculations are made to extract the so-called average assessment, which is shown in the form of a digital counter (from 0-100), noting that the digital meter is divided into seven sections (excellent / very good / good / average / less than average / bad / unacceptable).

The Bank uses the Risk analysis system (Credit Lens/Moody's) System to measure the risk rating of customers within (7) grades for the performing accounts and three grades for the non-performing accounts. The probability of default (PD) increases as risk rating increases. Three segments are adopted at each grade - with the exception of grade (1).

Principles for the evaluation process within the internal rating system for corporate customers:

- Availability of recent, audited / unaudited financial statements, in line with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan to reflect the actual financial position of the credit applicant.
- The credit grantor having a clear idea about the objective aspects of the customer's situation (e.g. management, customer sector, competitive situation, etc.), because of the significant impact of the objective aspect on the customer's risk assessment results.
- Availability of sufficient data on the customer's collaterals to enable assessment of the credit facility's risk.
- Annual update of the Probability of Default based on the latest studies conducted by Moody's.
- Selection of the appropriate Analysis Model that fits with the customer's nature.
- Use of the Archiving Option to maintain the customer's historical risk levels approved within the credit analysis.

Use of the Override Option of the Credit Lens System through adopting the Bank's override methodology concerning the availability of approval of the authorized personnel "representing the credit granting powers themselves", in order to raise or lower the risk level, according to the credit analysis memorandum prepared by the Business and Credit Review Center.

Internal Rating System for Retail and Small Business Customers:

A system that evaluates customers (individuals and small companies) and gives them risk scoring based on their risks before granting them loans. Based on this evaluation, the customer's creditworthiness and probability of default are assessed.

The internal scoring of retail customers is conducted for all granted products (personal loans, housing loans, credit cards, and car loans). For small companies, the granted products are scored, including (business loans, mortgage loans, and declining balance loans).

Definition of expected credit losses (ECL):

The expected credit losses represent the total amounts allocated to cover the losses resulting from the customers' failure to fulfill their obligations. This is equal to: Exposure at Default * Probability of Default * Losses Given Default.

Mechanism for calculating expected credit losses (ECL)

Credit Portfolio (Corporate Portfolio)

Exposure at Default (EAD):

This represents the reporting period balance plus interest. It includes the credit facilities within the corporate portfolio and is divided into funded facilities, non-funded facilities, and unutilized ceilings, as for the balance subject to the calculation of expected credit losses for stage (3), represent the balance less interest in suspense and cash margins (if any).

Funded Facilities:

To calculated the exposure at default, the discounted future cash flows using contractual interest rate are deducted from balance, then the unitized part from the limit granted to the customer is added to the balance after applying the CCF.

To reach the expected percentage of utilization from the granted limits (as over draft), a study was conducted for the percentage of utilization for the facilities defaulted during the last 5 years through analyzing the percentage of utilization for these facilities in the last year pre-default along with customer behavior. Based on this study the expected percentage of limit utilization was 42.6% for overdrafts and 38.7% for revolving loans.

The overdraft average maturity was considered 2.5 years, according to Basel regulations, A risk rating of (-5) has been applied to all unrated facilities.

Non-funded facilities

The exposure at default for non-funded facilities is reached by multiplying the granted limit by the expected percentage of utilization and then compare it with the utilization balance and consider the higher value.

To reach the expected percentage of utilization, a study was conducted on the percentage of utilization and based on this study the expected percentage of utilization ranged from 36.84% to 45.29%

The expected future cash flows for non-funded facilities are discounted at the interest rate applied on such facilities when it gets liquidated. (10% for foreign currency facilities and 14% for Jordanian Dinar).

Loss Given Default (LGD):

The LGD is calculated and determined through the following:

- Analyzing the collections from the defaulted loans historically for the previous 10 years which includes (cash and executions on real-estate collaterals) to measure the banks' ability to collect from defaulted loans either with collateral or not in order to arrive to the actual percentage of LGD, hence the LGD that will be applied across all covered and uncovered portfolios in terms of collaterals.
- A calibration of LGD values according to the historical data with the PD to predict the expected LGD for the next five years according to the same economic macro factors applied in determining the PD in order to arrive to PIT LGD for loans in stage I and II
- Aging study for the defaulted loans to reach the percentage of LGD to be applied on the loans classified under stage III in terms of DPD to determine the LGD based on the number of days of non-payment.
- For facilities secured with Cash margin, Bank LGs and securities, the value of collateral is deducted from the exposure at default after applying haircut.

Probability of default (PD):

Definition of default is summarized by the existence of payment dues on customer facilities for more than 90 days or a marked increase in customer's risk ratings in addition to any indications of the existence of a customer's probability of default (PD) including but not limited to:

- Significant financial difficulties faced by the debtor such as a sever weakness in the financial statements.
- Relinquishing part of the obligations incurred by the debtor because of the debtor's financial difficulties.
- Non-payment of obligations on time.
- Debtor's bankruptcy.
- Debtor's frequent need to restructure or reschedule his obligations

The probability of default is determined through the following:

- Evaluating customer's behavior throughout the loan using Observed Default Rates which enables the Bank to evaluate the customer's behavior through using days past due and monitor the behavior for 1 year before and 1 year after each data point of the conducted study.
- Using the related Macroeconomic factors to predict the average Observed Default Rate for the coming years such as (GDP, Unemployment, Inflation, Price index), multiple scenarios are performed to test the economic appropriateness of all economic variables annually to reach the approved economic variable for the purposes of building tables of Probability of Default.
- Using Regression analysis to predict the average Observed Default Rates for the years from 2025 to 2030 through applying the liner equation (Y= a + bX) , as :

• Y : dependent variable
• a: intercept
• b: slope
• X : independent variable

- Analyzing the probability of default scenarios for the customers who postponed their instalments due to COVID-19 Pandemic.
- A calibration is applied between the predicted results and PDs according on the output of internal rating of customer's risk to convert PD over the life of the financial instrument to become as it is at present time.

Credit Portfolio (Retail Portfolio)

Exposure at Default (EAD):

This term represents the balance of each sub-portfolio as in the reporting period plus interest for stage (1) and (2) multiplied by the expected percentage of utilization (42.6%, 38.7% , 52.7% for overdrafts, revolving loans and credit cards respectively). As for facilities classified under Stage (3), the EAD represents the balance minus the interest in suspense and cash collateral (if any).

Facilities were divided within each sub-portfolio into funded facilities, unutilized limits.

Measuring credit risk and expected credit loss on an aggregate basis:

Determining the common elements in measuring the credit risk of the retail portfolio depending on their product type, as follows:

- High-risk Personal loans portfolio
- Low-risk Personal loans portfolio
- Car loans portfolio
- Real estate loans portfolio
- Credit cards portfolio
- Small enterprises portfolio

Funded Facilities:

The exposure at default is calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows depending on expected cash flow of the facilities for each portfolio.

Unutilized Ceilings:

The expected credit losses have been calculated on customers' balances in the calculation period, except for the loans treated as ceilings where the expected credit losses have been calculated on the ceilings after applying the expected percentage of utilization.

Loans Exceeding JD 150 thousand:

- Loans of more than JD 150 thousand have been excluded from the collective based approach for retail portfolio.
- The expected credit loss (ECL) is calculated in a manner similar to what is applied to the related pool based on the type of product considering the customer's own cash flow, collaterals and applicable interest rate

Loss Given Default (LGD):

The LGD is calculated and determined through the following:

- Analyzing the collections from the defaulted loans historically for the previous 10 years which includes (cash and executions on real-estate collaterals) to measure the banks' ability to collect from defaulted loans either with collateral or not in order to arrive to the actual percentage of collections, hence the LGD that will be applied across all covered and uncovered portfolios in terms of collaterals.
- A calibration of LGD values according to the historical data with the PD to predict the expected LGD for the next five years according to the same economic macro factors applied in determining the PD in order to arrive to PIT LGD for loans in stage I and II
- Aging study for the defaulted loans stage III in terms of DPD to determine the LGD on the number of days of non-payment.
- For collateralized facilities granted against Cash margin, Bank LGs and securities, the value of collateral is deducted from the exposure at default after applying haircut.

Probability of Default (PD):

- Historical data has been used to calculate the ODR at the level of each sub-portfolio.
- The Macroeconomic factors have been used to predict the ODR for the next five years.

Investment Portfolio

Probability of Default (PD):

The probability of default for 12 months (12-month PD) is extracted from Bloomberg system for the issuer and the country of risk, using the following functions:

- DRSK for public companies: The Accuracy Ratio is 92.43% for non-financial companies and 91.78% for financial companies.
- SRSK for countries: The Accuracy Ratio for countries is 89%.

The 12-month PDs extracted from DRSK and SRSK functions are based on structural models which consider several variables:

- The nature of the sector, the assets growth rates, and market fluctuations when calculating PD for corporates.
- The prevailing political situation, countries' financial and economic performance, GDP growth, and non-performing loans in the banking sector, foreign currency reserves, etc. according to the forecasts of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank when determining a sovereign PD. Therefore, the PD represents the current situation (Point-in-Time PD) and reflects only the corporates PD without considering the country of risk factor (Standalone PD).

As a result, the PD for each issue has been adjusted by using the ceiling of the probability of risk for the country of risk at minimum for calculating PD, so that the PD of any issue will not be lower than its country of risk PD.

In order to apply the PD floor to the exposures on various banks, the following approach is adopted. If the exposure is on a foreign bank, and the exposure is in any currency other than the local currency of the foreign bank's country, then the higher PD of either the foreign bank's country or the foreign bank shall be adopted. Otherwise, if the exposure on a foreign bank is in the local currency of the bank's country, then the PD of the bank itself shall be adopted (i.e., the ceiling of the country's PD shall not be used at minimum).

When the PD results is calculated then Bloomberg system use current market information in addition to expected that reverse the average expected to expectations of the analysts in market, subsequently no need to implement analyst scenario for expected PD.

If the PD results extracted from Bloomberg system do not represent the actual reality of market expectations (i.e., the implied PD of the market derived from the Credit Default Swap "CDS' and / or the Market Asset Swap "ASW") for the issuer, the market PD obtained from a high liquidity issue / security for the same issuer shall be adopted as a representative proxy according to the procedures for evaluating the risk factor of the investment portfolio.

If the PD for the country of risk is not available, the Shadow Rating methodology prepared by the consulting company shall be adopted. On the other hand, if the PD of the issuer is not available, the PD of the country of risk shall be adopted as the issuer PD.

The Jordan PD as a country of risk is considered as the PD of the issuer in the case of placements in money market (Term Deposits) with HBTF's branches as well as subsidiaries in which the Bank owns 50% or more of their capital.

After that, the 12-month PD is adjusted to take into consideration the remaining life of exposure for any issue with a remaining maturity less than one year, according to the following equation:

PDn= 1-((1-PD12-month)) ^ (n/12)) where (n) represents the remaining life in months (n <12).

Calculating PD for Jordanian Companies in JD (if PD for the issuer is not available)

Risk rating is calculated based on Moody's Credit rating and then mapped to the relevant assigned PD.

The assigned PD represents "Through-the-Cycle (TTC)", and thus calibrated according to the methodology developed by the consulting company in order to obtain (Point-in-Time "PIT" 12-month PD).

The 12-month PD is then adjusted to consider the remaining life of exposure for any issue with a remaining maturity less than one year, according to the above equation.

Loss Given Default (LGD):

The Recovery Rate (RR) is extracted from Bloomberg system for each issue using CDSW function, which is based on the ISDA Standard Model, where the LGD is calculated according to equation (LGD = 1-RR), as in the following table:

Markets	Subordinated	Senior Unsecured
Developed markets	RR= 20%, LGD= 80%	RR= 40%. LGD= 60%
Emerging markets	RR=25%, LGD= 75%	RR= 25%. LGD= 75%

For secured securities, the Haircut-Based Approach is considered along with the limits per the IRB in order to determine the LGD (as per the procedures approved for the credit portfolio).

Exposure at Default (EAD):

EAD = Accrued Interest to Date + Present Value (Face Value + Expected 1 Year Interest)

Accrued interest to date is calculated or extracted from Bloomberg system.

The expected interest for the remaining life of exposure is calculated up to a maximum of one year using the coupon for fixed rate bonds. As for floating rate bonds that pay LIBOR plus a fixed spread, LIBOR is projected over a 1-year period and added to the fixed spread for the calculation of expected interest.

Expected Credit Loss (ECL):

The expected credit loss (ECL) is calculated according to the following equation:

ECL = PD*LGD*EAD

Key macroeconomic factors used by the Bank in calculating expected credit losses (ECL)

Corporate portfolio

Portfolio	Macroeconomic Factor
Large Corporates	cp_.Volume.of.exports.of.goods.Percent.change_5qma_lag1 cp_.General.government.revenue.National.currency_fd_lag1 cp_.Gross.domestic.product..current.prices.U.S..dollars_yoy_lag5
Medium Enterprises	cp_.Volume.of.exports.of.goods.Percent.change_6qma_lag2 cp_.Gross.domestic.product..constant.prices.National.currency_yoy_lag1 cp_.Inflation..average.consumer.prices.Percent.change_lag3

Retail portfolio

Pool name	Macro factor used
Cars Loan	cp_.Inflation..average.consumer.prices.Percent.change_3qma_lag3 cp_.General.government.total.expenditure.Percent.of.GDP_yoy_lag5
Mortgage	cp_.Inflation..average.consumer.prices_Percent.change_3qma_lag3 cp_.Current.account.balance.Percent.of.GDP_3qma_lag3 cp_.General.government.total.expenditure.Percent.of.GDP_ln_lag1
Personal high risk	cp_.Total.investment.Percent.of.GDP_lag1 cp_.Current.account.balance.Percent.of.GDP_lag4 cp_.Inflation..average.consumer.prices.Index_ln_lag4
Personal low risk	cp_.General.government.total.expenditure.Percent.of.GDP cp_.Inflation..end.of.period.consumer.prices.Percent.change_lag4 cp_.Current.account.balance.U.S..dollars_lag4
Small Business loans	cp_.Current.account.balance.Percent.of.GDP_3qma_lag1 cp_.General.government.revenue.Percent.of.GDP_qoq cp_.Inflation..average.consumer.prices.Index_qoq_lag3
Credit cards	cp_.Inflation..average.consumer.prices.Percent.change_fd_lag3 cp_.General.government.total.expenditure.Percent.of.GDP_ln_lag4 cp_.Current.account.balance.U.S..dollars_qoq_lag2

Determinants of the significant change in the credit risk adopted by the Bank in the calculation of ECL Credit portfolio

Classification	Standards
Stage I:	Accounts for which there has been no significant increase in credit risk or default indicators, as follows: • Performing accounts for which there are no dues or have dues for less than 30 days
Stage II:	Accounts whose credit risk has significantly increased and have signs of default, as follows: • Accounts with dues for more than 29 days and less than 90 days. • Accounts that have financial difficulties Restructure. • Any accounts that require classification at this stage according to the directives of Management and the regulatory bodies. • Accounts that have ratings (7+,7,7-) according to the internal rating system • All accounts eligible for watch classification in accordance with watch definitions under CBJ regulations of Exposure Classification 8/2024
Stage III:	Accounts that have become in default, as follows: • Accounts with dues equal or more than 90 days. • All non-performing loans and facilities according to the definition of non-performing loans mentioned in the CBJ regulations No. 8/2024. • Accounts whose risk rating is (8, 9, 10) according to the Bank's credit rating.

The standard also states that if the quality of credit has improved, and sufficient justifications and documented reasons are available to make it possible to transfer credit claims from stage III to stage II or from stage II to stage I, the transfer process must take place after verifying the improvement of the credit status of the claim

in accordance with CBJ regulation of Exposure Classification 8/2024, Article (5), which sets out the rules and conditions governing the migration between the classification categories and their cure periods.

Investment portfolio

Classification	Standards
Investment Grade Instruments	• The credit rating of the instrument at the reporting date is downgraded by two notches below the investment grade since origination (BB); or • (The Implied Rating / 1-year Default Risk Rating) at the reporting date is downgraded to more than two notches below the investment grade since the date of the previous report (less than HY2 according to Bloomberg system).
High Yield Instruments	• The credit rating of the instrument at the reporting date is downgraded by two notches below its credit rating at the date of purchase; or • (The Implied Rating / 1-year Default Risk Rating) is downgraded by two notches below its implied rating since the date of the previous report.
Unrated Instruments	• According to Moody's Credit rating, the financial instrument is considered to be in stage II if its rating declines by more than 2 notches since origination.

Governance of the application of IFRS requirements

Board of Directors

Providing appropriate governance structure and procedures to ensure the proper application of the standard by defining the roles of the committees and departments at the Bank; ensuring work integrity among them; and providing appropriate infrastructure in accordance with CBJ regulations and the standards related to the accounting standard.

Approving any amendments to the results and outputs of the systems regarding the calculation and measurement of ECL and the variables to be calculated.

Implementing business models through specifying the objectives and rules of classification of financial instruments, in order to ensure integration with other business requirements.

Ensuring that the Bank's control units, specifically risk management and internal audit, perform all the work required to verify the validity and integrity of the methodologies and systems used in the application of IFRS 9 and providing the required support to these control units.

Approving the final results of ECL calculation in addition to the roles and responsibilities of Bank's Board of Directories and Executive Management stipulated under CBJ regulations of Exposure classification 8/2024, Article (8).

Risk Management Committee / Board of Directors

- Reviewing the Bank's risk management framework for the calculation of ECL.
- Reviewing the Bank's risk management strategy before it is approved by the Board.
- Supervising the efficiency and effectiveness of the calculation of ECL.

Audit Committee:

- Verifying the adequacy of ECL / provision for impairment of credit facilities provided by the Bank and ensuring their adequacy in all financial statements.

Risk Department:

- Developing a clear framework for ECL calculation.
- Reviewing the internal credit rating systems and the framework on an annual basis to keep abreast of any changes to the bases used in the calculation to ensure the accuracy of results.

- Calculating the ECL, classifying the customers according to the three stages on a quarterly basis in accordance with the accounting standard requirements and CBJ regulations, and informing the Executive Management Risk Committee of the calculation results.
- Making the necessary recommendations to the Executive Management Risk Committee regarding the customers whose classifications have been changed because of override.
- Developing the indicators that contribute to monitoring the signs of credit default for customers to enhance the forward-looking principle regarding the assessment of credit risks and losses.
- Preparing the statements required by the Central Bank in cooperation with the concerned departments.
- Reviewing and approving the risk parameters in accordance with the approved policy and methodology.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Management uses forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort in its assessment of significant increase of credit risk as well as in its measurement of ECL. The Bank uses external and internal information to generate a 'base case' scenario of future forecast of relevant economic variables along with a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. The external information used includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities.

The Bank's Management applies probabilities to the forecast scenarios identified. The base case scenario is the single most-likely outcome and consists of information used by the Bank for strategic planning and budgeting. The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using a statistical analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

The Bank redeveloped macroeconomic models to address the deficiencies identified in the existing models. Using robust macroeconomic modelling methodology, Group identified and documented the key macroeconomic factors that drives the change in default rates of both portfolio direct and indirect credit facilities. Following macroeconomic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities such as the Central Bank of Jordan a, IMF, and World Bank have been utilized by the Group to incorporate forward-looking information into the PD term structure of each of the scenario.

Predicted relationships between the key macroeconomic indicators and default rates of respective portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing historical data over the past 5 years. Models are reviewed and monitored for appropriateness at the end of each reporting period.

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
cp_.General.government.revenue.National.currency_fd_lag1					
Base scenario	12.34%	17.70%	11.37%	17.42%	18.00%
Adverse scenario	-0.40%	4.96%	-1.37%	4.69%	5.26%
Positive scenario	25.08%	30.43%	24.11%	30.16%	30.73%
cp_.General.government.total.expenditure.Percent.of.GDP					
Base scenario	3.43%	3.38%	3.35%	3.32%	3.31%
Adverse scenario	3.37%	3.33%	3.29%	3.27%	3.25%
Positive scenario	3.48%	3.44%	3.40%	3.38%	3.36%
.Inflation..average.consumer.prices.Index_ln_lag4					
Base scenario	4.14%	2.57%	2.31%	2.18%	2.31%
Adverse scenario	5.63%	4.06%	3.81%	3.68%	3.81%
Positive scenario	2.64%	1.07%	0.82%	0.68%	0.82%

1.Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements

The Bank holds collateral or other credit enhancements to mitigate credit risk associated with financial assets. The estimated value of collaterals held at end of the reporting period is JD 5,865,815,714 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 5,590,160,461 as of 31 December 2024). This value of the collateral is only considered to the extent that mitigates the credit risk. There was no change in the Bank's collateral policy during the year. The main types of collateral and the types of assets these are associated with are listed below:

	Collateral Fair Value										
	Total Exposure Value	Cash Margin	Equity Shares	Accepted Bank Grantee	Real Estate	Vehicles	Jordanian government	Others	Total Collateral Value	Net Exposure	Expected Credit Loss
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the year ended 31 December 2025											
Balances at central banks	466,096,319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	466,096,319	26,373
Balances at banks and financial institutions	477,552,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	477,552,489	519,250
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	55,146,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	55,146,045	148,021
Credit facilities at amortized cost:											
Individual	943,545,485	48,190,569	544,137	-	98,874,686	45,159,744	-	24,434,540	**217,203,676**	726,341,809	72,552,594
Real estate mortgages	1,255,863,396	18,532,996	-	-	1,160,243,505	243,497	-	31,832,344	**1,210,852,342**	45,011,054	94,938,425
Large corporates	1,672,629,924	44,612,794	69,322,737	9,923,735	250,671,863	25,447,302	-	81,948,381	**481,926,812**	1,190,703,112	187,740,532
SME's	400,592,870	26,505,488	31,750,266	4,931,618	143,788,851	16,748,341	-	34,577,123	**258,301,687**	142,291,183	40,639,649
Government and Public Sector	723,017,823	-	-	-	18,977,454	-	520,286,068	-	**539,263,522**	183,754,301	14,304,402
Bonds and bills:											
<u>Within</u>: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	355,786,391	-	-	-	-	-	236,513,762	-	**236,513,762**	119,272,629	68,478
<u>Within</u>: Financial assets at amortized cost	2,742,723,651	-	25,862,407	-	-	-	2,408,195,159	175,341,113	**2,609,398,679**	133,324,972	710,794
Total	**9,092,954,393**	**137,841,847**	**127,479,547**	**14,855,353**	**1,672,556,359**	**87,598,884**	**3,164,994,989**	**348,133,501**	**5,553,460,480**	**3,539,493,913**	**411,648,518**
Items Off-statement of Financial Position:											
Letter of guarantees	593,435,286	64,927,046	-	1,989	24,761,755	-	-	18,648,235	**108,339,025**	485,096,261	27,697,759
Letter of credit	536,380,493	88,853,415	-	277,752	7,358,251	-	93,276,607	9,077,102	**198,843,127**	337,537,366	1,502,252
Other	42,715,473	-	-	-	5,173,082	-	-	-	**5,173,082**	37,542,391	434,166
Total	**10,265,485,645**	**291,622,308**	**127,479,547**	**15,135,094**	**1,709,849,447**	**87,598,884**	**3,258,271,596**	**375,858,838**	**5,865,815,714**	**4,399,669,931**	**441,282,695**

		Collateral Fair Value									
	Total Exposure Value	Cash Margin	Equity Shares	Accepted Bank Grantee	Real Estate	Vehicles	Jordanian government	Others	Total Collateral Value	Net Exposure	Expected Credit Loss
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the year ended 31 December 2024											
Balances at central banks	547,568,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	547,568,101	33,284
Balances at banks and financial institutions	440,471,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440,471,833	220,956
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	53,586,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,586,339	102,642
Credit facilities at amortized cost:											
Individual	1,050,733,370	64,567,484	8,375,486	387,700	105,888,324	47,591,227	-	19,950,171	**246,760,392**	803,972,978	69,586,890
Real estate mortgages	1,340,978,728	17,048,500	5,926,515	1,312,739	1,228,545,188	191,998	-	24,599,007	**1,277,623,947**	63,354,781	114,676,345
Large corporates	1,610,136,933	35,138,025	78,288,788	4,494,213	265,592,698	19,627,054	-	51,893,127	**455,033,905**	1,155,103,028	191,426,525
SME's	428,525,089	34,626,911	15,095,480	547,637	95,037,233	13,887,927	-	43,792,914	**202,988,102**	225,536,987	48,648,280
Government and Public Sector	673,321,261	-	-	-	20,968,989	-	493,914,804	-	**514,883,793**	158,437,468	14,222,706
Bonds and bills											
Within: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	356,365,486	-	-	-	-	-	225,902,550	-	**225,902,550**	130,462,936	173,354
Within: Financial assets at amortized cost	2,550,974,840	-	6,027,776	-	-	-	2,255,786,658	156,150,770	**2,417,965,204**	133,009,636	3,615,193
Total	**9,052,661,980**	**151,380,920**	**113,714,045**	**6,742,289**	**1,716,032,432**	**81,298,206**	**2,975,604,012**	**296,385,989**	**5,341,157,893**	**3,711,504,087**	**442,706,175**
Items Off-statement of Financial Position											
Letter of guarantees	495,236,897	60,928,290	-	54,368	31,885,362	201,200	-	2,397,395	**95,466,615**	399,770,282	32,064,831
Letter of credit	442,078,992	59,134,495	472,853	-	149,443	-	93,276,607	502,555	**153,535,953**	288,543,039	2,081,600
Other	69,320,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,320,028	795,568
Total	**10,059,297,897**	**271,443,705**	**114,186,898**	**6,796,657**	**1,748,067,237**	**81,499,406**	**3,068,880,619**	**299,285,939**	**5,590,160,461**	**4,469,137,436**	**477,648,174**

2- Direct Credit facility Exposures Distributions :

2025						
Internal Rating for the Bank	Category Classification According to (2024/8)	Total Exposure Value	Expected Credit Loss	Probability of Default	Exposure at Default	Average Loss on Default
		JD	JD	%	JD	%
1	Performing Loans	668,918,362	14,200,320	0.03%	688,327,843	55.10%
2+	Performing Loans	2,858,016	610	0.04%	2,922,102	64.80%
2	Performing Loans	154,208,366	37,456	1.00%	177,101,449	53.30%
2-	Performing Loans	122,150,342	29,072	0.06%	134,739,059	51.40%
3+	Performing Loans	122,847,864	423,594	0.88%	135,619,105	44.90%
3	Performing Loans	251,543,913	215,960	0.28%	295,421,467	35.50%
3-	Performing Loans	76,356,661	57,663	0.23%	86,382,655	39.20%
4+	Performing Loans	145,711,401	185,580	0.40%	154,262,113	49.30%
4	Performing Loans	212,034,991	7,659,616	0.75%	226,132,941	40.30%
4-	Performing Loans	98,790,990	893,387	1.14%	103,127,048	51.10%
5+	Performing Loans	121,181,944	720,434	1.44%	128,391,671	59.40%
5	Performing Loans	199,131,390	4,850,530	2.39%	205,645,938	40.80%
5-	Performing Loans	290,958,468	2,460,696	3.66%	296,399,568	53.90%
6+	Performing Loans	58,662,032	539,513	4.78%	59,960,081	47.00%
6	Performing Loans	49,276,924	12,416,975	33.06%	50,123,408	34.20%
6-	Performing Loans	48,112,244	25,566,079	21.26%	48,128,649	43.40%
7+	Performing Loans	3,699,184	356,435	42.14%	3,700,815	52.10%
7	Performing Loans	12,231,800	8,347,426	28.42%	12,231,800	43.40%
7-	Performing Loans	74,890,157	27,129,881	82.62%	75,001,637	37.70%
Unrated	Performing Loans	1,860,219,081	41,716,922	15.08%	1,905,356,967	40.00%
		4,573,784,130	**147,808,149**		**4,788,976,316**	
8	Substandard Debt	20,333,346	11,580,162	100%	19,948,385	59.00%
Unrated	Substandard Debt	35,223,574	9,852,635	100%	35,221,387	44.80%
9	Doubtful Debts	30,155,851	22,656,132	100%	29,844,478	54.30%
Unrated	Doubtful Debts	21,868,018	7,729,421	100%	21,839,177	44.00%
10	Bad Loans	176,071,422	108,734,933	100%	166,321,314	79.30%
Unrated	Bad Loans	138,213,157	101,814,170	100%	135,921,252	72.50%
		421,865,368	**262,367,453**		**409,095,993**	
Total		**4,995,649,498**	**410,175,602**		**5,198,072,309**	

The above exposures are not rated by external rating institutions.

2024						
Internal Rating for the Bank	Category Classification According to (2024/8)	Total Exposure Value	Expected Credit Loss	Probability of Default	Exposure at Default	Average Loss on Default
		JD	JD	%	JD	%
1	Performing Loans	579,806,899	14,161,478	0.03%	589,551,112	57.48%
2+	Performing Loans	3,579,137	4,152	0.05%	3,661,689	61.64%
2	Performing Loans	186,864,050	48,702	0.03%	201,390,834	56.81%
2-	Performing Loans	86,151,410	75,445	0.82%	105,800,286	56.88%
3+	Performing Loans	130,757,388	156,609	0.48%	140,224,886	52.14%
3	Performing Loans	250,252,127	338,580	1.04%	276,679,320	53.10%
3-	Performing Loans	115,744,510	145,860	0.34%	126,723,899	44.42%
4+	Performing Loans	143,295,173	225,392	0.48%	157,067,770	46.83%
4	Performing Loans	185,508,807	2,236,006	0.69%	193,188,888	53.07%
4-	Performing Loans	131,111,293	1,869,260	1.79%	142,251,491	49.69%
5+	Performing Loans	157,648,218	5,263,823	1.83%	167,402,240	55.81%
5	Performing Loans	131,303,841	1,115,963	2.31%	135,840,166	58.73%
5-	Performing Loans	229,551,529	13,355,520	4.34%	234,406,946	55.82%
6+	Performing Loans	47,262,182	1,047,184	5.71%	48,216,505	51.35%
6	Performing Loans	91,535,393	15,544,994	28.43%	92,545,900	44.86%
6-	Performing Loans	54,838,135	8,236,716	38.29%	55,356,525	54.15%
7+	Performing Loans	1,339,587	276,966	56.51%	1,339,587	42.53%
7	Performing Loans	11,174,815	8,146,962	26.95%	11,174,815	47.42%
7-	Performing Loans	118,585,485	61,586,686	60.39%	118,304,402	44.57%
Unrated	Performing Loans	2,034,239,430	49,491,077	17.49%	2,099,947,707	41.47%
		4,690,549,409	**183,327,375**		**4,901,074,968**	
8	Substandard Debt	12,191,953	8,862,719	100%	12,178,655	69.40%
Unrated	Substandard Debt	22,884,299	8,772,234	100%	36,474,096	44.81%
9	Doubtful Debts	35,475,218	28,609,070	100%	35,143,984	60.05%
Unrated	Doubtful Debts	24,829,610	10,245,224	100%	20,558,643	45.12%
10	Bad Loans	169,295,390	96,015,012	100%	151,882,014	89.50%
Unrated	Bad Loans	148,469,502	102,729,112	100%	122,716,264	72.23%
		413,145,972	**255,233,371**		**378,953,656**	
Total		**5,103,695,381**	**438,560,746**		**5,280,028,624**	

The above exposures are not rated by external rating institutions.

Credit risk according to economic sectors:

A- Distributions according to financial instruments exposure:

	31 December 2025									
	Financial	Industrial	Trading	Real Estate	Agriculture	Equities	Individuals	Government and Public	Other	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	466,069,946	-	**466,069,946**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	477,033,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**477,033,239**
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	54,998,024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**54,998,024**
Credit facilities at amortized cost	247,015,557	538,288,686	563,420,904	1,115,686,554	62,481,243	97,896	865,141,103	690,514,291	372,412,638	**4,455,058,872**
Bonds and bills:										
Within: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	49,410,852	-	-	-	-	-	-	306,307,061	-	**355,717,913**
Within: Financial assets at amortized cost	121,058,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,611,939,333	9,015,267	**2,742,012,857**
Total for the Year	**949,515,929**	**538,288,686**	**563,420,904**	**1,115,686,554**	**62,481,243**	**97,896**	**865,141,103**	**4,074,830,631**	**381,427,905**	**8,550,890,851**
Letter of guarantees	-	-	565,737,527	-	-	-	-	-	-	**565,737,527**
Letter of credit	-	-	534,878,241	-	-	-	-	-	-	**534,878,241**
Other liabilities	-	-	42,281,307	-	-	-	-	-	-	**42,281,307**
Total	**949,515,929**	**538,288,686**	**1,706,317,979**	**1,115,686,554**	**62,481,243**	**97,896**	**865,141,103**	**4,074,830,631**	**381,427,905**	**9,693,787,926**

	31 December 2024									
	Financial	Industrial	Trading	Real Estate	Agriculture	Equities	Individuals	Government and Public	Other	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	547,534,817	-	**547,534,817**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	440,250,877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**440,250,877**
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	53,483,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**53,483,697**
Credit facilities at amortized cost	234,849,186	520,320,962	547,231,934	1,158,337,281	47,750,381	8,448,843	948,023,128	647,507,549	401,127,758	**4,513,597,022**
Bonds and bills:										
Within: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	60,876,381	-	-	-	-	-	-	295,315,751	-	**356,192,132**
Within: Financial assets at amortized cost	116,270,719	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,427,662,381	3,426,547	**2,547,359,647**
Total for the Year	**905,730,860**	**520,320,962**	**547,231,934**	**1,158,337,281**	**47,750,381**	**8,448,843**	**948,023,128**	**3,918,020,498**	**404,554,305**	**8,458,418,192**
Letter of guarantees	-	-	463,172,068	-	-	-	-	-	-	**463,172,068**
Letter of credit	-	-	439,997,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	**439,997,393**
Other liabilities	-	-	68,524,457	-	-	-	-	-	-	**68,524,457**
Total	**905,730,860**	**520,320,962**	**1,518,925,852**	**1,158,337,281**	**47,750,381**	**8,448,843**	**948,023,128**	**3,918,020,498**	**404,554,305**	**9,430,112,110**

B- Distribution of exposures according to staging (IFRS 9):

Item	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3) JD	Total JD
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD		
Financial	912,668,775	28,103,471	1,456,041	4,480,731	2,806,911	**949,515,929**
Industrial	455,372,992	57,082,486	10,943,924	8,992,010	5,897,274	**538,288,686**
Trading	1,504,618,018	136,120,135	33,537,469	17,427,885	14,614,472	**1,706,317,979**
Real-estate	447,049,235	561,513,671	41,053,655	44,029,773	22,040,220	**1,115,686,554**
Agriculture	57,593,855	3,064,121	380,609	430,441	1,012,217	**62,481,243**
Equity	97,896	-	-	-	-	**97,896**
Individual	126,758,410	704,760,450	2,695,068	19,688,963	11,238,212	**865,141,103**
Government and public sector	4,070,677,993	-	4,152,638	-	-	**4,074,830,631**
Other	320,561,721	17,704,604	37,379,198	3,271,814	2,510,568	**381,427,905**
Total	**7,895,398,895**	**1,508,348,938**	**131,598,602**	**98,321,617**	**60,119,874**	**9,693,787,926**

Item	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3) JD	Total JD
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD		
Financial	862,640,340	30,674,272	5,320,916	5,464,352	1,630,980	**905,730,860**
Industrial	441,477,758	50,851,979	16,367,793	8,930,221	2,693,211	**520,320,962**
Trading	1,283,419,477	154,295,414	49,325,833	22,476,313	9,408,815	**1,518,925,852**
Real-estate	438,082,115	608,306,569	56,273,954	41,563,111	14,111,532	**1,158,337,281**
Agriculture	38,705,350	3,938,053	3,697,763	635,760	773,455	**47,750,381**
Equity	5,573,896	2,050,335	355,280	365,366	103,966	**8,448,843**
Individual	134,662,137	781,279,348	3,842,745	21,467,043	6,771,855	**948,023,128**
Government and public sector	3,908,037,234	18	9,983,246	-	-	**3,918,020,498**
Other	330,594,330	28,212,793	39,095,309	4,900,512	1,751,361	**404,554,305**
Total	**7,443,192,637**	**1,659,608,781**	**184,262,839**	**105,802,678**	**37,245,175**	**9,430,112,110**

4- Exposure distribution according to geographical distribution

A- Total exposure distribution according to geographic region:

	31 December 2025							
	Inside Jordan	Other Middle Eastern Countries	Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Other Countries	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	211,702,464	182,033,597	-	-	72,333,885	-	-	**466,069,946**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	46,964,356	20,639,377	198,784,085	6,317,568	5,684,048	198,063,511	580,294	**477,033,239**
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	29,999,684	1,847,282	3,825,867	19,325,191	-	-	-	**54,998,024**
Credit facilities at amortized cost	3,464,709,009	526,103,120	197,593,791	1,071,272	257,425,503	-	8,156,177	**4,455,058,872**
Bonds and bills:								
Within: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	236,513,761	26,896,878	55,015,832	10,580,963	4,152,638	22,557,841	-	**355,717,913**
Within: Financial assets at amortized cost	2,466,963,651	74,293,669	10,071,092	2,824,129	175,341,113	9,111,513	3,407,690	**2,742,012,857**
Total for the year	**6,456,852,925**	**831,813,923**	**465,290,667**	**40,119,123**	**514,937,187**	**229,732,865**	**12,144,161**	**8,550,890,851**
Letter of guarantees	302,653,630	102,994,776	9,801,803	-	150,287,318	-	-	**565,737,527**
Letter of credit	397,523,932	46,947,337	4,019,802	4,568,672	81,818,498	-	-	**534,878,241**
Other liabilities	38,684,528	-	3,596,779	-	-	-	-	**42,281,307**
Total	**7,195,715,015**	**981,756,036**	**482,709,051**	**44,687,795**	**747,043,003**	**229,732,865**	**12,144,161**	**9,693,787,926**

	31 December 2024							
	Inside Jordan	Other Middle Eastern Countries	Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Other Countries	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	289,416,522	195,143,971	-	-	62,974,324	-	-	**547,534,817**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	35,127,504	76,487,068	117,651,413	5,602,285	10,498,202	194,884,405	-	**440,250,877**
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	29,999,863	1,673,600	10,541,828	11,268,406	-	-	-	**53,483,697**
Credit facilities at amortized cost	3,511,374,336	501,407,105	238,938,934	-	241,929,106	-	19,947,541	**4,513,597,022**
Bonds and bills:								
Within: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	225,902,553	20,892,849	61,465,826	10,337,872	8,237,253	29,355,779	-	**356,192,132**
Within: Financial assets at amortized cost	2,350,636,171	22,042,713	10,805,127	2,143,979	156,150,770	5,580,887	-	**2,547,359,647**
Total for the year	**6,442,456,949**	**817,647,306**	**439,403,128**	**29,352,542**	**479,789,655**	**229,821,071**	**19,947,541**	**8,458,418,192**
Letter of guarantees	267,009,487	66,752,388	8,943,767	-	120,466,426	-	-	**463,172,068**
Letter of credit	353,706,252	19,343,288	4,804,611	2,232,589	59,527,966	382,687	-	**439,997,393**
Other liabilities	55,557,371	-	12,967,086	-	-	-	-	**68,524,457**
Total	**7,118,730,059**	**903,742,982**	**466,118,592**	**31,585,131**	**659,784,047**	**230,203,758**	**19,947,541**	**9,430,112,110**

B- Exposure distribution according to staging (IFRS 9):

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Inside Jordan	5,735,159,482	1,246,666,511	100,604,682	57,843,664	55,440,676	**7,195,715,015**
Other Middle Eastern countries	837,921,768	128,070,759	11,582,010	19,965,554	(15,784,055)	**981,756,036**
Europe	424,024,656	42,465,054	2,778,514	6,726,033	6,714,794	**482,709,051**
Asia	38,410,935	4,490,790	382,564	702,441	701,065	**44,687,795**
Africa	627,707,377	79,579,765	15,883,525	11,953,603	11,918,733	**747,043,003**
America	222,458,512	5,305,291	275,388	847,463	846,211	**229,732,865**
Other countries	9,716,165	1,770,768	91,919	282,859	282,450	**12,144,161**
Total	**7,895,398,895**	**1,508,348,938**	**131,598,602**	**98,321,617**	**60,119,874**	**9,693,787,926**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Inside Jordan	5,542,723,669	1,362,668,110	115,205,915	54,692,546	43,439,819	**7,118,730,059**
Other Middle Eastern countries	733,694,728	139,718,347	27,225,321	24,367,716	(21,263,130)	**903,742,982**
Europe	384,565,753	55,719,657	10,645,357	9,766,459	5,421,366	**466,118,592**
Asia	26,950,476	3,157,345	622,295	549,042	305,973	**31,585,131**
Africa	518,858,408	88,896,522	28,868,927	14,745,493	8,414,697	**659,784,047**
America	221,155,737	6,215,218	1,118,431	1,105,210	609,162	**230,203,758**
Other countries	15,243,866	3,233,582	576,593	576,212	317,288	**19,947,541**
Total	**7,443,192,637**	**1,659,608,781**	**184,262,839**	**105,802,678**	**37,245,175**	**9,430,112,110**

5- Credit exposures that have been reclassified:
A- Total credit exposures that have been reclassified:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (2)		Stage (3)		Total Exposures that have been Reclassified	Percentage of Exposures that have been Reclassified
	Total Exposures Amount	Exposures that have been Reclassified	Total Exposures Amount	Exposures that have been Reclassified		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	%
Credit facilities	332,420,286	125,500,367	421,865,368	120,955,250	**246,455,617**	**4.9%**
Bonds and bills:						
Within: Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	**0.0%**
Within: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,153,329	-	-	-	-	**0.0%**
Total	**336,573,615**	**125,500,367**	**421,865,368**	**120,955,250**	**246,455,617**	**4.1%**
Letter of guarantees	27,708,971	2,523,069	19,277,469	1,501,518	**4,024,587**	**0.7%**
Letter of credit	-	-	-	-	-	**0.0%**
Other liabilities	118,165	107,558	-	-	**107,558**	**0.3%**
Total	**27,827,136**	**2,630,627**	**19,277,469**	**1,501,518**	**4,132,145**	**0.4%**
Total	**364,400,751**	**128,130,994**	**441,142,837**	**122,456,768**	**250,587,762**	**3.5%**

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (2)		Stage (3)		Total Exposures that have been Reclassified	Percentage of Exposures that have been Reclassified
	Total Exposures Amount	Exposures that have been Reclassified	Total Exposures Amount	Exposures that have been Reclassified		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	%
Credit facilities	378,489,084	134,182,424	439,419,307	155,576,869	**289,759,293**	**5.7%**
Bonds and bills:						
Within: Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	3,000,001	-	-	**0.0%**
Within: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,015,552	-	-	-	-	**0.0%**
Total	**388,504,636**	**134,182,424**	**442,419,308**	**155,576,869**	**289,759,293**	**4.7%**
Letter of guarantees	25,910,497	1,459,191	25,574,063	8,965,320	**10,424,511**	**2.1%**
Letter of credit	139,825	-	-	-	-	**0.0%**
Other liabilities	99,181	37,427	-	-	**37,427**	**0.1%**
Total	**26,149,503**	**1,496,618**	**25,574,063**	**8,965,320**	**10,461,938**	**1.0%**
Total	**414,654,139**	**135,679,042**	**467,993,371**	**164,542,189**	**300,221,231**	**4.2%**

B- Expected credit loss for exposures that have been reclassified:

	31 December 2025						
	Exposures that have been Reclassified			Expected Credit Loss due to Reclassified Exposures			
	Exposures Reclassified from Stage (2)	Exposures Reclassified from Stage (3)	Total	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (2) Collective	Stage (3) Individual	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit facilities	125,500,367	120,955,250	**246,455,617**	8,978,284	2,061,311	19,128,659	**30,168,254**
Within: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**125,500,367**	**120,955,250**	**246,455,617**	**8,978,284**	**2,061,311**	**19,128,659**	**30,168,254**
Letter of guarantees	2,523,069	1,501,518	**4,024,587**	955,807	77	86,565	**1,042,449**
Letter of credit	-	-	-	885	-	-	**885**
Other liabilities	107,558	-	**107,558**	6	134	-	**140**
Total	**2,630,627**	**1,501,518**	**4,132,145**	**956,698**	**211**	**86,565**	**1,043,474**
Total	**128,130,994**	**122,456,768**	**250,587,762**	**9,934,982**	**2,061,522**	**19,215,224**	**31,211,728**

	31 December 2024						
	Exposures that have been Reclassified			Expected Credit Loss due to Reclassified Exposures			
	Exposures Reclassified from Stage (2)	Exposures Reclassified from Stage (3)	Total	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (2) Collective	Stage (3) Individual	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit facilities	134,182,424	155,576,869	**289,759,293**	9,170,373	1,470,391	43,717,971	**54,358,735**
Within: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**134,182,424**	**155,576,869**	**289,759,293**	**9,170,373**	**1,470,391**	**43,717,971**	**54,358,735**
Letter of guarantees	1,459,191	8,965,320	**10,424,511**	17,904	3,357	4,240,388	**4,261,649**
Letter of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	37,427	-	**37,427**	2,444	343	-	**2,787**
Total	**1,496,618**	**8,965,320**	**10,461,938**	**20,348**	**3,700**	**4,240,388**	**4,264,436**
Total	**135,679,042**	**164,542,189**	**300,221,231**	**9,190,721**	**1,474,091**	**47,958,359**	**58,623,171**

6- Credit Risk Exposures (after provision for impairment, outstanding interest and before collateral and other risk mitigations):

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Financial Position Items		
Balances at central banks	466,069,946	547,534,817
Balances at banks and financial institutions	477,033,239	440,250,877
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	54,998,024	53,483,697
Credit facilities at amortized cost:		
Individual	851,463,973	952,348,211
Real estate mortgages	1,131,944,546	1,187,512,811
Corporates		
Large corporates	1,438,009,369	1,374,861,514
SME's	343,126,693	351,366,937
Government and Public Sector	690,514,291	647,507,549
Bonds and bills:		
Within: Financial assets at amortized cost	2,742,012,857	2,547,359,647
Within: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	355,717,913	356,192,132
Total	**8,550,890,851**	**8,458,418,192**
Items Off-statement of Financial Position		
Letter of guarantees	565,737,527	463,172,068
Letter of credit	534,878,241	439,997,393
Un-utilized facilities ceilings	42,281,307	68,524,457
Total	**1,142,897,075**	**971,693,918**
Total	**9,693,787,926**	**9,430,112,110**

The above table represents the maximum credit exposure of the Bank as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 without considering collateral or other credit risk mitigations.

The relative distribution of exposures is as follows:

- 10.3% of total exposures are due to balances with central banks and banks and financial institutions (2024: 11.0%).
- 46.0% of the total exposure is due to loans and advances (2024: 47.9%).
- 32.0% of the total exposure resulted from investments in bonds, debentures, and funds (2024: 30.8%).
- 11.8% of total exposure resulted from off-balance sheet items and other items (2024: 10.3%).

7- Modified financial assets

Scheduled Debts:

These represent loans previously classified as non-performing and classified to under watch list or transferred to performing according to proper rescheduling during the year 2025. These loans amounted to JD 19.9 million for the year 2025 (JD 28.9 million for the year 2024).

The scheduled debt balance represents the rescheduled loans whether it's still under watch list or transferred to performing. And it also includes loans that were subsequently classified as non-performing these loans amounted to JD 19.2 million for the year 2025 (JD 9.0 million during the year 2024).

Restructured Debts:

Restructuring means re-arranging the status of operating credit facilities in terms of adjusting the premiums, prolonging the life of the credit facilities, postponing some of the installments or extending the grace period based on customer cash flows and helping them meet their obligations towards the Bank. The value of these loans amounted to about JD 47.0 million in 2025 against JD 258.6 million in 2024.

8- Debt Securities and Treasury Bills:

The following table shows the classifications of bonds and bills according to external rating institutions (Equivalent to S&P classification corporation):

Classification grade	31 December 2025			
	Within specific financial assets at fair value through profit or loss statement	Among other financial assets through the statement of other comprehensive income	Among other financial assets at amortized cost	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
AA	-	1,765,781	-	**1,765,781**
AA-	-	3,481,084	-	**3,481,084**
A+	-	19,545,351	3,407,409	**22,952,760**
A	-	1,772,397	-	**1,772,397**
A-	-	15,691,151	-	**15,691,151**
BBB+	-	7,155,088	9,139,209	**16,294,297**
BBB-	-	-	12,604,318	**12,604,318**
B+	-	-	4,155,176	**4,155,176**
Unclassified	-	-	100,767,412	**100,767,412**
Governmental or guaranteed by the government	-	306,307,061	2,611,939,333	**2,918,246,394**
Total	-	**355,717,913**	**2,742,012,857**	**3,097,730,770**

Classification grade	31 December 2024			
	Within specific financial assets at fair value through profit or loss statement	Among other financial assets through the statement of other comprehensive income	Among other financial assets at amortized cost	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
AA	-	1,735,472	-	**1,735,472**
AA-	-	3,377,605	-	**3,377,605**
A+	-	19,125,552	1,762,301	**20,887,853**
A	-	1,803,932	2,017,907	**3,821,839**
A-	-	27,877,606	1,643,034	**29,520,640**
BBB+	-	6,956,214	9,843,254	**16,799,468**
BBB-	-	-	1,776,639	**1,776,639**
B+	-	-	1,776,844	**1,776,844**
Unclassified	-	-	100,877,287	**100,877,287**
Governmental or guaranteed by the government	-	295,315,751	2,427,662,381	**2,722,978,132**
Total	-	**356,192,132**	**2,547,359,647**	**2,903,551,779**

Other financial assets through other comprehensive income includes bonds amounting to JD 4,153,329 classified under stage (2) (JD 10,015,552 as at 31 December 2024)

Market Risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of Losses from financial positions or from off-statement of Financial Position arising from changes in market prices, which are divided into four major categories: interest rate risks, foreign currency risks, equity instruments risks, and commodities risks.

Market risk is monitored through specialized committees and certain business centers.

Market risk is measured and monitored through sensitivity analysis and VAR, using a 99% confidence level according to Basel II policies and stop loss limits; monitoring risk limits; and submitting periodic reports.

Sensitivity analysis is based on estimating the loss risk in fair value due to changes in interest rate and foreign currencies exchange rate. Moreover, fair value is calculated according to the current value of future cash flows that will be affected by price changes.

1. Interest rate risk:

This risk arises from changes in market interest rates. In this regard, the Bank manages interest rate risk by applying sensitivity analysis for the interest rate sensitive instruments designated at fair value through the profit or loss statement. The bank does not have a0 debt instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss.

2. Foreign Exchange risk:

This risk arises from changes in foreign exchange rates that might have an impact on the Bank's assets and liabilities held in foreign currency. The Bank manages the exchange rate risk by applying sensitivity analysis to the Bank's net foreign currencies positions by shifting the exchange rate ± 1% on net profit and loss and shareholders' equity

Sensitivity Analysis for 2025	Effect of Increasing Exchange Rate Currency by 1% on the Statement of Profit or Loss	Effect of Decreasing Exchange Rate Currency by 1% on the Statement of Profit or Loss	Effect of Increasing Exchange Rate Currency by 1% on Equity	Effect of Decreasing Exchange Rate Currency by 1% on Equity
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Currency				
Euro	105,614	(105,614)	68,016	(68,016)
Great Britain pound	542,961	(542,961)	349,667	(349,667)
Australian dollar	70	(70)	45	(45)
Swiss franc	28	(28)	18	(18)
Canadian dollar	(81)	81	(52)	52
Japanese yen	160,049	(160,049)	103,072	(103,072)
Syrian pound	(47,854)	47,854	(30,818)	30,818
Algerian dinar	1,393,453	(1,393,453)	897,384	(897,384)

Sensitivity Analysis for 2024	Effect of Increasing Exchange Rate Currency by 1% on the Statement of Profit or Loss	Effect of Decreasing Exchange Rate Currency by 1% on the Statement of Profit or Loss	Effect of Increasing Exchange Rate Currency by 1% on Equity	Effect of Decreasing Exchange Rate Currency by 1% on Equity
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Currency				
Euro	87,681	(87,681)	55,853	(55,853)
Great Britain pound	543,329	(543,329)	346,100	(346,100)
Australian dollar	220	(220)	140	(140)
Swiss franc	211	(211)	135	(135)
Canadian dollar	209	(209)	133	(133)
Japanese yen	(51)	51	(32)	32
Syrian pound	16,036	(16,036)	10,215	(10,215)
Algerian dinar	1,398,330	(1,398,330)	890,736	(890,736)

3. Equity Price Risk:

This risk arises from changes in the prices of equity instruments within the Bank's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and/or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Bank manages the share price risk by applying the VAR methodology calculated based on the historical prices of equity instruments for a confidence level of 99% for one day for each company separately. The VAR was then calculated for the Bank's portfolio.

	VAR	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(232,300)	(152,174)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4,530,969)	(3,725,764)

Interest Rate Re-Pricing Gap:

Classification is done according to interest re-pricing or maturity, whichever is closer:

	31 December 2025							
	Interest Rate Re-Pricing Gap:							
	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	Over 3 Years	Non-interest-Bearing Items	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Assets								
Cash and balances at central banks	132,452,606	-	-	-	-	-	483,422,030	**615,874,636**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	381,743,172	61,868,551	-	-	-	-	33,421,516	**477,033,239**
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	13,316,574	25,964,860	15,716,590	-	-	**54,998,024**
Financial assets through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,362,870	**5,362,870**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	23,870,497	26,803,039	42,385,784	33,974,732	228,748,800	-	113,686,603	**469,469,455**
Direct credit facilities at amortized Cost - net	859,111,792	1,465,122,153	388,769,655	768,213,456	427,469,630	647,527,345	(101,155,159)	**4,455,058,872**
Financial assets at amortized cost	18,528,068	116,309,760	139,445,326	617,652,629	1,755,874,031	94,203,043	-	**2,742,012,857**
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,094,774	**155,094,774**
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,211,781	**19,211,781**
Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,002,769	**21,002,769**
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,242,057	**100,242,057**
Other assets	618,364	-	-	-	-	-	276,061,349	**276,679,713**
Total Assets	**1,416,324,499**	**1,670,103,503**	**583,917,339**	**1,445,805,677**	**2,427,809,051**	**741,730,388**	**1,106,350,590**	**9,392,041,047**
Liabilities								
Banks and financial institutions Deposits	780,870,253	100,455,126	30,947,641	800,000	6,000,000	-	38,839,853	**957,912,873**
Customers' deposits	1,189,288,720	1,062,562,045	561,028,199	455,331,963	68,410,001	46,672,084	2,498,245,994	**5,881,539,006**
Margin accounts	87,599,128	51,850,896	39,322,917	43,862,381	23,753,294	36,021,253	76,745,553	**359,155,422**
Borrowed funds	4,754,090	32,227,980	74,109,591	45,039,667	119,996,620	48,235,449	-	**324,363,397**
Sundry provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,240,296	**25,240,296**
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-	-	3,771,780	42,024,000	**45,795,780**
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,641,787	**16,641,787**
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	2,407,037	5,012,501	12,997,392	-	**20,416,930**
Other liabilities	647,969	737,878	485,415	552,161	1,375,960	176,414	268,826,969	**272,802,766**
Total Liabilities	**2,063,160,160**	**1,247,833,925**	**705,893,763**	**547,993,209**	**224,548,376**	**147,874,372**	**2,966,564,452**	**7,903,868,257**
Interest rate re-pricing gap	**(646,835,661)**	**422,269,578**	**(121,976,424)**	**897,812,468**	**2,203,260,675**	**593,856,016**	**(1,860,213,862)**	**1,488,172,790**

	31 December 2024							
	Interest Rate Re-Pricing Gap:							
	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	Over 3 Years	Non-interest-Bearing Items	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Assets								
Cash and balances at central banks	222,095,078	-	-	-	-	-	452,599,855	**674,694,933**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	361,838,953	45,954,042	-	-	-	-	32,457,882	**440,250,877**
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	14,591,843	38,891,854	-	-	-	**53,483,697**
Financial assets through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,407,981	**4,407,981**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,439,236	48,448,288	25,751,039	26,340,254	249,464,183	1,805,301	88,964,501	**445,212,802**
Direct credit facilities at amortized Cost - net	1,011,046,419	1,499,743,515	428,396,758	728,330,429	426,851,283	509,525,932	(90,297,314)	**4,513,597,022**
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	171,195,060	71,005,042	210,279,296	2,060,075,601	34,804,648	-	**2,547,359,647**
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	158,385,051	**158,385,051**
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,928,700	**20,928,700**
Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,946,833	**23,946,833**
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,030,396	**117,030,396**
Other assets	868,729	-	849,813	-	123,329	-	225,595,673	**227,437,544**
Total Assets	**1,600,288,415**	**1,765,340,905**	**540,594,495**	**1,003,841,833**	**2,736,514,396**	**546,135,881**	**1,034,019,558**	**9,226,735,483**
Liabilities								
Banks and financial institutions Deposits	579,962,002	176,037,749	18,492,669	6,000,000	-	-	49,153,613	**829,646,033**
Customers' deposits	1,181,681,149	889,600,401	779,996,098	428,904,352	112,220,526	40,559,482	2,550,362,806	**5,983,324,814**
Margin accounts	68,351,090	28,058,815	55,522,080	36,857,743	13,950,044	29,065,778	81,927,641	**313,733,191**
Borrowed funds	10,227,994	65,781,468	31,739,570	31,079,534	123,150,883	35,552,869	-	**297,532,318**
Sundry provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,568,028	**33,568,028**
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-	-	2,916,519	54,093,479	**57,009,998**
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,350,011	**11,350,011**
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	2,140,243	3,835,786	17,186,411	-	**23,162,440**
Other liabilities	895,163	257,221	508,917	281,094	259,677	136,694	271,337,687	**273,676,453**
Total Liabilities	**1,841,117,398**	**1,159,735,654**	**886,259,334**	**505,262,966**	**253,416,916**	**125,417,753**	**3,051,793,265**	**7,823,003,286**
Interest rate re-pricing gap	**(240,828,983)**	**605,605,251**	**(345,664,839)**	**498,578,867**	**2,483,097,480**	**420,718,128**	**(2,017,773,707)**	**1,403,732,197**

Concentration of Foreign Currency Risk:

Items / Currency	US Dollar	Euro	Sterling Pound	Japanese Yen	Syrian Lira	Algerian Dinar	Other	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2025								
Assets								
Cash and balances at central banks	139,804,530	15,972,135	252,616	136	8,338,793	64,444,265	164,348,221	**393,160,696**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	377,145,364	26,180,108	9,743,514	862,283	5,325,405	5,615,231	23,304,974	**448,176,879**
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	9,544,747	9,922,807	-	-	925,302	-	4,612,245	**25,005,101**
Direct credit facilities at amortized cost – net	705,211,823	77,134,142	204,171,785	18,691,632	3,244,078	256,905,752	230,567,186	**1,495,926,398**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	121,941,896	4,153,327	28,353,200	-	47,956	-	44,068,650	**198,565,029**
Financial assets at amortized cost - net	549,645,301	-	-	-	-	175,341,113	26,240,775	**751,227,189**
Property and equipment - net	-	-	466,736	-	773,653	3,284,034	570,052	**5,094,475**
Intangible assets	-	-	2,653,212	-	17,990	1,152,421	868,687	**4,692,310**
Right of use asset	658,486	-	889,762	-	77,962	2,561,925	356,416	**4,544,551**
Deferred tax assets	-	-	3,931,556	-	-	2,308,473	-	**6,240,029**
Other assets	12,295,587	219,276	17,750,288	753	1,849,223	23,301,689	-	**55,416,816**
Total Assets	**1,916,247,734**	**133,581,795**	**268,212,669**	**19,554,804**	**20,600,362**	**534,914,903**	**494,937,206**	**3,388,049,473**
Liabilities								
Banks and financial institutions deposits	433,794,715	15,762,520	14,282,664	21,784	812,103	-	32,981,292	**497,655,078**
Customers' deposits	1,353,334,990	92,869,558	133,730,736	3,080,241	13,772,310	280,086,165	252,029,427	**2,128,903,427**
Margin accounts	104,825,603	12,058,816	5	447,759	225,905	36,829,216	73,437,489	**227,824,793**
Borrowed funds	84,001,171	-	-	-	-	-	3,545,000	**87,546,171**
Sundry provisions	1,217	-	-	-	279,764	54,790	188,936	**524,707**
Income tax provision	-	-	163,653	-	92,556	237,630	-	**493,839**
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2,183,367	-	**2,183,367**
Lease liabilities	715,636	-	889,762	-	4,088	1,550,561	407,009	**3,567,056**
Other liabilities	27,319,027	2,329,457	5,568,466	85	5,096,308	93,263,397	13,483,808	**147,060,548**
Total Liabilities	**2,003,992,359**	**123,020,351**	**154,635,286**	**3,549,869**	**20,283,034**	**414,205,126**	**376,072,961**	**3,095,758,986**
Net Financial Position Items	**(87,744,625)**	**10,561,444**	**113,577,383**	**16,004,935**	**317,328**	**120,709,777**	**118,864,245**	**292,290,487**
Off-financial position Contingent Liabilities	**956,025,148**	**194,442,106**	**3,948,029**	**4,607,898**	**2,007,819**	**126,639,571**	**68,780,430**	**1,356,451,001**
31 December 2024								
Total Assets	**1,933,775,074**	**115,005,299**	**301,212,614**	**1,906,210**	**24,598,042**	**474,807,222**	**419,976,408**	**3,271,280,869**
Total Liabilities	**2,137,842,589**	**107,067,599**	**169,006,808**	**2,093,512**	**26,362,796**	**363,303,327**	**337,129,947**	**3,142,806,578**
Net Financial Position Items	**(204,067,515)**	**7,937,700**	**132,205,806**	**(187,302)**	**(1,764,754)**	**111,503,895**	**82,846,461**	**128,474,291**
Off-financial position Contingent Liabilities	**630,190,355**	**164,592,876**	**13,063,135**	**2,764,595**	**1,751,799**	**121,222,247**	**123,697,215**	**1,057,282,222**

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the Bank's failure to provide the required funding to cover its obligations at their respective due dates.

Liquidity risk is managed through the following:

- Analyzing cash inflow for all assets and liabilities.
- Preparing stress scenarios for liquidity risk.
- Evaluating and monitoring concentration and fluctuation in financing sources.
- Assessing the Bank's ability to borrow and finance its activities.
- Monitoring the compliance with the approved policies and the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan in this regard.
- Submitting periodic reports to higher management on the level of liquidity risk at the Bank.

Sources of Funds:

The Bank works to diversify its sources of funds including geographical sectors, currencies, customers, facilities, and conditions in order to attain financial flexibility and lower financing costs, in addition to maintaining stable financing sources. The Bank has a large customer base of individuals and corporations with varying deposit accounts.

The below schedule summaries the liabilities distributed (Non discounted) based on remaining contractual maturity period on the date of financial statements:

	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	Over 3 Years	Non-interest-Bearing Items	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2025								
Liabilities:								
Banks and financial institutions deposits	821,475,895	101,320,714	31,547,641	831,020	6,620,400	-	-	**961,795,670**
Customers' deposits	1,016,555,708	1,854,527,886	374,101,221	545,235,314	388,302,536	32,128,841	1,711,007,867	**5,921,859,373**
Margin accounts	63,887,396	58,844,315	52,242,797	45,229,105	46,943,285	82,993,786	16,562,496	**366,703,180**
Borrowed funds	4,762,962	32,468,616	75,354,632	46,553,000	130,748,317	54,718,296	-	**344,605,823**
Sundry provisions	51,570	103,136	154,706	309,411	1,237,643	7,425,858	15,957,972	**25,240,296**
Income tax provision	2,000,000	-	37,832,383	5,963,397	-	-	-	**45,795,780**
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	2,183,367	14,458,420	-	-	**16,641,787**
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	3,463,131	6,805,957	16,818,574	-	**27,087,662**
Other liabilities	128,969,349	737,878	33,342,287	20,218,542	2,377,440	2,092,653	85,064,617	**272,802,766**
Total Liabilities	**2,037,702,880**	**2,048,002,545**	**604,575,667**	**669,986,287**	**597,493,998**	**196,178,008**	**1,828,592,952**	**7,982,532,337**
Total Assets (According to Their Expected Maturity)	**1,169,536,463**	**712,648,504**	**685,613,110**	**1,303,353,837**	**3,125,329,135**	**1,394,441,122**	**1,001,118,876**	**9,392,041,047**

	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	Over 3 Years	Non-interest-Bearing Items	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2024								
Liabilities:								
Banks and financial institutions deposits	630,693,647	177,803,994	18,910,141	6,270,900	-	-	-	**833,678,682**
Customers' deposits	1,182,956,381	1,941,419,997	787,571,810	437,235,819	86,209,654	11,157,519	1,567,350,653	**6,013,901,833**
Margin accounts	54,062,251	42,125,062	53,142,070	40,965,305	38,299,825	79,268,369	12,811,267	**320,674,149**
Borrowed funds	10,247,470	66,282,504	32,283,507	32,144,785	134,406,874	40,427,167	-	**315,792,307**
Sundry provisions	45,011	90,022	135,032	270,065	1,080,259	6,481,554	25,466,085	**33,568,028**
Income tax provision	12,859,814	-	38,516,196	5,633,988	-	-	-	**57,009,998**
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	1,784,261	9,565,750	-	-	**11,350,011**
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	3,139,814	7,222,782	21,164,605	-	**31,527,201**
Other liabilities	106,553,937	257,221	42,625,551	15,645,644	1,863,087	1,901,736	104,829,277	**273,676,453**
Total Liabilities	**1,997,418,511**	**2,227,978,800**	**973,184,307**	**543,090,581**	**278,648,231**	**160,400,950**	**1,710,457,282**	**7,891,178,662**
Total Assets (According to Their Expected Maturity)	**1,193,215,858**	**710,531,817**	**649,840,527**	**883,843,223**	**3,530,067,214**	**1,343,624,826**	**915,612,018**	**9,226,735,483**

Liquidity coverage Ratio (LCR):

Following are the details of the calculation as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD 000'	JD 000'
High qualified liquid assets before adjustments	2,660,311	2,766,123
High qualified liquid assets after adjustments	2,660,311	2,766,123
Net Cash outflow	1,823,344	1,676,062
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	**145.90%**	**165.0%**
Average Liquidity Coverage Ratio	**147.21%**	**160.9%**

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR):

The Net stable funding ratio as at 31 December 2025 was 127.1% (129.4% as of 31 December 2024).

Following are the details of the calculation as of 31 December:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Before stable funding factor implied	After stable funding factor implied	Before stable funding factor implied	After stable funding factor implied
	JD 000'	JD 000'	JD 000'	JD 000'
Available stable funding	9,325,179	6,453,047	9,200,096	6,452,001
Required stable funding	10,934,679	5,077,837	10,468,814	4,988,080

Off- statement of financial position to items:

	Up to 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2025				
Letters of credit and acceptances	479,035,967	57,344,526	-	**536,380,493**
Un-utilized ceilings	819,956,179	-	-	**819,956,179**
Letters of guarantee	355,271,405	214,344,939	23,818,942	**593,435,286**
Total	**1,654,263,551**	**271,689,465**	**23,818,942**	**1,949,771,958**

	Up to 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2024				
Letters of credit and acceptances	399,321,998	42,756,995	-	**442,078,993**
Un-utilized ceilings	652,403,044	-	-	**652,403,044**
Letters of guarantee	442,485,198	38,257,513	14,494,188	**495,236,899**
Total	**1,494,210,240**	**81,014,508**	**14,494,188**	**1,589,718,936**

(47) Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table analyzes the financial instruments recorded at fair value based on the valuation method, which is defined at different levels as follows:

Level 1: List prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2: Information other than the stated price included in level 1, which is monitored for the asset or liability, either directly (such as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from the prices).

Level 3: Information on the asset or liability not based on those observed in the market (unobservable information).

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2025				
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	198,455,938	-	271,013,517	**469,469,455**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,362,870	-	-	**5,362,870**
Total	**203,818,808**	-	**271,013,517**	**474,832,325**

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2024				
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	200,965,566	-	244,247,236	**445,212,802**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,407,981	-	-	**4,407,981**
Total	**205,373,547**	-	**244,247,236**	**449,620,783**

(48) Fiduciary Accounts

Investment accounts managed on behalf of customers amounted to JD 469 thousand as of 31 December 2025 (JD 452 thousand as of 31 December 2024). These accounts are not included in the assets and liabilities of the Bank's financial statements. The fees and commissions for managing those accounts are shown in the consolidated profit or loss statement. The management's commissions and fees on these accounts JD 126,450 for 2025 (JD 22,190 for 2024) are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(49) Assets and Liabilities Expected Maturities

The following table illustrates the assets and liabilities according to the expected maturity periods:

	Up to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2025			
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	468,842,907	147,031,729	**615,874,636**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	477,033,239	-	**477,033,239**
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	25,017,772	29,980,252	**54,998,024**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,362,870	-	**5,362,870**
Credit facilities at amortized cost - net	1,825,056,907	2,630,001,965	**4,455,058,872**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	127,034,052	342,435,403	**469,469,455**
Financial assets at amortized cost	891,935,782	1,850,077,075	**2,742,012,857**
Property and equipment - net	-	155,094,774	**155,094,774**
Intangible assets	-	19,211,781	**19,211,781**
Right of use assets	-	21,002,769	**21,002,769**
Deferred tax assets	-	100,242,057	**100,242,057**
Other assets	50,868,385	225,811,328	**276,679,713**
Total Assets	**3,871,151,914**	**5,520,889,133**	**9,392,041,047**
Liabilities:			
Banks and financial institutions deposits	951,912,873	6,000,000	**957,912,873**
Customers' deposits	2,076,663,214	3,804,875,792	**5,881,539,006**
Margin accounts	218,942,862	140,212,560	**359,155,422**
Borrowed funds	156,131,326	168,232,071	**324,363,397**
Sundry provisions	618,823	24,621,473	**25,240,296**
Income tax provision	45,795,780	-	**45,795,780**
Deferred tax liabilities	2,183,367	14,458,420	**16,641,787**
Lease liabilities	2,407,037	18,009,893	**20,416,930**
Other liabilities	180,861,019	91,941,747	**272,802,766**
Total Liabilities	**3,635,516,301**	**4,268,351,956**	**7,903,868,257**
Net	**235,635,613**	**1,252,537,177**	**1,488,172,790**

	Up to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2024			
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	531,906,862	142,788,071	**674,694,933**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	440,250,877	-	**440,250,877**
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	53,483,697	-	**53,483,697**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,407,981	-	**4,407,981**
Credit facilities at amortized cost - net	1,806,557,424	2,707,039,598	**4,513,597,022**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	104,978,815	340,233,987	**445,212,802**
Financial assets at amortized cost	452,479,399	2,094,880,248	**2,547,359,647**
Property and equipment - net	-	158,385,051	**158,385,051**
Intangible assets	-	20,928,700	**20,928,700**
Right of use assets	-	23,946,833	**23,946,833**
Deferred tax assets	-	117,030,396	**117,030,396**
Other assets	43,366,370	184,071,174	**227,437,544**
Total Assets	**3,437,431,425**	**5,789,304,058**	**9,226,735,483**
Liabilities:			
Banks and financial institutions deposits	829,646,033	-	**829,646,033**
Customers' deposits	2,314,030,913	3,669,293,901	**5,983,324,814**
Margin accounts	189,143,945	124,589,246	**313,733,191**
Borrowed funds	138,828,566	158,703,752	**297,532,318**
Sundry provisions	540,130	33,027,898	**33,568,028**
Income tax provision	57,009,998	-	**57,009,998**
Deferred tax liabilities	1,784,261	9,565,750	**11,350,011**
Lease liabilities	2,140,243	21,022,197	**23,162,440**
Other liabilities	165,082,353	108,594,100	**273,676,453**
Total Liabilities	**3,698,206,442**	**4,124,796,844**	**7,823,003,286**
Net	**(260,775,017)**	**1,664,507,214**	**1,403,732,197**

(50) Contractual Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

This item consists of the following:

A- Credit commitments and commitments:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Letters of credit	396,358,286	346,691,474
Acceptances	140,022,207	95,387,519
Letters of guarantee:		
Payment	190,863,902	183,032,027
Performance	242,606,658	207,171,031
Other	159,964,726	105,033,841
Forward foreign currency contracts	260,376,150	401,064,283
Currency swap contracts	43,450,000	44,450,000
Unutilized direct credit facilities ceilings	819,956,179	652,403,044
Total	**2,253,598,108**	**2,035,233,219**

B- Contractual commitments:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Property and equipment purchase contracts	4,810,486	2,669,374
Construction projects contracts	7,700,844	4,046,304
Other procurement contracts	9,633,577	7,359,669
Total	**22,144,907**	**14,075,347**

(51) Lawsuits Raised by and against the Bank

Lawsuits raised against the Bank amounted to JD 27.8 million as of 31 December 2025 (JD 31.4 million as of 31 December 2024). In the opinion of the Bank's management and legal advisor, no liabilities will arise therefrom that exceed the booked provision of JD 6.0 million as of 31 December 2025 (JD 8.0 million as of 31 December 2024).

The lawsuits raised by the Bank against others amounted to JD 766.7 million as of 31 December 2025 (JD 651.5 million as of 31 December 2024).

High-Value Industries

Towards an economy driven by innovation and productivity.

05

Governance Report

Introduction

Sound corporate governance is one of the fundamental pillars that enable institutions to achieve their medium and long-term strategic objectives, realize their future aspirations, and ensure sustainable growth. On this basis, the Housing Bank has adopted governance principles and practices that align with leading standards in this field and has worked to embed them throughout the organization, from the highest level of leadership down to all administrative levels.

This has been achieved through the development of a dynamic governance framework that clearly defines lines of responsibility and accountability, while promoting transparency and fairness in all of the Bank's financial and non-financial disclosures, as well as in its dealings and activities with depositors, shareholders, and all other stakeholders.

The Housing Bank has long been committed to strengthening compliance with corporate governance rules and regulations. In 2008, the Bank adopted its Corporate Governance Manual and has since continued to review and enhance its governance framework on a regular basis. This ongoing process ensures alignment with the regulations issued by relevant local regulatory authorities, while keeping pace with developments in the banking sector and the latest international best practices in corporate governance.

The Corporate Governance Manual serves as a key reference for all stakeholders seeking to understand the Bank's governance framework. The published manual is available on the Housing Bank's website and can be accessed through the following link:

https://hbtf.com/uploads/2025/10/governance-manual-en-2025.pdf

Given the importance of consistently applying sound corporate governance principles, a set of mechanisms and procedures has been established to ensure the highest standards of governance and to review them on an ongoing basis. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Continuous review and updating of the Bank's delegation of authority matrix, given its importance in defining the limits of authority exercised by the Board of Directors, its committees, and the executive management. This helps regulate the decision-making process, strengthen accountability and responsibility, and ensure the effective functioning of the Bank's operations.
- Periodic updates to governance-related policies and procedures to ensure alignment with legislative amendments and best practices issued by the relevant authorities.
- Ensuring that members of the Board of Directors meet the required "fit and proper" criteria and possess the qualifications, expertise, and technical skills necessary to oversee the Bank's performance in accordance with applicable standards.
- Ensuring the continued fulfillment of the independence criteria and requirements applicable to members of the Board of Directors.
- Updating and reviewing the Code of Professional Conduct and Conflict of Interest Charter to define the professional conduct standards for the Housing Bank's Board of Directors, enabling its members to carry out their responsibilities in line with the highest standards of ethics and integrity and to make decisions that serve the Bank's best interests above all.
- Periodically updating the Board Charter and the charters of the committees emanating from the Board, as required.
- Updating the composition of the Board committees in accordance with the applicable instructions and whenever necessary.
- Evaluating the performance of the Board of Directors, its committees, and its members in accordance with an evaluation framework that includes key performance indicators, which is reviewed annually and updated when necessary to ensure that the Board continues to operate at the highest possible level of effectiveness.

Pillar One: Board of Directors and Its Committees

Board of Directors Composition:

The Board of Directors consists of 13 non-executive members, including four independent members who possess the required expertise and competencies. The Board also ensures female representation among its members. Board members are elected by the General Assembly of shareholders through a secret ballot using proportional voting. This system allows each shareholder to distribute their votes based on the number of shares they hold among one or more candidates. Each share carries one vote, without duplication. The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board are elected at the first Board meeting held following the Board's election by the General Assembly.

There is a clear segregation between the roles of the Board of Directors and executive management, including the positions of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer. No member of the Board holds executive responsibilities within the Bank.

The Housing Bank confirms that the composition of its Board of Directors is fully aligned with the Corporate Governance Instructions for Listed Shareholding Companies of 2017, particularly with respect to the requirements set out in Article (4/C) regarding the proportion of independent Board members, and Article (6/B) concerning the number of independent members serving on the Board's permanent committees.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors:

The Board carries out the responsibilities outlined in the Corporate Governance Manual and the Board Charter. It continuously monitors the Bank's position and financial performance through monthly financial performance reports covering the Bank's core activities, as well as periodic reports on the progress of implementing the Bank's strategic plan and projected budget. In addition, the Board establishes regulations and approves the policies governing the Bank's operations, ensuring that effective internal control procedures are in place to manage and mitigate risks.

Meetings of the Board and Its Committees:

Board meetings and the meetings of its committees are held in accordance with a schedule approved by the Board of Directors. Official minutes are prepared to document all meetings, decisions, and assigned actions, and their implementation is followed by the Secretary of the Board, in line with the applicable regulatory requirements.

Decisions of the Board and Its Committees:

Decisions of the Board and its committees are made by majority vote, with no individual member holding unilateral decision-making authority. In the event of a tie, the vote cast by the Chairman of the Board or the respective committee is decisive.

Names of the Current Members of the Board of Directors, Resigned Members, Representatives of Corporate Board Members, and the Secretary of the Board of Directors as of 31/12/2025:

Board Member Name	Date of Appointment	Representative Name	Date of Representative's Appointment	Executive / Non-Executive	Independent / Non-Independent	Membership Status
Mr. Abdelelah Mohamad Abdel Rahman Alkhatib	21/4/2016	Same	-	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Chairman of the Board
Qatar National Bank	31/1/2008	Mr. Yousef Mahmoud Hussein Al-Nehmeh	31/1/2008	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Vice Chairman of the Board
		Mr. Ramzi Talat AbdelJawad Mari	9/3/2014	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Current Member of the Board of Directors
		Mr. Khalid Majid Al-Jafali Al-Nuaimi	12/7/2015	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Current Member of the Board of Directors
		Mrs. Maryam Mohammad Ali Omran Al-Kuwari	2/7/2019	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Current Member of the Board of Directors
Kuwait Investment Authority	7/9/2021	Mrs. Mashael Mubarak Mohammed Almasskati	24/4/2025	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Current Member of the Board of Directors
Libyan Foreign Bank	30/6/1997	Mr. Mohammed Ali Abdallah Addarrat	28/2/2022	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Current Member of the Board of Directors
Social Security Corporation/Jordan	13/4/2000	Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush	9/10/2023	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Current Member of the Board of Directors
		Mr. Abdallah Mohammad Muflih Abu Jamous	1/9/2023	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Current Member of the Board of Directors
Mr. Faisal Fahad Abdelaziz Almuzaini	24/4/2025	Same	-	Non-Executive	Independent	Current Member of the Board of Directors
Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed ALjafari	24/4/2025	Same	-	Non-Executive	Independent	Current Member of the Board of Directors
Mr.Naji Mohammad Issa Belgasem	25/10/2023	Same	-	Non-Executive	Independent	Current Member of the Board of Directors
Mr. Mohammed Bin Misfer Bin Aed AlAjmi	26/5/2024	Same	-	Non-Executive	Independent	Current Member of the Board of Directors
Resigned Board Member Name	**Date of Resignation**	**Representative Name**	**Date of Representative's Resignation**	**Executive / Non-Executive**	**Independent / Non-Independent**	**Membership Status**
Mr. Ramzi Tayseer Mohammad AbdelJaber	24/4/2025	-		Non-Executive	Independent	Resigned Member of the Board of Directors
Mr. Fawzi Yousef AbdelMuhsen AlHaneef	24/4/2025	-		Non-Executive	Independent	Resigned Member of the Board of Directors
-	-	Mrs. Munira Asa'd AbdelAziz AlAjeel/ Kuwait Investment Authority Representative	24/4/2025	Non-Executive	Non-Independent	Resigned Member of the Board of Directors
Secretary of the Board						
Mrs. Buthaina Yousef Dakheel Abawi						

Board Memberships Held by Board Members in Public Shareholding Companies:

None of the current individual members of the Board of Directors holds board memberships in Jordanian public shareholding companies.

Governance Liaison Officer at the Bank:

Director of the Corporate Governance Center - Mr. Hamed Khaled Al-Biltaji

Committees Emanating from the Board of Directors:

- Corporate Governance Committee
- Audit Committee
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee
- Risk Management Committee
- Information Technology Governance Committee
- Compliance Committee
- Credit Facilities Committee
- Institutional Performance Committee

Names of the Chairman and Members of the Audit Committee and a Summary of Their Qualifications and Experience in Financial and Accounting Matters

Audit Committee: The majority of the committee members possess appropriate practical experience in areas such as accounting, finance, external auditing, internal auditing, or banking, and/or hold relevant professional certifications.

Member Name	Position	Summary of Qualifications and Experience Related to Financial and Accounting Matters
Mr. Faisal Fahad Abdelaziz AlMuzaini	Committee Chairman as of 24/4/2025	**Academic Qualifications:** Bachelor's Degree in Administrative Sciences – Public Finance (2006); Master of Business Administration (MBA), Harvard University, United States (2017). **Current Position:** Chief of Public Debt Management – Ministry of Finance, State of Kuwait. **Professional Experience:** • Board Secretary and General Manager of the Investment Department – Commercial Bank of Kuwait (December 2016 – March 2018). • Head of Investment Unit, Treasury and Investment Sector – Commercial Bank of Kuwait (January 2014 – 2016). • Senior Relationship Manager, Commercial Credit Sector – Commercial Bank of Kuwait (July 2012 – January 2014). • Asset Management Director – Commercial Investment Company (June 2010 – July 2012). • Investment Funds Manager – Commercial Bank of Kuwait (July 2008 – June 2010). • Investment Officer, Investment Department – Commercial Bank of Kuwait (June 2008 – July 2008). • General Manager – Fahad Al-Muzaini Real Estate Company (2004 – 2006). **Board and Committee Memberships:** • Member of the Board of Governors – Arab Monetary Fund (July 2022 – Present). • Member of the Board of Directors – Meezan Bank, Pakistan (January 2022 – Present). **Previous Board and Committee Memberships:** • Board Member – Arab Trade Financing Program (July 2022 – July 2024). • Board Member – Al-Mulla International Finance Company (November 2015 – February 2018). • Board Member – Al-Soor Finance Company / Al-Mulla Group (October 2014 – November 2015). • Board Member – Commercial Investment Funds Company, Kingdom of Bahrain (August 2008 – June 2009). • Board Member – KIC Financial Brokerage Company (April 2008 – June 2011).
Mr. Ramzi Talat AbdelJawad Mari	Committee Member	**Academic Qualifications**: Master's Degree in Accounting (1998); Certified Public Accountant (CPA). **Current Position:** Group Chief Financial Officer – Qatar National Bank (QNB). **Professional Experience:** • Assistant General Manager – Financial Control, Qatar National Bank (2004–2007). • Senior Manager – Financial Control, Qatar National Bank (1997–2004). • Head of Audit and Follow-up Department – Bank of Jordan (1995–1997). • Financial Administration Manager – Bank of Jordan (1994–1995). • Auditor, Audit and Follow-up Department – Bank of Jordan (1992–1994). **Board and Committee Memberships:** • Board Member – QNB Capital, Qatar. • Board Member – QIHL, Luxembourg. • Board Member – QNB Turkey. **Previous Board and Committee Memberships:** • Board Member – QNB Al Ahli, Egypt.

Member Name	Position	Summary of Qualifications and Experience Related to Financial and Accounting Matters
Mr.Naji Mohammad Issa Belgasem	Committee Member	**Academic Qualifications:** Bachelor's Degree in Accounting – University of Tripoli, Libya (1993); Master's Degree in International Banking and Finance – Bedfordshire, UK (2010). **Current Position:** Central Bank of Libya. **Professional Experience:** • Lecturer in Accounting, Administrative and Financial Sciences Center – Tripoli, Libya (1993–1995). • Financial Researcher and Analyst, Research and Statistics Department – Central Bank of Libya (1995 – Present). • Deputy Director of Research Affairs (2011–2016). • Director of the Banking and Monetary Supervision Department – Central Bank of Libya (2022 – Present). • Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of Libya at the International Monetary Fund and the Arab Monetary Fund. **Board and Committee Memberships:** • Governor of the Central Bank of Libya at the International Monetary Fund (IMF). • Governor of the Central Bank of Libya at the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF). **Previous Board and Committee Memberships:** • Board Member – National Commercial Bank, Libya (2012–2021). • Member of the Board of Executive Directors – Arab Monetary Fund (2019–2021). • Board Member – BIA Bank, Paris, France. • Board Member – Moamalat Financial Services Company, Libya (2019–2024). • Board Member – Insurance Supervisory Authority, Libya.
Mr. Mohammed Bin Misfer Bin Aed AlAjmi	Committee Member	**Academic Qualification:** Bachelor's Degree in Law (2000). **Current Position:** Chief of Staff – Abdullah Sulaiman Al Rajhi Holding Group (ASAQ). **Professional Experience:** • Head of Retail Banking for the Group – Gulf International Bank (1/2021 – 8/2023). • General Manager – Deutsche Bank AG, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (9/2018 – 12/2020). • Chief Operations – Deutsche Bank AG, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (8/2015 – 9/2018). • Compliance Manager – Deutsche Bank AG, Riyadh (4/2012 – 8/2015). • Compliance Manager – Solidarity Saudi Takaful Company (2010 – 2012). • Compliance Monitoring and Testing Manager – Al Rajhi Bank (4/2010 – 10/2010). • Compliance Communication and Standards Manager – Alinma Bank (3/2008 – 3/2010). • Service Quality Officer – Bank Albilad (2/2007 – 12/2007). • Quality Manager – GPT Special Project Management Company (2002 – 2007). **Board and Committee Memberships:** • Board Member – Al Rajhi Medical Group, Saudi Arabia. • Board Member and Audit Committee Member – Fursan Travel and Tourism Group, Saudi Arabia. • Audit Committee Member – Tahweel Holding Company, Saudi Arabia. • Audit Committee Member – Building Solutions & Systems Group, Saudi Arabia. • Audit Committee Member – MATTEX Group, Saudi Arabia. • Audit Committee Member – Erth Real Estate Company, Saudi Arabia. • Audit Committee Member – Al Rajhi Humanitarian Foundation, Saudi Arabia. • Board Member – ARGC FertiClinic Group **Previous Board and Committee Memberships:** • Member of the Assets and Liabilities Committee – Gulf International Bank (2021 – 2023). • Chairman of the Operations Committee – Deutsche Bank, Saudi Arabia (2015 – 2020). • Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee – Deutsche Bank, Saudi Arabia (2015 – 2020). • Member of the Assets and Liabilities Committee – Deutsche Bank, Saudi Arabia (2015 – 2020). • Board Member, Executive Committee Member, and Credit Committee Member – Deutsche Gulf Finance (2015 – 2020). • Board Member – Rent2You Company, Saudi Arabia.

Member Name	Position	Summary of Qualifications and Experience Related to Financial and Accounting Matters
Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed AlJafari	Committee Member as of 24/4/2025	**Academic Qualifications:** PhD in Finance – Manchester Business School (1998); Master's Degree in Economics (1991), Bachelor's Degree in Economics (1984). **Professional Experience:** • General Manager – Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation (2011 – 2024). • General Manager – Deposit Insurance Corporation (2003 – 2011). • Financial and Administrative Commissioner at the Board of Commissioners of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (2002 – 2003). **Board and Committee Memberships:** None. **Previous Board and Committee Memberships:** • Partner at EFT Solutions (July 2024 – April 2025). • Chairman of the Board – Innovative Startups and SMEs Fund (ISSF) (2017 – 2024). • Member – Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund Management Committee, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (2018 – 2019). • Board Member and Vice Chairman – Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation (2011 – 2018). • Board Member – Jordanian Exporters Association (2023). • Board Member – International Hotels and Commercial Markets Company (2012 – 2016). • Board Member – Deposit Insurance Corporation (2003 – 2011). • Executive Council Member – International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) (2004 – 2011). • Board Member – Institute of Banking Studies (2008 – 2011). • Board Member – Al-Ra'i Jordanian Newspaper (2006 – 2010). • Advisory Council Member – Faculty of Business Administration, Yarmouk University (2005 – 2010). • Chairman – Small and Emerging Projects Fund.
Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush	Committee Member as of 24/4/2025	**Academic Qualifications:** Bachelor's Degree in Accounting (2001); Bachelor's Degree in Law (2024). Holder of the Jordanian Certified Public Accountant (JCPA) designation, as well as the Certified Internal Auditor (CIA) certification. **Current Position:** Internal Audit Manager – Social Security Investment Fund, Jordan. **Professional Experience:** • Head of the Internal Audit Unit – Social Security Investment Fund, Jordan (2009 – 2019). • Senior Auditor – Social Security Investment Fund, Jordan (2006 – 2009). • Internal Auditor – Social Security Investment Fund, Jordan (2005 – 2006). **Current Board and Committee Memberships:** None. **Previous Board and Committee Memberships:** • Board Member – Jordan Commercial Bank. • Board Member – Cairo Amman Bank. • Board Member – Arab Potash Company. • Board Member – Bank Al Etihad. • Board Member – Shereco Brokerage Company.

Resigned Member Name	Role	Summary of Qualifications and Experience Related to Financial and Accounting Matters
Mr. Fawzi Yousef AbdelMuhsen AlHaneef (Member of the Committee until 24/4/2025)	Resigned Committee Chairman	**Academic Qualification:** Bachelor's Degree in Economics (1980). **Professional Experience:** • Assistant Head of the Asian Countries Department – Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, Kuwait (1983). • Head of the Arab and Mediterranean Countries Department – Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, Kuwait (1986). • Director of the Operations Department – Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, Kuwait (1997). • Deputy Governor – OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), Austria (1987). **Board and Committee Memberships:** None. **Previous Board and Committee Memberships:** • Board Member – Kuwait Algerian Investment Company, Luxembourg (1986). • Chairman of the Board – Real Estate Development Company, United Kingdom (1997). • Member of the Higher Administrative Committee – Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds Intifada Fund, Islamic Development Bank (2009 – 2015). • Board Member – Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Sudan (2008 – 2015). • Member of the Investment Committee – Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Sudan (2008 – 2015). • Member of the Coordination Committee – Gaza Reconstruction Program (2009 – 2015).
Mr. Ramzi Tayseer Mohammad AbdelJaber (Member of the Committee until 24/4/2025)	Resigned Committee Member	**Academic Qualifications:** Bachelor's Degree in Computer Information Systems (1993). Master of Business Administration (MBA) (1998). **Professional Experience:** • Associate – McKinsey & Company (1998–2000). • Co-Founder – Financial Network Company (2000–2004). • Head of Business Development – Investcorp Holdings. • Global Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) – Investcorp Holdings (2004–2023). • Worked with several international firms, including McKinsey & Co., Palo Alto, California, and Andersen Consulting, Middle East. **Board and Committee Memberships:** • Independent Member, Investment Committee – Investment and Development Office (IDO), Government of Ras Al Khaimah. • Senior Advisor – Boston Consulting Group International (BCG). • Vice Chairman – Injaz Al-Arab. • Member – Institute of Directors, United Kingdom. • Honorary Member – GCC Board Directors Institute. **Previous Board and Committee Memberships:** • Chairman of the Board – Investcorp Investments, Qatar (2017–2023). • Member – Operating Committee, Investcorp Holdings (2004–2023). • Member – Investment Council, Investcorp Holdings (2015–2023). • Member – GCC Board Directors Institute (2007–2016). • Board Member – Hydrasun (2013–2017). • Board Member – Injaz Bahrain (2006–2007). • Member – Young Presidents' Organization (YPO). • Member – E-Government Team appointed by His Majesty King Abdullah II.

Names of the Chairman and Members of the Audit Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Governance Committee, and the Risk Management Committee, along with the Number of Meetings Held by Each Committee During 2025 and the Attendance of their Members:

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee held (4) meetings during 2025. The table below shows the names of the committee members and their attendance at these meetings.

Member Name	First Meeting 22/1/2025	Second Meeting 23/4/2025	Third Meeting 23/7/2025	Fourth Meeting 22/10/2025
Mr. Faisal Fahad Abdelaziz AlMuzaini (Committee Chairman as of 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present
Mr. Ramzi Talat AbdelJawad Mari (Committee Member)	Present	Present	Present	Present
Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed ALJafari (Member in the Committee as of 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present
Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush (Member in the Committee as of 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present
Mr.Naji Mohammad Issa Belgasem (Committee Member)	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Mohammed Bin Misfer Bin Aed AlAjmi (Committee Member)	Present	Present	Present	Present
Resigned Member Name	**First Meeting 22/1/2025**	**Second Meeting 23/4/2025**	**Third Meeting 23/7/2025**	**Fourth Meeting 22/10/2025**
Mr. Fawzi Yousef AbdelMuhsen AlHaneef (Chairman of the Committee until 24/4/2025)	Present	Present		
Mr. Ramzi Tayseer Mohammad AbdelJaber (Member in the Committee until 24/4/2025)	Present	Present		

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee held (4) meetings during 2025. The table below shows the names of the committee members and their attendance at these meetings.

Member Name	First Meeting 23/1/2025	Second Meeting 25/2/2025	Third Meeting 24/7/2025	Fourth Meeting 23/10/2025
Mr. Mohammed Bin Misfer Bin Aed AlAjmi (Committee Chairman)	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Mr. Ramzi Talat AbdelJawad Mari (Committee Member)	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Faisal Fahad Abdelaziz AlMuzaini (Member in the Committee as of 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present
Resigned Member Name	**First Meeting 23/1/2025**	**Second Meeting 25/2/2025**	**Third Meeting 24/7/2025**	**Fourth Meeting 23/10/2025**
Mr. Fawzi Yousef AbdelMuhsen AlHaneef (Members in the Committee until 24/4/2025)	Present	Present	-	-

Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee held (2) meetings during 2025. The table below shows the names of the committee members and their attendance at these meetings.

Member Name	First Meeting 23/4/2025	Second Meeting 22/10/2025
Mr. Abdelelah Mohamad Abdel Rahman Alkhatib (Committee Chairman)	Present	Present
Mr. Faisal Fahad Abdelaziz AlMuzaini (Member in the Committee as of 24/4/2025)	-	Present
Mr. Mohammed Bin Misfer Bin Aed AlAjmi (Committee Member)	Present	Present
Resigned Member Name	**First Meeting 23/4/2025**	**Second Meeting 22/10/2025**
Mr. Fawzi Yousef AbdelMuhsen AlHaneef (Members in the Committee until 24/4/2025)	Present	-

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee held (5) meetings during 2025. The table below shows the names of the committee members and their attendance at these meetings.

Member Name	First Meeting 22/1/2025	Second Meeting 23/4/2025	Third Meeting 23/7/2025	Fourth Meeting 30/9/2025	Fifth Meeting 22/10/2025
Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed ALJafari (Committee Chairman as of 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Khalid Majid Al-Jafali Al-Nuaimi (Committee Member)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush (Committee Member)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr.Naji Mohammad Issa Belgasem (Committee Member)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Mohammed Bin Misfer Bin Aed AlAjmi (Committee Member)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Resigned Member Name	**First Meeting 22/1/2025**	**Second Meeting 23/4/2025**	**Third Meeting 23/7/2025**	**Fourth Meeting 30/9/2025**	**Fifth Meeting 22/10/2025**
Mr. Ramzi Tayseer Mohammad AbdelJaber (Committee Chairman until 24/4/2025)	Present	Present	-	-	-

Number of Meetings Held Between the Audit Committee and the External Auditor / Internal Auditor During 2025

- The Audit Committee met with the external auditor during the year without the presence of senior executive management or its representatives.
- The Audit Committee held (4) meetings with the external auditor during the year in the presence of senior executive management or its representatives.
- The Committee also met with the Internal Auditor during the year without the presence of senior executive management or its representatives.

Number of Board of Directors Meetings During 2025 and Members' Attendance:

The Board of Directors held (8) meetings during 2025. The table below shows the attendance of Board members at these meetings.

Name of Board Member	First Meeting 23/1/2025	Second Meeting 24/4/2025	Third Meeting 24/4/2025	Fourth Meeting 24/7/2025	Fifth Meeting 19/9/2025	Sixth Meeting 23/10/2025	Seventh Meeting 6/11/2025	Eighth Meeting 18/12/2025
Mr. Abdelelah Mohamad Abdel Rahman Alkhatib (Chairman)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Yousef Mahmoud Hussein Al-Nehmeh (Vice Chairman)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Khalid Majid Al-Jafali Al-Nuaimi	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	-
Mr. Ramzi Talat AbdelJawad Mari	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	-
Mrs. Maryam Mohammad Ali Al-Kuwari	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mrs. Mashael Mubarak Mohammed Almasskati (Board Member as of 24/4/2025	-	-	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Mohammed Ali Abdallah Addarrat	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Abdallah Mohammad Muflih Abu Jamous	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Faisal Fahad Abdelaziz Almuzaini (Board Member as of 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed ALjafari (Board Member as of 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr.Naji Mohammad Issa Belgasem	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Mohammed Bin Misfer Bin Aed AlAjmi	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Resigned Board Member Name	**First Meeting 23/1/2025**	**Second Meeting 24/4/2025**	**Third Meeting 24/4/2025**	**Fourth Meeting 24/7/2025**	**Fifth Meeting 19/9/2025**	**Sixth Meeting 23/10/2025**	**Seventh Meeting 6/11/2025**	**Eighth Meeting 18/12/2025**
Mr. Fawzi Yousef AbdelMuhsen AlHaneef (Resigned as of 24/4/2025)	Present	Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Ramzi Tayseer Mohammad AbdelJaber (Resigned as of 24/4/2025)	Present	Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Munira Asa'd AbdelAziz AlAjeel/ Kuwait Investment Authority Representative (Resigned as of 24/4/2025)	Present	Present	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pillar Two: Executive Management

The Board delegates responsibilities and authorities to the executive management, enabling it to carry out the Bank's day-to-day operations while maintaining oversight of performance.

Executive Positions in the Bank and the Names of the Individuals Occupying Them as of 31/12/2025:

Name of the Person Holding the Position	Title of the Executive Position
Ammar Bashir Ali Al-Safadi	Chief Executive Officer
Vasken Samuel Samuel Ajemian	Chief Business Officer
Ahmad Fadel Mohammad Al-Khader	Chief Operations Officer
Nidal Lutfi Abdellatif Ahmad	Chief Financial Officer
Amro "Mohammad Walid" Anees Musa	Head of Credit
Basil Musa Ahmad Isbahe	Head of Internal Audit
George Sarkis George Nahhas	Head of Treasury & Investments
Ali Hassan Ali Al-Mimi	Head of Risk Management
Nayef Hashem Nayef Al-Hussein	Head of Compliance
Ramzi Dawood Ibrahim Nuzha	Legal Counselor

Pillar Three: Planning and Strategy Development

The Board of Directors adopts a long-term strategy aimed at achieving the Bank's objectives and oversees the performance of executive management in implementing these objectives through regular meetings with executive management, as well as periodic reports on the Bank's performance.

Pillar Four: Control Functions

The Bank adopts a comprehensive internal control framework that includes the following:

- Internal control systems covering all banking activities, which are evaluated annually by both internal and external auditors, with reports submitted to the Board of Directors.
- An Internal Audit Department that performs its duties and responsibilities in accordance with the Internal Audit Charter approved by the Board of Directors. The department is granted the necessary authority and independence to carry out its functions effectively. It reports functionally to the Audit Committee and administratively to the Chief Executive Officer.
- A comprehensive risk management framework (including policies, strategies, methodologies, and systems) approved by the Board of Directors, supported by a dedicated Risk Management Department.
- A department responsible for compliance monitoring and anti-money laundering, which submits periodic reports on its activities to the Board of Directors through the Compliance Committee.
- Effective compliance monitoring mechanisms, systems, and procedures to ensure the integrity of operations and activities, as well as to monitor adherence by all administrative levels within the Bank to regulatory requirements, applicable legislation, and international standards.
- An external auditor appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors, in accordance with corporate governance requirements. The external auditor submits an annual report on the integrity of the financial statements, including an assessment of the internal control system related to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, which is presented to both the Board of Directors and the General Assembly.

Pillar Five: Awareness Sessions for Board Members

As part of the Bank's commitment to the continuous development of its Board members and to ensure they remain informed of the latest developments in the banking sector, several Board members attended a workshop on board governance. The workshop addressed the vital role corporate governance plays in ensuring effective and ethical institutional performance, achieving balance among the interests of various stakeholders, and strengthening transparency and accountability. In addition, an awareness workshop was held on compliance and anti-money laundering, focusing on the latest international developments in the field of compliance, particularly in light of updates issued in accordance with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The session also addressed ways to strengthen the capabilities of institutional leadership and boards of directors in planning for risk management and compliance, and in safeguarding the reputation of institutions amid technological transformations and complex geopolitical challenges. Practical applications and innovative solutions were also presented to reinforce governance and compliance frameworks in addressing money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

Furthermore, an awareness course was conducted during the past year on international sanctions and embargoes, aimed at informing Board members of the latest international and local laws and practices in this area, and reviewing several cases where major institutions were subjected to sanctions due to violations related to international sanctions.

Pillar Six: Shareholders' Rights and Investor Relations

The Bank is committed to holding General Assembly meetings and ensuring that all shareholders have the opportunity to participate and exercise their voting rights. Shareholders are provided with complete and comprehensive information about the Bank to ensure fair and equal treatment without discrimination. The Bank also adheres to leading international standards and best practices in investor relations management, disclosure, and transparency. Multiple communication channels are made available, including direct contact with shareholder affairs and investor relations officers, as well as through the Bank's website. In addition, the Bank publishes presentations outlining its financial position in accordance with the Investor Relations regulations issued by the Amman Stock Exchange and in compliance with the Companies Law and the instructions of the relevant regulatory authorities.

Pillar Seven: Disclosure and Transparency

Disclosure and transparency are among the fundamental principles of corporate governance. They aim to ensure that shareholders and other stakeholders are fully informed of key developments and material information arising from the Bank's day-to-day operations and future directions. This contributes to fostering an environment of trust, transparency, and accountability by providing important financial and non-financial information relevant to stakeholders in a clear, comprehensive, and timely manner, through appropriate channels that enable them to evaluate the Bank's management and monitor its performance.

As part of the Bank's commitment to adopting and applying the latest standards of disclosure and transparency as an integral component of corporate governance, the Bank ensures that all required information is disclosed transparently and in accordance with the instructions issued by the relevant regulatory authorities. Such disclosures are made through the available channels, including the Amman Stock Exchange website, the Bank's official website, and relevant media outlets, in line with the Bank's approved Disclosure and Transparency Policy.

Pillar Eight: Code of Professional Conduct

The Housing Bank is committed to maintaining the highest standards of professional and ethical conduct in a manner that strengthens trust and engagement between the Bank and its stakeholders. In this context, the Bank has adopted a Code of Professional Conduct at the Board of Directors level to enable Board members to perform their duties in relation to Board activities in accordance with the highest standards of ethics and integrity in all aspects of their work. A Conflict-of-Interest Policy has also been incorporated into the Board's Code of Professional Conduct to govern potential conflict-of-interest situations, outline the mechanisms for addressing and managing such cases, and establish the principles guiding Board members in dealing with them. In addition, the Bank has adopted a Code of Professional Conduct and Business Ethics applicable to its employees, which sets out the key principles and practices that all staff members are expected to uphold within this framework.

Pillar Nine: Social and Environmental Responsibility

As a leading financial institution, the Housing Bank seeks to contribute to building a sustainable future by promoting a culture of social and environmental responsibility aimed at creating a positive impact within the communities in which it operates—particularly within Jordanian society—at both the individual and institutional levels, and in a way that supports the needs and priorities of all segments of society. This is achieved through supporting and sponsoring a wide range of social and environmental initiatives, activities, and events, as well as through strategic partnerships with leading institutions across various sectors. These efforts reflect the Housing Bank's sustainability strategy and its commitment to responsible and sustainable development.

Further details on the Bank's sustainability initiatives can be found in the annual sustainability reports issued by the Bank, which are available through the link below:

https://hbtf.com/ar/sustainability-reports

Chairman of the Board

Abdelelah AlKhatib

A Renewed Vision

A banking experience that reflects the spirit of the coming era.

06

Disclosure Statements

Declarations

First Declaration

The Bank's board members shall acknowledge the non–existence of material issues that may affect the continuity of the Bank during the next fiscal year 2026.

Second Declaration

The Board of Directors acknowledges its responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements and the accuracy and adequacy of the financial statements and information contained in the report, as well as its responsibility for providing an effective control system in the bank and for the adequacy of internal control and control systems.

Third Declaration

The Bank's board members shall acknowledge that they have not obtained or disclosed any benefits through their work in the Bank, whether those benefits were financial or in–kind, and whether they were for them personally or for any of their relatives.

Name	Title	Signature
Mr. Abdelelah Mohamad Abdel Rahman AlKhatib	Chairman	
Mr. Yousef Mahmoud Hussain Al-Neama	Vice-Chairman	
Mr. Khalid Majid Aljafale Al-Nuaimi	Board Member	
Mr. Ramzi Talat Abdel Jawad Mari	Board Member	
Mrs. Maryam Mohammed Ali Al-Kuwari	Board Member	
Mrs. Mashael Mubarak Mohammed Almasskati	Board Member	
Mr. Mohammed Ali Abdullah Addarrat	Board Member	
Mr. Abdallah Mohammad Muflih Abu Jamous	Board Member	
Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush	Board Member	
Mr. Faisal Fahad Abed Alaziz Almuzaini	Board Member	
Mr. Mohammed Misfer Ayed Al-Ajmi	Board Member	
Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed Al-Ja'fari	Board Member	
Mr. Naji Mohammed Issa Belgasem	Board Member	

Fourth Declaration

We, the undersigned, acknowledge the authenticity, accuracy, and completeness of the information and data contained in the annual report.

Name	Title	Signature
Mr. Abdelelah Mohamad Abdel Rahman AlKhatib	Chairman	
Mr. Ammar Bashir Ali Al-Safadi	Chief Executive Officer	
Mr. Nidal Lutfi Abdellatif Ahmad	Chief Financial Officer	

The Bank's Main Activities

The Housing Bank for Trade and Finance provides all financial and banking products and services aimed at the individual, institutional, and corporate sectors in Jordan through a network of branches spread across the Kingdom. It operates mainly in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, as well as Palestine and Bahrain, as well as through its subsidiaries in the following countries: International Bank for Trade and Finance / Syria, Housing Bank for Trade and Finance / Algeria, Jordan International Bank / London, Specialized Financial Leasing Company / Jordan.

The Volume of Capital Investment

The volume of capital investment in the Bank represents investment in the capital of other companies, and it totaled 386,500,628 JD at the end of 2025, compared to 361,783,616 JD at the end of 2024 (including investment in subsidiaries and affiliates that are excluded when preparing the consolidated financial statements).

Qualifications and Training Programs

The following table shows the number of participants in the training programs held during the year 2025:

Statement	Number of participants
Internal and local courses and seminars	1,641
External training courses held in Arab and foreign countries	42
Study of professional certificates in the Bank's various fields of work	88
E–Learning (Includes Bank employees in Jordan, Palestine, and Bahrain, and employees of the Specialized Leasing Company)	2,837

The table below shows the courses offered in 2025:

Statement	Training opportunities
Behavioral and administrative courses	803
Microsoft Office application courses	13
Specialized courses for branches	4,039
Specialized career courses for departments	1,433
E-Learning	27,587
Other	65
Total	**33,940**

Number of Employees

Number of Housing Bank Group employees categorized by their qualification at the end of 2025

The Housing Bank Group had 3,975 employees at the end of 2025, categorized as per their qualifications as follows:

Qualification	Branches inside and outside Jordan				Banks and subsidiaries inside and outside Jordan				
	Jordan Branches (Parent Company)	Palestine Branches	Bahrain Branch	International Bank for Trade and Finance / Syria	Housing Bank for Trade and Finance / Algeria	Jordan International Bank / London	Specialized Leasing Company	International Financial Center Company	Representative Offices (Libya, UAE)
PhD	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Master	194	25	5	23	47	7	5	1	1
High Diploma	3	1	-	2	30	2	-	-	-
Bachelor	2,078	249	34	66	177	23	35	5	3
Diploma	114	12	-	242	83	4	1	-	-
General Secondary School	372	29	1	55	13	16	7	2	3
Total	**2,763***	**316**	**41**	**389**	**351**	**52**	**48**	**8**	**7**

*372 of the above are unclassified employees.

Number of Employees in Branches in Jordan at the End of 2025

The bank has 2,763* employees in Jordan, including 1,697 employees working in various departments and duty positions in the public administration, and 1,066 employees working in branches distributed as follows:

Branch name	Number	Branch name	Number	Branch name	Number	Branch name	Number	Branch name	Number
Amman Governorate		Abu Alanda	12	Dahiyyat Al Amir Rashid	7	Al Azraq Al Shamali	7	**Al Mafraq Governorate**	
Main Branch	15	Al Jowaideh	12	Al Sweifi eh	6	Hai Maasoom	8	Al Mafraq	15
Al Abdali	22	Marj Al Hammam	11	Dabouq	7	Free Zone / Alzarqa	7	**Ajloun Governorate**	
Al Abdali Mall	12	Na'ur	7	Shafa Badran	6	Al Zarqa Al Jadeeda	14	Ajloun	13
Al madina	11	Al Muwaqar	7	**Irbid Governorate**		Autostrad Al Zarqa	8	KafrAnja	7
Jabal Amman	10	Tlaa Al Ali	11	Irbid	15	**Al Balqa Governorate**		**Al Tafila Governorate**	
Jabal al Hussein	11	King Abdullah II Industrial City	7	Ar-Ramtha	9	Al Fhais	11	Al Tafila	9
Al Wihdat	11	Al Hurriah Street	9	Wasfi Al-Tal St./ Irbid	17	Al Salt	13	Alhasa Cash office	4
Marka	12	Al Bayader	12	Al Shona Al Shmaliya	13	Al Baqaa	11	**Aqaba Governorate**	
Prince Hassan District	11	Airport	12	Deir Abi Said	8	Deir alla	12	Aqaba	13
Al Hashimi AlShamali	11	Al Ithaa	8	Al Husun	12	Al Shona Al Janoobia	9	Alnafoura Mall	14
Ras Al Ain	11	Um Al Sumaq	10	Aydoun	9	Bawabit Alsalt	7	**Jerash Governorate**	
Al Ashrafiyeh	13	Iskan young	5	Palestine Street	13			Jerash	12
Al Nuzha	10	Al Rabia	10			**Maan Governorate**		**Mobile Branches**	
Sports City	11	Abdullah Ghosha Street	11	Al Yarmouk	8	Maan	12	Second Mobile Branch	5
Commercial Complex	10	Al Rawabi District	3	Al Hassan Industrial City	6	Petra	9	**Total**	**1,066**
Tarek	12	Zahran	8	Al Qubba Circle	13	Al Shobak	7		
Abu Nusair	12	Almadina Almonwarah	13	30th Street / Irbid	14	Al Husainiah Cash office	4		
Hay Nazzal	11	City Mall	17	Bani Kanana	7	**Karak Governorate**			
Abdoun	11	Airport St.	7	**Zarqa Governorate**		Karak	10		
Park Plaza	17	Medical City St.	9	Shabib Palace	16	Potash	11		
Gardens	12	Dahiyyat Alyasameen	8			Mutah	12		
Um Uthaina	9	Dahiyyat alrashid	7	Al Rusaifeh	8	Al Qasr	11		
Al Jbeiha	12	Taj Mall	18	Hiteen	8	Al thanyah	7		
Sweileh	12	Private banking services	9	Al Jabal al Shamali	12	**Madaba Governate**			
Sahab	11	Deir Ghabar	7	Al Dleil	7	Madaba	13		

* 372 of the above are unclassified employees.

Number of Employees in Palestine Branches at the End of 2025

Branch name	Number
Regional Management	183
Ramallah	12
Gaza	10
Nablus	13
Hebron	10
Halhul	7
Bir Zeit	8
Khan Younis	5
Jenin	11
Bethlehem	11
Yatta	6
Tormosaya	5
Althahriah	9
Al Masyoon	10
Tulkarem	8
Rafidia	8
Total	**316**

Number of Employees in the International Bank for Trade and Finance / Syria at the end of 2025

Branch name	Number
General Management	189
Abu Rummana	17
Al Pakistan	15
Town Center	7
Al Tijara	7
Al hijaz	17
Al Hariqa	8
Dummar Project	6
Mazza	8
Germana	12
Faisal	14
Hama	10
Homs	11
Tartus - Thawrah st.	8
Tartus - Banks st.	12
Al Suwayda	10
Lathikia	16
Mahrada	6
Al Jamiliya	9
Masaken Barzeh	7
Total	389

Number of Employees in Housing Bank for Trade and Finance / Algeria at the end of 2025

Branch name	Number
General Management	194
Dali Ibrahim	31
Blida	15
Wohran	20
Setif	14
Dar Al Bayda	15
Bejaia	13
Constantine	11
Rouiba	16
Batna	11
Wohran 2	11
Total	351

Number of Employees in the Specialized Company for Leasing Finance at the End of 2025

Branch name	Number
General Administration	39
Irbid Branch	5
Aqaba Office	4
Total	48

The Nature of the Work of Subsidiaries and their Areas of Activity

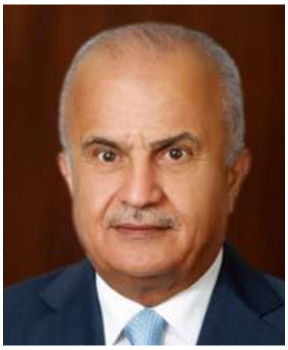
Company name	Company type	Main activity	Paid–up capital	BANK'S SHAREHOLDING RATIO
International Bank for Trade and Finance / Syria*	Anonymous Company	Commercial banking	52.5 billion Syrian pounds	49.063%
Housing Bank for Trade and Finance / Algeria	Public Shareholding	Commercial banking	20 billion Algerian dinars	85%
Jordan International Bank / London	P.L.C	Commercial banking	£65 million	75%
Specialized Leasing Company **	Private Shareholding	Financing leasing activities)Commercial and Islamic(	JD 30 million	100%
International Financial Center Company***	Limited Liability Company	Financial brokerage business	JD 5 million	77.5%

*The International Bank for Trade and Finance has a subsidiary – The International Financial Center/ Syria with an ownership percentage of 85% of the company's capital, amounting to 100 million Syrian Lira.

**The Specialized Leasing Company owns a subsidiary, the Specialized Islamic Finance Company.

***The International Financial Center Company (a subsidiary) was excluded from the consolidated financial statements of the Group as of 31-12-2025 because of signing an agreement to sell the bank's stake in the company.

A Brief about the Board of Directors as of December 31, 2025.



Mr. Abdelelah Mohamad Abdel Rahman Alkhatib

Title: Chairman of the Board of Directors/ Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee.

Date of Birth: 31 March 1953

Abdelelah Mohamad AlKhatib has held multiple senior positions in both the public and private sectors:

- Foreign Minister of Jordan (1998-2002 and 2005-2007), Minister of Tourism and Antiquities (1995 -1996).
- Member of the Upper House of Parliament (the Senate).
- Chairman of the Independent Elections Commission 2012-2013, Chairman of the Social and Economic Council (2009-2010).
- Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary General to Libya, in 2011.
- General Manager of the Jordan Cement Company, Chairman of the company's board of directors.

In addition, Mr. Al Khatib has contributed to the civil society, serving as president of the Royal Society for the Protection of Nature, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hussein Cancer Foundation, the Board of Trustees of the American Center of Research, in addition to chairing the Board of the Jordan Strategy Forum.

Mr. Alkhatib has a Bachelor degree in Political Science from the School of Political Science in Athens, Master's in International Communication from the American University in Washington, and Master's in International Economics and Development from SAIS - Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Yousef Mahmoud Hussain Al-Neama

Title: Vice Chairman - Representative of Qatar National Bank

Current Position: Group Chief Business Officer/ Qatar National Bank

Date of Birth: 5 January 1965

Qualifications: B.Sc. Aviation Management, 1989; Master's. Business Administration, 2004.

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

Chairman, Credit Committee.

Chairman, Institutional Performance Committee.

Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

Vice-Chairman, QNB Turkey.

Previous Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

Chairman, QNB Syria.

Vice-Chairman, Mansour Bank, Iraq.

Board Member, Bank of Commerce & Development / Libya.

Mr. Ramzi Talat Abdel Jawad Mari

Title: Board Member - Representative of Qatar National Bank

Current Position: Group Chief Financial Officer, QNB.

Date of Birth: 2 January 1966

Qualifications: Master of Science Degree in Accountancy, 1989.

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

- Audit Committee.
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, QNB Capital/Qatar.
- Board Member, QIHL/Luxembourg.
- Board Member, QNB Turkey.

Previous Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, QNB Egypt.

Mr. Khalid Majid Aljafale Al-Nuaimi

Title: Board Member - Representative of Qatar National Bank

Current Position: Executive Vice President, Group QNB First / QNB

Date of Birth: 5 December 1976

Qualifications: B.Sc. Management, 2000.

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

- Credit Committee.
- Institutional Performance Committee.
- Risk Management Committee.

Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

None.

Previous Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

None.

Mrs. Maryam Mohammed Ali Al-Kuwari

Title: Board Member - Representative of Qatar National Bank

Current Position: Senior Executive Vice President, Group Information Technology / Qatar National Bank

Date of Birth: 16 June 1975

Qualifications: Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science, 1999.

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

- Chairman, IT Governance Committee.
- Compliance Committee.

Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, IBTECH.
- Board Member, QNB Egypt.

Previous Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

None.

Mrs. Mashael Mubarak Mohammed Almasskati

Title: Board Member - Representative of Kuwait Investment Authority/Kuwait.

Current Position: Senior Investment Manager / Kuwait Investment Authority, State of Kuwait.

Date of Birth: 15 April 1979.

Qualifications: Bachelor's of Accounting, 2000.

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

- Credit Committee.
- Institutional Performance Committee.
- IT Governance Committee.

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Member of Investment Committee- Ekuity Capital, Tunisia (2019-2025).

Previous Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, Member of Audit Committee – Kuwaiti United Investment Co., Syria (2013-2019).

Mr. Mohammed Ali Abdullah Addarrat

Title: Board Member – Representative of Libyan Foreign Bank

Current Position: Chairman – Libyan Foreign Bank

Date of Birth: 14 September 1975

Qualifications: Bachelor's of Telecommunications and Information Technology, 2000.

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

- Credit Committee.
- Institutional Performance Committee.
- IT Governance Committee.

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Vice-Chairman, BACB Bank, since 10/2023.

Previous Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Special Envoy from Libyan Government to USA, 2021-2022.
- Regional Manager – Canon Solutions America, 2018-2021.
- Leading Advisor for Central Bank of Libya Governor, 2015-2017.
- Member of The Council of Representatives, 2012-2014.
- General Manager MENA Region – Lexmark International, 2009-2012.

Mr. Abdallah Mohammad Muflih Abu Jamous

Title: Board Member - Representative of Social Security Corporation/Jordan.

Current Position: Strategic Planning Director - Social Security Corporation/Jordan.

Date of Birth: 30 January 1977

Qualifications: MBA/MIS (Management Information System), 2015.

Professional Certificates:

- Certified In Internal Business Agility Assessor (Agile Leadership), Tibai.
- Project Management Professional (PMP), Project Management Institute, USA.
- PMI Risk Management Professional (RMP), Project Management Institute, USA.
- Certified Strategic Planner (CSP), Institute of Certified Business Consultants, USA.

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

- Chairman, Compliance Committee.
- Credit Committee.
- Institutional Performance Committee.

Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

None.

Previous Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, Jordan Telecommunications Company/Orange (Risk Management Committee Chairman, Audit Committee Member).

Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush

Title: Board Member - Representative of Social Security Corporation/Jordan.

Current Position: Internal Audit Unit Manager - Social Security Investment Fund, Jordan.

Date of Birth: 5 March 1979

Qualifications: Bachelor's of Accounting, 2001; Bachelor in Law, 2024.

Professional Certificates:

- Jordanian Certified Public Accountant (JCPA).
- Certified Internal Auditor (CIA).

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

- Audit Committee.
- Risk Management Committee.
- IT Governance Committee.

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

None.

Previous Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, Jordan Commercial Bank.
- Board Member, Cairo Amman Bank.
- Board Member, Arab Potash Company.
- Board Member, Bank Al Etihad.
- Board Member, Shareco Brokerage Company.

Mr. Mohammed Misfer Ayed Al-Ajmi

Title: Board Member – Independent.

Current Position: Chief of Staff – Abdullah Suliman Alrajhi Holding (ASAQ).

Date of Birth: 19 July 1977

Qualifications: BSc degree in Law, 2000.

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

- Chairman, Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
- Corporate Governance Committee.
- Audit Committee.
- Risk Management Committee.

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, Alrajhi Medicine Group
- Board Member, ARGC FertiClinic Group
- Board Member & Member of Audit Committee, Fursan Group for Travel & Tourism.
- Member of Audit Committee, Tahweel Holding, KSA.
- Member of Audit Committee, Building Solutions & Systems, KSA.
- Member of Audit Committee, Mattex Group, KSA.
- Member of Audit Committee, Erth Real Estate CO., KSA.
- Member of Audit Committee, Alrajhi Humanitarian, KSA.

Previous Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Group Head of Retail Banking, Gulf International Bank (2021-2023).
- Member of ALCO Committee, Gulf International Bank (2021-2023).
- General Manager, Deutsche Bank, KSA (2018-2020).
- Chief Operating Officer, Deutsche Bank, KSA (2015-2020).
- Vice Chairman of Executive Committee, Deutsche Bank, KSA (2015-2020).
- Member of ALCO Committee, Deutsche Bank, KSA (2015-2020).
- Board Member and member of Executive Committee and Credit Committee, Deutsche Gulf Finance (2015-2020).

Mr. Faisal Fahad Abed Alaziz Almuzaini

Title: Board Member – Independent.

Current Position: Chief of Public Debt Dept. – Ministry of Finance / State of Kuwait.

Date of Birth: 4 July 1977

Qualifications: BSc Degree in Business Administration - Finance, 2006.

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

- Chairman, Audit Committee.
- Corporate Governance Committee.
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

None.

Previous Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, Arab Monetary Fund (2022- To date).
- Board Member, Arab Trade Financing Program (2022-2024).
- Board Member, Meezan Bank, Pakistan (2022- To date).
- Board Member, Al Mulla International Financing Co. (2015-2018).
- Board Member, Al Soor Financing Co., Al-Mulla Group (2014-2015).
- Board Member, Al-Tijari Investment Funds Company, Bahrain (2008-2009).
- Board Member, KIC Brokerage Co. (2008-2011).
- Secretary of the Board and Head of Investment Department, Commercial Bank of Kuwait/Al-Tijari (2016-2018).
- General Manager, Fahad Al-Muzaini Real Estate Co. (2004-2006).

Mr. Naji Mohammed Issa Belgasem

Title: Board Member – Independent.

Current Position: Central Bank of Libya.

Date of Birth: 21 May 1970.

Qualifications: MSc degree in International Banking and Finance, Bedfordshire University, UK,2010.

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

- Audit Committee.
- Risk Management Committee.
- Compliance Committee.

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Governor of Libya to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- Governor of Libya to the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF).

Previous Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Alternate Governor of Libya at IMF and AMF.
- Board Member, Libyan Insurance Supervisory Authority.
- Board Member, Libyan Moamalat Financial Services Company.
- Board Member, National Commercial Bank (NBC), Libya.
- Member of the Board of Executive Directors, Arab Monetary Fund.

Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed AL-Ja'fari

Title: Board Member – Independent.

Date of Birth: 28 October 1962

Qualifications: Ph.D., Finance, Manchester Business School, 1998; M.Sc., Economics, 1991; B.Sc., Economics, 1984.

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

- Chairman, Risk Management Committee.
- Audit Committee.
- IT Governance Committee.

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

None.

Previous Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Chairman, Jordanian Innovation Fund Company (ISSF) (2017–2024).
- Member of the Management Committee of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund - Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (2018 – 2019).
- Vice Chairman and Board Member, Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation (2011 – 2018).
- Board Member, Jordanian Exporters Association (2023).
- Board Member, International Hotels and Commercial Markets Company (2012 – 2016).
- Board Member, Deposit Insurance Corporation (2003 – 2011).
- Member of the Executive Council, International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) (2004 –2011).
- Board Member, Institute of Banking Studies (2008 – 2011).
- Board Member, Al-Rai Jordanian Newspaper (2006 – 2010).
- Member of the Advisory Board of the Faculty of Business Administration / University of Jordan.
- Member of the Advisory Board of the Faculty of Business at the German-Jordanian University.
- Member of the Advisory Board of the Faculty of Business Administration / Yarmouk University (2005 – 2010).
- Board Member, Arab Organization for Quality Assurance in Education.
- General Manager, Loan Guarantee Corporation (2011-2024).
- General Manager, Deposit Insurance Corporation (2003- 2011).
- Financial and Administrative Commissioner at the Board of Commissioners of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (2002 – 2003).

Board Members resigned during 2025.

Mrs. Munirah Assad Abdel Aziz AlAjeel

Title: Board Member - Representative of Kuwait Investment Authority/Kuwait - till 24/4/2025.

Current position: Manager of the Asian Equities / Kuwait Investment Authority, State of kuwait.

Date of birth: 26 October 1985

Qualifications: Bachelor of Finance/ 2007.

Professional Certification: Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA), 2017.

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

- Credit Committee.
- Institutional Performance Committee.
- IT Governance Committee.

Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, Kuwait Warehousing company.

Previous Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, Kuwait Real Estate Investment Consortium 2012-2019.

Mr. Fawzi Yousef Abdel Mohsen AlHunaif

Title: Board Members - Independent-till 24/4/2025.

Date of birth: 2 December 1957

Qualifications: B.Sc. Economics, 1980

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

- Chairman, Audit Committee.
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
- Corporate Governance Committee.

Memberships in other Commissions and Boards: None

Previous Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

- Assistant Head of the Asian Countries Unit - Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development / Kuwait 1983.
- Head of the Department of Arab and Mediterranean Countries - Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development/ Kuwait 1986.
- Director of Operations - Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development/Kuwait 1997.
- Board Member - Kuwait Algerian Investment Company / Luxembourg 1986.
- Deputy Governor of the OPEC International Development Fund / Austria 1987.
- Chairman - Real Estate Development Company / Britain 1997.
- Member of the Supreme Administrative Committee - Al-Aqsa Fund and The Jerusalem Intifada - Islamic Development Bank 2009-2015.
- Board Member - Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)/ Sudan 2008 - 2015.
- Member of the Investment Committee - Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)/ Sudan2008 - 2015.
- Member of the Coordinating Committee - Gaza Reconstruction Program 2009-2015.

Mr. Ramzi Tayseer Mohammad Abdel Jaber

Title: Board Member - Independent - till 24/4/2025.

Date of birth: 18 November, 1971

Qualifications: Masters in Business Administration (Massachusetts Institute of Technology MIT),1998.

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

- Chairman, Risk Management Committee.
- Audit Committee.
- IT Governance Committee.

Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

- Senior Advisor, Boston Consulting Group.
- Non-Executive Investment Committee Member, The Investment & Development Office (IDO),UAE.
- Non-Executive Director, Microfund for Women.
- Advisory Board Member, GCC Board Directors Institute – Bahrain and Dammam Chapter.
- Vice-Chairman, Injaz Al-Arab.
- Member, Institute of Directors, UK

Previous Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

- Chairman of Investcorp Investments, LLC, Qatar, (2017-2023).
- Member of Operating Committee, Investcorp Holdings, (2004-2023).
- Global CAO, Investcorp Holdings, (2004-2023).
- Member of Investment Council, Investcorp Holdings, (2015-2023).
- Member of GCC Board of Directors Institute, (2007-2016).
- Member of Hydrasun Board of Directors (2013-2017).
- Member of Board Director, Injaz Al-Bahrain (2006-2007).
- Member of Young Presidents' Organization.
- Member of the e-government team appointed by His Majesty King Abdullah II
- Worked in various International Companies (McKinsey & Co., Palo Alto, California and Andersen Consulting, Middle East)

The Position of Each Board Member

Board Member Name	Date of Appointment to the Board	The Entity They Represent	Member Classification	Share in the Bank's Capital*
Mr. Abdelelah Mohamad Abdel Rahman Alkhatib	21/4/2016	Himself	Non-executive - non- independent	0.004%
Mr. Yousef Mahmoud Hussain Al-Neama	31/1/2008	Qatar National Bank	Non-executive - non-independent	38.571%
Mr. Khalid Majid Aljafale Al-Nuaimi	12/7/2015		Non-executive - non-independent	
Mr. Ramzi Talat Abdel Jawad Mari	9/3/2014		Non-executive - non-independent	
Mrs. Maryam Mohammed Ali Al-Kuwari	2/7/2019		Non-executive - non-independent	
Mrs. Mashael Mubarak Mohammed Almasskati	24/4/2025	Kuwait Investment Authority	Non-executive - non-independent	18.609%
Mr. Mohammed Ali Abdullah Addarrat	28/2/2022	Libyan Foreign Bank	Non-executive - non-independent	17.242%
Mr. Abdallah Mohammad Muflih Abu Jamous	1/9/2023	Social Security Corporation / Jordan	Non-executive - non-independent	15.421%
Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush	9/10/2023		Non-executive - non-independent	
Mr. Naji Mohammed Issa Belgasem	25/10/2023	Himself	Non-executive - independent	0.003%
Mr. Mohammed Misfer Ayed Al-Ajmi	26/5/2024	Himself	Non-executive - independent	0.003%
Mr. Faisal Fahad Abed Al-aziz Almuzaini	24/4/2025	Himself	Non-executive - independent	0.003%
Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed AL-ja'fari	24/4/2025	Himself	Non-executive - independent	0.003%

* The share of the body represented by the member.

Number of shares owned by board members and the companies controlled by them in comparison with last year

Board Member Name	Position	Nationality	Number of shares owned by the member		Number of shares owned by the companies controlled by them	
			2024	2025	2024	2025
Mr. Abdelelah Mohamad Abdel Rahman Alkhatib	Chairman of the Board of Directors	Jordanian	12,500	12,500	None	None
Qatar National Bank, Represented by:		Qatari	121,499,200	121,499,200	None	None
Mr. Yousef Mahmoud Hussain Al-Neama	Vice-Chairman	Qatari	None	None	None	None
Mr. Khalid Majid Aljafale Al-Nuaimi	Board Member	Qatari	None	None	None	None
Mr. Ramzi Talat Abdel Jawad Mari	Board Member	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Mrs. Maryam Mohammed Ali Al-Kuwari	Board Member	Qatari	None	None	None	None
Kuwait Investment Authority, Represented by:		Kuwaiti	58,617,556	58,617,556	None	None
Mrs. Mashael Mubarak Mohammed Al-masskati	Board Member	Kuwaiti	None	None	None	None
Libyan Foreign Bank, Represented by:		Libyan	54,311,427	54,311,427	None	None
Mr. Mohammed Ali Abdullah Addarrat	Board Member	Libyan	None	None	None	None
Social Security Corporation / Jordan, Represented by:		Jordanian	48,576,000	48,576,000	None	None
Mr. Abdallah Mohammad Muflih Abu Jamous	Board Member	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush	Board Member	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Mr. Naji Mohammed Issa Belgasem	Board Member	Libyan	10,000	10,000	None	None
Mr. Mohammed Misfer Ayed Al-Ajmi	Board Member	Saudi	10,000	10,000	None	None
Mr. Faisal Fahed Abed Al-aziz Al-muzaini	Board Member	Kuwaiti	None	10,000	None	None
Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed Al-Ja'fari	Board Member	Jordanian	None	10,000	None	None

Number of shares owned by the relatives of board members and the companies controlled by them in comparison with last year

Board Member Name	Nationality	Number of shares owned by the relatives of the member (spouse and minor children)		Number of shares owned by the companies controlled by them	
		2024	2025	2024	2025
Mr. Abdelelah Mohamad Abdel Rahman Alkhatib	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Mr. Yousef Mahmoud Hussain Al-Neama	Qatari	None	None	None	None
Mr. Khalid Majid Aljafale Al-Nuaimi	Qatari	None	None	None	None
Mr. Ramzi Talat Abdel Jawad Mari	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Mrs. Maryam Mohammed Ali Al-Kuwari	Qatari	None	None	None	None
Mrs. Mashael Mubarak Mohammed Almasskati	Kuwaiti	None	None	None	None
Mr. Mohammed Ali Abdullah Addarrat	Libyan	None	None	None	None
Mr. Abdallah Mohammad Muflih Abu Jamous	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Mr. Naji Mohammed Issa Belgasem	Libyan	None	None	None	None
Mr. Mohammed Misfer Ayed Al-Ajmi	Saudi	None	None	None	None
Mr. Faisal Fahad Abed Al-aziz Al-muzaini	Kuwaiti	None	None	None	None
Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed Al-Ja'fari	Jordanian	None	None	None	None

Number of shares owned by the members of executive management and the companies controlled by them in comparison with last year

Name	Position	Nationality	Number of shares owned by the member		Number of shares owned by the companies controlled by them	
			2024	2025	2024	2025
Ammar Bashir Ali Al-Safadi	Chief Executive Officer	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Vasken Samuel Samuel Ajemian	Chief Business Officer	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Ahmed Fadil Mohammed Al-Khader	Chief Operations Officer	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Nidal Lutfi Abdallatif Ahmad	Chief Financial Officer	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Amro "Mohammad Walid" Anis Mousa	Head of Credit	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Basil Mousa Ahmad Isbahe	Head of Internal Audit– Acting	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
George Sarkis George Nahhas	Head of Treasury and Investment	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Ali Hasan Ali Al-Mimi	Head of Risk Management	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Ramzi Daoud Ibrahim Nuzha	Legal Counselor	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Nayef Hashem Nayef Al-Hussein	Head of Compliance	Jordanian	None	None	None	None

Number of shares owned by the relatives of the members of executive management and the companies controlled by them in comparison with last year

Name	Nationality	Number of shares owned by the relatives of the member (spouse and minor children)		Number of shares owned by the companies controlled by them	
		2024	2025	2024	2025
Ammar Bashir Ali Al-Safadi	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Vasken Samuel Samuel Ajemian	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Ahmed Fadil Mohammed Al-Khader	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Nidal Lutfi Abd Allatif Ahmad	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Amro "Mohammad Walid" Anis Mousa	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Basil Mousa Ahmad Isbahe	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
George Sarkis George Nahhas	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Ali Hasan Ali Al-Mimi	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Ramzi Daoud Ibrahim Nuzha	Jordanian	None	None	None	None
Nayef Hashem Nayef Al-Hussein	Jordanian	None	None	None	None

Number of shares owned by the resigned board members and the companies controlled by any of them in comparison with last year

Board Member Name	Nationality	Number of shares owned by the member		Number of shares owned by the companies controlled by them	
		2024	2025	2024	2025
Mrs. Munirah Assad Abdel Aziz AlAjeel	Kuwaiti	None	None	None	None
Mr. Fawzi Yousef Abdel Mohsen Al-Hunaif	Kuwaiti	12,500	12,500	None	None
Mr. Ramzi Tayseer Mohammad Abdeljaber	Jordanian	10,000	10,000	None	None

Number of shares owned by relatives of resigned board members and companies controlled by any of them in comparison with last year

Board Member Name	Nationality	Number of shares owned by the relatives (spouse and minor children)		Number of shares owned by the companies controlled by them	
		2024	2025	2024	2025
Mrs. Munirah Assad Abdel Aziz AlAjeel	Kuwaiti	None	None	None	None
Mr. Fawzi Yousef Abdel Mohsen Al-Hunaif	Kuwaiti	None	None	None	None
Mr. Ramzi Tayseer Mohammad Abdeljaber	Jordanian	None	None	None	None

Number of Shares Owned by the Resigned Members of Executive Management and the Companies Controlled by Them in Comparison with Last Year

None

Number of Shares Owned by the Relatives of the Resigned Member of Executive Management and the Companies Controlled by Them in Comparison with Last Year

None

Loans granted by the Bank to board members:

These are shown in note 43 in the consolidated financial statements.

Transactions between the Bank, board members, and related parties:

These are shown in note 43 in the consolidated financial statements.

Loans granted by the Bank to resigned board members:

None.

Transactions between the Bank, resigned board members, and the parties related to them:

None.

Meetings of the Board of Directors and its Committees

First: Board of Directors Meetings

The Board of Directors held (8) meetings in 2025. Below is a table showing the members' attendance at these meetings:

Board Member Name	First meeting 23/1/2025	Second meeting 24/4/2025	Third meeting 24/4/2025	Fourth meeting 24/7/2025	Fifth meeting 19/9/2025	Sixth meeting 23/10/2025	Seventh meeting 6/11/2025	Eighth meeting 18/12/2025
Mr. Abdelelah Mohamad Abdel Rahman Alkhatib (Chairman)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Yousef Mahmoud Hussain Al-Neama (Vice-Chairman of the Board)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Khalid Majid Aljafale Al-Nuaimi	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Not Present
Mr. Ramzi Talat Abdel Jawad Mari	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Not Present
Mrs. Maryam Mohammed Ali Al-Kuwari	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mrs. Mashael Mubarak Mohammed Almasskati (Membership in the Board of Directors from 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Mohammed Ali Abdullah Addarrat	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Abdallah Mohammad Muflih Abu Jamous	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Naji Mohammed Issa Belgasem	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Mohammed Misfer Ayed Al-Ajmi	Present	Present	present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Faisal Fahad Abed Alaziz Almuzaini (Membership in the Board of Directors from 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Dr. Mohammad Lutfi Mohammad Al-Ja'fari (Membership in the Board of Directors from 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present

Name of the Resigned Member	First meeting 23/1/2025	Second meeting 24/4/2025	Third meeting 24/4/2025	Fourth meeting 24/7/2025	Fifth meeting 19/9/2025	Sixth meeting 23/10/2025	Seventh meeting 6/11/2025	Eighth meeting 18/12/2025
Mrs. Munirah Assad Abdel Aziz AlAjeel (resigned as of 24/4/2025)	Present	Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Fawzi Yousef Abdel Mohsen Al-Hunaif (resigned as of 24/4/2025)	Present	Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Ramzi Tayseer Mohammad Abd eljaber (resigned as of 24/4/2025)	Present	Present	-	-	-	-	-	-

Second: Credit Committee Meetings

The Credit Committee held (8) meetings during 2025, and the following table shows the attendance of Committee Members.

Member's Name	First meeting 23/1/2025	Second meeting 24/7/2025	Third meeting 14/8/2025	Fourth meeting 28/8/2025	Fifth meeting 14/9/2025	Sixth meeting 2/10/2025	Seventh meeting 23/10/2025	Eighth meeting 30/12/2025
Mr. Yousef Mahmoud Hussain Al-Neama (Chairman of the Committee)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Khalid Majid Aljafale Al-Nuaimi	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mrs. Mashael Mubarak Mohammed Al-masskati (Membership in the Committee from 24/4/2025)	-	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Not Present
Mr. Mohammed Ali Abdullah Addarrat	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Not Present	Present	Present
Mr. Abdallah Mohammad Muflih Abu Jamous	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Name of the Resigned Member	**First meeting 23/1/2025**	**Second meeting 24/7/2025**	**Third meeting 14/8/2025**	**Fourth meeting 28/8/2025**	**Fifth meeting 14/9/2025**	**Sixth meeting 2/10/2025**	**Seventh meeting 23/10/2025**	**Eighth meeting 30/12/2025**
Mrs. Munirah Assad Abdel Aziz AlAjeel (Membership in the committee until 24/4/2025).	Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Third: Institutional Performance Committee Meetings

The Institutional Performance Committee held (2) meetings during 2025, and the following table shows the attendance of Committee Members.

Member's Name	First meeting 24/7/2025	Second meeting 18/12/2025
Mr. Yousef Mahmoud Hussain Al-Neama (Chairman of the Committee)	Present	Present
Mr. Khalid Majid Aljafale Al-Nuaimi	Present	Not Present
Mrs. Mashael Mubarak Mohammed Al-masskati (Membership in the Committee from 24/4/2025)	Present	Present
Mr. Mohammed Ali Abdullah Addarrat	Present	Present
Mr. Abdallah Mohammad Muflih Abu Jamous	Present	Present
Name of the resigned member	**First meeting 24/7/2025**	**Second meeting 18/12/2025**
Mrs. Munirah Assad Abdel Aziz AlAjeel (Membership in the committee until 24/4/2025).	-	-

Fourth: Audit Committee

The Audit Committee held (4) meetings in 2025, and the following table shows the attendance of Committee Members.

Member's Name	First meeting 22/1/2025	Second meeting 23/4/2025	Third meeting 23/7/2025	Fourth meeting 22/10/2025
Mr. Faisal Fahad Abed Al-aziz Al-Muzaini - Chairman of the Committee (Membership in the Board of Directors from 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present
Mr. Ramzi Talat Abdel Jawad Mari	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Naji Mohammed Issa Belgasem	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Mohammed Misfer Ayed AL-AJMI	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush (Membership in the Committee from 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present
Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed Al-Ja'fari (Membership in the Committee from 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present
Name of the Resigned Member	**First meeting 22/1/2025**	**Second meeting 23/4/2025**	**Third meeting 23/7/2025**	**Fourth meeting 22/10/2025**
Mr. Fawzi Yousef Abdel Mohsen Al-Hunaif (Membership in the committee until 24/4/2025).	Present	Present	-	-
Mr. Ramzi Tayseer Mohammad Abdeljaber (Membership in the committee until 24/4/2025).	Present	Present		

Fifth: Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee held (4) meetings in 2025, and the following table shows the attendance of Committee Members.

Member's Name	First meeting 23/1/2025	Second meeting 25/2/2025	Third meeting 24/7/2025	Fourth meeting 23/10/2025
Mr. Mohammed Misfer Ayed AL-AJMI (Chairman of the Committee)	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Ramzi Talat Abdel Jawad Mari	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Faisal Fahad Abed Al-aziz Al-Muzaini (Membership in the Committee from 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present
Name of the Resigned Member	**First meeting 23/1/2025**	**Second meeting 25/2/2025**	**Third meeting 24/7/2025**	**Fourth meeting 23/10/2025**
Mr. Fawzi Yousef Abdel Mohsen Al-Hunaif (Membership in the committee until 24/4/2025).	Present	Present	-	-

Sixth: Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee held (5) meetings in 2025, and the following shows the attendance of Committee Members.

Member's Name	First meeting 22/1/2025	Second meeting 23/4/2025	Third meeting 23/7/2025	Fourth meeting 30/9/2025	Fifth meeting 22/10/2025
Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed Al-Ja'fari/Chairman of the Committee (Membership in the Committee from 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Khalid Majid Aljafale Al-Nuaimi	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Naji Mohammed Issa Belgasem	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Mohammed Misfer Ayed AL-AJMI	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Name of the Resigned Member	**First meeting 22/1/2025**	**Second meeting 23/4/2025**	**Third meeting 23/7/2025**	**Fourth meeting 30/9/2025**	**Fifth meeting 22/10/2025**
Mr. Ramzi Tayseer Mohammad Abdel Jaber (Membership in the committee until 24/4/2025).	Present	Present	-	-	

Seventh: Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee held (2) meetings in 2025, and the following table shows the attendance of Committee Members.

Member's Name	First meeting 23/4/2025	Second meeting 22/10/2025
Mr. Abdelelah Mohamad Abdel Rahman Alkhatib (Chairman of the Committee)	Present	Present
Mr. Mohammed Misfer Ayed AL-AJMI	Present	Present
Mr. Faisal Fahad Abed Al-aziz Al-muzaini (Membership in the Committee from 24/4/2025)	-	Present
Name of the Resigned Member	**First meeting 23/4/2025**	**Second meeting 22/10/2025**
Mr. Fawzi Yousef Abdel Mohsen Al-Hunaif (Membership in the committee until 24/4/2025).	Present	-

Eighth: IT Governance Committee Meetings

The IT Governance Committee held (4) meetings during 2025, and the following shows the attendance of Committee Members.

Member's Name	First meeting 22/1/2025	Second meeting 16/4/2025	Third meeting 23/7/2025	Fourth meeting 22/10/2025
Mrs. Maryam Mohammed Ali Al-Kuwari (Chairman of the Committee)	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mrs. Mashael Mubarak Mohammed Al-masskati (Membership in the Committee from 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present
Mr. Mohammed Ali Abdullah Addarrat	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush	Present	Present	Present	Present
Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed Al-Ja'fari (Membership in the Committee from 24/4/2025)	-	-	Present	Present
Name of the Resigned Member	**First meeting 22/1/2025**	**Second meeting 16/4/2025**	**Third meeting 23/7/2025**	**Fourth meeting 22/10/2025**
Mrs. Munirah Assad Abdel Aziz AlAjeel (Membership in the committee until 24/4/2025).	Present	Present	-	-
Mr. Ramzi Tayseer Mohammad Abdel Jaber (Membership in the committee until 24/4/2025).	Not Present	Present	-	-

Ninth: Compliance Committee Meetings

The Compliance Committee held (4) meetings during 2025, and the following table shows the attendance of Committee Members:

Member's Name	First meeting 22/1/2025	Second meeting 16/4/2025	Third meeting 23/7/2025	Fourth meeting 22/10/2025
Mr. Abdallah Mohammad Muflih Abu Jamous (Chairman of the Committee)	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mrs. Maryam Mohammed Ali Al-Kuwari	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Naji Mohammed Issa Belgasem	Present	Present	Present	Present

Summary of the Duties and Responsibilities of the Bank's Board Committees and the Powers Granted to Committees by the Board

Corporate Governance Committee

- Directing and supervising the process of developing and updating the Corporate Governance Manual, and monitoring compliance in its application. Additionally, ensuring that the manual is published for public viewing on the Bank's website, or any other suitable means.
- Overseeing the development of a professional Code of Conduct for the Board of Directors, updating and reviewing it regularly, managing and monitoring compliance with its provisions, and recommending approval from the Board.
- Submitting periodic reports to the Board on the assessment outcomes of compliance with the Corporate Governance Manual and its provisions.
- Follow up on the correction of any observations contained in the reports of the regulatory authorities related to corporate governance.
- Reviewing the composition of the Board committees regularly, and submitting recommendations to the Board thereon.
- Ensuring that the Governance Report is prepared and presented to the General Assembly through the Board.

Audit Committee

- Reviewing the scope, results, adequacy, and effectiveness of the Bank's internal and external audit.
- Reviewing accounting issues that have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.
- Reviewing the Bank's internal control and monitoring systems.
- Making recommendations to the Board regarding the appointment and termination of the external auditor, and the fees and conditions related to his contract, including any assigned tasks outside the scope of audit, in addition to evaluating his independence.
- Undergoing audit and review of all the Bank's activities. Reviewing and approving the annual internal audit plan and its amendments, making sure to include the activities of other regulatory departments and those assigned to external parties, according to the activities' degree of risk.
- Verifying the extent of the external auditor's independence. Reviewing and evaluating his objectivity throughout the contracting period to ensure that there is no conflict of interest between the bank and the external auditor.
- Reviewing and overseeing the procedures that enable an employee to confidentially report any error in financial reporting or any other matters. The committee shall ensure that arrangements are in place for an independent investigation, and that the results of the investigation are monitored and handled objectively.
- Ensuring that the auditor reviews and audits the utilization and management of IT resources and projects, as well as the Bank's processes.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

- Studying the suitability of candidates to join the Board.
- Recommending candidates to the Board who are qualified to join Senior Executive Management.
- Ensuring that Board members attend workshops or seminars on banking topics, including risk management, corporate governance, and recent banking developments.
- Determining whether a member fulfills the requirements of an independent member, and reviewing this on an annual basis.
- Following specific and approved principles in evaluating the performance of the Board and the CEO.
- Setting, regularly reviewing, and implementing a performance evaluation and remuneration policy for the Bank's executives, and recommending its approval to the Board. The committee also recommends determining the salaries, rewards, and other privileges of the CEO and other Senior Executive Management.
- Ensuring the existence of a replacement and succession policy and plan for Senior Executive Management.
- Appointing the Nominee Director(s) in all subsidiary banks and companies, based on the recommendation of the CEO.

Risk Management Committee

- Reviewing the Bank's risk management framework.
- Reviewing the Bank's risk management strategy before attaining board approval.
- Keeping abreast of developments affecting the Bank's risk management, and submitting periodic reports on these developments to the Board.
- Recommending to the Board the approval of a comprehensive document on the type and level of acceptable risk for all the Bank's activities, within a comprehensive risk management framework and strategy.
- Verifying that there is no discrepancy between the actual risks the Bank is exposed to and the Bank's risk appetite approved by the Board.
- Ensuring the independence of risk management and its place in the organizational structure; reviewing and recommending risk management policies to the Board for approval.

IT Governance Committee

- Adopting strategic IT objectives and appropriate organizational structures, including Steering Committees at the Senior Executive Management level, in particular the steering committee for information technology, and recommending to the Board to approve them.
- Adopting the general framework for the management, control, and monitoring of IT resources and projects in accordance with the best international practices, specifically (COBIT), and the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.
- Adopting a matrix of responsibilities (RACI Chart) for the core processes of IT governance and recommending it to the Board.
- Ensuring that there is a general framework for IT risk management and any amendments thereto that are compatible and integrated with the overall general framework for risk management at the Bank, which meets all IT governance processes issued by the Central Bank of Jordan.
- Adopting the budget of IT resources and projects, in line with the strategic objectives of the Bank.
- Studying the budget of IT resources and projects and any amendments thereto, in line with the strategic objectives of the bank, and recommending them to the Board for approval.
- General supervision and review of the progress of IT operations, resources, and projects to ensure their adequacy and effective contribution to achieving the requirements and business of the bank.

Compliance Committee

- Overseeing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Compliance Control Department, and its various functions in assessing the degree of effectiveness with which the bank manages non-compliance risks.
- Ensuring the existence of a bank compliance policy and related procedures, and overseeing its implementation.
- Ensuring the Bank's compliance with applicable laws, regulations, instructions, and standards, pertaining to all the Bank's business. Ensuring and overseeing the compliance and sound application of instructions of the various regulatory bodies.
- Ensure the effectiveness of compliance monitoring mechanisms, systems, and procedures to ensure the integrity of operations and activities and monitor the compliance of all Administrative levels in the Bank with all regulatory requirements, legislation in force, and international standards.
- Taking necessary measures to promote the values of integrity and sound professional practice within the Bank.
- Supervising compliance with the regulatory authorities' instructions, making efforts within the bank to lay effective foundations in anti-money laundering and combatting terrorist financing, international sanctions, and monitoring compliance.
- Ensure the independence of the Compliance Department and verify that its employees are not assigned any executive tasks.

Credit Committee

- Studying the credit policy and recommending it to the Board for approval.
- Deciding on the credit facilities that fall within its powers, and presenting what was exceeded to the Board.

Institutional Performance Committee

- Studying the estimated budget and annual business plan of the Bank and any amendments thereto, and recommending to the Board for approval.
- Studying the main policies of the Bank's activities that fall within the scope of the committee's work, and recommending them to the Board.
- Studying the investment policy and recommending it to the Board.
- Studying the real estate sale transactions that have been transferred to the Bank that exceed the authorities of executive management, and recommending them to the Board.

Overview of Senior Management with Executive Authority as of 31 December 2025

Ammar Bashir Ali Al-Safadi

Position: Chief Executive Officer

Date of Birth: 15 October 1967

Appointment Date: 9 December 2018

Qualifications:

- B.Sc. / Economics & Statistics / University of Jordan, 1988
- M.A. / International Economics / University of Essex (UK),1991

Work Experiences:

- Regional Director / National Bank of Kuwait (Jordan), 2014 to 2018.
- Deputy Regional Director/ Banking Operations Group / National Bank of Kuwait (Jordan), 2012 to 2014.
- Deputy General Manager/ Banking Operations Group / Capital Bank (Jordan), 2008 to 2012.
- Deputy CEO/Treasury, Support and Operations/ Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) Bank (Jordan), 2006 to 2008.
- Assistant General Manager / Treasury and Investment / Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) Bank (Jordan), 2001 to 2006.
- Executive Manager / Private Banking / HSBC Bank (Jordan), 2000 to 2001.
- Executive Manager / Treasury and Financial Institutions / Export and Finance Bank (Jordan), from 1996 to 2000.
- Treasury Manager / Citibank (Jordan), 1991 to 1996

Memberships in HBTF Board Committee: None

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Chairman, Housing Bank for Trade and Finance / Algeria.
- Chairman, International Bank for Trade and Finance / Syria.
- Chairman, Jordan International Bank / United Kingdom.
- Vice Chairman, Jordan Capital and Investment Fund.
- Vice Chairman, Jordan Payments and Clearing Company.
- Vice Chairman, Association of Banks in Jordan.
- Board Member, Madfoatcom Company.
- Board Member, Al Hussein Fund for Creativity and Excellence.
- Board of Trustees Member, Yarmouk University.
- Board of Trustees Member, Jordan River Foundation.

Vasken Samuel Samuel Ajemian

Position: Chief Banking Officer

Date of Birth: 28 June 1972

Appointment Date: 5 September 2017

Qualifications: B.Sc. in Business Administration, 1995

Work Experiences:

- Chief Banking Officer / Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, since 2017.
- Head of Banking in Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt / Standard Chartered Bank, (2010-2017).
- Head of Global Markets / Standard Chartered Bank (Jordan), (2003-2010).
- Head of Global Market Sales / Standard Chartered Bank (Jordan), (2001-2003).
- Foreign Exchange Dealer/ Standard Chartered Bank (Jordan), (1997-2001).
- Teller/ ANZ Grindlays Bank, (1996-1997)
- Trainee / ANZ Grindlays Bank, (1995-1996).

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

None.

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Chairman, Specialized Leasing Company.
- Board Member, Housing Bank for Trade and Finance / Algeria.
- Board Member, Almansour Bank / Iraq.

Ahmed Fadil Mohammad Al-Khader

Position: Chief Operations Officer

Date of Birth: 1 February 1975

Appointment Date: 4 August 2021

Qualifications: B.Sc. in Accounting – University of Jordan, 1997.

Professional Certificates:

- Jordanian Certified Public Accountant, (JCPA)
- Certified Internal Auditor, (CIA)
- Certified Banking Auditor, (CBA)

Work Experiences:

- Chief Operations Officer /Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, since 8/2023.
- Head of internal Audit / Housing Bank for Trade and Finance (8/2021- 8/2023)
- Head of Financial and Treasury Audit / Arab Bank Group (10/2003-7/2021).
- Audit Supervisor/ KPMG Jordan (1/2002-10/2003).
- Audit Manager / Arab Auditors(11/1999-12/2001).
- Lead Auditor/ Grant Thornton Qatar (11/1997-11/1999).

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

None

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Chairman of International Financial Center.
- Board member, International Bank for Trade and Finance / Syria.
- Board member, Jordan Association for Certified Public Accountants.

Nidal Lutfi Abd Allatif Ahmad

Position: Chief Financial Officer

Date of Birth: 22 August 1964

Appointment Date: 2 January 2019

Qualifications:

- Master's in Accounting / 1994.
- B.Sc in Accounting / 1990.

Professional Certificate:

- Certified Public Accountant (CPA) / 1998.

Work Experiences:

- Chief Financial Officer, Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, since 2019.
- Assistant General Manager - Finance Group / Qatar National Bank (Qatar), (2005-2016).
- Senior Financial Manager / Al Rajhi Bank (Saudi Arabia),(2004-2005).
- Senior Manager - Finance Department / Jordan Kuwait Bank (Jordan), (2002-2004).
- Financial Control Manager - Finance Group / Qatar National Bank (Qatar), (1995-2002).

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

None

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, Specialized Leasing Company.

Amro "Mohammad Walid" Anis Mousa

Position: Head of Credit Management

Date of Birth: 29 May 1971

Appointment Date: 23 November 2008

Qualifications:

- B.Sc. Economics / Political Science, 1994, The American University in Cairo.

Professional Certificates:

- Certified Lender Business Banker (CLBB), 2005.
- Accredited certification in Strategic Management, 2014.
- Certified Risk Specialist (CRS), 2006.
- Certification, Comprehensive Banking Facilities Program, 2001.

Work Experiences:

- Head of Credit Management / Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, since 2019.
- Executive Manager Credit Review Department / Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, (2011-2019).
- Large Corp Credit Review Manager / Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, (2008-2011)
- Banking Assistant to the CEO-General Manager / Commercial Bank of Jordan during the period (2005-2008).
- Advisor appointed by the European Investment Bank (EIB) / SME Fund / Syria in 2008.
- Corporate Facilities Department / Société Générale Jordan Bank, during the period (2003-2005).
- Facilities Department / Arab Bank, during the period (2001-2003).
- Commercial Department / Arab Bank, during the period (1996-2001).
- Operations Department / Arab Bank, during the period (1995-1996).

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

None

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, International Bank for Trade and Finance / Syria.
- Vice Chairman,almisk medium and high voltage cables

Basil Mousa Ahmad Isbahe

Position: Head of Internal Audit

Date of Birth: 31 May 1980

Appointment Date: 22 September 2019

Qualifications:

- Master's in Accounting, 2005.
- B.Sc. in Accounting, 2002.

Professional Certificate:

- CAMS, CIA, CMA, CFE.

Work Experiences:

- Head of Internal Audit / Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, since 2/2024.
- Head of Business and Operations Audit / Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, (9/2019-2/2024).
- Senior Compliance Examiner / Financial Services Regulatory Authority/ Canada, (2/2014-9/2019).
- Assistant Head of Group of Internal Audit Manager / Rashed Abdul Rahman, KSA, (5/2012-4/2013)
- Head of Internal Audit Quality Assurance / Public Pension Agency, KSA (7/2007- 5/2012).
- Senior Consultant / EY, KSA , (4/2006-5/2007).
- Auditor / Arab Bank, (11/2002-4/2006).

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

None

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member: CRIF Jordan- (Head of Compliance Committee & Audit Committee).

George Sarkis George Nahhas

Position: Head of Treasury & Investments

Date of Birth: 1 June 1981.

Appointment Date: 31 August 2008.

Qualifications:

- B.Sc. Civil Engineering – The Hashemite University, Jordan / 2003.
- MA Engineering Management – UTS, Australia / 2007.
- Professional Certificate: Certified Valuation Analyst (CVA) / 2008.

Work Experiences:

- Head of Treasury and Investment / Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, since 12/2023.
- Manager, Investments and Financial Advisory / Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, (4/2019-12/2023).
- Manager, Capital Markets Investment /Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, (4/2018-4/2019).
- Unit Head- International Investments /Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, (10/2012-4/2018).
- International Investments Officer / Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, (8/2008-10/2012).
- Senior Corporate Finance Consultant / PKF ProGROUP Consulting. (10/2007-8/2008).
- Financial Research Analyst / Arab Advisor Group, (7/2007-10/2007).
- Marketing Manager/ ALRimal, (12/2003-7/2005).

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

None

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, International Financial Center Company.
- Chairman, Commercial Banks Company.

Ali Hasan Ali Al-Mimi

Position: Head of Risk Management

Date of Birth: 5 April 1979

Appointment Date: 18 October 2000

Qualifications:

- B.Sc. in Accounting, 2000

Professional Certificates:

- Certified Internal Auditor (CIA) / 2013.
- Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) / 2013.
- Certification in Control Self-Assessment (CCSA) / 2011.

Work Experiences:

- Head of Risk Management / Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, since 8/2021.
- General Auditor / Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, (2018-2021).
- Internal Audit Department / Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, (2000-2021).

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

None

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company.

Nayef Hashem Nayef Al-Hussein

Position: Head of Compliance

Date of Birth: 14 October 1979

Appointment Date: 15 July 2013

Qualifications:

- MA in Financial Economy, 2005;
- B.Sc. Economic, 2001.

Professional Certificates:

- Certified Anti Money Laundering Specialist (CAMS) / 2008.
- Certified Financial Crime Specialist (CFCS) / 2016.
- Certified Anti Money Laundering Specialist (CAMS)-Audit program / 2018.
- Certified Fraud Examiners (CFE) / 2019
- Certified Global Sanctions Specialist (CGSS) / 2020.
- Certified Compliance Manager (CCM) / 2020.
- Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist (CCAS) / 2023

Work Experiences:

- EVP Head of Compliance, Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, since 2013.
- Regulatory Compliance Manager / Group Compliance, Arab Bank PLC, 2013.
- Anti-money laundering Sr. Officer – Deputy Executive Manager/ Compliance Department, Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, 2007-2013.
- Held several positions at the Housing Bank for Trade and Finance during the period (2002-2006).

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

None

Memberships in other Commissions and Boards:

- Board Member, ALDaman for Investments Co

Ramzi Dawod Ibraheem Nuzha

Position: Legal Counselor

Date of Birth: 5 January 1967

Appointment Sate: 14 January 2024

Qualifications:

- Master's in Law / 1998.
- High Diploma of Law / 1994
- Bachelor in Law / 1988.

Work Experiences:

- Legal Counselor / Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, since 1/2024
- Companies General Controller/ Ministry of Industry and Trade, (7/2016-9/2019).
- Board Member / Integrity & Anti-Corruption Commission, (10/2010-2/2015).
- Military Judge / Jordanian Armed Forces, (7/1988-9/2010).

Memberships in HBTF Board Committees:

None

Memberships in Other Commissions and Boards:

None

Senior Management Members with Executive Authority Who Resigned during the Year 2025:

None

Remunerations Policy

The Board of Directors annually approves a percentage of the net profit attributable to the Bank's shareholders, after tax, to be distributed as an incentive to eligible employees. It is not considered binding on the Bank in light of the Bank's financial conditions, which means that its application in one year does not give it the status of an acquired right in subsequent years. The incentive system is based on an effective performance evaluation system aimed at:

- Rewarding and motivating outstanding performers and constantly empowering them to boost their productivity.
- Following and monitoring the employee's performance to determine their training needs and developing a plan to improve their result.
- Assisting in making the necessary decisions to maximize the benefit of human resources by assigning the right person to the right position.
- Documenting and saving performance evaluation results within the employee database.

The foundations and criteria for rewarding annual incentives are approved by the Nomination and Remunerations Committee of the Bank's Board of Directors with the approval of the Board of Directors.

Benefits and Remunerations for the Chairman and Board Members during 2025

Name	Position	Total Annual salaries	Annual transportation Allowance	Annual Remunerations	Annual Travel Expenses	Total Annual Benefits
Mr. Abdelelah Mohamad Abdel Rahman Alkhatib	Chairman	-	550,500	5,000	850	556,350
Mr. Naji Mohammed Issa Belgasem	Board Member	-	166,000	5,000	4,485	175,485
Mr. Mohammed Misfer Ayed Al-Ajmi	Board Member	-	148,049	3,005	6,514	157,568
Mr. Faisal Fahad Abed Al-aziz Al-muzaini	Board Member	-	77,000	-	4,350	81,350
Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Mohammed Al-Ja'fari	Board Member	-	73,500	-	1,390	74,890
Qatar National Bank, represented by:						
Mr. Yousef Mahmoud Hussain Al-Neama	Vice Chairman	-	166,000	5,000	10,596	181,596
Mr. Khalid Majid aljafale Al-Nuaimi	Board Member	-	155,000	5,000	1,773	161,773
Mr. Ramzi Talat Abdel Jawad Mari	Board Member	-	160,500	5,000	9,341	174,841
Mrs. Maryam Mohammed Ali Al-Kuwari	Board Member	-	166,000	5,000	7,566	178,566
Kuwait Investment Authority, represented by:						
Mrs. Mashael Mubarak Mohammed Al-masskati	Board Member	-	82,500	-	3,028	85,528
Libyan Foreign Bank, represented by:						
Mr. Mohammed Ali Abdullah Addarrat	Board Member	-	166,000	5,000	14,651	185,651
Social Security Corporation / Jordan, represented by:						
Mr. Abdallah Mohammad Muflih Abu Jamous	Board Member	-	160,500	5,000	865	166,365
Mr. Fadi Abdelwahab Abdelfattah Abughaush	Board Member	-	160,500	5,000	1,060	166,560

In-Kind Benefits Received by any Board Member:

None.

Benefits and Remunerations for Resigned Board Members During 2025

(JD)

Name	Position	Total annual salaries	Annual transportation allowance	Annual remunerations	Annual travel expenses	Total annual benefits
Mrs. Munirah Assad Abdel Aziz AlAjeel	Board Member	-	83,500	5,000	593	89,093
Mr. Fawzi Yousef Abdel Mohsen Al-Hunaif	Board Member	-	89,000	5,000	2,680	96,680
Mr. Ramzi Tayseer Mohammad Abdeljaber	Board Member	-	89,000	5,000	-	94,000
Mrs. Sheikha Yousuf Abdallah Al Farsi *	Board Member	-	13,770	1,530	-	15,300

* Resigned during 2024 and the amounts outlined in the schedule were disbursed during 2025.

In-Kind Benefits Received by Any Resigned Board Member:

None.

Benefits and Remunerations for Senior Executive Management Members During 2025

(JD)

Name	Post	Total annual salaries	Annual transportation allowance	Annual remunerations	Annual travel expenses	Total annual benefits
Ammar Bashir Ali Al-Safadi	Chief Executive Officer	621008	-	640017	6750	1267775
Vasken Samuel Samuel Ajemian	Chief Business Officer	344705	2880	177732	3800	529117
Ahmed Fadil Mohammed Al-Khader	Chief Operations Officer	265921	2880	124620	2800	396221
Nidal Lutfi Abd allatif Ahmad	Chief Financial Officer	249209	2880	116885	-	368974
Amro “Mohammad Walid” Anis Mousa	Head of Credit	165073	2880	59859	1600	229412
Basil Mousa Ahmad Isbahe	Head of Internal Audit- Acting	128785	2460	34672	100	166017
George Sarkis George Nahhas	Head of Treasury and Investment	104745	1200	-	-	105945
Ali Hasan Ali Al-Mimi	Head of Risk Management	165963	2880	55036	-	223879
Ramzi Daoud Ibrahim Nuzha	Legal Counselor	149111	2880	47712	1000	200703
Nayef Hashem Nayef Al-Hussein	Head of Compliance	155070	2880	51445	2460	211855

Benefits In-Kind Received by Any Member of Senior Executive Management During 2025:

None.

Benefits and Remunerations for Resigned Senior Executives During 2025:

None.

Benefits In-Kind for Resigned Senior Executives During 2025:

None.

Shareholders Who Own 1% or More of the Bank's Capital for the Year 2025

Shareholder's name	Nationality	Number of shares owned	Share capital ratio	The ultimate beneficiary	Number of pledged shares	Percentage of pledged shares as a percentage of the total shareholding	Pledgee
Qatar National Bank	Qatari	121,499,200	38.571%	Qatar Investment Authority 51.74%	-	-	-
Kuwait Investment Authority	Kuwaiti	58,617,556	18.609%	Government of Kuwait 100%	-	-	-
Libyan Foreign Bank	Libyan	54,311,427	17.242%	Central Bank of Libya 100%	-	-	-
Social Security Corporation/ Jordan	Jordanian	48,576,000	15.421%	Itself	-	-	-
Iran Foreign Investment Company	Iranian	14,577,670	4.628%	Government of the Republic of Iran 100%	-	-	-
Total		**297,581,853**	**94.471%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The number of Jordanian shareholders is 2,905 whose equity percentage of the capital constitute 19.018%.

The number of Arab and foreign shareholders is 455, whose equity percentage of the capital constitute 80.982%

Names of Major Shareholders Issued by the Bank and the Number of Shares Owned by Each of Them (Major Shareholders 5% or More)

Name	Number of shares by the end of 2024	Equity to capital ratio	Number of shares by the end of 2025	Equity to capital ratio
Qatar National Bank	121,499,200	38.571%	121,499,200	38.571%
Kuwait Investment Authority	58,617,556	18.609%	58,617,556	18.609%
Libyan Foreign Bank	54,311,427	17.242%	54,311,427	17.242%
Social Security Corporation / Jordan	48,576,000	15.421%	48,576,000	15.421%
Total	**283,004,183**	**89.843%**	**283,004,183**	**89.843%**

The Bank's Competitive Position and Market Share from the Banking Sector in Jordan

Statement	Market share (2024)
Assets	11.2%
Customer deposits	9.6%
Direct Credit Facilities	10.2%

In addition to the main Bank's activity in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Bank carries out activities through its foreign branches in Palestine and Bahrain and its subsidiaries (International Bank for Trade and Finance / Syria, Housing Bank for Trade and Finance / Algeria, Jordan International Bank / London, Specialized Financial Leasing Company / Jordan, International Financial Center Company / Jordan), and it is not possible to determine the competitive position of the bank in these markets.

Degree of Dependence on Specific Suppliers and/or Key Customers (Domestically and Externally)

There are no specific suppliers or customers, local or foreign, whose dealings with the Bank constitute more than 10% of the total purchases and/or sales.

Description of Any Government Protection or Privileges that the Bank or Any of its Products Enjoys, and a Description of Any Patents or Franchises

- There is no governmental protection or privileges enjoyed by the Bank or any of its products under laws, regulations, or others.
- There are no patents or franchise rights obtained by the Bank.

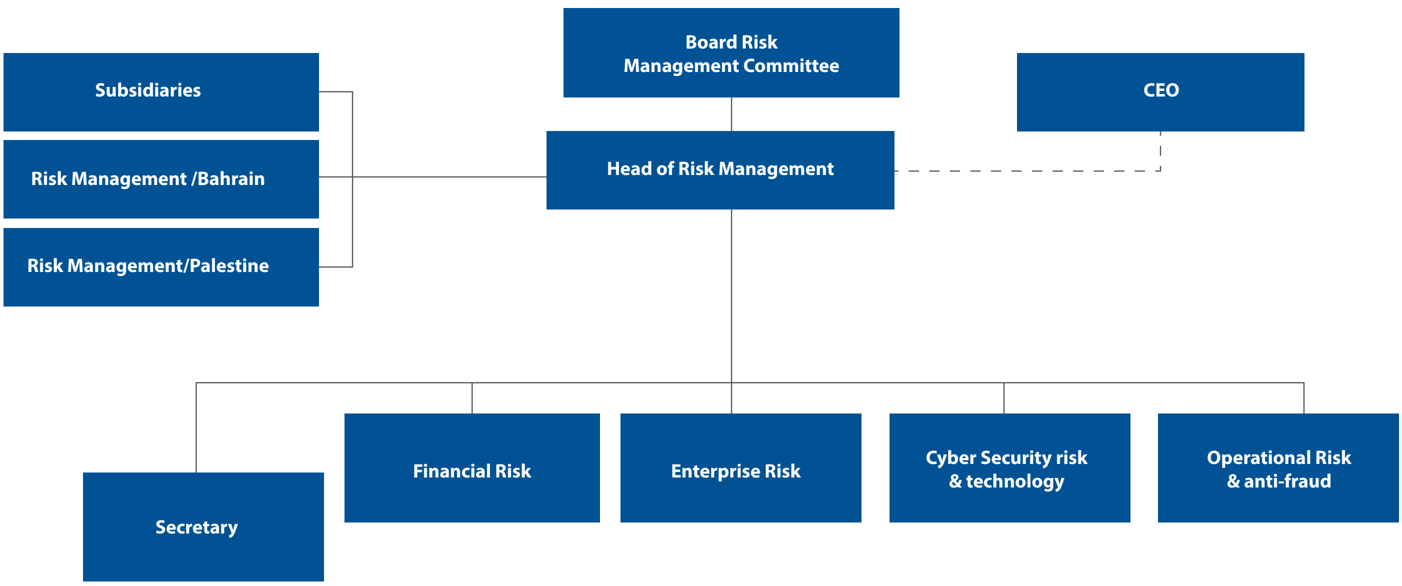
Description of Any Government Decisions Issued by the Government, International Organizations, or Others that have a Material Impact on the Bank's Business, Products, or Competitiveness

- There are no decisions issued by the government, international organizations, or others that have a material impact on the bank's work, products, or competitiveness.
- International quality standards do not apply to the Bank's business, knowing that the Bank implements all applicable laws, regulations, instructions, and standards that are related to its business, according to international banking practices and international requirements.

Bank Risk Management

The bank is exposed to a range of risks, and these risks are reflected in the note number 47 of the 2023 Financial Statement. The Risk Management monitors acceptable risk levels for all risks facing the bank, which have been identified and defined within the enterprise risk profile and ensures that the specified limits are not exceeded for all types of risks, whether these limits are defined by the regulatory authorities or within the Bank's internal policies and methodologies.

Among the most important enterprise risks which the Bank is exposed to includes: credit risk, reputational risk, strategic risk, operational and anti-fraud risk, market and liquidity risk, interest rate risk, cyber security & information security risk, business continuity, and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) risks. These risks are monitored using multiple systems, methodologies and measurement tools that include a mixture of quantitative and qualitative methods in monitoring and measuring risks in a manner consistent with the regulations of the regulatory authorities and adopted bank policies. The Risk Management is linked administratively to the CEO and functionally to the Risk Management Committee emanating from the Board of Directors. The following fi gure shows the organizational structure of the Risk Management:



The Achievements of the Bank are Supported by Numbers and a Description of the Bank's Milestones During 2025

These are shown in the 2025 performance analysis.

The Financial Impact of Operations of a Non-Recurring Nature Occurred During 2025 and are not Part of the Main Activity of the Bank.

No operations of a non-recurring nature or any significant matters occurred that fall outside the main activities of the bank, except for the exclusion of Al-Markazi Financial Company (a subsidiary) from the consolidated financial statements of the group, which resulted in a loss of 903,822 dinars due to the exclusion of the subsidiary.

Profit Development, Net Shareholder Equity, Share Price, and Dividends

These are shown in the 2025 performance analysis.

Analysis of the Bank's Financial Position and Business Results During 2025

These are shown in the 2025 performance analysis.

Significant Future Developments, Including Any Expansions or New Projects, and the Future Plan of the Bank

These are shown in the Bank's business plan.

Auditors' Fees for 2025

(JD)

Statement	The auditor	Audit fees (after tax)	Consultations and other fees (after tax)	Total
Jordan Branches	The group's external auditor	278,979	843,710	1,122,689
Palestine Branches	The group's external auditor	38,712	0	38,712
Bahrain Branch	The group's external auditor	35,587	0	35,587
International Bank for Trade and Finance / Syria	Another external auditor	17,628	0	17,628
Housing Bank for Trade and Finance / Algeria	Another external auditor	57,376	0	57,376
Jordan International Bank / London	Another external auditor	295,394	0	295,394
Specialized Leasing Company	The group's external auditor	13,357	0	13,357
International Financial Center Company*	The group's external auditor	6,777	0	6,777
Total		**743,810**	**843,710**	**1,587,520**

*The International Financial Center Company (a subsidiary) was excluded from the consolidated financial statements of the Group as of 31-12-2025 as a result of signing an agreement to sell the bank's stake in the company.

Donations and Grants for 2025

Monetary Donations

The Bank's monetary donations in 2025 amounted to JD 5,496,196; the following table shows beneficiaries with the amount donated:

Beneficiary	Donation Amount (JD)	Beneficiary	Donation Amount (JD)
The banking sector initiative for the health and education sectors	4,260,875	White Beds Society	5,000
King Hussein Cancer Foundation	200,000	Agricultural Lending Institution	5,000
Jordan River Foundation	200,000	Al salt Sports, Cultural, and Social Club	5,000
Greater Amman Municipality - Housing Bank Abdoun Park	120,000	First Pioneers Association / Diwan Circassians of Amman	5,000
Himmetna Charity Association	110,000	El Hassan Youth Award	5,000
Tkiyet Um Ali	75,000	Agricultural Lending Institution	5,000
Yarmouk University	50,000	Central Bank of Jordan / Jordan Fintech Festival	5,000
Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development	50,000	Promising Hands Charity Association	4,025
Jordanian Children's Villages Association – SOS	45,000	Elia Nuqul Foundation	3,700
Dar Abu Abdullah Association for Philanthropy and Development	44,954	Diwan of the Khraisha Clan Association	3,000
Public Security Directorate / World Traffic Day and Arab Traffic Week	30,000	Jordan Post Corporation	3,000
Al-Aman Fund for the Future of orphans	30,000	The Hashemite Commission for Disabled Soldiers	3,000
Global Women's Forum Association - Jordan	30,000	Jordanian Iraqi Amity Assembly	3,000
Ministry of Culture/ Jerash Festival	25,000	Labbaik Ya Watan Charitable Association	3,000
Public Security Directorate/Ramadan Campaign	20,000	Circassian Charitable Association	3,000
Young Muslim Women's Association/ Al-Binyat Center for Special Education	17,000	Tafila Sports Club	3,000
Health Institutions Accreditation Council	15,000	social security corporation	3,000
Mutah University	15,000	Jubilee Institute	3,000
Princess Alia Foundation/ Green Fingerprints Initiative	10,053	Al Rehab Gate Association	2,000
Arab Group for the Protection of Nature Society	10,000	Petra Region Authority	2,000
Mabarrat Um Al-Hussein	9,790	sukaina Charitable Society for Social Support	2,000
Al Hussein Technical University	9,399	Children's Museum	2,000
Promising Hands Association	9,000	Moab Sports Club	1,500
Business Development Center - an initiative of the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	8,800	Jordanian National Women's Committees	1,000
Jordanian Journalists Syndicate	7,100	Salt Charity Association	1,000
Royal Institute Association for Religious Studies	6,000	Al-Salt Municipality Friends Cultural Association	1,000
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization / Charity Clothes Bank	6,000	Total	5,496,196

In-Kind Donations

The book value of the in-kind materials donated during 2025 was about JD 2818.231 with a nominal value of about JD 403716.696, and the donated non-monetary materials are computers, furniture, and machines.

The number of materials donated to the Princess Alia Initiative (10,053) reams of A4 photocopy paper in 2025

The following table shows the most important beneficiaries in Jordan:

Beneficiaries
Social Security Retirees Association – Aqaba
Directorate of Education / Qasaba Amman District
Naur Municipality
Marj Al Hamam Comprehensive Health Center
Rehab Charity Association
Al-Husayniya Second elementary Mixed School
Wadi Al-Seer Health Security Center
Agricultural Lending Corporation, South Shuna
Ramtha Municipality
Agricultural Lending Corporation Salt
Al-Hussein Bin Talal University, Faculty of Archaeology
Umm Al-Na'am Al-Sharqiyah elementary Mixed School / Qasaba Al-Mafraq District
Karak Governmental Hospital
Al-Amin Elementary School, University District
Shmeisani Security Center
That Al-Netaqain School, Naour
King Abdullah School for Excellence, Al-Muqabaleen
Madaba Governorate Health Directorate, Ministry of Health
Directorate of Education, Ain Al-Basha District
Khadija Bint Khuwaylid Mixed Secondary School
Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq Charitable Society
Housing Finance and Agriculture School for Girls
Al-Taybeh elementary School Second for Girls

Contracts, Projects, and Engagements Concluded by the Issuing Bank with Subsidiaries, Sister Companies, or Affiliates, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Board Members, CEO, or Any Employee of the Company or their Relatives.

- As shown in Note No. 43 included in the financial statements for the year 2025, the Bank has entered into transactions with major shareholders, members of the Board of Directors, and senior management as part of the Bank's ordinary activities, using commercial interest rates and fees. All credit facilities granted to related parties are considered performing, and no provisions have been made for them.
- During the year 2025, the Bank did not engage in contracts, projects, or commitments with affiliated, sister, or allied companies, or with the Chairman of the Board, members of the Board of Directors, the CEO, any company employees, or their relatives.
- During the year 2025, the Bank branches in Palestine contracted with Forward Company (the regional manager of the Bank branches in Palestine is a partner in this company), as follows:

The Statement	Value
Supply, operation, and programming of the central reporting system for German counting machines type BPS C1.	JD 14,320

The Bank's Contribution to Protecting the Environment

During the year 2025, the Housing Bank continued its support for environmental initiatives in Jordan, as the Bank continued to finance the cost of sponsoring the Housing Bank Park / Abdoun. In addition, the Bank adopted targeted policies in the field of rationalizing energy and water consumption, and applied modern technologies concerned with this field in the new public administration building in the Shmeisani district and the Bank branches across Jordan.

The Bank's Contribution to Serving the Local Community

These are shown in the Bank's Activities.

Commitment to Corporate Governance

The bank is committed to implementing the provisions of the Corporate Governance Manual, whereby a Board of Directors has been elected in line with the Instructions for Corporate Governance issued by the Central Bank of Jordan. A copy of this manual can be found at the following link https:

//hbtf.com/uploads/202402//corporate-governance-guide.pdf

The bank is committed to implementing the provisions of the Governance and Information Management Manual as well as the accompanying technologies (which are considered as an integral part of the Corporate Governance Manual) in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan. A copy of this Manual can be found at the following link:

https://hbtf.com/uploads/202405--2403/03/it-governance-guide-v4-en.pdf

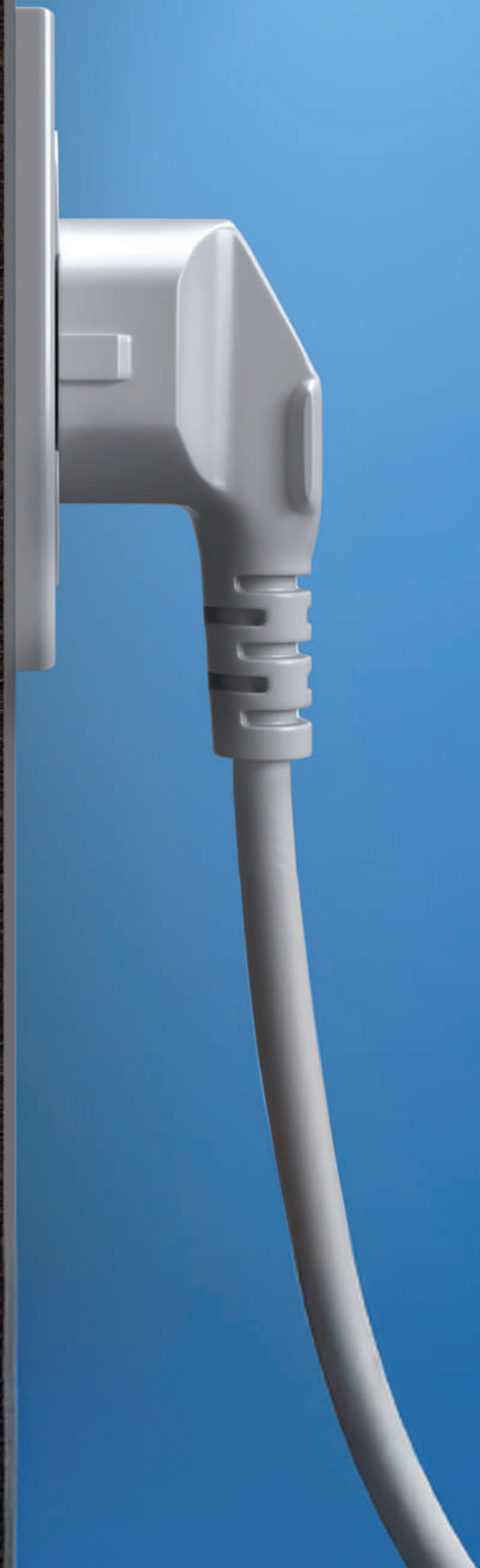
Handling Customer Complaints

During the year 2025, the Customer Complaints Unit received (2,220) different types of customer complaints, such as: contracts and terms, work environment, interest rates, commissions and fees, code of conduct, electronic services, payment cards, remittances, marketing of products and services, collaterals and guarantors, and credit inquiry. The unit has studied and analyzed all these complaints and informed the customers of the study results and the actions that have been taken as a result of these complaints. It classified these complaints per the Bank’s policies, where only 347 complaints were classified as actual complaints.

The Customer Complaints Unit submits a quarterly statistical report to the Board Compliance Committee, which includes all the complaints, actions that have been taken, and recommendations to improve the procedures of handling complaints in order to reduce their overall number. Accordingly, the compliance committee discusses these reports, evaluates the complaints and their causes, and their effect on the bank’s reputation. It also evaluates the effectiveness of the corrective actions that have been taken to handle repetitive complaints, in order to prevent repeating them in the future.

Sustainable Resources

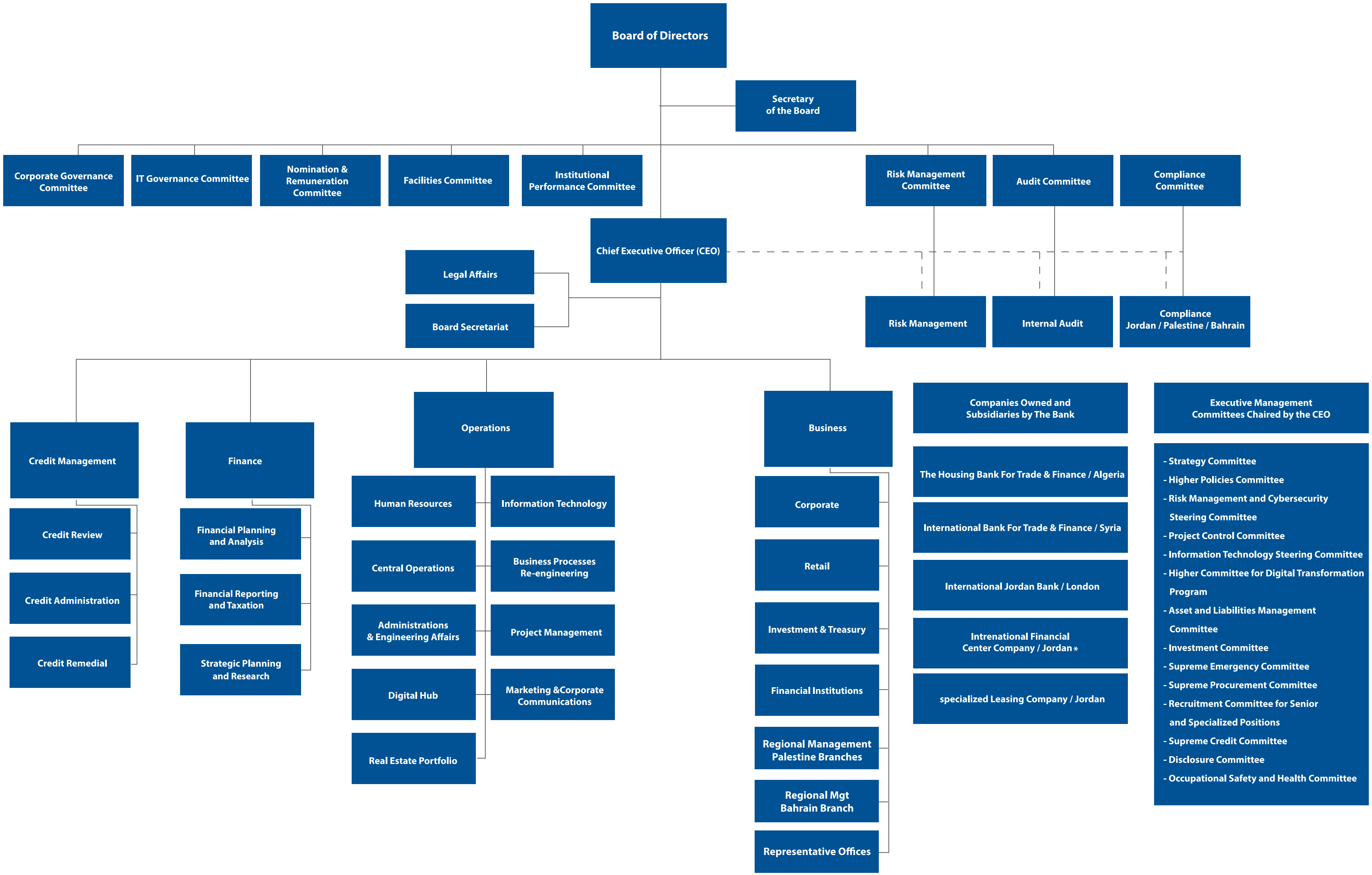
Towards conscious management that enhances national resources and balanced growth.



07

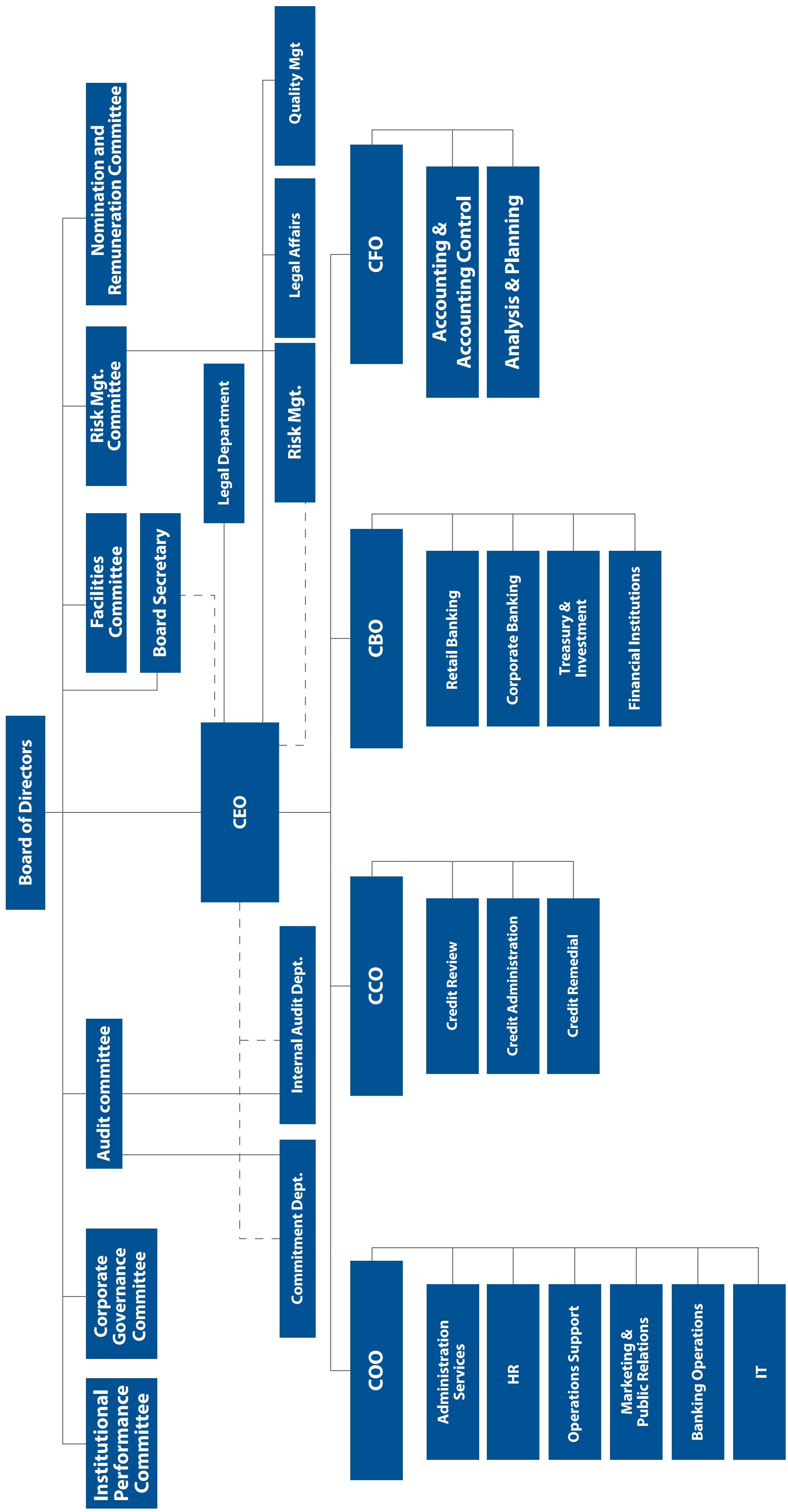
Organizational Structures of theBank, Its Subsidiary Banks, and Companies

Housing Bank for Trade & Finance Group

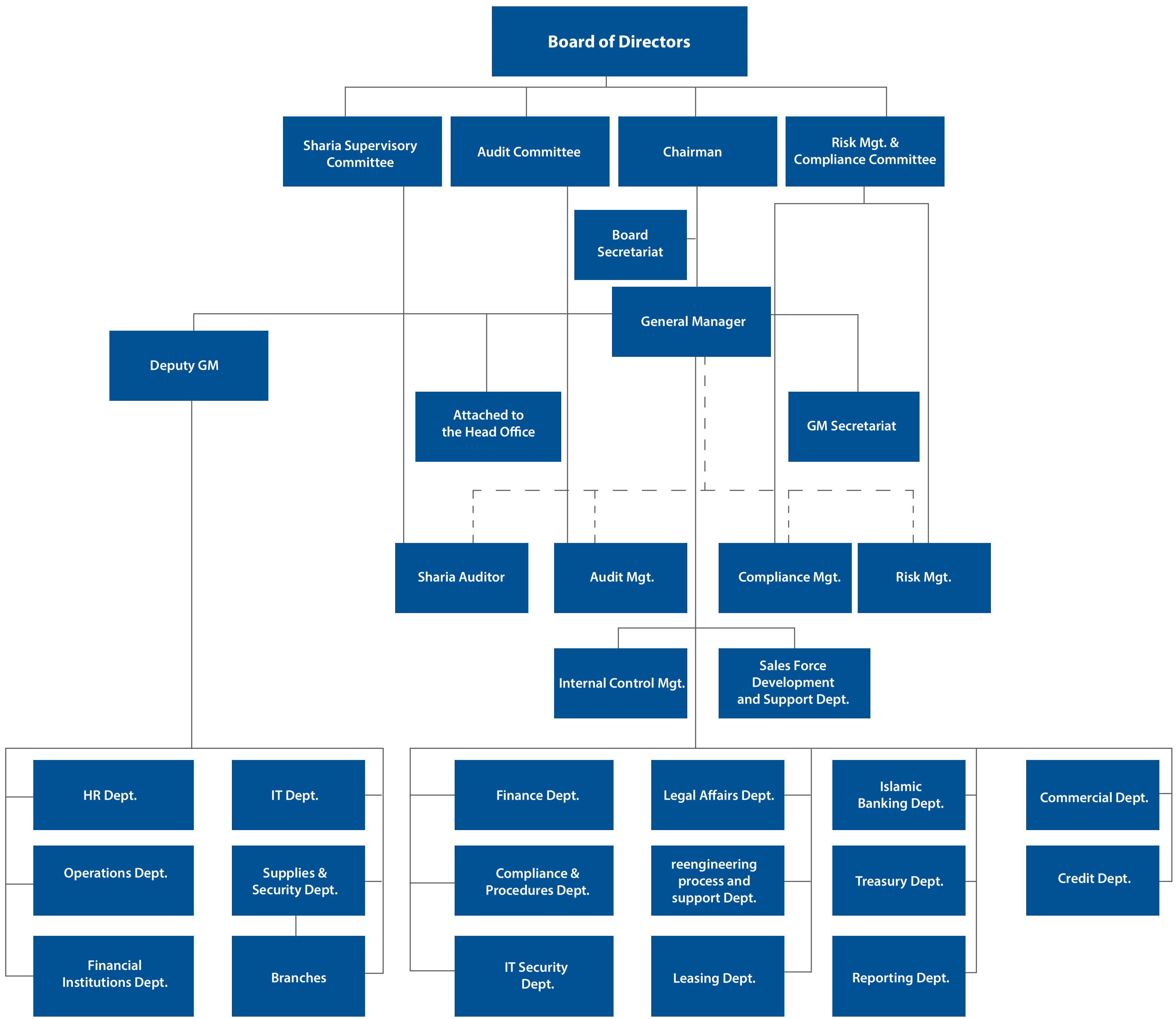


* The International Financial Center Company (a subsidiary) was excluded from the consolidated financial statements of the Group as of 31-12-2025 because of signing an agreement to sell the bank's stake in the company.

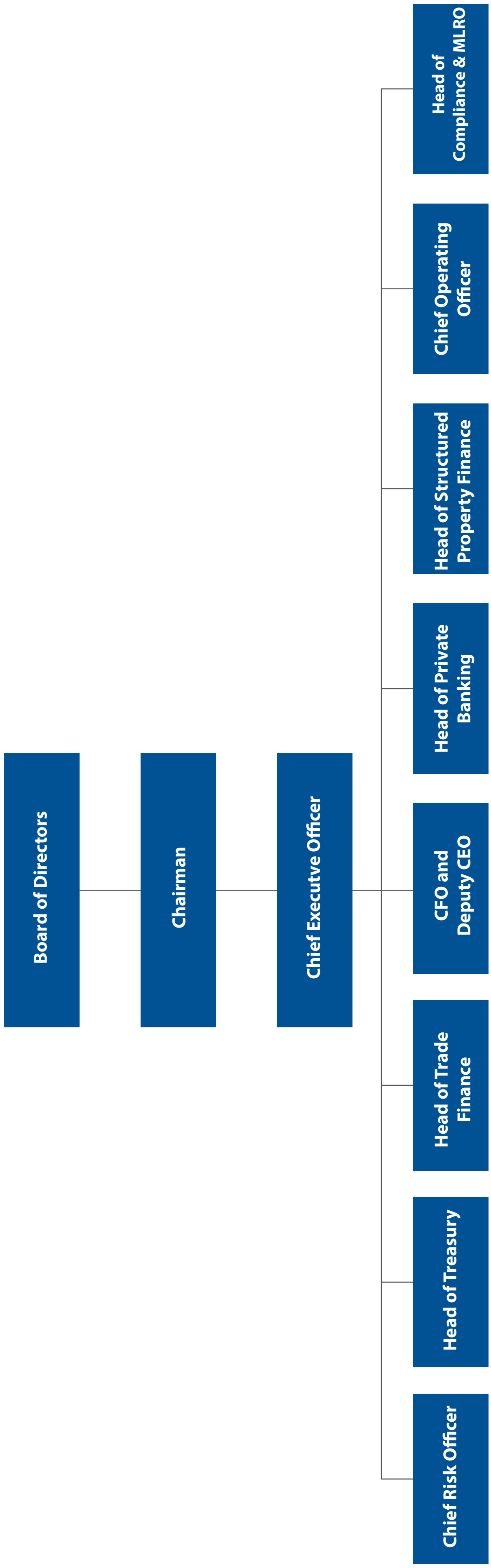
International Bank for Trade & Finance - Syria



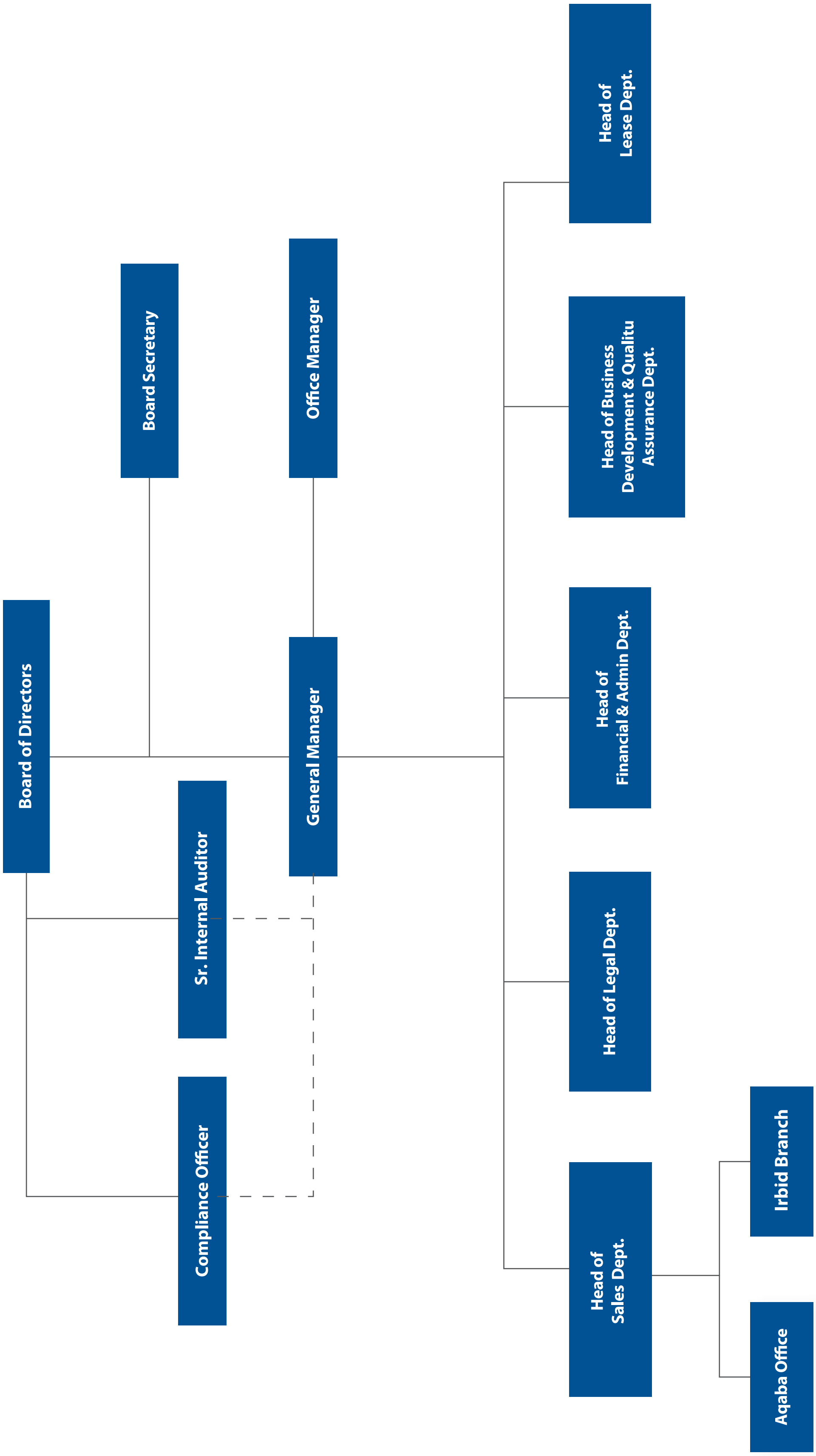
The Housing Bank for Trade & Finance – Algeria

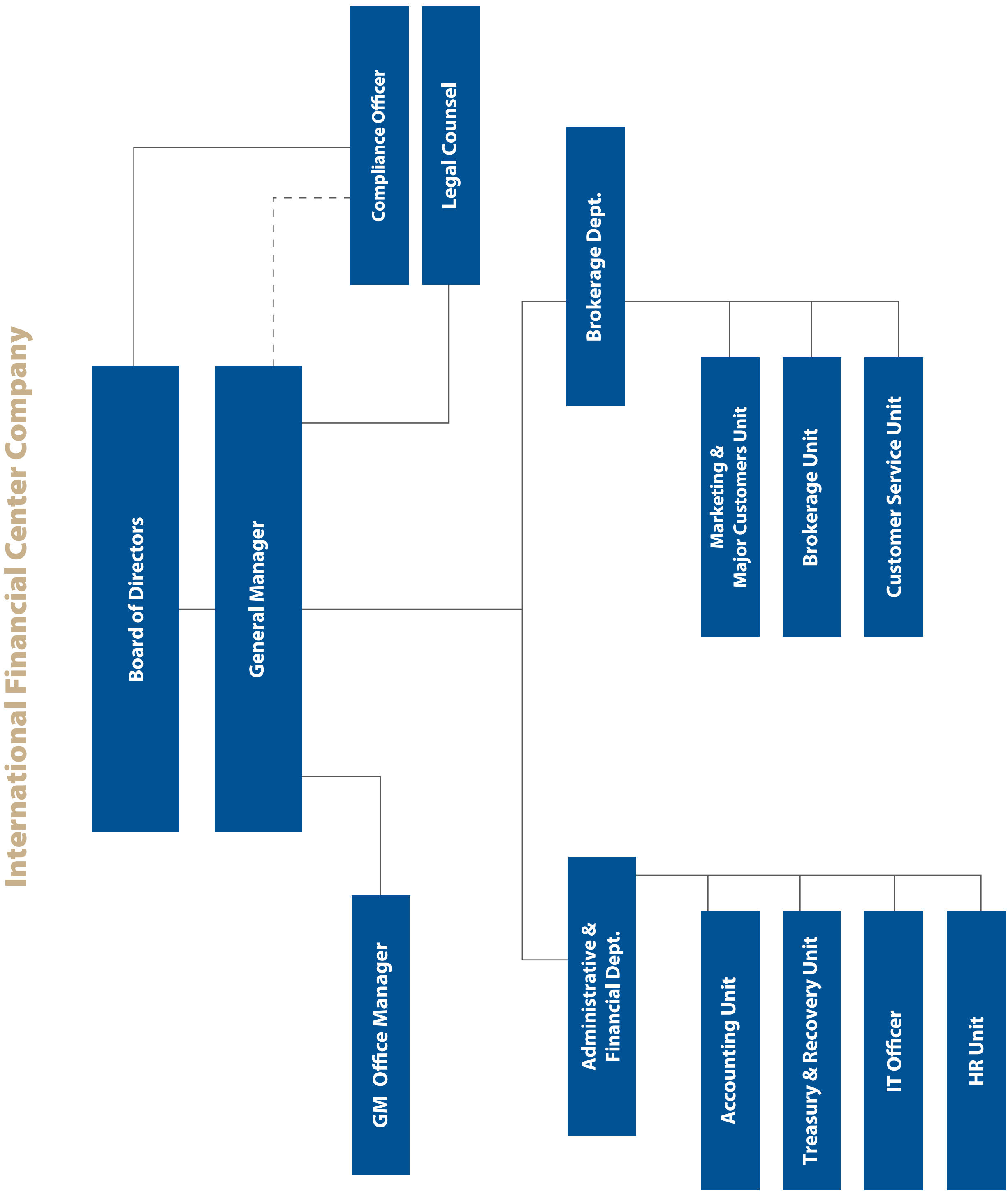


Jordan International Bank - London



Specialized Leasing Company




International Financial Center Company
Board of Directors
General Manager
Compliance Officer
Legal Counsel
GM Office Manager
Brokerage Dept.
Marketing & Major Customers Unit
Brokerage Unit
Customer Service Unit
Administrative & Financial Dept.
Accounting Unit
Treasury & Recovery Unit
IT Officer
HR Unit

Addresses of the Bank's Branches Housing Bank Branches for Trade and Finance - Jordan

Branch Name	Telephone Number 06-5005555 EXT.	Address	Branch Location Coordinates		Email
			Latitude	Longitude	
		Amman Governorate			
Main Branch	2423	Amman - Al-Shmaisani - Prince Shakir Bin Zeid Street Building No. "37"	31. 966012	35.876519	br028@hbtf.com.jo
Abdali Mall	3490	Amman - Abdali - Abdali Mall	31. 9632370	35. 9081130	br001@hbtf.com.jo
Abdali	5138	Amman - Abdali - Parliament St.	31.9610301	35.9116501	br001@hbtf.com.jo
Al Madina	4060	Amman - King Hussein Street - Building No. 33	31. 9540050	35. 9317180	br003@hbtf.com.jo
Jabal Amman	4070	Amman - Jabal Amman - Prince Mohamed Street-Building No. 252	31. 9547666	35. 9149128	br004@hbtf.com.jo
Jabal Al Hussein	4075	Amman - Jabal Al-Hussein - Khaled Bin Al-Walid Street - Building No. 121	31. 9646200	35. 9216300	br005@hbtf.com.jo
Al Wahdat	4088	Amman - Al-Wahdat - Prince Al Hasan Street - Building No. 263	31. 9259200	35. 9381300	br006@hbtf.com.jo
Marka	4097	Amman - Marka – King Abdullah Street - Building No. 423	31. 9796500	35. 9842700	br007@hbtf.com.jo
Prince Hassan District	4122	Amman - South Marka - Al-Rabwa Neighborhood - Salah Al-Hamlan Street - Al-Khasib Complex	31. 9569336	35. 9775482	br010@hbtf.com.jo
Al Hashimi Al Shamali	4050	Amman - Al-Hashmi Al-Shamali - Al-Bathaa Street - Jawahara of Al-Bathaa Complex	31. 9757390	35. 9551350	br011@hbtf.com.jo
Ras Al Ain	4136	Amman - Ras Al-Ain - Jerusalem Street - Building No. 10	31. 944760	35. 922693	br012@hbtf.com.jo
Ashrafia	4145	Amman - Ashrafieh - Al-Imam Al-Shafa'i Street - Building No. 52	31. 9372130	35. 9333060	br013@hbtf.com.jo
Al Nuzha	4146	Amman - Alnuzha - Saeed Bin Al-Musayib Street - Building 28	31. 9741900	35. 9262400	br015@hbtf.com.jo
Al Madineh Al Rayadieh	4167	Amman - Al-Madina Al-Rayadieh Area - Martyr Street - Building 35	31. 9874900	35. 9021700	br016@hbtf.com.jo
Al Tijari Complex	2330	Amman - Al-Shamisani - Queen Noor Street - Bank Eliskan Complex - Building No. 91	31. 9713580	35. 9075820	br018@hbtf.com.jo
Tarek	4186	Amman - Tariq Area - Tariq Street - Opp. Al-Nejma Halloyat	32. 0027010	35. 9400830	br020@hbtf.com.jo
Abu Nussair	4193	Amman - Abu Nasair - Ibn Hedda Street - Al-Basala Neighborhood	32. 0524680	35. 8792900	br023@hbtf.com.jo
Hay Nazzal	4200	Amman - Nazzal District - Bani Tazif Street - Building 6	31. 9361400	35. 9156900	br024@hbtf.com.jo
Abdoun	4208	Amman - Abdoun - Cairo Street - Building 94	31. 9535600	35. 8793700	br025@hbtf.com.jo
Park Plaza	2881	Amman - Sweifia - Salah Suhaimat Street - Park Plaza Complex	31. 9585398	35. 8689198	br026@hbtf.com.jo
Gardens	4224	Amman - Talaa Al Ali - Wasfi Hill Street - Building No.27	31.970456	35. 8898240	br027@hbtf.com.jo
Um Uthaina	4270	Amman - Um Uthaina- Mecca Street - Al-Thawabet complex – Building No. 59	31. 970456	35. 876519	br030@hbtf.com.jo
Al Jubaiha	4281	Amman - Al Jubaiha - Abdulla Ali Al-Lozi Street – Building No. 31	32. 0220890	35. 8659870	br031@hbtf.com.jo

Branch Name	Telephone Number 06-5005555 EXT.	Address	Branch Location Coordinates		Email
			Latitude	Longitude	
Sweileh	4306	Amman - Sweileh – Prince Raya Bint Al-Hussein street - Building No.26	32. 0233600	35. 8415600	br034@hbtf.com.jo
Sahab	4315	Amman - Sahab - Prince Hassan Street – Building No. 24	31. 8715500	36. 0045300	br035@hbtf.com.jo
Abu Alanda	4322	Amman - Abu Alanda - Asmaa Bint Salma Street - near Abu Hassan complex and Al-Disi Reservoirs	31. 904805	35. 968414	br038@hbtf.com.jo
Al Jouaida	4025	Amman - Jouida - Medaba Street - Al-Walid - Building No. 31	31. 8791700	35. 9328500	br039@hbtf.com.jo
Marj Al Hammam	4336	Amman - Marj Al Hammam - Noiran Street – Aldala circle	31. 8941200	35. 8385300	br041@hbtf.com.jo
Na'ur	4345	Na'ur - Triangle of the Martyr's Neighborhood - bus Parking Vaults	31. 8697100	35. 8213750	br042@hbtf.com.jo
Al-Mwagar	4033	Amman - Al-Mwaqar - Near the Circle of Martyr Sayel Al-Kharisha	31. 8117670	36. 1062470	br043@hbtf.com.jo
Tlaa Al Ali	4358	Amman - Talaa Al Ali - Wasfi Altal Street - Building No. 193	31. 9930300	35. 8626900	br044@hbtf.com.jo
King Abdallah II Industrial City	4365	Amman - Sahab - King Abdullah II Industrial City	31. 8525880	36. 0075810	br045@hbtf.com.jo
Al Huriya Street	4893	Amman - Al-Maqbalin - Al-Huriya Street - Building 140	31. 8953718	35. 9165294	br047@hbtf.com.jo
Al Bayader	4396	Amman - Bayadr Wadi Al-Sir - Hosni Sober Street - Building No. 58 - Al-Sharkas Mosque	31. 9544150	35. 8386250	br049@hbtf.com.jo
Airport	4688	Amman - Queen Alia International Airport-Qa'admin Hall	31. 7217170	35. 9856760	br097@hbtf.com.jo
Al Ithaa	4700	Amman – Prince Al-Hasan District – Alsakhra Almosharfa st., building no. 5	31. 9083080	35. 9384010	br102@hbtf.com.jo
Um Al Summaq	4720	Amman - Um Al-Summaq - Ousara Street - Building No. 17	31. 983806	35. 847518	br106@hbtf.com.jo
Iskan Young	3774	Housing Bank Park- Abdoun - Sa'ed Abdo Shamout St	31. 9410400	35. 8841000	br109@hbtf.com.jo
Al Rabia	4772	Amman - Dahiat Al-Rabia - AbdulRahman Abu Hasan Street - Samer Barham complex	31. 9754450	35. 8838660	br115@hbtf.com.jo
Abdallah Ghosha	4888	Amman - Abdulla Ghosha Street - Al-Husaini Complex - Building No. 55	31. 9672240	35. 8550510	br117@hbtf.com.jo
Al Rawabi District	3485	Amman - Al Bayader - Queen Zain Al-Sharaf Street - Petroleum Products Marketing Company - Building No. 316	31. 9583210	35. 8516780	br117@hbtf.com.jo
Zahran	4840	Amman - Ibn Khaldun Street (Al-Khaddi Hospital) - Building No. 58	31. 952042	35. 9015100	br121@hbtf.com.jo
Madina munawarah	4905	Amman - Talaa Al Ali - Medina Munawarah Street - Building No. 194	31. 9874500	35. 8669300	br122@hbtf.com.jo
City Mall	4040	Amman - City Mall - Bank Banks	31. 9801040	35. 8369950	br123@hbtf.com.jo
Al Medina Al Tibiyah Street	4848	Amman - King Abdullah II Street - Near Khalda Circle - Building No. 185	31. 9971600	35. 8309300	br124@hbtf.com.jo
Dahiat Al Yasmeen	4949	Yasmeen District - Jabal Arafat Street - Building No. 13	31. 9193700	35. 8941000	br131@hbtf.com.jo
Taj Mall	3800	Amman - Taj Mall - Saad Abdo Shamout Street	31. 9408500	35. 8878800	br134@hbtf.com.jo

Branch Name	Telephone Number 06-5005555 EXT.	Address	Branch Location Coordinates		Email
			Latitude	Longitude	
Private Banking Services	4511	Amman – 5th Circle - Ryyed Al-Mufleh Street – Building No. 7	31. 9586710	35. 8888780	br145@hbtf.com.jo
Airport Road	3470	Amman - Airport Road - Service Street - After Universal Schools by1.7km	31. 8753550	35. 8867770	br157@hbtf.com.jo
Deir Ghbar	4705	Amman - Deir Ghbar - Hashimieen Street - near the Jordanian Construction Association	31. 9431310	35. 8720960	br159@hbtf.com.jo
Dahiyat Al Amir Rashid	3838	Amman - Dahiyat Al-Amir Rashid - Al-Amira Thrawat Street – Next to Building 85 External Clinics for the Medical City Circle	31. 9679310	35. 8441910	br160@hbtf.com.jo
Al Sweifiya	4222	Amman - Sweifiya - Commercial Market - Mahmoud Obeidat Street	31. 956035	35. 881561	br161@hbtf.com.jo
Dabouq	3799	Amman - Sweileh - Dabouq Neighborhood – Tayama Complex - Building No. 29 on the Cut-off of Al-Bayt Street with Al-Rakhaa Street	31. 9921023	35. 8140339	br162@hbtf.com.jo
Shafa Badran	4666	Shafa Badran - Arab Street - Near traffic light Shafa Badran	32. 041170	35. 907648	br165@hbtf.com.jo
Dahiyat Al Rashid	4411	Dahiyat Al Rashid – tlu'a almeghnatees – hamza rkeibat complex	32.02295	35.88647	BR-168@hbtf.com.jo
Irbid Governorate					
Irbid	4927	Irbid - Al-Hashmi Street - Near Al-Hashmi Mosque	32. 5570904	35. 8556376	br052@hbtf.com.jo
Ramtha	4486	Ramtha - Downtown - Naser Al-Talaq Street	32. 5616000	36. 0113300	br060@hbtf.com.jo
Shona Al Shamaliya	4495	Shona Al-Shamaliya - King Faisal Street	32. 6100700	35. 6097300	br061@hbtf.com.jo
Deir Abi Said	4507	Deir Abi Saeed - King Hussein Street	32. 5041140	35. 6845380	br063@hbtf.com.jo
Al Hosn	4523	Irbid - Al-Hosn – Irbid Amman Street	32. 4877400	35. 8838700	br065@hbtf.com.jo
Aydoun	4539	Irbid - Aydoun - Main Street	32. 5083375	35. 8562031	br067@hbtf.com.jo
Palestine Street	4566	Irbid - Palestine Street - Al-Shaheed Circle Wasfi Al-Tal	32. 5546100	35. 8479100	br073@hbtf.com.jo
Yarmouk	4600	Irbid - Shafiq Arshidat Street	32. 5422950	35. 8506360	br080@hbtf.com.jo
Al Qubba Circle	4820	Irbid - King Abdulla Al-Thani Street – Al Qubba Circle	32. 5462760	35. 8576700	br120@hbtf.com.jo
30th Street/ Irbid	3815	Irbid - Eastern Province - Al-Andalus Neighbourhood - Rusan Commercial Complex	32. 5545500	35. 8630900	br136@hbtf.com.jo
Wasfi Al-tal St. / Irbid	4540	Irbid - Wasfi Al-tal St. opp. to Abu Rashed Complex	32.53195765	35.87758115	Br-166@hbtf.com.jo
Bani Kanana	3434	Irbid - Sama Al-Rusan Triangle - Um Qais Street – opposite Al Saro Municipality	32. 6387640	35. 8359890	br155@hbtf.com.jo
Zarqa Province					
Shabib Palace	4248	Zarqa - King Hussein Street – Housing Bank Complex Building No. 96	32. 0636600	36. 0843900	br029@hbtf.com.jo
Al Rosaifa	4477	Zarqa - Al-Rosaifa - King Hussein Street - Building No. 184	32. 017946	36. 041623	br059@hbtf.com.jo
Hiteen	4536	Zarqa - Hiteen Camp - King Hussein Street - Building No. 452	32. 0071500	36. 0072300	br066@hbtf.com.jo

Branch Name	Telephone Number 06-5005555 EXT.	Address	Branch Location Coordinates		Email
			Latitude	Longitude	
Al Jabal Al Shamali	4680	Al-Rosaifa - Al-Jabal Al-Shamali - King Abdullah II Street - Building No. 218	32. 0280720	36. 0361730	br093@hbtf.com.jo
Al Dleil	4693	Zarqa - Al-Dleil - Main Street – opposite Al-Naser Gas station	32. 1320100	36. 2726700	br101@hbtf.com.jo
Al Azraq Al Shamali	4729	Al Azraq al Shamali - Baghdad Main Street	31. 8829200	36. 8327800	br107@hbtf.com.jo
Hay Masoum	4736	Zarqa – Hay Masoum - Abdul Hamid Sharaf Street – King Abdulla II Circle	32. 0779470	36. 0746310	br108@hbtf.com.jo
Al-Hura area/Zarqa	3888	Zarqa – Banks Field- Duty Free Area	32. 0901310	36. 2146440	br127@hbtf.com.jo
Al Zarqa Al Jadeeda	4920	Zarqa - New Zarqa - Mecca Street- Al-Kurdi Plaza Complex	32. 0857580	36. 0867180	br129@hbtf.com.jo
Utostrad Al Zarqa	3866	Zarqa - Wadi Al-Wager - Highway Street Governmental Circle District	32. 044941	36. 093683	br140@hbtf.com.jo
Al Balqa Governorate					
Al Fhais	4291	Al-Fhais - Al-Alali – King Abdulla II Street	32. 0018230	35. 7773680	br032@hbtf.com.jo
Salt	4293	Salt - Prince Hamza Bin Al-Hussin Street Building No. 139	32. 0427646	35. 7270630	br033@hbtf.com.jo
Al Baqaa	4372	Al-Baqaa Camp - opposite the Saleh Al-Din Mosque	32. 0764630	35. 8418450	br046@hbtf.com.jo
Deir Alla	4466	Deir alla - Al-Sawalha - Abu Obeida Street	32. 1839500	35. 6213500	br057@hbtf.com.jo
Al Shona al Janobieh	4504	South Shona - Salt Street – Governmental Circle Complex	31. 9002700	35. 6212200	br062@hbtf.com.jo
Bawabit al Salt	4983	Salt - The Entrance of the Salt - the Dabbaneh Signal – opposite the Salt Legal Court	32. 056979	35. 7471000	br133@hbtf.com.jo
Karak Governorate					
Al Karak	4636	Karak - City Hall - Al-Nuzha Street	31. 1851800	35. 7035740	br084@hbtf.com.jo
Al Potas	4645	Karak – Al Ghore Farm- Residential City	31. 2448670	35. 5290940	br085@hbtf.com.jo
Mutah	4665	Mutah - University Street	31. 0914300	35. 7016800	br088@hbtf.com.jo
Al Qasr	4763	Karak – Al Qasr - Main Street	31. 3102500	35. 7434600	br113@hbtf.com.jo
Al Thania	3849	Karak - Al-Thania, opposite the Karak Agriculture Directorate	31. 1724600	35. 7360020	br162@hbtf.com.jo
Maan Governorate					
Ma'an	4627	Ma'an - King Al-Hussein Street	30. 1958291	35. 7352665	br083@hbtf.com.jo
Petra	4652	Wadi Musa - Main Street - Martyr's Circle	30. 3209800	35. 4806600	br086@hbtf.com.jo
Al Shobak	4659	Shobak - Najil - Main Street	30. 5191800	35. 5417700	br087@hbtf.com.jo
Al Hessiniya	3850	Ma'an - Al-Hessiniya Municipality - Al-Hessiniya Municipal Building	30. 5948240	35. 7982920	br137@hbtf.com.jo

Branch Name	Telephone Number 06-5005555 EXT.	Address	Branch Location Coordinates		Email
			Latitude	Longitude	
Madaba Governorate					
Madaba	4971	Madaba - Madaba Education Directorate Street - near the Evangelical Church	31. 719388	35. 791768	br056@hbtf.com.jo
Mafraq Governorate					
Mafraq	4444	Al-Mafraq - King Talal Street	32. 3430160	36. 2087720	br054@hbtf.com.jo
Ajloun Governorate					
Ajloun	4433	Ajloun - Castle Street - Opposite City Hall	32. 332982	35. 751298	br053@hbtf.com.jo
Kufranjah	3930	Ajloun - Kufranjah - Main Street	32. 2981500	35. 7042490	br072@hbtf.com.jo
Al, Tafi la Governorate					
Al Tafila	4618	Tafila - Main Street	30. 8369100	35. 6057000	br082@hbtf.com.jo
AL Hasa	4672	Al Hasa - Residential City - New Commercial Market	30. 8555400	35. 9728800	br089@hbtf.com.jo
Aqaba Governorate					
Aqaba	4605	Aqaba - Corniche Street	29. 5260041	35. 0019094	br081@hbtf.com.jo
Alnafoura mall	4991	Aqaba -Nafoura mall- B1	29.54227751	34.99893055	br081@hbtf.com.jo
Jerash Governorate					
Jarash	4448	Jerash - Kairouan Circle - Wasfi Al Tal Street - Next to Ya Hala Restaurants and seating areas	32. 2821420	35. 8949380	br055@hbtf.com.jo
Mobile Branches					
Mobile Bus branch 2	3807	This Branch roams all the regions of the Kingdom			br158@hbtf.com.jo

Foreign Branches

Branch Name	Phone	Address	Email
Palestine			
Regional Management	+970 2 2945500	Jerusalem Street - Padico House Building - P.O. Box 1473	info.pal@hbtf.com.jo
Ramallah	+970 2 2945500	Postal Street - Rukab Building / P.O. Box 1473	br401@hbtf.com.jo
Gaza	+970 8 2826322	Martyrs Street - Tower of Palestine / P.O. Box 5010	br402@hbtf.com.jo
Nablus	+970 9 2386060	Al Hussein circle - Al-Hawari Building / P.O.Box 1660	br403@hbtf.com.jo
Hebron	+970 2 2250055	Wadi Al-Tuffah Street - Almanara Circle / P.O. Box 285	br404@hbtf.com.jo
HalHul	+970 2 2299602	Halhul / Main Street - Althurwa – opposite to the Halhul Soloh Court and the Chamber of Commerce north of Hebron - Halhul P.O. Box (1) Halhul Post Office	br405@hbtf.com.jo
Bir Zeit	+970 2 2945500	Ramallah - Public Street - Next to the main roundabout / P.O. Box 40	br406@hbtf.com.jo
Khan Younis	+970 8 2079401	Gaza - Abu Hamid Roundabout - Jalal Street / P.O. Box 7073	br407@hbtf.com.jo
Jenin	+970 4 2505223	Abu Bakr Street / P.O. Box 50	br408@hbtf.com.jo
Bethlehem	+970 2 2740375	Al Mahd Street - City Centre / P.O. Box 30	br409@hbtf.com.jo
Yatta	+970 2 2273301	Hebron - Yatta - Roqaa Street - next to the police station	br410@hbtf.com.jo
Termsaya	+970 2 2805263	Ramallah - Termsaya - Abu Raslan Commercial Complex / P.O. Box 4	br411@hbtf.com.jo
Al Dhahiriya	+970 2 2266779	Hebron - Al-Dhahiriya - Near Al-Dhahiriya Police Station	br412@hbtf.com.jo
Almasyouns	+970 2 2945500	Jerusalem Street - Padico House Building - P.O. Box 1473	br413@hbtf.com.jo
Tulkarem	+970 9 2696662	Jerusalem University Open Street next to KFC	br414@hbtf.com.jo
Rafidia	+970 9 2353612	Martyr Yasser Arafat Street next to Al Bashara Church	br415@hbtf.com.jo
Bahrain			
Bahrain Branch	+973 17 225227	Bahrain - Manama Center - Government Street / P.O. Box 5929	bahrain@hbtf.com.jo

Addresses of Subsidiary Banks and Companies International Bank for Trade and Finance / Syria

Bank Name	Phone	Address
General Management	+963 11 23880000	Damascus - Al-Saba Bahrat - Pakistan Street / P.O. Box 10502 Website: www.ibtf-sy.com Email: info@ibtf.com.sy
Al Hijaz	+963 11 2260500	Damascus - Hijaz Square
Al Pakistan	+963 11 23880000	Damascus - Pakistan Street – opposite to Al-Maraia Restaurant
Hosh Plas - Town Center	+963 950009001	Damascus - Daraa Highway - Town Center - Ground Floor
Domar Project	+963 11 3123671	Damascus - Damar Project - Central Damascus Market
Al Hareeka	+963 11 2260222	Damascus – Al Hareeka Square
Germana	+963 11 5615020	Damascus - President's Square
Al Mazzah	+963 11 6117086	Damascus - Mezzeh – opposite to Al-Jala Club
Al Tijara	+963 11 4434210	Damascus - Cornish Trade
Barzeh Residences	+963 11 5117774	Damascus - Barzeh Residences – opposite to Hamish Hospital
Abu Rummana	+963 11 3348717	Damascus - Abu Rummana - next to the Cannon Garden
Homs	+963 31 2485978	Homs - Engineers' Retirement Building
Tartus	+963 43 32321355	Tartus - Banks Street
Faisal	+963 21 2262303	Aleppo - King Faisal Street
Al Jumailya	+963 21 2231945	Aleppo - Al-Jumailya
Hama	+963 33 2243100	Hama - Al-Alamein Street
Mahrda	+963 33 4731072	Hama - Mahrda - Ghada Shuaa Street - next to Mahrda Sports Club
Al Lathikia	+963 41 2559374	Al Lathikia - Baghdad Street
Al Suwayda	+963 16 322191	Al Suwyda - Tishreen Square
Tartus al thwara	+963 43 2325912	Tartus- althawra St.

Housing Bank for Trade and Finance / Algeria

Bank Name	Phone	Address	Email
General Management	+213 (0) 23 31 29 29	Algeria - 16 Ahmed Waked Street - Dali Ibrahim Website: www.housingbankdz.com	housingbank@housingbankdz.com
Dali Ibrahim Branch	+213 (0) 23 31 29 27	Algeria - 16 Ahmed Waked Street - Dali Ibrahim	Agence-101@housingbankdz.com
Blida Branch	+213 (0) 25 21 30 19	Algeria - 61 Al Arabi Street, Etbisi Municipality of Blida- Blida	Agence-102@housingbankdz.com
Wahran Branch	+213 (0) 41 23 02 70	Algeria - 10 Al-Baha'i Cooperative Street / Al-Salam Neighborhood - Wahran	Agence-103@housingbankdz.com
Setif Branch	+213 (0) 36 53 85 85	Algeria - 20 First November Street 1954 - Setif	Agence-104@housingbankdz.com
Dar Albida Branch	+213 (0) 23 61 45 44	Algeria - 59 Mohamed Khamisti Street - Dar Albida	Agence-105@housingbankdz.com
Bejaia Branch	+213 (0) 34 11 33 51	Algeria – Fragmentation Karim Belkassem Real Estate Cooperative 45 Homes - Bejaia	Agence-106@housingbankdz.com
Constantine Branch	+213 (0) 31 74 02 30	Algeria - Lulush Hamou Belhaj Mustafa No. 06 Sidi Mabrouk - Constantine	Agence-107@housingbankdz.com
Rouïba	+ 213 (0) 23 85 57 01	Algeria- alaqar complex 206 division 10 Rouïba municipality	Agence-108@housingbankdz.com
Batna	+ 213 (0) 33 81 54 52	Algeria – Al-Manshar Industrial Zone Project 648/484 Promotional Housing Group No. 278 Block 273 Building - Batna	Agence-109@housingbankdz.com
Wahran 2	+213(0) 41342704	Algeria- Matla'a Alfajer Neighborhood- Ta'awoneyyat ebn sina number 134- Wahran	Agence-110@housingbankdz.com

Jordan International Bank / London

Bank Name	Phone	Address	Email
Jordan International Bank	+44 20 3 144 0200	Almack House, 26-28 King Street, London SW1Y 6QW Website: www.jordanbank.co.uk	info@jordanbank.co.uk

Local Subsidiaries

Specialized Leasing Co.					
Company Name		**Phone**	**Address**	**Website**	**Email**
Specialized Leasing Co.	General Management	+962 6 5521230	Um Uthaina - Saad Bin Abi Waqas Street - Housing Bank Building for Trade and Finance / P.O. Box 1174 Amman - 11118	www.slcjo.com	slc@hbtf.com.jo
	Irbid Branch	+962 2 7250308	Irbid - King Abdullah II Street - Dome Roundabout - Housing Bank Building		
	Aqaba Office	+962 3 2033428	Aqaba - King Hussein Street (Corniche) - Housing Bank Complex		

Representative Offices

Office Name	Phone	Address	Email
Tripoli / Libya	+218 213350610	Tripoli - Tripoli Tower - First Tower - 15th Floor - Office 155 / P.O.Box 91270	hbtfLibya@hbtf.com.jo
Abu Dhabi / UAE	+971 2 6268855	Abu Dhabi - Sheikh Khalifa Street - H.E. Hamouda Bin Ali Building - 12th Floor - Office 1201 / P.O. Box 44768	hbtfAbudhabi@hbtf.com.jo

*The Baghdad/Iraq representative office was closed on 2/3/2025

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Call Center (Iskan 24/7) & Phone Bank: 00962 (5200400)
Toll-free: 080022111 - Swift: HBHOJOAXXXX

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