

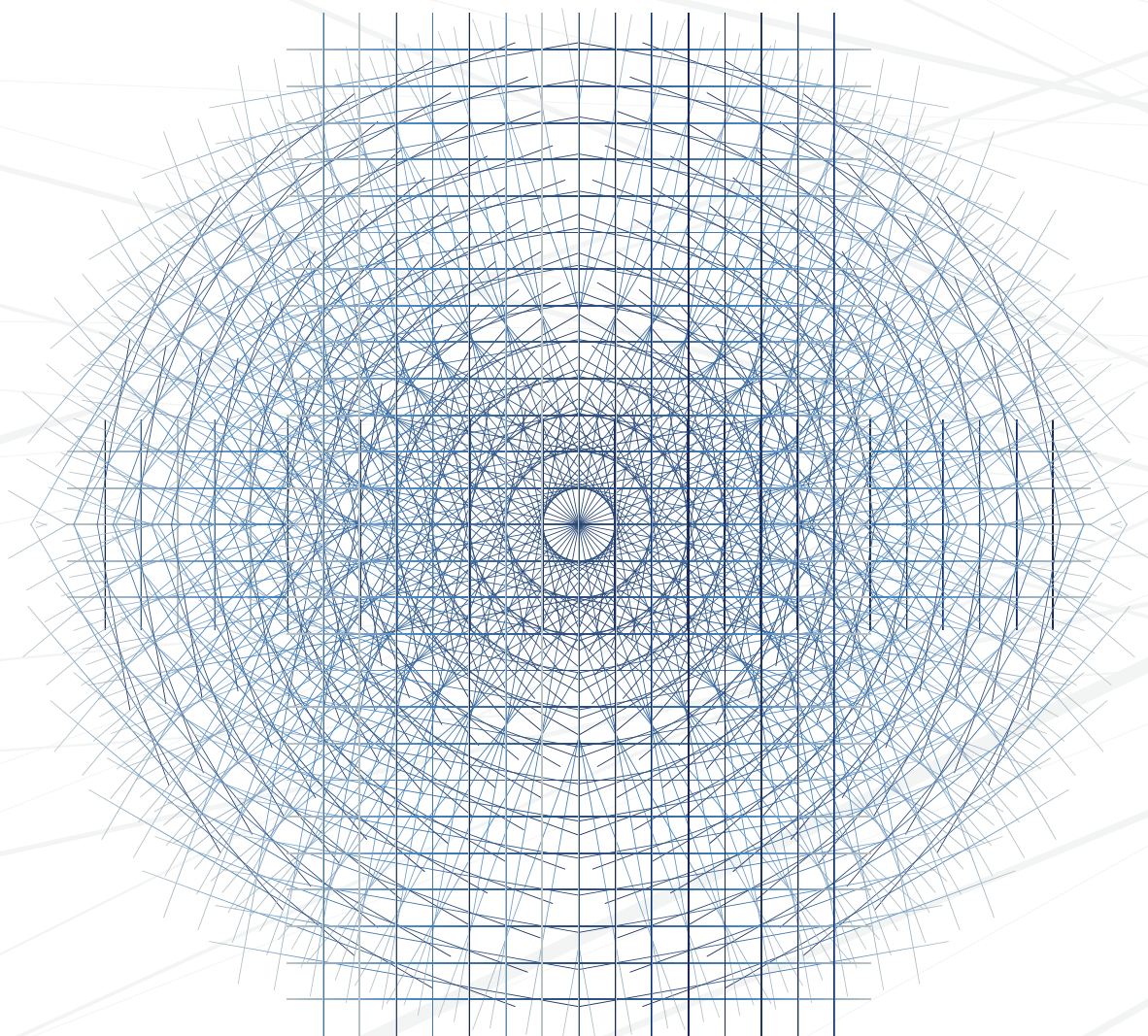
ثقة... أمان... وإستثمار حلال



البنك العربي الإسلامي الدولي
ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL ARAB BANK

“ ثقة ... أمان ... وإستثمار حلال ”

2024
ANNUAL REPORT

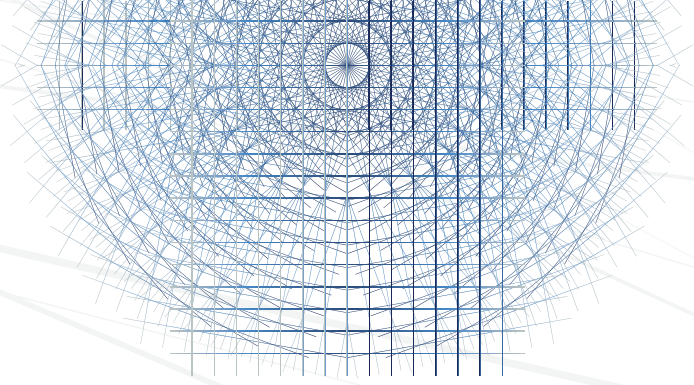


ثقة.. أمان.. وإستقرار

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

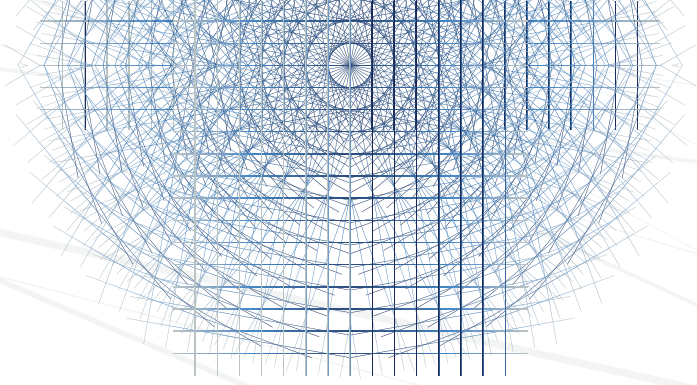
الرحمن الرحيم

*In the name of God, the most gracious,
the most merciful.*



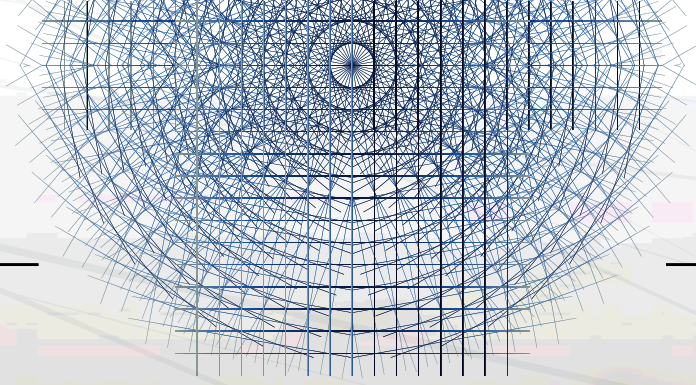
His Majesty King
Abdullah II Bin Al Hussein





A portrait of HRH the Crown Prince Hussein Bin Abdullah II. He is a young man with dark hair and a beard, looking slightly upwards and to the left. He is wearing a dark grey suit jacket, a light grey shirt, and a patterned tie. A small star-shaped pin is visible on his left lapel. The background is out of focus, showing a red flag with a white emblem and a green flag. The entire image is overlaid with a network of thin, light grey lines.

HRH the Crown Prince
Hussein Bin Abdullah II



شتم... آسان...

و اینها حرفه

Our Vision ...

To be the leading Islamic Banking institution in the Arab world.

Our Mission ...

To achieve leadership in our chosen markets in accordance with Islamic Sharia rules as an organization dedicated to deliver highest quality products and the special services to the customer presented through a highly qualified staff in compliance with the best professional and ethical standards within a motivating environment, supported by advanced technologies and efficient distribution channels to achieve high and advanced financial results.

Our Core Values ...

- Honesty and decency with ourselves and others.
- Pursuit of excellence and fulfillment of our promises.
- Adherence to the principles and rules of the Islamic Sharia throughout all our operations.
- Belief that there is always a better means and the challenge lies in discovering it.
- Commitment to Corporate Governance.
- Commitment to social responsibility.



البنك العربي الاسلامي الدولي
ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL ARAB BANK

(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Amman – Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Tel: 569 4901 Fax: 569 4914
P.O. Box 925802, Amman 11190 - Jordan

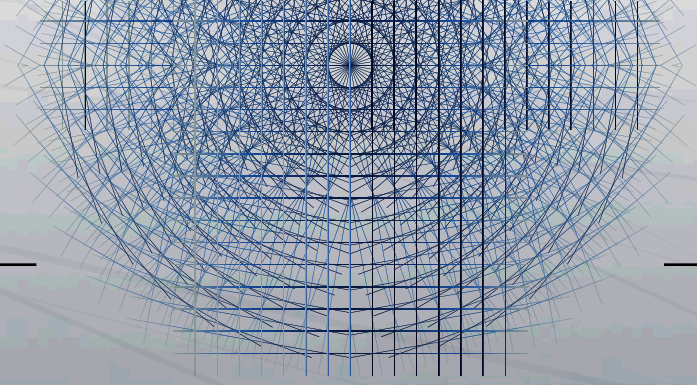
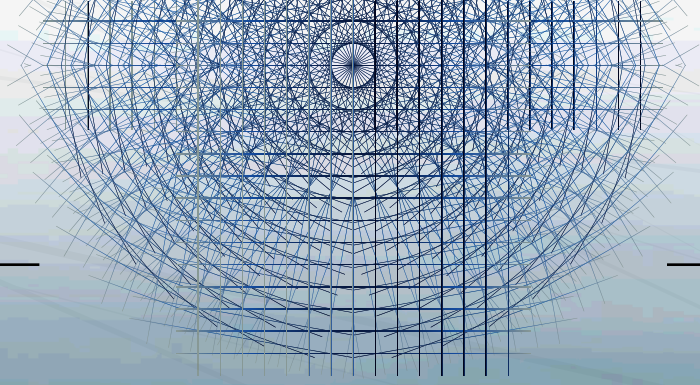


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مقام

الإسلام



ANNUAL REPORT ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL ARAB BANK 2024

Bank's Overview



Islamic International Arab Bank (Public Shareholding Limited Co,)

Based on the conclusive verse differentiating between permitted and prohibited "Allah has permitted trading and forbidden usury" & our belief in the prominent message of Islam in economy being founded on equity and participation, and having the essential banking, commercial,

investment and finance efficiency supported by distinguished banking expertise, IIAB commenced its banking operations on Shawwal 12, 1418 AH, February 9, 1998, Today, the Islamic International Arab Bank is one of the leading Islamic banking institutions in Jordan and the region.

The Bank was established as a public shareholding company in accordance with the Companies' ACT of 1989; IIAB was registered in the Public Shareholding Companies' Register under No. 327 on March 30, 1997.





نقمة.. أمان.. وإستقرار..





Shariah Supervisory Committee

Allah Almighty says in the Holy Qur'an:

"So ask the people of the message if you do not know"

(Surah Al-Anbya' Verse 7, Surah An-Nahl Verse 43)

His Eminence Dr, Ahmad Hlayel

Committee Chairman

Dr, Ahmad Ayade

Committee Executive Member

His Eminence Shaykh Saed Hejawe

Committee Member

Considering the breadth of the field of Islamic Fiqh, and in light of the many developments and changes of the modern economy and its complexity, in addition to the need for a good judgment and deep honest diligence to understand the Fiqh rules to get the Shariah opinion in financial, transactions, and modern banking issues, the necessity of Shariah Supervisory Committee of The Bank emerged based on the Shariah principle: "who works hard and does it right, is rewarded twice and who works hard and does it wrong, is rewarded once".

The Committee performs a significant role in issuing fatwas based on existing Shariah principles or effort that cope with the contemporary need. The committee approves all the contracts and agreements needed by the Bank with other bodies and institutions before they are accredited, sets an array of Shariah-compliant standards to govern the banking operations and offers consultations in issues presented by other relevant bodies.

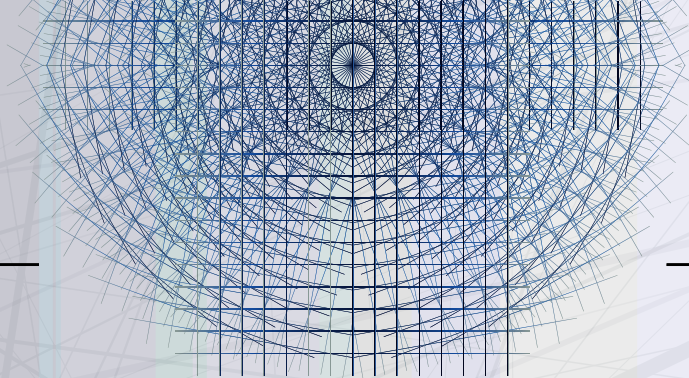




نعم... أمّا... والاستثمار...



ANNUAL REPORT ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL ARAB BANK 2024



Sharia Board Committee Annual Report

**In the name of Allah,
The All-Merciful, The Ever-Merciful**

for the financial period ending in 31/12/2024

All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of all that exists, and may peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad and upon his family and his companions in their entirety.

Dear Shareholders,

Greetings,

The Sharia Board committee would like to provide you with its annual report for the financial period ending on 31/12/2024 based on the bank statute and according to the commitment signed between us.

The committee has inspected the used principles and contracts related to transactions proposed by the bank during the financial period ending in 31/12/2024, in addition to conducting the due control for expressing an opinion whether the bank is committing to the Islamic Sharia provisions and principles as well as Fatwa and guidelines issued by the committee.

The committee has inspected the used principles and contracts related to transactions proposed by the bank during the financial period ending in 31/12/2024, in addition to conducting the due control for expressing an opinion whether the bank is committing to the Islamic Sharia provisions and principles as well as Fatwa and guidelines issued by the committee.

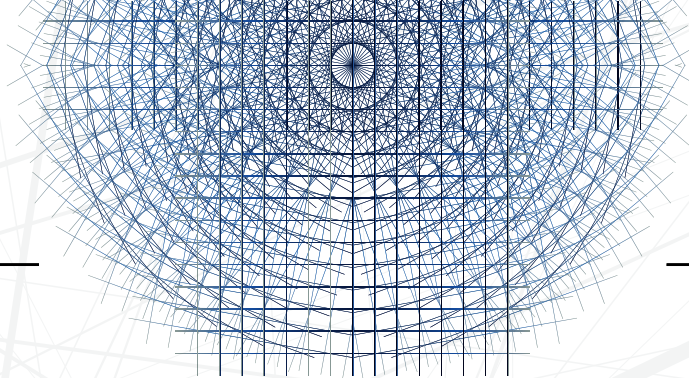
The committee conducted an inspection that included checking documentation and procedures followed by the bank based on examining each type of transaction. It also planned and implemented control to obtain all information and explanations considered necessary for providing adequate proof that provides reasonable confirmation that the bank transaction did not breach the Sharia regulations of Islamic investment tools.

Through meetings; the committee continued setting the necessary basis and terms with the required processing in all aspects and matters needed by the nature of banking transactions in light of the developments that appeared through practical application and incompatible with the Sharia regulations, with clarifying some new banking issues and indicating their Sharia status.

The committee revised the bank balance sheet as in 31/12/2024, income statement for the period ending in 31/12/2024, and clarifications of financial statements as they provide a comprehensive illustration of bank works and required to be submitted to the concerned sections at the bank; and the committee did not find any Sharia breach within what was reviewed.







The committee reviewed the reports prepared by the Internal Sharia Audit Department for headquarters and branches transactions in addition to the remarks and suggestions provided and procedures undertaken by the executive administration in this regard. The responsibility of the Sharia Control Committee is represented in expressing an independent opinion with indicating Islamic Sharia opinion according to Sharia principles and provisions, while the responsibility of implementation according to Islamic Sharia fatwa and principles lies upon bank administration. Accordingly, we consider the following:

- Contracts, operations, and transactions implemented by the bank during the period ending in 31/12/2024 that we reviewed are done according to the Islamic investment tools and Sharia regulations.

- Basis of distributing profits and bearing loss by joining investment holders and Investment Risks Fund is compatible with the accredited rules and basis by us.
- The revenues achieved from doubted resources of being incompatible with the Sharia regulations of Islamic investments were spent on charity.

Hope Allah will guide the persons responsible for the bank towards more success and achievement, thanking them for their cooperation and commitment to the Islamic Sharia provisions.

This report is issued on Rajab 29/1446 AH, corresponding to January 29, 2025.

Prof. Dr. Ahmad Hlayil
Committee Chairman

Prof. Dr. Ahmad Ayadi
Executive Member

Sheikh Saeed Al-Hijjawi
Committee Member



نعم... آمان... والاستقرار ملاك



ANNUAL REPORT ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL ARAB BANK 2024

Chairman's Message

Distinguished Shareholders,

Peace, mercy, and blessing of Allah be upon you, and we pray upon the most honored, envoy of mercy to all, our master prophet Mohammed, and upon his progeny and his companions. On my behalf and on behalf of the members of IIAB Board of Directors, I extend my appreciation and gratitude to all members of the Bank's family, including senior executive management and all functional levels, who have done everything in their power to sustain the Bank's business and continue to achieve the desired goals, and to the eminent and virtuous members of the Shariah Supervisory Board for their effective role in following up the bank's business to ensure its compliance with the principles of the Sharia.

The bank continues its efforts to achieve strategic goals, the bank shows achieving a growth on financing portfolio by the end of year 2024 that exceed 2.1 billion JD, with growth rate 6% compared to 2023, and the value of customers' deposits including restricted deposits and cash margins reached a value 3.295 billion JD, an increase of 12% compared to the last year, and achieving profit after tax of 44.9 million JD (61.95 million JD before tax),

which confirms the success of the bank's executive management in applying best practices in managing both sides of assets, liabilities, and revenue from commissions and banking fees, in light of the strategic directions set by the Board of Directors regardless of the global and regional circumstances, and their impact on the local economy.

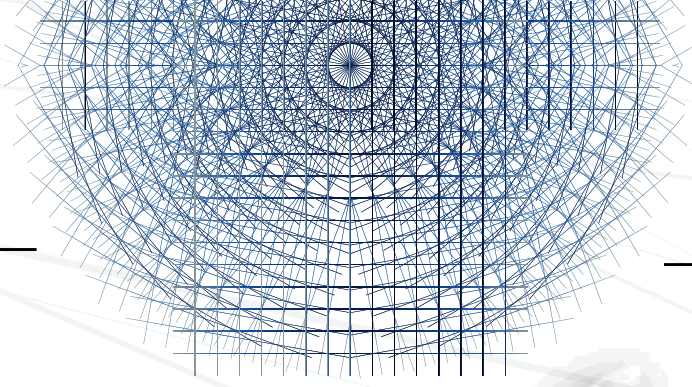


I am pleased to point out the achieved digital transformation milestones by the bank, which put the bank on the right path towards providing the best customer experience with the highest levels of cybersecurity. In the end, I hope that through the annual report for the year 2024, we have succeeded in presenting the results of the bank's business in accordance with international standards of financial disclosure and all the requirements transparency and integrity assuring our sincerity in maintaining the confidence of our customers to keep our promise of safe, trust, and halal profit.

"Mohammed Said" Shahin

Chairman





سَمِ آمَان...

وَأَمَّا تَقَارُصُ



« أكرموا الخيل وجللوها »



ANNUAL REPORT ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL ARAB BANK 2024

General Manager's Message



Dear Valued Shareholders,

Peace, mercy, and blessings of Allah be upon you. We send our prayers and salutations upon the Messenger of Mercy to all worlds, our Master Muhammad, the noblest of creation and messengers, and upon his family and companions.

On behalf of the executive management of the Islamic International Arab Bank, it is my honor to present to you the Annual Report for the year 2024. At this moment, I can only express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to the Board of Directors and the esteemed General Assembly for the trust they have placed in us—the team of the Islamic International Arab Bank—to achieve the bank's desired objectives. My gratitude also extends to the Sharia Supervisory Board for their active and essential role in supporting the bank's compliance with the noble principles of Islamic Sharia.

Strong Financial Performance

Despite the challenges facing the region, which have significantly impacted all sectors, the bank managed to achieve growth in its financing portfolio by the end of 2024, exceeding 2.1 billion Jordanian dinars, with a 6% increase compared to 2023. Customer deposits and restricted/unrestricted investments

grew to 3.295 billion Jordanian dinars, marking a 12% increase compared to 2023. Additionally, net pre-tax profit reached 61.85 million Jordanian dinars (44.9 million Jordanian dinars after tax), reflecting a 37% growth from 2023.

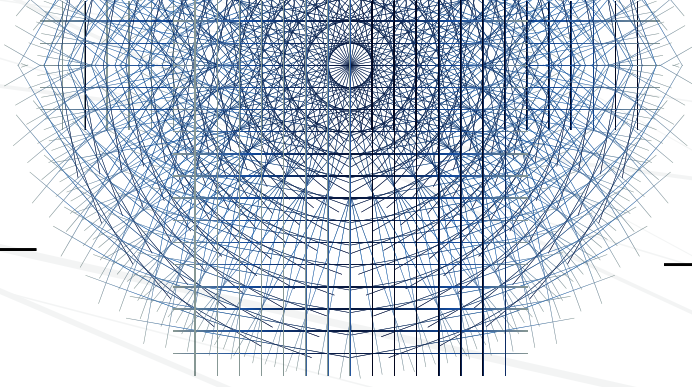
Furthermore, the capital adequacy ratio of the bank, according to the Islamic Financial Services Board's risk-weighted asset measurement (IFSB), reached 18.73% by the end of 2024, well above the Central Bank of Jordan's minimum requirement of 12%.

Bank Operations and Achieved Objectives

With 46 branches across the kingdom, the bank continues its efforts to expand access to banking services for the largest possible segment of the population. Our branches maintain high service standards as part of an ongoing modernization and renovation plan. Meanwhile, our network of ATMs has grown to 134 ATMs across all governorates, offering modern services such as instant cash deposit, an alternative to branch deposits available 24/7.

To achieve our digital transformation strategy, 2024 saw the launch of several digital services, particularly through the Arabi Islami Mobile App, which introduced:





تقّة.. أمان.. واقعة.. قرار



Online account opening, Financial analysis for income and expenses, helping customers manage their finances, and "Rasel" service via WhatsApp, enabling 24/7 direct communication with the bank .

Additionally, infrastructure projects were implemented to support the rollout of more digital services, significantly enhancing the banking experience for individuals and businesses. The bank also provided POS terminals to facilitate electronic payments, making them available to institutions, retailers, and businesses.

Banking Products and Programs

In line with our commitment to offering customized financial solutions, 2024 saw the launch of various banking products and programs, including: "Sukna" product, which enables homeownership through Ijarah financing, along with a dedicated savings account, and "Waqar" program, offering exclusive benefits and preferential rates for senior citizens.

As per our 2025 strategic plan, the bank will introduce new products and programs to ensure customers continue to receive top-tier banking solutions and benefits.

To enhance exclusive services for high-net-worth clients, the bank opened 13 dedicated "Thuraya" service centers, designed to provide premium-banking experiences in selected branches.

Talent Management and Human Capital Investment

The bank's investment in its human capital aims to strengthen commitment to banking ethics and values , deliver professional banking services at the highest standards, and foster continuous professional development.

In 2024, 6,683 training opportunities were provided, covering all levels of employees, both internally and externally.

Currently, the bank is focused on enhancing talent management strategies, Investing in human capital through innovative initiatives , and adapting to the rapid evolution of digital banking and Fintech.

These efforts align with our vision of excellence in financial services and our commitment to digital innovation.

Commitment to Sustainability

As a financial institution, Islamic International Arab Bank recognizes its vital role in advancing social, environmental, and governance (ESG) sustainability in line with Islamic finance principles, particularly the concept of "Imarat al-Ard" (Building and Sustaining the Earth).

Our sustainability efforts focus on, integrating banking operations with community, environmental, and economic considerations, developing responsible banking products and services, supporting public welfare initiatives.

In this regard, the bank established a Sustainability Committee to develop strategic ESG frameworks and ensure alignment with international sustainability standards. Additionally, the 2024 Sustainability Report adopted the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards, offering a more effective and transparent assessment of the bank's sustainability achievements.

Looking Ahead

As we step into 2025, we pray for a prosperous and blessed year for our Hashemite Kingdom and for peace and stability across the Arab and Islamic world. May Allah continue to bless Jordan with security and stability under the leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein.

In closing, I sincerely thank you for your time and attention. We hope that this 2024 Annual Report successfully presents the bank's performance in line with global financial disclosure standards, ensuring transparency and integrity. Our ultimate goal remains to uphold the trust and confidence of our valued customers by fostering ethical investments and Halal profitability.

May Allah guide us to success.

Peace, mercy, and blessings of Allah be upon you.

Iyad Ghasoub Asali
General Manager



Board of Directors

Chairman

- **"Mohammed Said" Mohammed Shahin**

Vice Chairman

- **Mr. Mohammad Abdel-Fattah ALGhanamah**

Board Members

- **Mr. Naim Rasim AlHussaini**
- **Mr. Ziad Bahjat Homsy**
- **Mr. Jamal Mahmoud Tu'meh**
- **Dr. Hana Mohammad Helal Hunaity**
- **Mr. Khaldoun Khalil A. AlJanini**

Secretary of the Board of Directors

- **Dr. Mohsen Fayez Abu Awad**

Auditors

- **Deloitte & Touche (Middle East) - Jordan**



Top Management

■ Mr. Iyad Asali

General Manager

■ Dr. Mohsen Fayez Abu Awad

Chief Business and Investment Officer
Secretary of the Board of Directors

■ Mr. Belal Issa Mustafa

Chief Support and Operations Officer

■ Mr. Ishaq Khalil Qandeel

Chief Credit Officer

■ Mr. Abbas Jamal Marei

Chief Finance Officer

■ Mr. Abed Al-Kareem Ersan Sukari

Head of Risk Division

■ Mr. Salim Asad Taber

Head of Human Resources Division

■ Mr. Husameddin Ahmad Salah

Legal Consultant/ Head of Legal Department

■ Mr. Hamdi T. Al-Mahmoud

Head of Audit Division

■ Mr. "Mohammad Bashar" "Mohammad Moner" Al-Sarraj

Head of Regulatory Compliance Dept.

■ Dr. Omar Mustafa Al-Sharif

Head of Sharia compliance Division / Sharia Board Secretary

■ Mr. Mahmoud Sadiq Mahmoud Odeh

Head of Internal Sharia Audit Division



Disclosure of names of representatives of legal directors and determine whether representative is executive non-executive independent or non-independent

Chairman

"Mohammed Said" Mohammed Shahin

– representing the Arab Bank plc / Independent, non-executive

Vice-Chairman

Mr. Mohammad AlGhanamah

– representing the Arab Bank plc / Non-independent, non-executive

Board Members

Mr. Naim Rasim AlHussaini

– representing the Arab Bank plc / Non-independent non-executive

Mr. Ziad Homsy

– representing the Arab Bank plc/ Independent non-executive

Mr. Jamal Mahmoud Tu'meh

– representing the Arab Bank plc / Non-Independent, non-executive

Dr. Hana Mohammad Helal Hunaity

– representing the Arab Bank plc / Independent, non-executive

Mr. Khaldoun Khalil A. AlJanini

– representing the Arab Bank plc / Non-Independent, non-executive

Secretary of the Board of Directors

Dr. Mohsen Abu Awad



Executive positions in the company and the names of the persons who occupy them

Position	Name of the person who occupy the position
General Manager	Mr. Iyad Asali
Chief Business and Investment Officer	Dr. Mohsen Fayez Abu Awad
Chief Support and Operations Officer	Mr. Belal Issa Mustafa
Chief Credit Officer	Mr. Ishaq Khalil Qandeel
Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Abbas Jamal Marei
Head of Risk Division	Mr. Abed Al-Kareem Ersan Sukari
Head of Human Resources Division	Mr. Salim Asad Taber
Legal Consultant/ Head of Legal Department	Mr. Husameddin Ahmad Salah
Head of Audit Division	Mr. Hamdi T. Al-Mahmoud
Head of Regulatory Compliance Dept.	Mr. "Mohammad Bashar" "Mohammad Moner" Al-Sarraj
Head of Sharia compliance Division / Sharia Board Secretary	Dr. Omar Mustafa Al-Sharif
Head of Internal Sharia Audit Division	Mr. Mahmoud Sadiq Mahmoud Odeh



Board of Directors Members

Mr."Mohammed Said" Mohammed Shahin

Current position: Chairman

Date of Birth: 2/7/1948

Qualifications:

- Master's degree in economic development (1977-1978) - Harvard University/Cambridge - Massachusetts, United States of America.
- Bachelor's degree in Economics (1969-1973) - American University / Cairo - Arab Republic of Egypt
- Higher education at the French College De La Salle (1954 - 1969) - Amman Jordan

Previous & Current Experience:

- Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Islamic International Arab Bank (2017- to date)
- Member of the Senate / Jordanian Parliament (2019)
- Member of the Board of Directors of Capital Bank / Amman - Jordan (2013-2017)
- Governor and Chairman of the Board of Directors / Central Bank of Jordan (2011-2012)
- Deputy Governor and Member of the Board of Directors/Central Bank of Jordan (2003-2011)
- General Manager and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors / Deposit Insurance Corporation (2001-2003)
- Executive Director/Department of Foreign Operations and Investments - Central Bank of Jordan (1992-2001)
- Head of Investments Department / Arab Monetary Fund - Abu Dhabi - United Arab Emirates (1986-1992)
- He held several positions in the Foreign Operations and Investments Department at the Central Bank of Jordan (1973-1986)

Memberships

- Vice Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Military Trust Fund / Amman - Jordan
- Member of the Executive Board for Privatization / Amman - Jordan
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordan International Bank / London - United Kingdom
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Deposit Insurance Corporation / Amman - Jordan
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Loan Guarantee Corporation / Amman - Jordan
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company / Amman - Jordan
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Unit / Amman - Jordan
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Al Hussein Fund for Creativity and Excellence / Amman - Jordan
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Banking Studies / Amman - Jordan
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arab Potash Company / Amman - Jordan



-
- Member of the Board of Trustees of the Arabian Academy for Banking and Financial Sciences/ Amman - Jordan
 - Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Al-Aman Fund for the Future of Orphans/ Amman - Jordan
 - Chairman of the Islamic Financial Services Council for the year 2011 / Kuala Lumpur - Malaysia
 - Deputy Governor of the International Monetary Fund / Washington DC
 - Deputy Governor - Islamic Development Bank / Jeddah - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
 - Member of the Board of Directors of the Arab Trade Finance Program / Abu Dhabi - United Arab Emirates
 - Member of the Board of Directors of the Arab Monetary Fund / Abu Dhabi - United Arab Emirates
 - Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Industrial Development Bank / Amman - Jordan
 - Member of the Board of Directors of the Arab Corporation for Investment and Export Credit Guarantee / Kuwait
 - Member of the Board of the Arab Potash Company / Amman – Jordan



Mr. Mohammad Abdel-Fattah Al Ghanamah

Current position: Vice Chairman

Date of Birth: 6/1/1952

Qualifications:

- Bachelor of Science / Mathematics (1975)
Riyadh University (King Saud) - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Previous & Current Experience:

- Executive Vice President / Director of Credit Department (since 4/2010)
Credit Department / Arab Bank -Head office / Jordan
- Executive Vice President (2007/2010)
Corporate Banking and Investment Department / Arab Bank – Head office / Jordan
- Head of Corporate Finance Group (1999/2007)
Banque Saudi Fransi - Riyadh / Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Head of Corporate Finance Group (1995/1999)
United Saudi Commercial Bank (United Saudi Bank) - Riyadh / Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Assistant General Manager of Facilities (1990/1995)
Cairo Amman Bank / Jordan
- Director of Corporate Facilities (1989/1990)
Gulf International Bank / Bahrain
- Director of Foreign Branches Facilities (1987/1989)
Arab Bank – Head office/ Jordan
- Director of Corporate Facilities for the Central Region (1976/1987)
Citibank Riyadh / Saudi American Bank - Riyadh / Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Memberships

- Member of the Board of Directors - Arab National Bank / Riyadh - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Islamic International Arab Bank / Amman - Jordan
- Chairman of the Board of Directors - Arab National Leasing Company / Amman - Jordan
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Al Arabi Investment Group Company / Amman - Jordan
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - T-Bank - Istanbul / Turkey
- Member of the Board of Directors - Arab Bank - Syria / Syria
- Member of the Board of Directors - Oman Arab Bank / Oman



Mr. Ziad Bahjat Homsy

Current position: Board Member

Date of Birth: 25/6/1954

Qualifications:

- Bachelor of Business Administration - United States of America

Previous & Current Experience:

- Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Chamber of Commerce - Jordan 2023.
- Member of the Arab Labor Organization - Financial Supervision Authority affiliated with the Board of Directors since 2018.
- Member of the Board of Trustees of Al Hussein bin Abdullah II Technical University 2016-2018.
- Vice President and Board Member of the Arab Labor Organization 2014-2018.
- Member of the Board of Trustees of the National Center for Human Rights 2012-2015 and 2017-2019.
- Member of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Water Company - Miyahuna (2012-2015).
- Member of the Twenty-seventh + Twenty-sixth Senate.
- President of the Jordanian-European Institute for Business Development (positive) / 2012-2018.
- President of the Amman Chamber of Industry 2012-2018.
- Member of the Board of Directors of the Social Security Investment Fund 2008-2017.
- Member of the Board of Directors of the Social Security Corporation for several terms.
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Tourism Development Company 2008.
- Member of the Advisory Committee of the Faculty of Arts and Design at the University of Jordan 2007.
- Member of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Chamber of Industry 2005.
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordanian Industrial Estates Corporation (2003-2008).
- Chairman of the Board of Directors - Ajnad Establishment for Industry and Trade / Homsy and Hanawi Company 2002.
- Member of the Board of Directors of Al-Etihad Savings and Investment Bank (1999-2000).
- Vice President and Board Member of the Amman Chamber of Industry 1987-2002 and 2005-2018.
- Member of the Jordanian Businessmen Association.
- Member of several Jordanian economic and charitable societies.



Mr. Naim Rasim Al-Hussaini

Current position: Board Member

Date of Birth: 28/11/1962

Qualifications:

- Sciences in Industrial Management 1985.

Previous & Current Experience:

- Banque Saudi Fransi, Regional Director - Retail Banking Group 2000-2005
- Banque Saudi Fransi -Sector Manager - Retail Asset Sales - Retail Banking Group 2005-2006
- Banque Saudi Fransi -Acting Director, Retail Banking Group 2006-2007
- Banque Saudi Fransi -Director of the Retail Banking Group 2008-2011
- Arab bank -Director of the Retail Banking Group 2011-2022
- Arab bank -Deputy General Manager of Retail Banking and Wealth Management 2022 –present

Memberships

- Board memeber/ Arab Tunisian Bank- Tunis : from 12/4/2012- to 25/11/2023
- Chairman / Arab Tunisian Bank- Tunis : from 25/11/2011- present
- Board memeber/ Jordan Hotels and Tourism (Jordan Hotel) : from 13/10/2015- present
- Board memeber/Islamic International Arab Bank: from 13/10/2015- present
- Board memeber/Arab Naional Bank- Suadi Arabia: from 01/04/2023- present



Mr. Jamal Mahmoud Tu'meh

Current position: Board Member

Date of Birth: 31/8/1974

Qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree in Computer Science - University of Jordan 1996.

Previous & Current Experience:

- Housing Bank from: October 1996 to: December 1997
- Qatari Ministry of Interior from: December 1997 to: May 1999
- The Saudi Investment Bank from: May 1999 to: May 2008
- Banque Saudi Fransi from: June 2008 to: February 2012
- Arab Bank from: March 2012 to: present

Memberships

Nothing



Dr. Hana Mohammad Helal Hunaity

Current position: Board Member

Date of Birth: 15/1/1969

Qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree in Physics from the Faculty of Science at the University of Jordan, 1991.
- Higher Diploma in Banking and Financial Sciences / Islamic Banks / Arab Academy for Banking and Financial Sciences 2002.
- Master's in Banking and Financial Sciences / Specialization in Islamic Banks / Arab Academy for Banking and Financial Sciences 2003.
- Doctorate of Philosophy in Banking and Financial Sciences / Specialization in Islamic Banks / Arab Academy for Banking and Financial Sciences 2007.



Previous & Current Experience:

- Expert at the International Islamic Jurisprudence Academy of the Muslim World League from 2009 until now.
- Full-time faculty member, Professor of Islamic Banking at the International University of Islamic Sciences, Department of Islamic Banking, from 2013 until now.
- Lecturer at the Royal Jordanian Command and Staff College/Jordanian Armed Forces/Arab Army on Islamic economics and Islamic banking from 2014 until now.
- Member of the Central Sharia Supervisory Board for Islamic bonds at the Jordanian Securities Commission from 2022 until now.
- Diverse academic experiences at a number of administrative levels.
- Consultant as the first woman at the Arab and Islamic levels to the Islamic Development Bank to issue the first Jordanian sovereign bonds.
- Obtained a professorship degree with double the points.

Memberships

Nothing



Mr. Khaldoun Khalil A. AlJanini

Current position: Board Member

Date of Birth: 1970

Qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree in Business Administration and Economics, University of Jordan.
- Master's in Business Administration, University of Jordan.

Previous & Current Experience:

- Assistant General Manager, Treasury and Capital Markets
Jordan Ahli Bank (1995 – 2016)
- - Director of the Treasury Department
Arab Bank (2016- present)

Memberships

Nothing



Dr. Mohsen Fayez Abu Awad

Current position: Secretary of the Board of Directors

Date of Birth: 3/6/1963

Qualifications:

- PhD. Finance

Previous & Current Experience:

- Chief Business and Investment officer in Islamic International Arab Bank Starting from (2014)



Executive Management

Mr. Iyad Asali

Current position: General Manager

Date of Birth: 4/1/1966

Qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree in Business Administration/Economics and Statistics/University of Jordan 1986
- Master of Management / American University - Cairo 1989

Experience:

- Bank of Oman Limited–Dubai-UAE -9/1989 to 11/1992
- Arab Banking Corporation Bank since 1992 Until 31/10/1999, director of the Credit Department
- Arab National Bank Saudi Arabia from 11/1999 until 7/2007 as Head of the Commercial Banking Department, with the rank of Deputy General Manager,
- Jordan Ahli Bank as Executive Vice President/Deputy General Manager, Group Head Banking services for large companies since 7/2007 Until 2/2011
- General Manager of the Islamic International Arab Bank. Since 01/03/2011,



Dr. Mohsen Fayez Abu Awad

Current position: Chief Business and Investment Officer

Date of Birth: 03/06/1963

Qualifications:

- Bachelor of Banking and Financial Sciences / Yarmouk University 1985
- Master of Banking and Finance / Arab Institute for Banking Studies 1993
- PhD in Finance / Arab Academy for Banking and Financial Sciences 2006

Experience:

- From 1985 to 1987, he worked as an accountant in the Jordanian Armed Forces.
- Jordan Islamic Bank for the period 3/1988 until 9/2005, where he worked in the deposits departments, the inspection and regulation department, and the Investment department at the rank of assistant manager.
- Since 8/2005, he has joined the Islamic International Arab Bank, where he worked as Director of the Corporate Credit Department, Director of the Corporate Sector Department.
- Director of the Department of Major and Commercial Companies, Director of the Corporate Department





Mr. Belal Issa Mustafa

Current position: Head of Support and Operations Sector

Date of Birth: 14/08/1970

Qualifications:

Bachelor of Accounting / University of Jordan 1992.

Experience:

- Arab Bank for the period from 01/02/1994 to 30/11/2009
- The Islamic International Arab Bank from 01/12/2009 to date

Mr. Ishaq Khalil Qandeel

Current position: Chief Credit Officer

Date of Birth: 1/11/1972

Qualifications:

Bachelor degree in Accounting/ mutah University 1997.

Experience:

- Arab Bank Doha from 4/1998 until 7/2007 as responsible for corporate relations.
- Since 7/2007 at the Islamic International Arab Bank Supervisor of the credit review, then director of the credit review department.

Mr. Abbas Jamal Marei

Current position: Chief Finance Officer

Date of Birth: 04/03/1975

Qualifications:

- Bachelor of Accounting / Al-Zaytoonah University of Jordan 1997
- Master's degree in Islamic banking / The World Islamic Sciences and Education 2012

Experience:

- Arab Jordan Investment Bank from 24/05/1997 to 01/05/2004 Central Accounting Department.
- From 18/04/2004 until 30/04/2006, Bank of Jordan, Section Head in the Finance Department.
- From 02/05/2006 to date Islamic International Arab Bank.

Mr. Abed Al-Kareem Ersan Sukari

Current position: Head of Risk Division

Date of Birth: 01/10/1976

Qualifications:

- Bachelor of Banking and Financial Sciences / The Hashemite University 1999
- Master's degree in Financial Economics / The Hashemite University 2004

Experience:

- Islamic International Arab Bank 01/2000 to 09/2005 last job Risk supervisor.
- From 2005 until 08/2007, he was a senior consultant at Burgan Company BDO Kuwait, and Al Rajhe Bank.
- Since 06/11/2007 he joined the Islamic International Arab Bank.



Mr. Salim Asad Taber

Current position: Head of Human Resources Division

Date of Birth: 17/06/1978

Qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree in Economics / Al al-Bayt University 2000

Experience:

- Credit follow-up for the period from 11/2000 to 02/2002
- Training and employment for the period from 02/2002 to 03/2008
- Human Resources Operations since 13/03/2008

Mr. Husameddin Ahmad Salah

Current position: Legal Consultant/ Head of Legal Department

Date of Birth: 03/05/1966

Qualifications:

- Bachelor of Laws / University of Jordan 1990.

Experience:

- 31 years of experience in Law and Legal Consultation.

Mr. Hamdi T. Al-Mahmoud

Current position: Head of Audit Division

Date of Birth: 29/12/1965

Qualifications:

- Bachelor of Banking and Financial Sciences / Al-Isra Private University 2003

Experience:

- Arab Bank for the period from 08/1988 - 07/2009, last job Facilities Audit Manager.
- From 05/07/2009 to date, the Islamic International Arab Bank, where he rose from audit supervisor to director of the banking audit department, then director of the internal audit department.



Mr. "Mohammad Bashar" "Mohammad Moner" Al-Sarraj

Current position: Head of Regulatory Compliance Dept.

Date of Birth: 15-09-1963

Qualifications:

- Bachelor of Economics and Commerce / Department of Business Administration - Psychology / University of Jordan 1987

Experience:

- Egyptian Arab Land Bank from 09/1989 until 08/2011, The last position is Executive Director of Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering Department and customer accounts Opening Unit.
- From 08/2011 to 08/2012, the Arab Bank as a Senior corporate compliance manager.

Dr. Omar Mustafa Al-Sharif

Current position: Head of Sharia compliance Division / Sharia Board Secretary

Date of Birth: 03/08/1978

Qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree in Jurisprudence and its Principles / University of Jordan 2000
- Master's degree in Jurisprudence and its Principles / University of Jordan 2003
- Doctorate of Philosophy in Jurisprudence and its Principles / University of Jordan 2007

Experience:

- Academic, research and teaching experiences for the period from 2000 to 2008.
- Sharia Auditor - Internal Audit Department for the period from 05/2008 to 06/2015.
- Director of the Internal Sharia Audit Department from 06/2015 to date.

Mr. Mahmoud Sadiq Mahmoud Odeh

Current position: Head of Internal Sharia Audit Division

Date of Birth: 26/07/1978

Qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree in Accounting / Al al-Bayt University 2000

Experiences:

- 25 years in the field of banking, including 20 years in internal audit.
- Since 20/11/2000, the Islamic International Arab Bank.

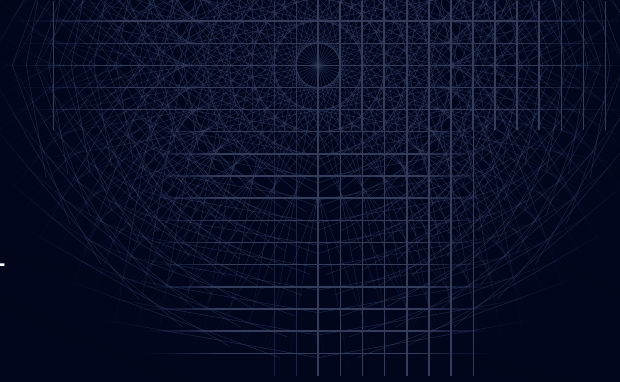




شركة البنك الإسلامي

ANNUAL REPORT ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL ARAB BANK





البنك الإسلامي الدولي



ANNUAL REPORT ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL ARAB BANK 2024

Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 Together with the Independent Auditor's Report

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Independent Auditor's Report



Deloitte & Touche (M.E.) - Jordan
Jabal Amman, 5th Circle
190 Zahran Street
P.O.Box 248
Amman 11118, Jordan

Tel : +962 (0) 6 5502200
Fax : +962 (0) 6 5502210
www.deloitte.com

AM / 7565

To the Shareholder of
Islamic International Arab Bank
(A Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Amman – The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Islamic International Arab Bank (Public Shareholding limited Company) ("the Bank"), which comprise of the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the income statement, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of income and attribution related to quasi-equity, statement of changes in shareholders' equity, statement of cash flows, and the statement of changes in off-balance sheet assets under management for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2024, and the results of the operations, income and attribution related to quasi-equity, changes in shareholders' equity, its cash flows, and changes in off-balance sheet assets under management for the year then ended in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI") as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan.

In our opinion, the Bank has also complied with the Islamic Shariah Principles and Rules as determined by the Shariah Supervisory Board of the Bank during the year ended December 31, 2024.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Auditing Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions ("ASIFIs") issued by AAOIFI. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the AAOIFI's Code of Ethics for Accountants and Auditors of Islamic Financial Institutions ("the Code"), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Jordan, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.





Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the 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
1.	<p>Expected credit losses in the financing portfolio (Deferred sales receivables and other receivables, and Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek assets)</p> <p>As described in Notes 6 and 7 to the financial statements, the Bank had a net financing portfolio, comprising of deferred sales and other receivables and Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek assets, of JD 2.5 billion as of December 31, 2024, representing 67% of total assets. The allowance for credit losses related to these items was JD 37.7 million for the joint investments and JD 4.7 million for self investments. Additionally, the total amounts of indirect financing amounted to approximately JD 310 million. The allowance for credit losses related to this item was JD 1.4 million.</p> <p>The determination of the Bank's expected credit losses (ECL) for credit facilities is a material and complex estimate requiring significant management judgement in the evaluation of the credit quality and the estimation of inherent losses in the portfolio.</p> <p>The financial statement risk arises from several aspects requiring substantial judgement of management, such as the estimation of probabilities of default and loss given defaults for various stages, the determination of significant increase in credit risk (SICR) and credit-impairment status (default), and the use of different modelling techniques .</p> <p>The Bank's expected credit losses are calculated against credit exposures, according to the requirements by AAOIFI as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan.</p>	<p>We established an audit approach which included both testing the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls over the determination of expected credit losses and risk-based substantive audit procedures.</p> <p>Our procedures over internal controls focused on obtaining an understanding and testing the design and implementation over the process controls around the ECL methodology governance, completeness and accuracy of credit facilities data used in the expected loss models, management review of outcomes, the assignment of borrowers' risk classification, consistency of application of accounting of accounting policies and the process for calculating allowances.</p> <p>The primary procedures which we performed, with the support by our subject matter experts, to address this key audit matter included, but were not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a risk-based sample of individual credit facilities, we performed a detailed credit review, assessed the appropriateness of the information used for evaluating the creditworthiness and staging classification of individual borrowers and challenged the assumptions underlying the ECL allowance calculations, such as estimated future cash flows, collateral valuations and estimates of recovery. We assessed the consistency of the Bank's application of its impairment allowances and governance controls, including assessing key management and committee meetings that form part of the approval process for loan impairment allowances.





	Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	<p>Credit exposures granted directly to the Jordanian Government as well as credit exposures guaranteed by the Jordanian Government are excluded from the determination of the allowance for ECL. In addition, ECL are also adjusted to take into consideration any special arrangements with the Central Bank of Jordan.</p> <p>The recognition of specific allowances on impaired facilities under the CBJ instructions is based on the rules prescribed by the CBJ on the minimum allowances to be recognized, together with any additional allowances to be recognised based on management's estimate of expected cash flows related to those credit facilities.</p> <p>In calculating expected credit losses, the Bank considered credit quality indicators for each loan and portfolio, stratified financing by risk grades and estimated losses for each facility based upon their nature and risk profile. Post-model adjustments are applied to address risks that are not specifically considered by the ECL models. The basis and calculation of the post model adjustments require significant judgement including the consideration of the risk of management override. Auditing these complex judgements and assumptions involves especially challenging auditor judgement due to the nature and extent of audit evidence and effort required to address these matters and therefore this item is considered to be a key audit matter.</p> <p>Refer to notes 6, 7 and 55 of the financial statements for more information relating to this matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For credit facilities not tested individually, with the assistance of our subject matter experts, we assessed the methodology used to determine the ECL, tested the inputs by agreeing these to supporting documentation, and reperformed the mathematical accuracy of the ECL model. We also challenged key assumptions, inspected the calculation methodology and trace a sample back to source data. • We tested controls over the model's outputs and the mathematical accuracy and computation of the ECL by re-performing or independently calculating elements of the ECL based on relevant source documents with the involvement of our credit specialists. • We evaluated key assumptions such as thresholds used to determine SICR and forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios including the related weighting. • We evaluated post-model adjustments and management overlays in the context of key model and data limitations identified by the Bank in order to assess these adjustments and challenged their rationale; and we determined if the amount recorded as the allowance for ECL was determined in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards issued by AAOIFI as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan. • We reviewed the methodology followed for incorporation of the forward-looking information into the impairment calculations by involving our specialist to challenge the multiple economic scenarios chosen including the related weighting applied and reconciled the macroeconomic indicators with the respective sources used; • We determined if the amount recorded as the allowance for ECL was determined in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards issued by AAOIFI as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan; and <p>We assessed the disclosure in the financial statements relating to this matter against the requirements of the Financial Accounting Standards issued by AAOIFI.</p>





	Key Audit Matter	How the key audit matter was addressed
2.	<p>IT systems and controls related to the preparation of the financial statements</p> <p>We identified IT systems and controls over financial reporting as an area of focus due to the extensive volume and variety of transactions which are processed daily by the Bank and rely on the effective operation of automated and IT dependent manual controls.</p> <p>There is a risk that automated accounting procedures and related internal controls are not accurately designed and operating effectively. In particular, the incorporated relevant controls are essential to limit the potential for fraud and error as a result of change to applications or underlying data.</p>	<p>Our audit approach relies on automated controls and therefore the following procedures were designed to test the access and control over IT systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We obtained an understanding of applications relevant to financial reporting and infrastructure supporting these applications.• We tested IT general controls relevant to the identified automated controls and computer-generated information covering access security, program changes, data center and network operations.• We examined certain information used in the financial reporting from relevant applications and key controls over their report logics.• We performed testing on the key automated controls on significant IT systems relevant to business processes.





Other Information included in the Bank's Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board of Directors is responsible for other information. We expect that the annual report will be made available to us after the date of our audit report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

These financial statements and the Bank's undertaking to operate in accordance with the Islamic Shariah rules and Principles are the responsibility of the Bank's Board of Directors.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with FAS issued by the AAOIFI as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan and for such internal control as the Bank's Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 the ASIFIs issued by the AAOIFI 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 financial statements.





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

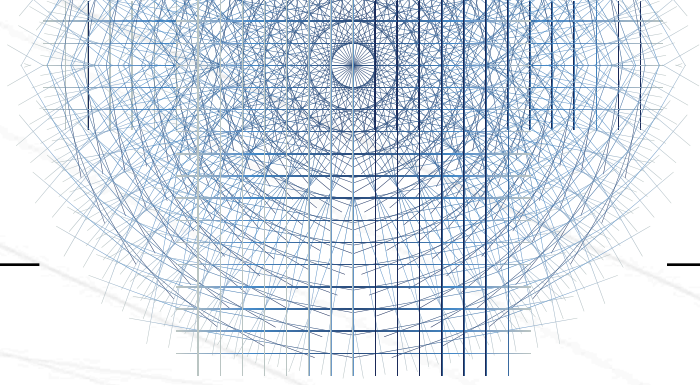
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting 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 Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 have communicated 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 safeguard applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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.





سَمِ آمَان وَأَسْتَقْبَلُ



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Bank maintains proper books of accounts, which are in agreement with the financial statements. We recommend that the shareholders approve the financial statements.

The partner responsible for the audit upon which this report based is **Shafiq Kamil Batshon**.

Amman – The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

February 6, 2025

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.) - Jordan

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)

ديلويت أند توش (المشرق الأوسط)

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	2024	2023
		JD	JD
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Jordan	4	615,067,855	519,136,912
Balances with banks and financial institutions	5	4,568,050	9,259,115
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables – Net	6	1,551,271,393	1,047,842,857
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek assets – Net	7	928,658,082	903,709,841
Financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity – Self financed	8	6,068,921	5,819,111
Financial assets at fair value through quasi shareholder's - equity	9	10,703,275	9,044,623
Financial assets at amortized cost – Net	10	421,837,631	279,252,169
Investments in real estate	11	18,309,587	18,521,658
Al-Qard Al-Hasan fund – Net	12	76,836,629	71,648,856
Property and equipment – Net	13	20,062,776	18,437,942
Intangible assets – Net	14	2,065,907	1,908,828
Right of use assets	15	7,937,207	8,190,721
Deferred tax assets	21/C	3,912,057	3,700,896
Other assets	16	37,138,390	28,621,575
Total Assets		3,704,437,760	2,925,095,104
Liabilities, and Quasi Shareholders' Equity and Shareholders' Equity			
Banks and financial institutions' accounts	17	3,652,198	2,846,629
Customers' current accounts	18	754,106,171	746,265,256
Cash margin	19	46,639,346	32,900,820
Other provisions	20	3,608,842	3,699,372
Provision for income tax	21/A	14,592,455	8,914,289
Deferred tax liabilities	21/D	463,307	368,380
Lease liabilities	15	6,830,812	6,993,931
Other liabilities	22	96,025,320	80,817,458
Total Liabilities		925,918,451	882,806,135
Quasi Equity			
Joint investment accounts	23	2,480,847,631	1,769,073,663
Fair value reserve - net	26	(764,845)	(88,544)
Total quasi equity		2,480,082,786	1,768,985,119
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Paid-in capital	24	100,000,000	100,000,000
Statutory reserve	25	60,656,270	54,470,972
Voluntary reserve	25	4,262,322	4,262,322
Fair value reserve - net	26	755,923	601,040
Retained earnings	27	132,762,008	113,969,516
Total Shareholders' Equity		298,436,523	273,303,850
Total Liabilities, and Quasi Equity and Shareholders' Equity		3,704,437,760	2,925,095,104
Off-balance sheet assets under management	Statement G	13,458,203	384,831,892

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM 1 TO 58 CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	2024	2023
		JD	JD
Income			
Deferred sales revenues	28	84,354,125	60,757,745
Revenues from financial assets at amortized cost	29	17,015,180	8,669,966
Net income from investments in real estate	30	119,760	123,453
Revenues from Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek assets	31	72,900,686	68,294,611
Ju'alah commissions	32	1,417,926	1,350,806
Other investment revenue	37	1,625	96,613
Bank's share of revenue as Mudarib and agent from off-balance sheet assets under management	38	3,432,325	3,823,196
Gains from foreign currencies	39	2,588,783	1,807,125
Banking services revenue	40	14,522,550	13,353,606
Other revenue	41	556,575	284,260
Gross Income		196,909,535	158,561,381
Expenses			
Employees' expenses	42	31,511,403	28,988,747
Depreciation and amortization	13&14	3,630,211	3,127,913
Other expenses	43	12,816,055	12,320,228
Expected credit loss provisions	33	1,260,000	1,203,174
Amortization of right of use assets	44	1,517,862	1,310,049
Lease liabilities discount / finance costs	44	150,469	131,110
Rental expenses	44	482,008	602,213
Other provisions	20	329,857	342,477
Insurance fees on customers deposits	34	5,490,138	5,421,247
Total Expenses		57,188,003	53,447,158
Income for the year before Tax and Income Attributable to Quasi-Equity		139,721,532	105,114,223
Less: Net income attributable to quasi-equity statement (D)	35	(77,868,556)	(60,080,895)
Income for the year before Tax		61,852,976	45,033,328
Income tax	21/b	(16,875,186)	(9,707,620)
Income for the Year		44,977,790	35,325,708
Basic earnings per share from the income for the year	45	0.450	0.353

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM 1 TO 58 CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	2024	2023
		JD	JD
Income for the year		44,977,790	35,325,708
Comprehensive income items:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income Statement:			
Net change in fair value reserve	26	154,883	3,457
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		45,132,673	35,329,165

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM 1 TO 58 CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



STATEMENT OF INCOME AND ATTRIBUTION RELATED TO QUASI-EQUITY

	Note	2024	2023
		JD	JD
Income for the year before tax attribution to quasi-equity		139,721,532	105,114,223
Less: Income not attributable to quasi-equity		(21,132,342)	(19,300,698)
Add: Expenses not attributable to quasi-equity		52,254,348	49,337,073
Net Income for the Year Before Net Income Attributable to Quasi-Equity		170,843,538	135,150,598
Less: The bank's share of the revenues from joint investment accounts as Mudarib and Rab Al Mal	36	(112,974,982)	(93,669,703)
Add: Bank's contributions to quasi-equity		20,000,000	18,600,000
Net Income Attributable to Quasi-Equity statement (B)	35	77,868,556	60,080,895

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM 1 TO 58 CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS





STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Reserves							
	Note	Paid-in Capital	Statutory	Voluntary	Fair Value Reserve - Net - Self	Retained Earnings*	Total
		JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024							
Balance at beginning of the year		100,000,000	54,470,972	4,262,322	601,040	113,969,516	273,303,850
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	44,977,790	44,977,790
Net change in fair value reserve after tax	26	-	-	-	154,883	-	154,883
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	154,883	44,977,790	45,132,673
Transferred to reserves		-	6,185,298	-	-	(6,185,298)	-
Dividends**		-	-	-	-	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)
Balance at the End of the Year		100,000,000	60,656,270	4,262,322	755,923	132,762,008	298,436,523
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023							
Balance at beginning of the year		100,000,000	49,967,639	4,262,322	597,583	107,147,141	261,974,685
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	35,325,708	35,325,708
Net change in fair value reserve after tax	26	-	-	-	3,457	-	3,457
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	3,457	35,325,708	35,329,165
Transferred to reserves		-	4,503,333	-	-	(4,503,333)	-
Dividends**		-	-	-	-	(24,000,000)	(24,000,000)
Balance at the End of the Year		100,000,000	54,470,972	4,262,322	601,040	113,969,516	273,303,850

* Retained earnings include an amount of JD 3,912,057 as of December 31, 2024 that cannot be used based on the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan. This amount represents the amount of deferred tax assets related to the Bank's self-financed operations (JD 3,700,896 as of December 31, 2023).

* Retained earnings include an restricted amount of 181,121 JD as of December 31, 2024, which represents the surplus balance of the general banking risks reserve item resulting from the implementation of Central Bank Instructions No. (13/2018) issued on June 6, 2018.

** The General Assembly of Shareholders approved, in its meeting held on April 22, 2024, the distribution of cash dividends to the sole shareholder (Arab Bank Limited) in the amount of 20,000,000 JD, representing 20% of the subscribed and paid-up capital, from the distributable retained earnings for the year 2023 (24,000,000 JD, representing 24% for the year 2022).

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM 1 TO 58 CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	2024	2023
		JD	JD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Profit before tax		61,852,976	45,033,328
Adjustments to non - cash items:			
Depreciation and amortization	13 & 14	3,630,211	3,127,913
Depreciation of investments in real estate	30	193,782	192,972
Amortization of premium/discount on issuance of financial assets at amortized cost	10	(107,062)	151,467
(Recoveries from) expense for expected credit losses - self	6 & 55	(500,000)	150,000
Expense for expected credit loss provision - joint	6 & 55	1,760,000	1,053,174
Other provisions	20	329,857	342,477
Right of use assets amortization	44	1,517,862	1,310,049
Finance costs / discount lease liabilities	44	150,469	131,110
(Gains) losses on the sale of fixed assets	13	8,022	(9,458)
Provision for impairment of property and equipment	43	-	681,901
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	39	(5,832)	(1,021)
Net cash from operating activities before change in the working capital		68,830,285	52,163,912
Change in working capital items			
(Increase) in deferred sales receivables and other receivables		(506,427,082)	(56,787,651)
(Increase) in Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek assets		(27,897,943)	(11,700,306)
(Increase)decrease in other assets		(3,841,004)	8,714,222
(Increase) in Al-Qard Al-Hasan loans		(5,187,773)	(6,648,089)
Increase (Decrease) in customers' current accounts		7,840,915	(57,444,900)
Increase in cash margins		13,738,526	508,030
Increase (Decrease) in other liabilities		16,949,678	(7,716,442)
Net cash (used in) operating activities before Tax and provisions paid		(435,994,398)	(78,911,224)
Provisions paid	20	(420,387)	(91,705)
Tax paid	6 & 21	(13,149,997)	(17,814,690)
Net cash (used in) operating activities		(449,564,782)	(96,817,619)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
(Purchase) of financial assets at fair value through quasi-equity		(2,334,953)	(2,872,909)
(purchase) financial assets at amortized cost- net	10	(207,217,665)	(149,857,000)
Maturity of financial assets at amortized cost	10	64,591,756	44,030,755
Sale of investment in real estates	11	178,235	270,120
(Purchase) of property and equipment	13	(4,534,961)	(3,338,701)
(Purchase) of intangible assets	14	(896,783)	(966,725)
Proceed from sale of property and equipment		11,598	15,666
Net cash (used in) from investing activities		(150,202,773)	(112,718,794)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Increase in joint investment account holders' equity		711,773,968	47,137,255
Paid lease obligations	15	(1,577,936)	(1,393,030)
Distributed dividends	27	(20,000,000)	(24,000,000)
Net cash flows from financing activities		690,196,032	21,744,225
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	39	5,832	1,021
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents		90,434,309	(187,791,167)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		525,549,398	713,340,565
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	46	615,983,707	525,549,398
Non-cash items:			
Increase in foreclosed resulting from the termination of lease contracts and the execution of mortgage bonds		5,573,461	3,939,819
Increase in investment in real estate resulting from the transfer of foreclosed assets		361,391	-
Capitalization of projects under implementation, including property, equipment and intangible assets		-	119,086

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM 1 TO 58 CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

First: Changes in investment accounts under management:

	Note	International Murabaha		Cash balances		Total	
		December 31 (Audited)		December 31 (Audited)		December 31 (Audited)	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
		JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Investments at the beginning of the year		368,575,492	192,573,066	26,498	22,796	368,601,990	192,595,862
Add: Deposits		269,142,842	293,006,262	-	3,702	269,142,842	293,009,964
Less: Withdrawals*		(645,897,995)	(128,803,664)	(9,638)	-	(645,907,633)	(128,803,664)
Less: The Bank's fees as Mudarib	38/A	(3,285,782)	(3,568,294)	-	-	(3,285,782)	(3,568,294)
Add: Investment profits	38/A	11,465,443	15,368,122	-	-	11,465,443	15,368,122
Investments at the End of the Year		-	368,575,492	16,860	26,498	16,860	368,601,990
Revenues to be distributed		-	3,305	-	-	-	3,305
Total		-	3,305	-	-	-	3,305

Second: Changes in agency investment accounts:

	Note	Local facilities		Cash balances		Total	
		December 31 (Audited)		December 31 (Audited)		December 31 (Audited)	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
		JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Investments at the beginning of the year		9,624,473	17,355,858	6,605,429	4,129,586	16,229,902	21,485,444
Add: Deposits		4,444,621	4,051,268	-	2,475,843	4,444,621	6,527,111
Less: Withdrawals		(6,282,615)	(11,782,653)	(950,565)	-	(7,233,180)	(11,782,653)
Add: Investment profits	38/B	381,884	644,412	-	-	381,884	644,412
Less: The Bank's fees as agent.	38/B	(146,543)	(254,902)	-	-	(146,543)	(254,902)
Less: Customers' share	38/B	(235,341)	(389,510)	-	-	(235,341)	(389,510)
Investments at the End of the Year		7,786,479	9,624,473	5,654,864	6,605,429	13,441,343	16,229,902
Deferred revenue		318,297	495,745	-	-	318,297	495,745
Total off-balance sheet assets under management		7,786,479	378,199,965	5,671,724	6,631,927	13,458,203	384,831,892

As of the beginning of the second half of 2024, the Bank has terminated off-balance sheet investment accounts under management (restricted investment accounts) and has taken the necessary measures to transfer them to accounts within the statement of financial position under quasi-equity (joint investment accounts), with an amount of approximately JD 450 million and a number of customers of approximately 3,701 customers. Accordingly, the balances of international Murabaha related to these accounts were transferred to items within the balance sheet under deferred sales receivables as a result of amending contracts with Joint investment account holders.

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM 1 TO 58 CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General

- Islamic International Arab Bank ("the Bank") was established as a Public Shareholding Limited Company on 30 March 1997 pursuant to the provisions of the company's law No. (22) Of 1997.
- The Bank provides all Banking, financial, and investment activities that comply with Islamic standards through its headquarters and its 46 branches inside the kingdom. The Bank's transactions are governed by the applicable Bank's law.
- The Bank's authorized and paid-up capital is 100 million JDs, distributed over 100 million shares with a nominal value of one dinar per share.
- The Islamic International Arab Bank is wholly owned by the Arab Bank and the financial statements are consolidated with the financial statements of the Arab Bank.
- The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Bank's Board of Directors in their meeting no. (1) held on 28 January 2025 and its subject to the approval of the General Assembly.
- The Bank's Sharia Supervisory Board reviewed the financial statements on 28 January 2025 and issued their report thereon.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

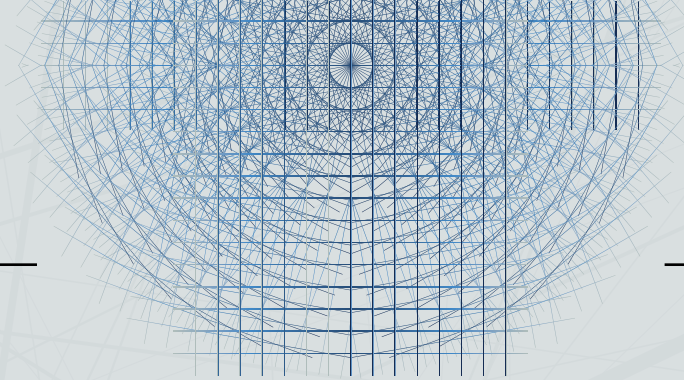
Basis of preparation of the financial statements

- The Bank's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization of Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), as modified by applicable local laws and regulations, and Central Bank of Jordan's regulations. In the absence of Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions relating to financial statements items, the International Financial Reporting Standards and related interpretations are applied in conformity the Shariah standards, until Islamic standards are issued to replace them.
- The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through quasi-equity, which are recognized at fair value at the date of the financial statements.
- The financial statements have been presented in Jordanian Dinar, which is the functional currency of the Bank.
- The Bank modified the principle of mixing owner's equity with the accounts of the holders of joint investment as from the beginning of May 2013, maintaining the existing investments financed by the holders of equity (self) until maturity.
- As of the beginning of the second half of 2024, the Bank has terminated off-balance sheet investment accounts under management (restricted investment accounts), and taken the necessary measures to transfer them to accounts within the statement of financial position under quasi-equity accounts (joint investment accounts). Accordingly, the balances of international Murabaha related to these accounts were transferred to items within the balance sheet under deferred sales receivables as a result of amending contracts with joint investment account holders.
- The basic differences between the Islamic accounting standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions as they must be applied and what has been adopted by the Central Bank of Jordan are as follows:

First: Allowances for expected credit losses are made in accordance with Financial Accounting Standard No. (30) issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan, whichever is more severe. The fundamental differences are as follows:

- Sukuks issued by or guaranteed by the Jordanian government are excluded so that credit exposures to and guaranteed by the Jordanian Government are exempted from credit losses.
- When calculating credit losses against credit exposures, the calculation results are compared in accordance with Financial Accounting Standard No. (30) issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions with the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions No. (47/2009) issued on December 10, 2009 for each stage separately. The more strict results are taken.





- Profits and commissions on non-performing credit financings granted to customers are suspended in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.
- In certain special cases the Central Bank of Jordan approves certain arrangements for the calculation and recognizing provision for expected credit losses to credit facility customers over a specified period.

Second: Assets seized by the Bank against debts are disclosed in the statement of financial position under other assets, and recorded using the acquisition value or fair value, whichever is lower, and they are reevaluated individually at the date of the financial statements, and any impairment in value is taken to the income statement; any increase is not recorded as revenue. Any subsequent increase in fair value is recorded in the income statement and statement of comprehensive income to the extent that it does not exceed the value of the decrease that has been previously recorded. Also, a gradual provision was recorded for the foreclosed assets against debts, according to the Circular of the Central Bank of Jordan No. 10/3/13246 dated on September 2, 2021, as (5%) of the total book value of these properties starting from the year 2022 so as to achieve the required percentage of (50%) for these properties by the end of the year 2030. On October 10, 2022, a subsequent circular was issued by the Central Bank of Jordan canceling the booking of provisions against “assets seized by the Bank in violation of the Banking Law No. 28 of 2000 and its amendments” and requested keeping existing provisions against assets seized by the bank in violation of the banking law, and to only release existing provisions against any of the violating properties upon disposal.

- The separation between what pertains to equity and what pertains to quasi-equity is taken into account.
- The definition of quasi-equity represents a broader concept that includes “unrestricted investment accounts” and other transactions based on similar structures.
- The definition of off-balance sheet assets under management represents a broader concept that includes restricted investment accounts, investment agency and other assets under management, according to the amended Islamic Financial Accounting Standard No. (1).

Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies modified in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Bank's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, with the exception of the standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions, which became effective as of December 1, 2024, which are as follows:

- Financial Accounting Standard No. 1 - Amended 2021 (General Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements):
Financial Accounting Standard No. 1 - Revised 2021 “Overall Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” defines and improves the comprehensive presentation and disclosure requirements set forth in line with global best practices and replaces Financial Accounting Standard No. 1. The standard applies to all Islamic financial institutions and other institutions that follow the standards Financial accounting issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI). Financial Accounting Standard No. 1 – Revised 2021 is aligned with the amendments to the “Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting of the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI)” (Revised 2020) (Conceptual Framework).
- The Bank has applied the standard and the changes in the presentation and disclosures of the financial statements, in coordination with the Central Bank of Jordan, starting from September 30, 2024 and they did not have any material impact on the recognition and measurement principle. The following are the material changes to the standard:
 1. The definition of quasi-equity has been used, which represents a broader concept that includes “unrestricted investment accounts” and other transactions based on similar structures.
 2. The broader term “off-balance sheet assets under management” has been used instead of restricted investment accounts, as it may also include investment agency and other assets under management.
 3. The statement of income and attribution related to quasi-equity has been added, which shows details of net income related to quasi-equity.



4. The statement of the sources and uses of Al-Qard Al-Hasan funds has been moved to the notes to the financial statements, which has resulted in a reduction in the number of core financial statements.
5. The statement of the sources and uses of Al-Qard Al-Hasan funds was removed and shown as a disclosure in the financial statements.
6. The revised conceptual framework is now an integral part of the AAOIFI FASs.
7. The concept of comprehensive income has been introduced, with the option to prepare one statement that is a combination of the statement of income and statement of other comprehensive income, or to prepare the two statements separately. The Bank has elected to prepare two statements.
8. The treatment for change in accounting policies, change in estimates and correction of errors has been introduced.
9. Disclosures of related parties, subsequent events and going concern have been improved.
10. Improvement in reporting for foreign currencies and segment reporting.

- Islamic Financial Accounting Standard No. 44 "Determining Control over Assets and Business Enterprises."

Islamic Financial Accounting Standard 44 aims to establish principles for assessing whether an organization controls assets and business projects, both in the case of assets subject to a contract based on a joint-venture structure (thus determining whether they are on or off balance sheet), as well as to impose consolidation of the financial statements of affiliated enterprises.

The application of this standard has had no effect on the financial statements as of December 31, 2024.

Sectors' Information

The business sector represents a group of assets and operations, which jointly provides products or services subject to risks and returns different from those relating to other business sectors measured in accordance with the reports used by the Chief Executive Officer and key decision maker at the Bank.

The geographical sector relates to providing products or services in a specific economic environment subject to risks and returns different from those relating to segments operating in other economic environments.

Basis for distributing profits among shareholders and quasi-equity:

Rate		
Share of Joint Investment Accounts Holders According to the slides	30%- 63%	Which is, a rate of 2.03% to 6.01% for the first half and from 2.03% to 6.01% for the second half of the year 2024 on the dinar (compared to 2.6% to 5.9% for the first half and 2.6% to 6.1% for the second half of the year 2023) and the rates of 3.5% to 4.55% and 3.18% to 4.58% on the US dollar for the first and second half of the year 2024, respectively (compared to 1.37% To 3.11% and 1.53% to 3.47% for the year 2023).
Share of Shareholders' Equity According to the slides	37%-70%	

- The Bank donates a certain amount from its share in income as Mudarib or fund owner (Rab Al-Mal) to raise the percentage of profit distributed to some/all unrestricted investment accounts holders (according to categories).
- The Bank took a decision at the end of the year 2024 to postpone the distribution of profits on customers' deposits in Jordanian Dinars to take place during the month of January 2025, as the Bank decided to give up part of its share in the profits as Rab Al-Mal to customers to raise the general percentage. The Bank waived an amount of JD 20,000,000 for the benefit of the customers from its share of profits during the year 2024 (compared to an amount of JD 18,600,000 for the year 2023).



- The Bank grants priority in investment to quasi-equity accounts holder. These accounts are charged with the advertisement and publicity expenses in respect of the products that the Bank releases. Such expenses are life insurance premiums in respect of those financed by Ijara Muntahia Bittamaleek contracts and the expenses related to investment in real estate, and other expenses approved by the Shari'a Supervisory Board, which are invested from the deposits accounts that participate in profits.
- The percentage of profits distributed to restricted investment assets in dollars ranged between 3.5% and 4.55% for the year 2024 (compared to 3.02% and 4.60% for the year 2023).

Revenue, Earnings and Losses Not Compliant with Islamic

The Bank's revenue, earnings, and losses not in compliance with Islamic (if any) are recorded in a special account in the statement of financial position within other credit balances. They are not recorded in the statement of income and are disbursed as charity as determined by the Shariah Supervisory Board.

Zakah

The responsibility for Zakah is assumed by the holders of deposits and shareholders separately.

Deferred Sales Receivables

Murabaha Contracts

These are sale of a commodity at its first purchase price paid by the seller (the Bank) with known and an agreed upon mark-up. The sale may be on an ordinary Murabaha basis called (Simple Murabaha), in which the Bank practices trade. According to simple Murabaha, the Bank buys the commodities without reliance on a prior promise by a customer to buy them, and then the Bank offers such commodities for sale by Murabaha at an agreed upon price and profit. Otherwise, the sale could be Murabaha coupled with a promise from a customer, i.e., the Bank buys the commodity only after the customer determines his desires with the existence of a prior promise to buy, which is then called (Murabaha to Purchase Order).

- The Bank applies the commitment to the promise principle in Murabaha to the purchase orderers contracts in accordance with the standards issued by Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions. However, in the event of abstention, the Bank sells the commodity and refers to the commander of purchase to compensate for the actual losses.
- Murabaha receivables are recorded upon their occurrence at their nominal value. They are measured at the end of the financial year at the net cash value expected to be realized.
- The profits are recorded upon concluding the cash Murabaha contracts or to a period not exceeding the financial year.
- Income of deferred sales for a period exceeding the financial year is recorded by distributing it over the future financial years for the term, whereby a share of the profits is allocated for each financial year regardless of whether or not it is a cash delivery.

Al Ju'alah

It is a contract in which one of the parties (the Ja'il) offers specified compensation (the Ju'alah / commission) to anyone who will achieve a determined result (the 'Amil) in a known or unknown period, (Remuneration for guaranteed work that has been done).



Al Istisna'

- A sale contract described as a condition of the work. The price may be immediate or by installments (deferred).
- Cost of Istisna' includes direct and indirect costs related to Istisna' contracts. Such costs do not include general and administrative, marketing expenses and costs of research and development.
- The costs of Istisna' process and the costs prior to signing the contract are recorded in the financial year under the item Istisna' under process at the amounts disbursed by the Bank. The invoices sent to Al Mustasnee (the buyer) by the Bank are recorded under Istisna' receivables account and deducted from the account of Istisna' under process in the statement of financial position.
- Istisna' revenue is recorded upon concluding the contract either through completion of execution or expiry of the contract, whichever is earlier.
- If Al Mustasnee (the buyer) does not fully pay the agreed upon price and reach an agreement to pay in installments during the contract execution or after its completion, deferred profits are recorded and deducted from the balance of Istisna' receivables account in the Bank's statement of financial position. This is carried out whether the method followed in recording Istisna' revenues is the percentage of completion method or the completed contract method. Moreover, the deferred profits distribution is made over the future financial years whereby a share of the profits is allocated for each financial year, whether the settlement is made by cash or not.
- If the Bank retains the manufactured item for any reason, such assets are measured at the expected cash value to be realized or at cost, whichever is lower. The difference (if any) is recorded as a loss in the statement of profit or loss in the financial year in which it is realized.

Financing Investments

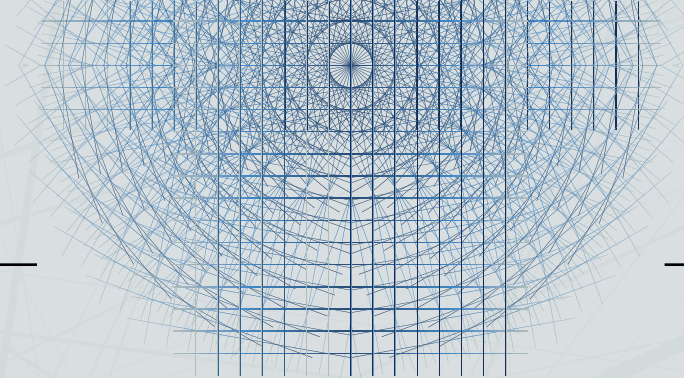
Mudaraba Financing

- It is a partnership in profit between two parties whereby one party provides the capital, and the other party provides the work, and it is instituted between the holders of investment accounts (Rab Al-Mal) and the Bank (Mudarib). The Bank and the division of gain as agreed, whereby losses are charged to Rab Al-Mal except in the events of infringement of the Bank (Al Mudarib), its default, or violation of the conditions. In such cases, the Bank bears the consequences arising therefrom. The partnership is also instituted between the Bank in its capacity as the capital holder in its own name or on behalf of the holders of investment accounts and craftsmen and other business owners such as farmers and industrialists. Such Mudaraba is different from the traditional speculation that involves adventure and taking risks in sale and purchase activities.
- Mudaraba finance is recorded upon delivering the capital to Al Mudarib or putting it under his control. The provided capital is measured by the paid amount or at fair value if in-kind. If a difference results from the valuation of the in-kind item between the fair value and the book value, it is recognized as a profit (loss) in the statement of income. At the end of the financial year, the amount the Bank redeems from the Mudaraba capital is deducted.
- The Bank's share of the gains (losses) arising and expiring during a financial year is recorded after the settlement of the Mudaraba process. In events where Mudaraba process continues for more than a financial year, the Bank's share of the profits is recorded upon realization of the profits by accounting for them, in whole or any part thereof, in the financial year in which the profits occur to the extent of distributed profits. Moreover, losses for that year are recorded to the extent of losses by which the Mudaraba capital is reduced.
- If losses are incurred due to Mudareb infringement or default, such losses are recorded as receivables debited to Mudareb's account.

Musharaka Financing

- It is the provision of funds by the Bank and customer equally or differently in order to set up a new project or participate in an existing one, whereby each of them would own a share in the capital either on a fixed or diminishing basis and would be entitled to its share of the gains. Losses are divided proportionate to the partner's share in capital, whereby it would be inappropriate to stipulate otherwise.





- The Bank's share in Musharaka capital is recorded upon delivery to the managing partner or when it is deposited in Musharaka account, as it is measured at the cash paid value or at fair value if in-kind. If a difference results from the evaluation of the in-kind item between fair value and book value, it is recognized as a profit (loss) in the income statement.
- The capital in the diminishing Musharaka is measured at the end of the financial year at the historical value less the historical value of the share sold at the agreed upon fair value, and the difference between both values is recorded as a profit or loss in the income statement.
- The Bank's share of the gains or (losses) of Musharaka financing which arises or expires during the financial year is recorded after settlement. In the event that Musharaka continues for more than a financial year, the Bank's share of the profits is recorded upon their realization by accounting for them, in whole or any part thereof, between the Bank and the partner in the financial year in which the profits occur to the extent of the distributed profits. Moreover, losses for a financial year are recorded in that year to the extent of the losses by which the Bank's share in the Musharaka capital is reduced.
- An additional provision of expected credit losses for Deferred Sale Receivable and Other Receivables in case there is an indication of a significant increase in credit risk.
- At the end of the financial year, the financing assets are recorded at cost or at cash value expected to be realized, whichever is lower, and the difference is recorded as a financing's impairment provision.
- The income from deferred sales and non-performing financing granted to customers is held in suspense in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan instructions.
- The deferred sales receivables and funding financed from the joint investment accounts are written off in case efforts relating to their collection are not successful against the Investment Risks Fund (except for what has been granted / financed and then written off from the deferred sales receivables and finances in the same year whereby they are recorded in the statement of income within investment income). Any amounts collected from the previously written-off receivables and finances are added to the Investment Risks Fund, except for what has been recorded in the statement of profit or loss within investment income. Moreover, deferred sales receivables and funding financed from the Bank's own funds for which an impairment provision is taken are written off, if the related collection procedures are not successful, and deducted from the impairment provision. Any surplus in the total impairment provision is transferred to the statement of profit or loss, and any amounts of the previously written-off receivables and finances collected are added to income.

Financial Assets Recognition Date

Sales and purchase of financial assets are recognized on the trading date (the date the Bank is liable of selling or buying the financial assets).

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

- These represent financial assets that the Bank's management aims to hold according to its business model to collect their contractual cash flows. Moreover, they represent fixed or determinable payments for their capital and gains.
- These assets are recorded at cost upon purchase plus acquisition costs, and they are re-valued at the end of the current period based on the effective profit method. Any profits or losses resulting from the amortization process are recognized in the statement of income, and any impairment in value is recorded in the income statement.
- The amount of impairment in the value of these assets represents the difference between the book value and present value of the expected cash flows discounted at the original effective profit rate whereby any provisions resulting from impairment in the value of these assets are deducted. Moreover, any financial assets may not be reclassified to/ from this item.
- If any of these assets financed from the Bank's own funds is sold before maturity, the result of the sale is recorded in a separate item within the statement of comprehensive income and disclosed accordingly.





Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

- These assets represent investments in equity instruments financed from the Bank's funds for retaining them for the long term.
- These assets are recorded upon purchase at fair value plus acquisition costs. Subsequently, these assets are re-valued at fair value. The change in fair value is recognized under the fair value reserve within shareholders' equity.
- If such assets or any part thereof is sold, gains or losses resulting therefore are recorded in retained earnings.
- Gains generated from such financial assets are recorded on the date of the declaration of their distribution in the income statement.
- Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency exchange differences relating to these assets are recorded in the fair value reserve.

Financial assets at fair value through quasi-equity

- These assets represent investments in equity instruments financed from quasi-equity accounts holders for retaining them for the long term.
- These assets are recorded upon purchase at fair value plus acquisition costs. Subsequently, these assets are re-valued at fair value. The change in fair value is recognized under the fair value reserve within quasi-equity.
- If such assets or any part thereof is sold, gains or losses resulting therefore are recorded in income statement.
- The impairment loss previously recorded in the statement of income may be recovered if it is objectively found that the increase in fair value occurred in a period subsequent to recording the impairment losses through the fair value reserve recognized within quasi-equity.
- Gains generated from such financial assets are recorded on the date of the declaration of their distribution in the income statement.
- Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency exchange differences relating to these assets are recorded in the fair value reserve within joint investment account holders' equity.
- Financial assets whose fair value cannot be reliably determined are recognized at cost, and the impairment test is carried out at the end of every financial period. Moreover, the impairment in their value is recorded in the income statement and may not be recovered during subsequent periods.

Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek (Lease to Own)

- It is a benefit contract for a compensation which expires by the lessee's acquisition of the leased assets (gradual sale with Ijara).
- The assets acquired for Ijara are measured, at the date of their acquisition, at historical cost, including direct costs to render them usable. The leased assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method over the life of Ijara contract.
- When the recoverable amount from any of the acquired Ijara assets is lower than their net book value, their value is reduced to the recoverable amount, and the impairment amount is recorded in the income statement.
- The income from Ijara is distributed over the financial years covered by the Ijara contract.

Foreclosed Assets

- They are the assets that are repossessed by the Bank to settle the debts and obligations of the borrowers without the Bank having any intention of owning them. In the future, if the Bank sees an investment opportunity, the Bank can transfer it to real estate investment in terms of calculating provisions.
- Assets that have been repossessed by the Bank in settlement of outstanding debts are shown in the statement of financial position among other assets.



- The assets that have been repossessed by the Bank in settlement of the debts due to the value that it has transferred to the Bank or at the fair value whichever is lower, and are re-evaluated at the date of the financial statements at fair value and any decline in their value is subtracted from the income statement, taking into account the ownership of the funds invested in these assets.
- The value of the increase in its value is not recorded as revenue whereby the subsequent increase is recorded to the extent that it does not exceed the value of the decline that was previously established, taking into consideration the ownership of the funds invested in these assets, noting that it is subject to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.

Investment in Real Estate

It is the acquisition of real estate to obtain periodical income or in anticipation of the increase of value thereof or both. Initially, the investment in real estate is recognized at cost plus direct cost, and it is subsequently measured depending on its application whether for utilization (cost or fair value model) or for sale. When the Bank approves either model, it has to apply it to all investments in real estate.

a. Investment in Real Estate Held-for-Use

The cost or fair value model is applied as follows:

Cost Model:

Investments in real estate are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment (if any). In the event that the Bank decides to apply this model, it has to apply it to all investments in real estate.

Fair Value Model:

Investments are measured at fair value, and the increase in value is recorded in the fair value reserve. Moreover, any decrease in fair value is deducted from previously recorded increase. If there is no increase in the previously recorded value, the difference is recognized in the statement of income. Furthermore, if the Bank decides to apply this model, it has to apply it to all investments in real estate.

Noting that the Bank follows the cost model.

b. Investments in Real Estate Held-for-Sale

- Investments in real estate are recorded at the book value or fair value less costs of sale, whichever is lower. Moreover, these investments are not depreciated. The difference is recorded in the income statement.
- Real estates may be transferred from the investment portfolio to the property and equipment portfolio or vice versa if the change in the purpose of their utilization can be established. The transfer is made at cost less depreciation if the Bank uses the cost model in measuring the portfolio's real estates. If the Bank uses the fair value model, real estates are transferred at their fair value at the date of transfer.
- If real estate is transferred from the Bank's property and equipment to the investment in real estate portfolio, the transfer is made at the cost of the real estate less depreciation and impairment provision (if any) as at the date of cessation of use.

Fair value of Financial Assets

- The closing prices (selling price) on the date of the financial statements in active markets represent the fair value of financial instruments that have market prices. If there are no actual prices or no active trading of some financial instruments or the market is inactive, the fair value is estimated by comparing it with the current market value of a similar instrument.
- Valuation methods aim at obtaining a fair value that reflects market expectations and considers market factors and any expected risks or benefits when assessing the value of financial assets. If there are financial assets whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, they are shown at cost after deducting any impairment in their value.



Impairment of Financial Assets

- The Bank reviews the recorded values of the financial assets at the date of the financial position to determine whether there are indicators that indicate a decline in their value individually or in the form of a group, and in case of such indicators, the recoverable value is estimated in order to determine the impairment loss.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has obligations at the date of preparation the statement of financial position arising from past events and settlement of these obligations is probable and can be measured reliably.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost after deducting accumulated depreciation and any impairment in their value. Property and equipment (except for land) are depreciated when ready for use according to the straight-line method over their expected useful lives at the following annual rates:

	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2%
Furniture, fixture and equipment	2%-15%
Vehicles	20%
Computers	25%
Improvements and decorations	15%

The useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed at the end of each financial year. In case the expected useful life is different from what was determined before, the change in estimate is recorded in the following years, being a change in estimates.

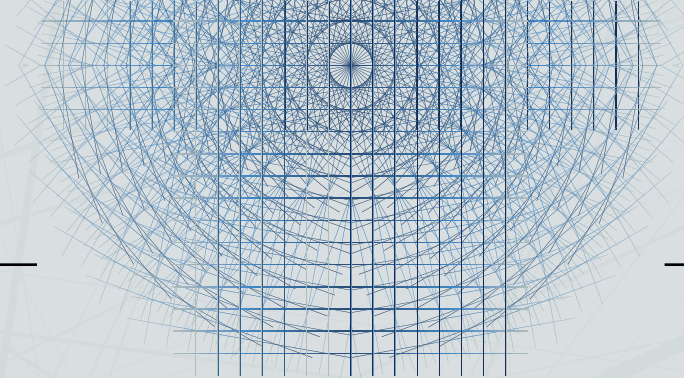
The carrying amount of properties and equipment is reviewed for impairment purposes only when there are indications or events suggesting they the carrying amount they not be recoverable.

When the recoverable amount of any property and equipment is less than their net carrying value, their value is reduced to the recoverable amount, and the impairment loss is recorded in the income statement.

Intangible Assets

- Intangible assets acquired through a method other than merger are recorded at cost.
- Intangible assets are classified based on the estimation of their useful life for a definite or an indefinite period. Intangible assets with definite useful economic lives are amortized over their useful lives, and amortization is recorded in the income statement. Furthermore, the impairment in the value of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are reviewed at the date of the financial statements, and any impairment in their value is recorded in the income statement.
- Intangible assets resulting from the Bank's operations are not capitalized but included in the statement of income in the same year.
- Indications of impairment of intangible assets are reviewed at the date of the financial statements, their useful lives are reassessed, and any adjustments are made in the subsequent years.
- Software and systems are stated in the statement of financial position at cost after deducting accumulated amortization. They are amortized when ready for use based on the straight- line method over their expected useful lives at an annual rate of 25%.





End of Service Indemnity Provision

Annual indemnities paid to the employees who leave employment are recorded in the end-of- service indemnity provision when paid. Indemnity paid in excess of the provision is taken in the statement of income upon payment, and a provision for the Bank's obligations in respect of staff end-of-service indemnity is taken in the income statement in accordance with the Bank's personnel by-laws and the provisions of the Labor Law.

Income Tax

Tax expenses represent accrued taxes and deferred taxes.

- Tax expenses are accounted for based on taxable income which differs from income declared in the financial statements because the latter includes non-taxable revenue or taxable expenses disallowed in the current year but deductible in subsequent years, accumulated losses acceptable by the tax law, and items not accepted for tax purposes or subject to tax.
- Taxes are calculated on the basis of the tax rates according to the prevailing Laws, Regulations and Instructions of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
- Deferred taxes are taxes expected to be paid or recovered as a result of temporary timing differences between the value of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the value of the taxable amount. Deferred taxes are calculated, using the financial position liability method. Moreover, these deferred taxes are calculated according to the tax rates expected to be applied upon settling the tax liability or the realization of the deferred tax assets.
- Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the date of the financial statements and reduced when it is no longer probable to benefit from these tax assets partially or totally.

Off-balance sheet assets under management Accounts Managed on Behalf of Customers

1. (Restricted Accounts)

These represent the accounts managed by the Bank on behalf of its customers but do not represent part of the Bank's assets. The fees and commissions for managing these accounts are recognized in the income statement.

2. Accounts Managed by Wakalah

These represent accounts managed by the Bank as Wakalah according to a program with the Central Bank of Jordan. The funds invested by Wakalah are recognized off-balance sheet whereas the Bank's share from the Wakalah (returns) is recorded in the income statement.

Realization of Income and Recognition of Expenses

- Realization of income and recognition of expenses are recognized on the accrual basis, except for revenue from deferred sales and non-performing finances that are not recognized as revenue but recorded in the suspense income accounts.
- Commissions are recorded as a revenue upon rendering the related services. Dividend income is recognized when earned (when approved by the General Assembly of Shareholders).

Foreign Currencies

- Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions.
- Financial assets and financial liabilities are translated based on the average exchange rates declared by the Central Bank of Jordan on the date of the financial position.
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and recorded at fair value are translated on the date when their fair value is determined.
- Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency translation are recorded in the income statement.





Lease contracts

- The Bank recognizes right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities in respect of all lease arrangements in which the lessee is, except for short-term leases (defined as leases of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets and for these contracts, the Bank recognizes lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.
- The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid at the commencement date of the lease, discounted using a discount rate of 2% - 3%.
- Lease liabilities are presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.
- Right-of-use assets are amortized over the lease term, which ranges from 5-10 years. Right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

This item represents cash and cash balances that mature within three months and comprise cash and balances at the Central Bank, and balances at Banks and financial institutions less Banks and financial institutions' accounts that mature within three months and restricted balances.

3. Use of estimates

Preparation of the financial statements and application of accounting policies require the Bank's Management to perform estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities, fair value reserve and disclosure of contingent liabilities. These estimates and assumptions also affect the revenue, expenses and provisions as well as the changes in fair value reported in the statement of other comprehensive income. In particular, the Bank's Management is required to make significant judgements for estimating the amounts and timing of future cash flows. Moreover, the mentioned estimates are necessarily based on several assumptions and factors with varying degrees of consideration and uncertainty. Furthermore, the actual results may differ from the estimates due to the changes resulting from the conditions of such estimates in the future. In the opinion of management, the estimates used in the financial statements are reasonable.

We believe that the estimates within the financial statements are reasonable and are detailed as follows:

Lawsuit provision

A provision for lawsuits raised against the Bank is taken based on a legal study prepared by the Bank's legal advisor. Moreover, the study highlights potential risks that the Bank may encounter in the future. Such legal assessments are reviewed periodically.

Impairment of financial assets

Determining the provision for impairment of financial assets requires the Bank's management to issue judgments to estimate the amounts of future cash flows and their timing, in addition to estimating any significant increase in the credit risk of financial assets after their initial recognition, in addition to taking into consideration future measurement information for expected credit losses.

Decrease in the value of foreclosed assets

The decline in the value of foreclosed assets is proven based on recent real estate evaluations approved by certified estimators for the purposes of calculating the decline in the value of the properties. This decline is reviewed periodically, and any decline in its value is recorded as a loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income and is not recorded Increase as revenue.

A gradual allocation for real estate is calculated according to the letter of the Central Bank of Jordan No. 10/3/13246 dated September 2, 2021, at the rate of (5%) of the total book values of those properties, starting from the year 2023, so that the required percentage of (50%) of those properties is reached. Real estate By the end of the year 2030, on October 10, 2022, a subsequent circular was issued by the Central Bank of Jordan, according to which the deduction of allocations against foreclosed assets in violation of the provisions of the Banking Law was canceled, with an emphasis on the necessity of maintaining the allocations allocated to foreclosed assets that violate the provisions of the Banking Law, and that only the allocated allocation be released against any Of the illegal properties being disposed of.



Income tax provision

The fiscal year is charged with its income tax expense in accordance with accounting regulations, laws and standards, and deferred tax assets and liabilities and the necessary tax allocation are calculated and recorded.

Methodology for applying International Accounting Standard No. 30 (Financial Instruments): Inputs, mechanisms and assumptions used to calculate expected credit losses

The key concepts with a fundamental impact that require a high degree of management diligence that have been considered by the Bank when applying the standard include:

Assessing the substantial increase in credit risk:

To assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since the date of its inception, the Group compares the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset at the reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination, using key risk indicators that are used in the Group's existing risk management processes. Our assessment of significant increases in credit risk will be performed once every three months and separately for each individual exposure based on three factors. If any of the following factors indicates that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, the instrument will be moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2:

1. We have set limits to measure the substance of credit risk based on the change in the risk of a financial instrument stumble compared to the date of its inception.
2. In addition to using qualitative factors to assess the results of the change in the classification stages or make adjustments to reflect the situation of the significant increase in credit risk.
3. IAS 30 (financial instruments) includes an assumption of a significant increase in the credit risk of financial instruments that have defaulted and matured for more than 30 days. Within the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan, it is assumed that there is a significant increase in the credit risk of financial instruments that have defaulted and are due for more than 30 days.

Macroeconomic factors, forward looking information and use of multiple scenarios:

- The measurement of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk must consider information about historical events and current situations as well as reasonable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information will require management's significant judgment.
- Probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and Exposure At Default (EAD) inputs used to estimate Stage 1 and Stage 2 credit loss allowances are designed based on the macroeconomic variables (or changes in macroeconomic variables) that are most closely correlated with credit losses in relation to the portfolio.
- Each of the macroeconomic scenarios used in calculating the expected credit loss is associated with variable macroeconomic factors.
- In our estimates used in calculating stage 1 and stage 2 ECLs, discounted weighted scenarios that include future macroeconomic information for the next three years are used.
- The base scenario depends on the macroeconomic reality (such as: GDP, inflation, stock prices, unemployment rate...). The ups and downs changes in economic factors will be prepared on the basis of possible alternative economic conditions.

Definition of default

The definition of default used in the measurement of expected credit losses and the assessment to determine movement between stages will be consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. There is the rebuttable presumption that default has occurred when an exposure is greater than 90 days past due.



Defaults are defined by the Bank if in the event that it is ascertained that the customer may not fully pay his obligations or if the customer is due on a substantial value from the facilities for a period of 90 days or more.

Expected Life

When measuring ECL, the Bank must consider the maximum contractual period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk. All contractual terms should be considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment options and extension and rollover options. For certain revolving credit facilities that do not have a fixed maturity, the expected life is estimated based on the period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk and where the credit losses would not be mitigated by management.

Useful lives of property, equipment, intangible assets and real estate within the real estate investment portfolio:

Management estimates the useful lives of tangible and intangible assets upon initial recognition. Moreover, Management periodically re-assesses the useful lives of tangible and intangible assets to calculate annual depreciation and amortization based on the general condition of those assets and estimates of the productive activities expected in the future. The impairment loss (if any) is charged to the statement of income. The factors that affect the estimated useful lives of tangible and intangible assets include Management's estimates for the period in which the Bank is expected to use these assets as well as technological development and obsolescence.

In case of any difference between the useful lives of tangible and intangible assets and Management's estimates this will significantly affect the depreciation expense which in return will significantly affect the income statement.

The management evaluates the real estate within the real estate investment portfolio periodically, and an allowance is taken for any decrease in its value within the provision for future expected credit losses, as the portfolio is within the joint investment and the Bank follows the cost model, and the buildings are depreciated using a straight-line method within this portfolio at a rate of 2% annually.

Financial assets:

The management conducts a periodic review of the financial assets, which are shown at cost, to estimate any decline in their value, and this decline (if any) is included in the income statement for the period.

Fair value levels:

The standard requires identification and disclosure of the level in the fair value hierarchy at which fair value measurements are categorized in their entirety and separation of fair value measurements into levels defined in IFRS. The difference between level (2) and level (3) fair value measurements means evaluating whether the information or inputs are observable and the significance of the unobservable information, which requires careful judgment and analysis of the inputs used to measure fair value, including consideration of all factors of origin or liability.

Significant estimates related to determining the duration of the lease contract for contracts that include the option to renew the contract

The Bank determines the duration of the lease contract as a non-cancellable period, considering the periods covered by the option to extend the lease if this option is certain to be exercised, or any periods related to the option to terminate the lease, if it is certain that the Bank does not exercise this option.

Under some lease contracts, the Bank has the right to lease the assets for additional periods. The Bank makes some estimates when assessing whether it is certain to exercise the renewal option.

Average life of lease contracts: 5-10 years

Discount rate: 2%-3%.



4. Cash and Balances with Central Bank of Jordan

This item consists of the following:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Cash in vaults	59,185,865	56,279,236
Balances with Central Bank of Jordan		
Current and call accounts	429,899,243	364,540,862
Statutory cash reserve	125,982,747	98,316,814
Total	615,067,855	519,136,912

- Except for the cash reserve, there are no restricted cash balances as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.
- There are no balances at the Central Bank on which the Bank receives returns as December 31, 2024 and 2023.
- No provision for expected credit losses has been calculated for balances with the Central Bank, as they are exposures to the Jordanian government.

The movement on the balances at Central Bank of Jordan is as follows:

	Stage 1	
	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	462,857,676	658,465,365
New balances during the year	3,376,376,177	3,098,740,122
Settled balances	(3,283,351,863)	(3,294,347,811)
Balance at the End of the Year	555,881,990	462,857,676



5. Balances with Banks and Financial Institutions

The details for this item as follow:

	Local Banks and Financial Institutions		Foreign Banks and Financial Institutions		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current and call accounts	3,074,641	2,636,557	1,493,409	6,622,558	4,568,050	9,259,115
	3,074,641	2,636,557	1,493,409	6,622,558	4,568,050	9,259,115

- There are no restricted cash balances as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.
- There are no balances with Banks and financial institutions on which the Bank earns returns as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.
- The balances with Banks and financial institutions are all current account to cover the operations of the Bank and there is no need to calculate a provision for expected credit loss according to the FAS (30).
- The movement on the balances with Banks and financial institutions is as follows:

	Stage 1	
	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,259,115	4,272,764
New balances during the year	9,535,247,379	6,599,609,327
Settled balances	(9,539,938,444)	(6,594,622,976)
Balance at the End of the Year	4,568,050	9,259,115



6. Deferred Sales Receivables and other Receivables – Net

The details for this item as follow:

	Joint		Self-financed		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Retail						
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	463,180,210	410,165,091	-	-	463,180,210	410,165,091
Receivables – Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek	2,567,685	2,082,016	3,377	-	2,571,062	2,082,016
Ju'alah guarantees	16,281,990	15,812,601	-	-	16,281,990	15,812,601
Real estate financing	176,757,807	185,550,920	-	-	176,757,807	185,550,920
Corporates						
International Murabaha*	624,276,537	192,919,012	435,822	437,014	624,712,359	193,356,026
Murabaha to purchase order	335,101,912	299,066,312	2,019,861	2,377,907	337,121,773	301,444,219
Receivables – Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek	2,134,348	2,145,510	-	-	2,134,348	2,145,510
Paid receivables- guarantees	-	-	73,402	72,602	73,402	72,602
Ju'alah guarantees	-	1,015	-	-	-	1,015
Small and Medium Enterprises						
Murabaha to purchase order	95,070,407	80,425,157	93,199	2,861	95,163,606	80,428,018
Receivables – Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek	852,002	877,540	-	4,043	852,002	881,583
Paid guarantees	-	-	17,548	17,154	17,548	17,154
Ju'alah guarantees	17,394	18,578	-	-	17,394	18,578
Total	1,716,240,292	1,189,063,752	2,643,209	2,911,581	1,718,883,501	1,191,975,333
Less: deferred revenue**	(106,776,161)	(88,896,454)	-	-	(106,776,161)	(88,896,454)
Deferred mutual insurance	(17,447,865)	(15,728,124)	-	-	(17,447,865)	(15,728,124)
Expected credit loss provision	(37,702,920)	(33,979,657)	(2,623,671)	(2,890,874)	(40,326,591)	(36,870,531)
Revenues in suspense	(3,044,222)	(2,620,098)	(17,269)	(17,269)	(3,061,491)	(2,637,367)
Net Deferred Sales Receivables and Other Receivables	1,551,269,124	1,047,839,419	2,269	3,438	1,551,271,393	1,047,842,857

* As of the beginning of the second half of 2024, the Bank has terminated off-balance sheet investment accounts under management (restricted investment accounts) and has taken the necessary measures to transfer them to accounts within the statement of financial position under quasi-equity (joint investment accounts), with an amount of approximately JD 450 million and consisting of 3,701 customers. Accordingly, the balances of international Murabaha related to these accounts were transferred to items within the balance sheet under deferred sales receivables as a result of amending contracts with joint investment account holders.

** All deferred revenues amounting to 106,776,161 JD pertain to Murabaha financing for the purchase orderer and real estate financing.



The earnest deposit balances amounted to JD 3,091,746 as of December 31, 2024 (JD 991,293 as of December 31, 2023).

Deferred revenues reclaimed by customers due to early settlement amounted to JD 452,923 as of December 31, 2024 (JD 559,714 as of December 31, 2023).

The movement of Murabaha to purchase order financing and real estate financing is as follows:

	Murabaha for purchase order and real estate financing			Deferred revenue vs		
	Joint	Self	Total	Joint	Self	Total
Beginning of the Year	975,207,480	2,380,768	977,588,248	88,896,454	-	88,896,454
Additions	610,819,894	-	610,819,894	82,354,277	-	82,354,277
Exclusions	(515,917,038)	(267,708)	(516,184,746)	(64,474,570)	-	(64,474,570)
End of year balance	1,070,110,336	2,113,060	1,072,223,396	106,776,161	-	106,776,161



Expected credit loss Provision for Deferred Sales Receivables, and Al-Qard Al-Hasan - Self

The following is the movement on the expected credit losses provision:

2024	Retail	Large Corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,106,687	2,874,102	202,854	4,183,643
Expected credit losses provision	-	-	-	-
Recoveries from ECL provision	(500,000)	-	-	(500,000)
Transfers during the year	776,649	217,627	7,739	1,002,015
Balance at the End of the Year	1,383,336	3,091,729	210,593	4,685,658
Provision for ECL of non- performing sales receivables stage3 on individual customer basis	1,112,462	2,543,418	189,916	3,845,796
Provision for ECL of watch-list sales receivables-stage2 on individual customer basis	80,709	22	19,725	100,456
Provision for ECL on performing sales receivable-stage1 on individual customer basis	190,165	548,289	952	739,406
Balance at the End of the Year*	1,383,336	3,091,729	210,593	4,685,658

2023	Retail	Large Corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	927,454	2,786,154	231,791	3,945,399
Expected credit losses provision	250,489	76,292	51,370	378,151
Recoveries from ECL provision	(71,256)	(64,588)	(4,063)	(139,907)
Transfers during the year	-	76,244	(76,244)	-
Balance at the End of the Year	1,106,687	2,874,102	202,854	4,183,643
Provision for ECL of non- performing sales receivables stage3 on individual customer basis	914,790	2,799,767	175,664	3,890,221
Provision for ECL of watch-list sales receivables-stage2 on individual customer basis	46,789	2,417	25,433	74,639
Provision for ECL on performing sales receivable- stage1 on individual customer basis	145,108	71,918	1,757	218,783
Balance at the End of the Year*	1,106,687	2,874,102	202,854	4,183,643

* The provision for expected credit losses against Al Qard Al Hasan amounted to 2,061,987 JD as of December 31, 2024 includes (1,292,769 JD as of December 31, 2023, Note 12).





The classification of direct facilities at amortized cost according to Bank's internal rating as of December 31, 2024 (after deducting deferred revenues and deferred mutual insurance) is as follows:

Item	Joint						Self						2024	2023						
	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Stage 1					Stage 2			Stage 3		
	Individual	Collective	JD	Individual	Collective	JD	Individual	Collective	JD	Individual	Collective	JD			Individual	Collective	JD	Individual	Collective	JD
Low risk	9,575,086	4,779,068	-	-	-	-	14,354,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,354,154	-	-	11,627,895	
Acceptable	996,273,593	527,274,606	1,636,810	5,357,525	-	1,530,542,534	1,479,812	75,439,185	6,707	575,892	-	77,501,596	1,608,044,130	1,101,087,310	13,546,433	34,030,742	3,865,984	3,865,984	12,970,119	
Watch list	-	-	8,138,246	4,657,628	-	12,795,874	-	-	94,939	79,306	-	174,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non performing:	-	-	-	-	-	34,323,704	34,323,704	-	-	-	-	3,865,984	38,189,688	34,030,742	3,455,723	3,703,065	3,703,065	3,703,065	3,703,065	
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	2,254,177	2,254,177	-	-	-	-	70,348	2,324,525	1,040,578	3,382,044	3,382,044	3,382,044	3,382,044	3,382,044	
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	3,289,473	3,289,473	-	-	-	-	92,571	92,571	29,534,441	3,382,044	3,382,044	3,382,044	3,382,044	3,382,044	
Bad debts	-	-	-	-	-	28,780,054	28,780,054	-	-	-	-	3,703,065	32,483,119	29,534,441	32,483,119	32,483,119	32,483,119	32,483,119	32,483,119	
Total	1,005,848,679	532,053,674	9,775,056	10,015,153	34,323,704	1,592,016,266	1,479,812	75,439,185	101,646	655,198	3,865,984	81,541,825	1,673,558,091	1,160,292,380	1,673,558,091	1,673,558,091	1,673,558,091	1,673,558,091	1,160,292,380	

The movement of balances of direct facilities at amortized cost as of December 31, 2024 (after deducting deferred revenues and deferred mutual insurance) is as follows:

Item	Joint						Self						2024	2023					
	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Total
	Individual	Collective	JD	Individual	Collective	JD	Individual	Collective	JD	Individual	Collective	JD	Individual	Collective	JD	Individual	Collective	JD	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	501,843,832	510,138,322	35,997,540	6,336,228	30,123,252	1,084,439,174	1,525,104	69,914,666	129,083	376,863	3,907,490	75,853,206	1,160,292,380						1,095,385,691
New facilities granted during the year	943,362,409	201,678,895	7,337,251	3,240,566	1,989,731	1,157,608,852	393,002	26,758,915	10,898	226,921	310,778	27,700,514	1,185,309,366						685,168,977
Settled facilities	(444,496,768)	(173,274,136)	(26,295,011)	(3,059,287)	(2,906,558)	(650,031,760)	(455,044)	(20,775,798)	(15,674)	(245,995)	(519,384)	(22,011,895)	(672,043,655)						(620,262,288)
Transferred to stage 1	8,019,641	2,447,117	(8,019,641)	(1,841,047)	(606,070)	-	1,019	156,483	(1,019)	(115,849)	(40,634)	-	-						-
Transferred to stage 2	(1,998,883)	(6,000,135)	2,002,374	6,316,729	(320,085)	-	(1,743)	(458,046)	1,763	476,984	(18,958)	-	-						-
Transferred to stage 3	(830,765)	(2,987,176)	(1,266,379)	(959,114)	6,043,434	-	(387)	(139,174)	(22,428)	(64,703)	226,692	-	-						-
Adjustments during the year	(50,787)	50,787	18,922	(18,922)	-	-	17,861	(17,861)	(977)	977	-	-	-						-
Total balance at the End of the Year	1,005,848,679	532,053,674	9,775,056	10,015,153	34,323,704	1,592,016,266	1,479,812	75,439,185	101,646	655,198	3,865,984	81,541,825	1,673,558,091						1,160,292,380

Following is the movement of total expected credit losses as of December 31, 2024:

Item	Joint						Self						2024	2023				
	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3		
	Individual	Collective	Total	Individual	Collective	Total	Individual	Collective	Total	Individual	Collective	Total	Individual	Collective	Total	Individual	Collective	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	2,335,615	1,343,612	5,215,485	840,475	24,244,470	33,979,657	73,675	145,108	27,850	46,789	3,890,221	4,183,643	38,163,300	34,836,586				
Provision for expected credit loss	1,760,000	-	-	-	-	1,760,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,760,000	1,431,325				
Recoveries from expected credit loss provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(500,000)	-	-	-	(500,000)	(500,000)	(139,907)				
Transferred to stage 1	717,962	367,390	(717,962)	(209,916)	(157,474)	-	2	19,799	(2)	(12,379)	(7,420)	-	-	-				
Transferred to stage 2	(16,775)	(13,166)	16,922	98,292	(85,273)	-	(4)	(941)	18	4,700	(3,773)	-	-	-				
Transferred to stage 3	(3,191)	(6,810)	(21,270)	(176,641)	207,912	-	(6)	(280)	(1,941)	(7,586)	9,813	-	-	-				
Adjustments during the year	(1,465,352)	(215,296)	11,083	691,568	2,941,260	1,963,263	475,579	526,475	(6,183)	49,189	(43,045)	1,002,015	2,965,278	2,035,296				
Total balance at the End of Year	3,328,259	1,475,730	4,504,258	1,243,778	27,150,895	37,702,920	549,246	190,161	19,742	80,713	3,845,796	4,683,658	42,388,578	38,163,300				

The classification of direct credit facilities at amortized cost – Large corporate according to Bank's internal rating as of December 31, 2024 (after deducting deferred revenues and deferred mutual insurance) is as follows:

Item	Joint						Self						Total		2023	
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Stage 1		Stage 2	
	Individual	Total	Individual	Total	Individual	Total	Individual	Total	Individual	Total	Individual	Total	Individual	Total	Individual	Total
Low risk	4,753,519	-	-	4,753,519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,753,519	-	3,466,579	-
Acceptable	919,920,081	181,065	-	920,101,146	1,366,551	2,779	-	1,369,330	921,286,632	183,844	-	921,470,476	-	454,387,781	-	-
Watch list	-	6,125,085	-	6,125,085	-	262	-	262	-	6,125,347	-	6,125,347	-	8,000,895	-	-
Non-performing:	-	-	18,940,973	18,940,973	-	-	2,560,687	2,560,687	-	-	-	-	21,501,660	21,501,660	21,882,919	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,666	-
Doubtful	-	-	822,522	822,522	-	-	140	140	-	-	-	-	822,662	822,662	1,963,854	-
Bad debts	-	-	18,118,451	18,118,451	-	-	2,560,547	2,560,547	-	-	-	-	20,678,998	20,678,998	19,803,399	-
Total	924,673,600	6,306,150	18,940,973	949,920,723	1,366,551	3,041	2,560,687	3,930,279	926,040,151	6,309,191	21,501,660	953,851,002	487,738,174	-	-	-





Following is the movement of direct credit facilities at amortized cost – large corporate as of December 31, 2024 (after deducting deferred revenues and deferred mutual insurance):

Item	Joint						Self						Total		2023	
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total		Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Individual	JD	Individual	JD	Individual	JD	Individual	JD	Individual	JD	Individual	JD	Individual	JD	Individual	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	433,827,061	30,533,592	19,065,881	483,426,534	1,465,914	28,688	2,817,038	4,311,640	435,292,975	30,562,280	21,882,919	487,738,174	453,014,822			
New facilities granted during the year	880,804,938	5,048,489	459,380	886,312,807	161,962	3,021	5,943	170,926	880,966,900	5,051,510	465,323	886,483,733	407,913,894			
Settled facilities	(395,689,892)	(22,841,888)	(1,089,334)	(419,621,114)	(312,817)	(6,594)	(284,395)	(603,806)	(396,002,709)	(22,848,482)	(1,373,729)	(420,224,920)	(373,832,644)			
Transferred to stage 1	7,795,233	(7,795,233)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,795,233	(7,795,233)	-	-	-			
Transferred to stage 2	(1,357,699)	1,361,190	(3,491)	-	-	20	(20)	-	(1,357,699)	1,361,210	(3,511)	-	-			
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	(27)	(22,094)	22,121	-	(27)	(22,094)	22,121	-	-			
Adjustments during the year	(706,041)	-	508,537	(197,504)	51,519	-	-	51,519	(654,522)	-	508,537	(145,985)	642,102			
Total balance at the End of Year	924,673,600	6,306,150	18,940,973	949,920,723	1,366,551	3,041	2,560,687	3,930,279	926,040,151	6,309,191	21,501,660	953,851,002	487,738,174			

Following is the movement on expected credit loss – large corporate as of December 31, 2024:

Item	Joint				Self				Total				2023			
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total		Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Individual	JD	Individual	JD	Individual	JD	Individual	JD	Individual	JD	Individual	JD	Individual	JD	Individual	JD
Balance at beginning of the year	1,907,377	4,807,714	16,492,308	23,207,399	71,918	2,417	2,799,767	2,874,102	1,979,295	4,810,131	19,292,075	26,081,501	23,976,875			
Provision for expected credit loss	1,760,000	-	-	1,760,000	-	-	-	-	1,760,000	-	-	1,760,000	1,129,466			
Recoveries from expected credit loss provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(64,588)			
Transferred to stage 1	714,541	(714,541)	-	-	-	-	-	-	714,541	(714,541)	-	-	-			
Transferred to stage 2	(15,835)	15,982	(147)	-	-	14	(14)	-	(15,835)	15,996	(161)	-	-			
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	(1,908)	1,908	-	-	(1,908)	1,908	-	-			
Adjustments during the year	(1,380,891)	267,804	668,918	(444,169)	476,371	(501)	(258,243)	217,627	(904,520)	267,303	410,675	(226,542)	1,039,748			
Total balance at the End of Year	2,985,192	4,376,959	17,161,079	24,523,230	548,289	22	2,543,418	3,091,729	3,533,481	4,376,981	19,704,497	27,614,959	26,081,501			



The classification of direct credit facilities at amortized cost – Small and Medium Enterprises according to Bank's internal rating as of December 31, 2024 (after deducting deferred revenues and deferred mutual insurance) is as follows:

Item	Joint			Self			Total			2023		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Low risk	4,821,567	-	-	4,821,567	-	-	-	-	4,821,567	-	-	4,821,567
Acceptable	76,353,512	1,455,745	-	77,809,257	113,261	3,928	-	117,189	76,466,773	1,459,673	-	77,926,446
Watch list	-	2,013,161	-	2,013,161	-	94,677	-	94,677	-	2,107,838	-	2,357,301
Non-performing:	-	-	5,454,455	5,454,455	-	-	189,916	189,916	-	-	5,644,371	5,644,371
Substandard	-	-	184,105	184,105	-	-	16,250	16,250	-	-	200,355	200,355
Doubtful	-	-	507,275	507,275	-	-	2,106	2,106	-	-	509,381	509,381
Bad debts	-	-	4,763,075	4,763,075	-	-	171,560	171,560	-	-	4,934,635	4,934,635
Total	81,175,079	3,468,906	5,454,455	90,098,440	113,261	98,605	189,916	401,782	81,288,340	3,567,511	5,644,371	90,500,222

Following is the movement of direct credit facilities at amortized cost – Small and Medium Enterprises as of December 31, 2024 (after deducting deferred revenues and deferred mutual insurance):

Item	Joint			Self			Total			2023		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of the year	68,016,771	5,463,948	3,957,921	77,438,640	59,190	100,395	175,662	335,247	68,075,961	5,564,343	4,133,583	77,773,887
New facilities granted during the year	62,557,471	2,288,762	643,879	65,490,112	231,040	7,877	33,739	272,656	62,788,511	2,296,639	677,618	65,762,768
Settled facilities	(48,806,876)	(3,453,123)	(735,952)	(52,995,951)	(142,227)	(9,080)	(8,532)	(159,839)	(48,949,103)	(3,462,203)	(744,484)	(53,155,790)
Transferred to stage 1	224,408	(224,408)	-	-	1,019	(1,019)	-	-	225,427	(225,427)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(641,184)	641,184	-	-	(1,743)	1,743	-	-	(642,927)	642,927	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(830,765)	(1,266,379)	2,097,144	-	(360)	(334)	694	-	(831,125)	(1,266,713)	2,097,838	-
Adjustments during the year	655,254	18,922	(508,537)	165,639	(33,658)	(977)	(11,647)	(46,282)	621,596	17,945	(520,184)	119,357
Total Balance at the End of year	81,175,079	3,468,906	5,454,455	90,098,440	113,261	98,605	189,916	401,782	81,288,340	3,567,511	5,644,371	90,500,222



Following is the movement of expected credit loss – Small and Medium Enterprises as of December 31, 2024:

Item	Joint			Self			Total			2023	
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total		Stage 3		Total
	Individual	JID	Individual	JID	Individual	JID	Individual	JID	Individual	JID	
Balance at beginning of the year	428,238	407,771	2,247,021	3,083,030	1,757	25,433	175,664	202,854	429,995	433,204	3,285,884
Provision for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,370
Recoveries from expected credit loss provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,063)
Transferred to stage 1	3,421	(3,421)	-	-	2	(2)	-	-	3,423	(3,423)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(940)	940	-	-	(4)	4	-	-	(944)	944	-
Transferred to stage 3	(3,191)	(21,270)	24,461	-	(6)	(33)	39	-	(3,197)	(21,303)	-
Adjustments during the year	(84,461)	(256,721)	479,704	138,522	(792)	(5,682)	14,213	7,739	(85,253)	(262,403)	(555,306)
Total Balance at the End of year	343,067	127,299	2,751,186	3,221,552	957	19,720	189,916	210,593	344,024	147,019	3,432,145

The classification of direct credit facilities at amortized cost – real estate according to Bank's internal rating as of December 31, 2024 (after deducting deferred revenues and deferred mutual insurance) is as follows:

Item	Joint			Self			Total			2023	
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total		Stage 3		Total
	Collective	JID	Collective	JID	Collective	JID	Collective	JID	Collective	JID	
Low risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptable	145,633,385	2,148,265	-	-	-	-	145,633,385	2,148,265	-	147,781,650	156,752,773
Watch list	-	2,016,082	-	-	-	-	-	2,016,082	-	2,016,082	1,978,841
Non-performing:	-	-	3,161,279	3,161,279	-	-	-	-	3,161,279	3,161,279	3,175,669
Substandard	-	-	523,041	523,041	-	-	-	-	523,041	523,041	244,561
Doubtful	-	-	444,781	444,781	-	-	-	-	444,781	444,781	409,080
Bad debts	-	-	2,193,457	2,193,457	-	-	-	-	2,193,457	2,193,457	2,522,028
Total	145,633,385	4,164,347	3,161,279	152,959,011	-	-	145,633,385	4,164,347	3,161,279	152,959,011	161,907,283

Following is the movement of direct credit facilities at amortized cost – Real estates as of December 31, 2024 (after deducting deferred revenues and deferred mutual insurance):

Joint				Self			Total			2023		
Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Collective	Collective	Individual		Collective	Collective	Individual		Collective	Collective	Individual	Collective
Balance at beginning of the year	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
	155,785,626	2,945,988	3,175,669	161,907,283	-	-	-	-	155,785,626	2,945,988	3,175,669	161,907,283
New Facilities granted during the year	39,626,415	1,279,790	135,348	41,041,553	-	-	-	-	39,626,415	1,279,790	135,348	41,041,553
Settled facilities	(47,797,641)	(1,354,953)	(837,231)	(49,989,825)	-	-	-	-	(47,797,641)	(1,354,953)	(837,231)	(49,989,825)
Transferred to stage 1	992,689	(784,542)	(208,147)	-	-	-	-	-	992,689	(784,542)	(208,147)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(2,148,177)	2,238,050	(89,873)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,148,177)	2,238,050	(89,873)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(825,527)	(159,986)	985,513	-	-	-	-	-	(825,527)	(159,986)	985,513	-
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Balance at the End of Year	145,633,385	4,164,347	3,161,279	152,959,011	-	-	-	-	145,633,385	4,164,347	3,161,279	152,959,011
												161,907,283

Following is the movement on expected credit loss – Real estates as of December 31, 2024:

Item	Joint				Self				Total				2023
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
	Collective	Collective	Individual		Collective	Collective	Individual		Collective	Collective	Individual	Collective	
Balance at beginning of the year	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	
	315,945	323,749	2,411,183	3,050,877	-	-	-	-	315,945	323,749	2,411,183	3,050,877	2,222,852
Provision for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries from expected credit loss provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 1	41,575	(32,126)	(9,449)	-	-	-	-	-	41,575	(32,126)	(9,449)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(2,437)	6,925	(4,488)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,437)	6,925	(4,488)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(482)	(4,434)	4,916	-	-	-	-	-	(482)	(4,434)	4,916	-	-
Adjustments during the year	(75,469)	(44,827)	(235,101)	(355,397)	-	-	-	-	(75,469)	(44,827)	(235,101)	(355,397)	828,025
Total balance at the End of Year	279,132	249,287	2,167,061	2,695,480	-	-	-	-	279,132	249,287	2,167,061	2,695,480	3,050,877





The classification of direct credit facilities at amortized cost – Retail according to Bank's internal rating as of December 31, 2024 (after deducting deferred revenues and deferred mutual insurance) is as follows:

Item	Joint			Self			Total			2023	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
	Collective	Collective	Individual	JD	Collective	Collective	Individual	JD	Collective	Collective	Collective
Low risk	4,779,068	-	-	4,779,068	-	-	-	4,779,068	-	-	4,779,068
Acceptable	381,641,221	3,209,260	-	384,850,481	75,439,185	575,892	-	76,015,077	457,080,406	3,785,152	460,865,558
Watch list	-	2,641,546	-	2,641,546	-	79,306	-	79,306	-	2,720,852	2,720,852
Non- Performing:	-	-	6,766,997	6,766,997	-	-	1,115,381	1,115,381	-	-	7,882,378
Substandard	-	-	1,547,031	1,547,031	-	-	54,098	54,098	-	-	1,601,129
Doubtful	-	-	1,514,895	1,514,895	-	-	90,325	90,325	-	-	1,605,220
Bad debts	-	-	3,705,071	3,705,071	-	-	970,958	970,958	-	-	4,676,029
Total	386,420,289	5,850,806	6,766,997	399,038,092	75,439,185	655,198	1,115,381	77,209,764	461,859,474	6,506,004	476,247,856

Following is the movement of direct credit facilities at amortized cost – Retail as of December 31, 2024 (after deducting deferred revenues and deferred mutual insurance):

Item	Joint			Self			Total			2023	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
	Collective	Collective	Individual	JD	Collective	Collective	Individual	JD	Collective	Collective	Collective
Balance at beginning of the year	354,352,696	3,390,240	3,923,781	361,666,717	69,914,666	376,863	914,790	71,206,319	424,267,362	3,767,103	432,873,036
New facilities granted during the year	162,052,480	1,960,776	751,124	164,764,380	26,758,915	226,921	271,096	27,256,932	188,811,395	2,187,697	192,021,312
Settled facilities	(125,476,495)	(1,704,334)	(244,041)	(127,424,870)	(20,775,798)	(245,995)	(226,457)	(21,248,250)	(146,252,293)	(1,950,329)	(148,673,120)
Transferred to stage 1	1,454,428	(1,056,505)	(397,923)	-	156,483	(115,849)	(40,634)	-	1,610,911	(1,172,354)	(438,557)
Transferred to stage 2	(3,851,958)	4,078,679	(226,721)	-	(458,046)	476,984	(18,938)	-	(4,310,004)	4,555,663	(245,659)
Transferred to stage 3	(2,161,649)	(799,128)	2,960,777	-	(139,174)	(64,703)	203,877	-	(2,300,823)	(863,831)	3,164,654
Adjustments during the year	50,787	(18,922)	-	31,865	(17,861)	977	11,647	(5,237)	32,926	(17,945)	26,628
Total Balance at the End of Year	386,420,289	5,850,806	6,766,997	399,038,092	75,439,185	655,198	1,115,381	77,209,764	461,859,474	6,506,004	476,247,856

432,873,036



Following is the movement of expected credit loss – Retail as of December 31, 2024:

Item	Joint				Self				Total				2023
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Collective	Collective	Collective	Individual		Collective	Collective	Individual		Collective	Collective	Individual		Collective
JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of the year	1,027,667	516,726	3,093,958	4,638,351	145,108	46,789	914,790	1,106,687	1,172,775	563,515	4,008,748	5,745,038	4,842,976
Provision for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,489
Recoveries from expected credit loss provision	-	-	-	-	(500,000)	-	-	(500,000)	(500,000)	-	-	(500,000)	(71,256)
Transferred to stage 1	325,815	(177,790)	(148,025)	-	19,799	(12,379)	(7,420)	-	345,614	(190,169)	(155,445)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(10,729)	91,367	(80,638)	-	(941)	4,700	(3,759)	-	(11,670)	96,067	(84,397)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(6,328)	(172,207)	178,535	-	(280)	(7,586)	7,866	-	(6,608)	(179,793)	186,401	-	-
Adjustments during the year	(139,827)	736,395	2,027,739	2,624,307	526,475	49,189	200,985	776,649	386,648	785,584	2,228,724	3,400,956	722,829
Total balance at the End of Year	1,196,598	994,491	5,071,569	7,262,658	190,161	80,713	1,112,462	1,383,336	1,386,759	1,075,204	6,184,031	8,645,994	5,745,038

Revenue in Suspense

The following is the movement on the revenue in suspense:

Self				
	Large Corporates		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	17,269	17,263	17,269	17,263
Add: Revenue suspended during the year	-	6	-	6
Less: Revenue in suspense transferred to income	-	-	-	-
Balance at the End of the Year	17,269	17,269	17,269	17,269

Joint					
	Retail	Real Estate Finances	Corporates		Total
			Large	Small and Medium Enterprises	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
2024					
Balance at the beginning of the year	499,822	366,381	869,300	884,595	2,620,098
Add: Revenue suspended during the year	356,975	51,697	240,839	47,409	696,920
Less: Revenue in suspense transferred to income	(129,411)	(40,218)	(5,565)	(97,602)	(272,796)
Adjustments during the year	7,574	(7,907)	-	333	-
Balance at the End of the Year	734,960	369,953	1,104,574	834,735	3,044,222
2023					
Balance at the beginning of the year	476,726	342,081	766,051	773,465	2,358,323
Add: Revenue suspended during the year	193,615	84,868	224,180	154,149	656,812
Less: Revenue in suspense transferred to income	(161,850)	(27,820)	(120,931)	(84,436)	(395,037)
Adjustments during the year	(8,669)	(32,748)	-	41,417	-
Balance at the End of the Year	499,822	366,381	869,300	884,595	2,620,098

- Non-performing Deferred sales receivables, other receivables and Al-Qard Al-Hasan loans amounted to JD 38,865,226 which represents 2.16% of deferred sales receivables and other receivables and Al-Qard Al-Hasan loans balance for the year 2024 (JD 34,504,674 which represents 2.7% of the granted balance as of December 31, 2023).
- Non-performing deferred sales receivables, other receivables and Al-Qard Al-Hasan loans after deducting the suspended revenues amounted to JD 35,803,734 which represents 2% of deferred sales receivables and other receivables and Al-Qard Al-Hasan loans balance after deducting the suspended revenue for the year 2024 (JD 31,867,307 which represents 2.5% of the granted balance as of December 31, 2023).



The movement on expected credit loss as of December 31, 2024 as follows:

Item (JD)	Self					2023
	Large Corporates	Small and medium enterprises	Retail	Real estate finances	Total	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,874,102	202,854	1,106,687	-	4,183,643	3,945,399
ECL for new facilities during the year	-	-	-	-	-	378,151
Recoveries from ECL for settled facilities	-	-	(500,000)	-	(500,000)	(139,907)
Transferred to stage 1	-	2	19,799	-	19,801	15,501
Transferred to stage 2	14	4	4,700	-	4,718	4,397
Transferred to stage 3	1,908	39	7,866	-	9,813	6,323
Effect on provision resulting from the reclassification between three stages during the year	1,922	45	32,365	-	34,332	26,221
Adjustments during the year	215,705	7,694	744,284	-	967,683	(26,221)
Balance at the End of the Year	3,091,729	210,593	1,383,336	-	4,685,658	4,183,643
Individual	3,091,729	210,593	-	-	3,302,322	3,076,956
Collective	-	-	1,383,336	-	1,383,336	1,106,687

Item (JD)	Joint					2023
	Large Corporates	Small and medium enterprises	Retail	Real estate finances	Total	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	23,207,399	3,083,030	4,638,351	3,050,877	33,979,657	30,891,187
ECL for new facilities during the year	1,760,000	-	-	-	1,760,000	1,053,174
Recoveries from ECL for settled facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 1	714,541	3,421	325,815	41,575	1,085,352	408,646
Transferred to stage 2	15,982	940	91,367	6,925	115,214	428,217
Transferred to stage 3	-	24,461	178,535	4,916	207,912	547,897
Effect on provision resulting from the reclassification between three stages during the year	730,523	28,822	595,717	53,416	1,408,478	1,384,760
Adjustments during the year	(1,174,692)	109,700	2,028,590	(408,813)	554,785	650,536
Balance at the End of the Year	24,523,230	3,221,552	7,262,658	2,695,480	37,702,920	33,979,657
Individual	24,523,230	3,221,552	-	-	27,744,782	26,290,429
Collective	-	-	7,262,658	2,695,480	9,958,138	7,689,228



Mutual Insurance Fund

The movement on the mutual insurance fund is as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	25,394,786	21,807,019
Add: Fund investment profits for the year	507,932	524,272
Insurance installments received during the year	7,551,120	7,008,709
Less: fund income tax for the year	(1,791,310)	(1,717,698)
Administrative Expenses	(4,800)	(3,000)
Subscribers' compensation during the year	(1,144,736)	(879,761)
Financial stamp and professional consultations expenses during the year	(74,236)	(73,498)
Provision for expected credit losses for the Fund's clients	(3,695,019)	(1,271,257)
Balance at the End of the Year	26,743,737	25,394,786

The movement on the income tax of the mutual Insurance Fund is as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the Year	1,348,283	1,033,528
Less: Income tax paid	(1,741,816)	(1,402,943)
Add: Accrued income tax for the year	1,791,310	1,717,698
Balance at the End of Year*	1,397,777	1,348,283

*The balance of Income tax of Mutual Insurance Fund is included in other liabilities (Note 22).

- A final settlement was reached with the Income and Sales Tax Department until the end of the year 2020. Moreover, the tax returns for the years 2021 and 2022 and 2023 were submitted and have not yet been reviewed by the Income and Sales Tax Department.
- The Mutual Insurance Fund were prepared in accordance to paragraph No. (D/3) of article (54) of the Banking Law No. 28 for the year 2000.
- The Central Bank of Jordan's approval is required in case of any amendment to the Mutual Insurance Fund.
- In case the Mutual Insurance Fund ceases its activities, the funds shall be disbursed a Zakat according to the opinion of the Authority.
- During the year 2022, the approval of the Central Bank was obtained to include cases of customers' and their inability to pay, to be covered by the Mutual Insurance Fund, defaulted after verifying that all means available to the bank to collect its rights from the defaulting customer have been spent, including legal means, and after obtaining the approval of the Debt Settlement Committee, the Shari'a Supervisory Board and the Mutual Insurance Fund Committee and considering the Mutual Insurance Fund as a risk mitigator. An allowance for expected credit losses for the fund's clients was calculated at an amount of JD 3,695,019 for the year ended December 31, 2024 (JD 1,271,257 for the year ended December 31, 2023).
- Compensation for participants to the fund is made as follows:
 - Participant's death.
 - Participant's total or permanent physical disability.
 - Default.
- The balance of the Mutual Insurance Fund appears in the following notes:
 - 1- Unreceived deferred installments in Note (6).
 - 2- Installments received from the unrestricted investment accounts, Note (23).



7. Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek Assets - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	Joint			Self-financed			Total		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Value	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Value	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Value
December 31, 2024	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek Assets – Real estate	1,209,493,434	(282,268,889)	927,224,545	284,781	(41,574)	243,207	1,209,778,215	(282,310,463)	927,467,752
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek Assets – Machinery	8,899,831	(7,709,501)	1,190,330	-	-	-	8,899,831	(7,709,501)	1,190,330
Total	1,218,393,265	(289,978,390)	928,414,875	284,781	(41,574)	243,207	1,218,678,046	(290,019,964)	928,658,082
December 31, 2023									
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek Assets – Real estate	1,162,783,151	(263,059,976)	899,723,175	284,781	(20,223)	264,558	1,163,067,932	(263,080,199)	899,987,733
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek Assets – Machinery	8,682,536	(4,960,428)	3,722,108	-	-	-	8,682,536	(4,960,428)	3,722,108
Total	1,171,465,687	(268,020,404)	903,445,283	284,781	(20,223)	264,558	1,171,750,468	(268,040,627)	903,709,841

Total due Ijara installments amounted to JD 5,557,412 as of December 31, 2024 (JD 5,109,109 as of December 31, 2023). Moreover, due Ijara balances were disclosed within the deferred sales receivables and other receivables (Note 6).



8. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

The details for this item as follow:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Quoted financial assets		
Investment portfolios managed by other parties *	6,068,921	5,819,111
Total financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	6,068,921	5,819,111

* This item represents the investment portfolios managed by Al-Arabi Investment Group Company and includes external shares, Islamic Sukuk and International Murabaha.

- There was no transfer to retained earnings under shareholders' equity related to financial assets through shareholders' equity - self.

9. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Quasi-equity

The details for this item as follow:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Unquoted financial assets		
Companies shares *	10,703,275	9,044,623
Total Financial Assets at Fair Value through Quasi-equity	10,703,275	9,044,623

* This represents Bank's share in establishing the following companies:

- Jordan Payment and Clearing Company.
- Islamic Banks Group Co. for SMEs Contribution.
- Jordan Investment Fund Co.

10. Financial Assets at Amortized Costs – Net

The details for this item as follow:

	Joint	
	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Islamic Sukuk - quoted	101,182,175	34,270,448
Islamic Sukuk - unquoted	320,949,485	245,128,241
Expected credit loss	(294,029)	(146,520)
Total	421,837,631	279,252,169

The above assets have fixed and determinable payments and matures during the year 2025 to the end of 2030.



The classification of investments at amortized cost according to the Bank's internal rating as of December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	2023
	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Low risk	369,095,072	-	-	369,095,072	262,996,994
Acceptable	50,200,588	2,836,000	-	53,036,588	16,401,695
Under watch debt	-	-	-	-	-
Non-working debt	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Bad debts	-	-	-	-	-
Total	419,295,660	2,836,000	-	422,131,660	279,398,689

The movement of investments at amortized cost during the year is as follows:

Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	2023
	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	270,091,435	9,307,254	-	279,398,689	173,723,911
New investments	207,217,665	-	-	207,217,665	149,857,000
Matured investments / amortization during the year	(58,013,440)	(6,471,254)	-	(64,484,694)	(44,182,222)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the End of the Year	419,295,660	2,836,000	-	422,131,660	279,398,689

The movement on expected credit loss provision as at December 31, 2024 was as follows:

	2024				2023
Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	56,871	89,649	-	146,520	421,274
New investments	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries from ECL on matured Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the year	232,533	(85,024)	-	147,509	(274,754)
Balance at the End of the Year	289,404	4,625	-	294,029	146,520



11. Investments in Real Estate

The details for this item as follow:

Investment in real estate held for use:

Joint		
	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Investments in real estate	26,434,393	26,255,852
Accumulated depreciation	(3,404,390)	(3,215,223)
Impairment provision	(4,720,416)	(4,518,971)
Total	18,309,587	18,521,658

The movement on the investment in real estate portfolio during the year was as follows:

2024	Land	Buildings	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Cost			
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,365,076	13,890,776	26,255,852
Additions / Capitalization	-	373,463	373,463
Disposals	(110,970)	(83,952)	(194,922)
Balance at the End of the Year	12,254,106	14,180,287	26,434,393
Accumulated Depreciation			
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year	-	(3,215,223)	(3,215,223)
Depreciation of the year	-	(193,782)	(193,782)
Disposals	-	4,615	4,615
Accumulated Depreciation at the End of the Year	-	(3,404,390)	(3,404,390)
Impairment Provision for Real Estate			
Impairment provision at the beginning of the year	(4,264,215)	(254,756)	(4,518,971)
Provision sold Real Estate	-	-	-
Impairment of the year	16,539	(217,984)	(201,445)
Impairment provision at the end of the year	(4,247,676)	(472,740)	(4,720,416)
Net Investment at the End of the Year	8,006,430	10,303,157	18,309,587



2023	Land	Buildings	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Cost			
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,635,196	13,890,776	26,525,972
Additions / Capitalization	-	-	-
Disposals	(270,120)	-	(270,120)
Balance at the End of the Year	12,365,076	13,890,776	26,255,852
Accumulated Depreciation			
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year	-	(3,022,251)	(3,022,251)
Depreciation of the year	-	(192,972)	(192,972)
Disposals	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation at the End of the Year	-	(3,215,223)	(3,215,223)
Impairment Provision for Real Estate			
Impairment provision at the beginning of the year	(4,415,710)	(329,440)	(4,745,150)
Provision sold Real Estate	17,728	-	17,728
Impairment of the year	133,767	74,684	208,451
Impairment provision at the end of the year	(4,264,215)	(254,756)	(4,518,971)
Net Investment at the End of the Year	8,100,861	10,420,797	18,521,658

- The buildings within the above real estate portfolio are depreciated on a straight-line basis, at a depreciation rate of 2%.
- The fair value of investments in real estate portfolio amounted to JD 21,284,134 as of December 31, 2024 (JD 21,425,290 as of December 31, 2023).
- The fair value for investment in real estate based on the average of valuations which was performed by independent valuers which has professional qualifications and proper experience to evaluate the place and value of a real estate as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the fair value has been determined depending on new market dealings also the valuations of the valuers and their professional judgement.
- There are no burdens, pledges, or restrictions on the title deeds related to the real estate.
- The real estate within a portfolio is evaluated separately and an impairment provision is calculated for the real estates that is impaired.



12. Al-Qard Al-Hasan - Net

	Note	2024	2023
		JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year		71,528,430	64,484,696
Sources of the fund from:			
Shareholders' equity		(100,851,981)	(84,893,871)
Total Sources of Fund's Assets during the year		(100,851,981)	(84,893,871)
Uses of the fund			
Personal advances		7,235,657	5,687,080
Revolving cards		99,147,910	86,250,525
Total Uses During the year		106,383,567	91,937,605
Total balance		77,060,016	71,528,430
Current and overdrawn accounts		1,838,600	1,413,195
Less: Expected credit losses provision for the year	6	(2,061,987)	(1,292,769)
Balance at the End of the Year – Net		76,836,629	71,648,856



13. Property and Equipment - Net

The details for this item as follow:

	Land	Buildings	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Improvements & Decorations	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
2024							
Cost							
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,474,233	5,881,633	8,302,034	336,508	11,875,552	13,008,650	46,878,610
Additions	-	-	542,899	-	2,237,225	994,248	3,774,372
Disposals	-	-	(340,482)	-	(446,319)	(784,941)	(1,571,742)
Balance at the End of the Year	7,474,233	5,881,633	8,504,451	336,508	13,666,458	13,217,957	49,081,240
Accumulated Depreciation							
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year	-	2,027,574	6,185,499	329,846	8,448,062	11,223,354	28,214,335
Depreciation of the year	-	116,484	474,655	6,649	1,743,785	548,934	2,890,507
Disposals	-	-	(334,878)	-	(444,405)	(771,276)	(1,550,559)
Accumulated depreciation at the End of the Year	-	2,144,058	6,325,276	336,495	9,747,442	11,001,012	29,554,283
Impairment of value	(681,901)	-	-	-	-	-	(681,901)
Net Book value for property and equipment	6,792,332	3,737,575	2,179,175	13	3,919,016	2,216,945	18,845,056
Projects under process	-	-	-	-	769,350	448,370	1,217,720
Net Property and Equipment at the End of the Year	6,792,332	3,737,575	2,179,175	13	4,688,366	2,665,315	20,062,776
2023							
Cost							
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,474,233	5,881,633	8,163,530	336,508	9,952,552	12,299,824	44,108,280
Additions	-	-	515,152	-	2,034,955	718,339	3,268,446
Disposals	-	-	(376,648)	-	(111,955)	(9,513)	(498,116)
Balance at the End of the Year	7,474,233	5,881,633	8,302,034	336,508	11,875,552	13,008,650	46,878,610
Accumulated Depreciation							
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year	-	1,911,090	6,035,707	286,245	7,162,108	10,749,165	26,144,315
Depreciation of the year	-	116,484	522,169	43,601	1,397,289	481,906	2,561,449
Disposals	-	-	(372,377)	-	(111,335)	(7,717)	(491,429)
Accumulated depreciation at the End of the Year	-	2,027,574	6,185,499	329,846	8,448,062	11,223,354	28,214,335
Impairment of value	(681,901)	-	-	-	-	-	(681,901)
Net Book value for property and equipment	6,792,332	3,854,059	2,116,535	6,662	3,427,490	1,785,296	17,982,374
Projects under process	-	-	-	-	17,762	437,806	455,568
Net Property and Equipment at the End of the Year	6,792,332	3,854,059	2,116,535	6,662	3,445,252	2,223,102	18,437,942
Depreciation Rate	-	2	2-15	20	25	15	-

The cost of fully depreciated property and equipment amounted to JD 19,856,596 as of December 31, 2024 (JD 20,230,197 as of December 31, 2023).



14. Intangible Assets – Net

The details for this item as follow:

Systems and Software		
	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,655,095	1,110,071
Additions	844,942	1,111,488
Amortization for the year	(739,704)	(566,464)
Net book value for intangible assets	1,760,333	1,655,095
Projects under process	305,574	253,733
Balance at the End of the Year*	2,065,907	1,908,828
Amortization rate	25%	25%

* The balance of intangible assets includes an amount of 305,574 JD representing projects under process as of December 31, 2024 (253,733 JD as of 31 December 2023).

15. Right of Use Assets and Lease Liability

The movement of right of use assets and lease liability – long term was as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Right of use assets	Lease liability	Right of use assets	Lease liability
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,190,721	6,993,931	7,520,961	6,276,041
Addition during the year	1,264,348	1,264,348	1,979,809	1,979,809
Amortization during the year (note 44)	(1,517,862)	-	(1,310,049)	-
Finance costs (note 44)	-	150,469	-	131,111
Paid during the year	-	(1,577,936)	-	(1,393,030)
Balance as at the End of the Year	7,937,207	6,830,812	8,190,721	6,993,931



16. Other Assets

The details for this item as follow:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Clearing cheques	223,490	330,738
Prepaid expenses	4,267,078	2,384,246
Accrued revenue	9,821,071	5,857,145
Foreclosed Assets – Net *	22,019,716	18,703,951
Others	807,035	1,345,495
Total	37,138,390	28,621,575

*The following is a summary of the movement on the foreclosed assets:

	2024				2023
	Land	Buildings	Other	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,170,152	9,048,831	194,000	20,412,983	19,887,735
Additions	5,123	5,568,338	-	5,573,461	3,939,819
Disposals	(248,960)	(1,472,477)	-	(1,721,437)	(3,414,571)
Total	10,926,315	13,144,692	194,000	24,265,007	20,412,983
Reposessed assets / Impairment provision **	(1,268,779)	(976,512)	-	(2,245,291)	(1,709,032)
Balance at the End of the Year *	9,657,536	12,168,180	194,000	22,019,716	18,703,951

* The balance of assets owned by the Bank represents seized real estate in repayment of bad debts, which the Bank is prohibited from disposing of for a period of one year from the date of registering the property in the name of the Bank.

The instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan require the disposal of real estate whose ownership has been transferred to the Bank within a maximum period of two years from the date of transfer, and the Central Bank of Jordan may, in exceptional cases, extend this period for a maximum of two consecutive years.

** Impairment losses of expropriated real estate include an impairment provision against expropriated real estate against debts of JD 173,551 as of December 31, 2024 (JD 173,551 as on December 31, 2023) according to the Central Bank of Jordan letter No. 2510/1/10 dated February 14, 2017 and its amendments.

On October 10, 2022, a circular was issued by the Central Bank of Jordan canceling the booking of provisions against "foreclosed assets seized by the Bank in violation of the Banking Law No.28 of 2000 and its amendments" and requested keeping existing provisions against assets seized by the bank in violation of the banking law, and to only release existing provisions against any of the violating properties upon disposal.



17. Banks and Financial Institutions' Accounts

The details of this item are as follows:

	2024			2023		
	Inside Jordan	Outside Jordan	Total	Inside Jordan	Outside Jordan	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current and call accounts	1,010,806	2,641,392	3,652,198	651,647	2,194,982	2,846,629
Total	1,010,806	2,641,392	3,652,198	651,647	2,194,982	2,846,629

18. Customers' Current Accounts

The details for this item as follow:

	Retail	Large Corporates	Small and medium enterprises	Government and public sector	Total
December 31, 2024	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts	586,079,910	49,896,370	115,175,105	2,954,786	754,106,171
Total	586,079,910	49,896,370	115,175,105	2,954,786	754,106,171

December 31, 2023					
Current accounts	584,229,151	43,242,236	116,024,600	2,769,269	746,265,256
Total	584,229,151	43,242,236	116,024,600	2,769,269	746,265,256

- Government of Jordan and public sector deposits inside Jordan amounted to JD 2,954,786 as at December 31, 2024, representing 0.39% of the total customers' current accounts (JD 2,769,269 as at December 31, 2023, representing 0.37%).
- Restricted deposits amounted to JD 3,994,079 as at December 31, 2024, representing 0.53% of the total customers' current accounts (JD 4,033,920 as at December 31, 2023, representing 0.5%).
- Dormant accounts amounted to JD 12,402,633 as at December 31, 2024 (JD 14,347,929 as at December 31, 2023).



19. Cash Margins

The details of this item are as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Cash margins against deferred sales receivables and financings	30,220,906	25,231,609
Cash margins against indirect credit facilities	5,397,016	5,641,051
Other cash margins	11,021,424	2,028,160
Total	46,639,346	32,900,820

The Bank distributed an amount of JD 545,899 to cash margin account holders participating in profits as of December 31, 2024 (JD 369,647 as of December 31, 2023).

20. Other Provisions

The movement on other provisions is as follows:

	Balance at the beginning of the year	Provision for the year	Paid during the year	Balance at the end of the year
2024	JD	JD	JD	JD
Provision for end-of-service indemnity	3,617,372	315,634	(415,664)	3,517,342
Provision for lawsuits against the Bank	82,000	14,223	(4,723)	91,500
Total	3,699,372	329,857	(420,387)	3,608,842

2023				
Provision for end-of-service indemnity	3,366,600	342,477	(91,705)	3,617,372
Provision for lawsuits against the Bank	82,000	-	-	82,000
Total	3,448,600	342,477	(91,705)	3,699,372

21. Income Tax

a. Provision for Income Tax

The movement on income tax provision is as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,914,289	15,130,064
Income tax paid during the year	(11,408,181)	(16,411,747)
Income tax payable for the year	17,086,347	10,195,972
Balance at the End of the Year	14,592,455	8,914,289



b. Income tax appearing in the income statement represents the following:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Income tax payable for the year	17,086,347	10,195,972
Deferred tax assets for the year	(820,013)	(822,088)
Amortization of deferred tax assets	608,852	333,736
Total	16,875,186	9,707,620

- A final settlement was reached with the Income and Sales Tax Department until the end of the year 2020. Moreover, the tax returns for the year 2021 and 2022 and 2023 was submitted and has not yet been reviewed by the Income and Sales Tax Department.
- The accrued income tax for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was calculated in accordance with the Income Tax Law in force.
- In the opinion of the Management and the tax consultant, no additional provisions are required for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.
- Income tax provision and income tax in statement of income include both income tax and national contribution tax as per income tax law.

c. Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities – Self

	2024					2023
	Beginning balance	Released amounts	Added amounts	End of year balance	Deferred Tax	Deferred Tax
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Deferred Tax Assets – Self						
Provision for end-of-service indemnity	3,617,372	(415,664)	315,634	3,517,342	1,336,590	1,374,601
Provisions for expected credit loss - self	1,929,354	(1,139,010)	1,638,708	2,429,052	923,040	733,155
Provision for impairment of fixed assets	681,901	-	-	681,901	259,122	259,122
Provision for fees for lawsuits against the Bank	82,000	(4,723)	14,223	91,500	34,770	31,160
Other provisions	-	(42,844)	189,361	146,517	55,677	-
Impairment of financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity	2,727,786	-	-	2,727,786	1,036,559	1,036,559
Effect of the implementation of expected credit loss provision standard	700,788	-	-	700,788	266,299	266,299
	9,739,201	(1,602,241)	2,157,926	10,294,886	3,912,057	3,700,896

Self-financed deferred tax assets of JD 3,912,057 as at December 31, 2024 resulted from time differences of the provision for end-of- service indemnity, provision for impairment in self – financings, provision for fees on lawsuits against the Bank, impairment in financial assets, and unacceptable tax expenses and deferred for years to come. These deferred tax assets were calculated at a tax rate of 35% in addition to 3% national contribution with a total of 38% and In the management's opinion, these tax benefits from profits will be utilized in the future.



d- Deferred Tax Liabilities - Self

	2024					2023
	Beginning balance	Released amounts	Added amounts	End of year balance	Deferred Tax	Deferred Tax
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity	969,420	-	249,810	1,219,230	463,307	368,380
	969,420	-	249,810	1,219,230	463,307	368,380

The deferred tax liabilities of JD 463,307 as at December 31, 2024 (JD 368,380 as at December 31, 2023) resulted from gains from valuation of financial assets presented within the fair value reserve of shareholders' equity.

The movement of the deferred tax assets and liabilities – self is as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,700,896	368,380	3,212,544	366,260
Additions during the year	820,013	94,927	822,088	2,120
Amortized during the year	(608,852)	-	(333,736)	-
Balance at the End of the Year	3,912,057	463,307	3,700,896	368,380

e. Summary of the Reconciliation between Accounting Income with Taxable Income:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Accounting Income	61,852,976	45,033,328
Add: Non-deductible tax expenses	519,218	1,024,378
Less: Tax-exempt Income	(27,313,061)	(24,888,371)
Other adjustments	14,618,910	10,182,428
Taxable Income	49,678,043	31,351,763
Declared income tax rate	38%	38%
Income Tax Provision - Net	18,877,656	11,913,670
Actual income tax rate	27.62%	22.64%
Attributable to:		
Declared provision – Bank	17,086,347	10,195,972
Declared provision – Mutual insurance fund *	1,791,309	1,717,698
	18,877,656	11,913,670

* The mutual insurance fund has been established to cover defaults on repayments due to death or total disability or defaults of the customers of deferred sales receivables and financing as per the Fund's Articles of Association approved by the Central Bank of Jordan.



22. Other Liabilities

The details of this item are as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Certified cheques	11,142,145	9,528,377
Promissory notes, bills of collection and inward transfers	6,927,592	7,365,349
Accrued and unpaid expenses	1,790,180	875,049
Customers' share of revenue from joint investments (saving and term deposit)*	54,314,061	44,206,975
Customers' share of revenues from joint investments (cash margin)*	560,901	354,000
Commissions received in advance	591,976	478,787
Temporary deposit's and others **	17,848,479	15,062,956
Expected credit loss (off Balance sheet)- self (Note 54)	1,199,282	1,213,089
Expected credit loss (off Balance sheet)- joint (Note 54)	217,927	359,593
Income tax of mutual insurance fund (Note 6)	1,397,777	1,348,283
Board of Directors' remunerations	35,000	25,000
	96,025,320	80,817,458

* The bank took a decision at the end of the year 2024 to postpone the distribution of profits on customers' deposits in dinars to take place during the month of January 2025. The same decision was also taken at the end of 2023, where the distribution of profits on customers' deposits in dinars was postponed until January 2024.

**This item includes intermediate accounts amounting to JD 9,815,646 as of December 31, 2024, (JD 7,437,820 as of December 31, 2023) representing accepted L/C's and deferred customers' bills that will be paid at their maturity date.

Intermediate accounts include a special account in which revenues, gains, and losses resulting from the bank's non-compliance with Islamic Sharia (if any) are recorded. These amounts are not included in the income statement but are instead used for charitable purposes as determined by the Sharia Supervisory Committee.

During the year, Sharia-non-compliant revenues amounted to 29,445 JDs (18,602 JD as of December 31, 2023), mainly arising from errors in executing certain contracts in a manner contrary to Sharia, among other reasons. An amount of 3,602 JDs was disbursed from this account during the year for charitable purposes (43,426 JD as of December 31, 2023) based on the approval of the Sharia Supervisory Board.



23. Quasi-equity Investment Accounts

The details of this item are as follows:

	December 31, 2024					
	Retail	Large Corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Government and Public Sector	Central Bank Deposits *	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Saving accounts	268,179,884	1,032,632	2,476,427	431	27,255,797	298,945,171
Term deposits	1,416,242,660	187,785,077	98,240,224	366,894,421	42,557,753	2,111,720,135
Total	1,684,422,544	188,817,709	100,716,651	366,894,852	69,813,550	2,410,665,306
Depositors' share of the investment returns	44,596,911	4,448,619	3,096,396	17,553,101	487,298	70,182,325
Total Joint Investment Accounts	1,729,019,455	193,266,328	103,813,047	384,447,953	70,300,848	2,480,847,631

	December 31, 2023					
Saving accounts	252,264,045	503,827	1,427,474	430	23,142,295	277,338,071
Term deposits	920,632,017	115,725,589	67,730,055	302,544,438	38,291,013	1,444,923,112
Total	1,172,896,062	116,229,416	69,157,529	302,544,868	61,433,308	1,722,261,183
Depositors' share of the investment returns	23,336,979	7,733,462	1,475,003	14,210,541	56,495	46,812,480
Total Joint Investment Accounts	1,196,233,041	123,962,878	70,632,532	316,755,409	61,489,803	1,769,073,663

* Two investment agreements were signed with the Central Bank of Jordan on February 21, 2019, whereby cash funds are deposited by the Central Bank in two separate accounts, for savings and on behalf of the Central Bank of Jordan with the Bank, with participation rates agreed upon with the Central Bank of Jordan, so that these amounts are granted as financing to the clients of the sectors Specified within the two agreements with preferential returns under the approval of the Central Bank of Jordan and within its parameters stipulated in the agreement.

As of the beginning of the second half of 2024, the Bank has terminated off-balance sheet investment accounts under management (restricted investment accounts) and has taken the necessary measures to transfer them to accounts within the statement of financial position under quasi-equity (joint investment accounts), with an amount of approximately JD 450 million and consisting of 3,701 customers of. Accordingly, the balances of international Murabaha related to these accounts were transferred to items within the balance sheet under deferred sales receivables as a result of amending contracts with Joint investment account holders.

The joint investment accounts participate in profits based on the following:

- 30% from the monthly balance of saving accounts.
- 100% of the balance of the term accounts with a balance of more than JD 5 million.
- 100% of the balance of the term accounts with a balance of JD one million and more, and the period of linking them annually.
- 95% of the balance of term accounts with a balance of less than JD one million, and the period of linking them is annually.
- 90% of the lowest balance of other term accounts.
- The general rate of profit on the Jordanian Dinar was from 2.03% to 6.01% for the first half and from 2.03% to 6.01% for the second half for the year 2024, (2.6% to 5.9% and 2.6% to 6.1% in the previous year).- The general rate of profit on USD for the first and second halves of the year 2024 was 3.5% to 4.55% and 3.18% to 4.58% respectively (1.37% to 3.11% and 1.53% to 3.47% in the previous year).



- The Restricted accounts amounted to JD 1,648,090 as of December 31, 2024 (JD 1,374,862 as of December 31, 2023).
- The Joint investment accounts of the Government of Jordan and Public Sector inside the Jordan amounted to JD 384,447,953 as of December 31, 2024 at 15.5% of the total joint investment accounts (JD 316,755,409 as of December 31, 2023 at 17.9%).
- Dormant accounts amounted to JD 10,806,262 as of December 31, 2024 (JD 13,315,005 as of December 31, 2023).
- The Bank took a decision at the end of the year 2024 to postpone the distribution of profits to customers' deposits in dinars to take place during January 2025, as the Bank decided to donate from its own funds to raise the general percentage. The same decision was also taken at the end of 2023, where the distribution of profits on customers' deposits in dinars was postponed until January 2024.
- The Bank waived part of its share in profits as Rab Al-Mal to raise the general percentage distributed to holders of deposit accounts sharing in profits according to segments for the year 2024 by an amount of JD 20,000,000 (JD 18,600,000 for the year 2023).

24. Paid-in Capital

The authorized and paid-in capital at the end of the fiscal year amounted to JD 100 million divided into 100 million shares, at a par value of JD 1 per share as of December 31, 2024 (100 million shares at a par value of JD 1 per share as of December 31, 2023).

25. Reserves and Dividends

Statutory Reserve

The accumulated amounts in this account are appropriated from the annual net income before tax at 10% in accordance with the Banks Law. This reserve may not be distributed to shareholders.

Voluntary Reserve

The accumulated amounts in this account represent appropriations from annual net income before tax during the previous years at a rate not exceeding 20%. This reserve is used for the purposes of determined by the Board of Directors. Moreover, the General Assembly is entitled to distribute it in whole or in part as dividends to shareholders.

The restricted reserves are as follows:

	2024	2023	Nature of Restriction
	JD	JD	
Statutory reserve	60,656,270	54,470,972	Requirement of the Law

Proposed Dividends to Shareholders

The Board of Directors recommended during their meeting No. (1) on 28 January 2025, to distribute JD 24 million to the sole shareholder (Arab Bank PLC), equivalent to 24% of the authorized and paid-up capital from distributable retained earnings, subject to the approval of the Shareholders' General Assembly and the Central Bank of Jordan.



26. Fair Value Reserve – Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	Joint		Self	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial assets at fair value	(764,845)	(88,544)	755,923	601,040
Balance at the End of the Year	(764,845)	(88,544)	755,923	601,040

The movement on the fair value reserve was as follows:

	Joint		Self	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	(88,544)	(127,766)	601,040	597,583
Unrealized (losses) gains	(676,301)	39,222	249,810	5,577
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	(94,927)	(2,120)
Balance at the End of the Year	(764,845)	(88,544)	755,923	601,040

The fair value reserve is stated at net (after deducting deferred tax liabilities-self) amounted to JD 755,923 as of December 31, 2024 (JD 601,040 as of December 31, 2023).

The negative fair value reserve for financial assets at fair value through quasi-equity amounted to JD 764,845 as of December 31, 2024 (JD 88,544 as of December 31, 2023).

27. Retained Earnings

The movement on retained earnings is as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	113,969,516	107,147,141
Profit for the year	44,977,790	35,325,708
Transferred to the statutory reserve	(6,185,298)	(4,503,333)
Dividends profit *	(20,000,000)	(24,000,000)
Balance at the End of the Year	132,762,008	113,969,516

* The General Assembly of Shareholders, in its meeting held on April 22, 2024, approved the distribution of cash dividends to the sole shareholder (Arab Bank Limited) in the amount of 20,000,000 JD, which represents 20% of the subscribed and paid-up capital, from the retained earnings that can be distributed for the year 2024 (JD 24,000,000 which represent 24% for the year 2023).



28. Deferred Sales Revenue

The details of this item are as follows:

Joint		
	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Retail		
Murabaha to purchase order	26,296,403	21,866,101
Real estate financings	11,363,278	9,758,152
Large Corporate		
International Murabaha	22,995,483	7,006,934
Murabaha to purchase order	18,779,390	17,303,964
Small and Medium Enterprises		
Murabaha to purchase order	4,919,571	4,822,594
Total	84,354,125	60,757,745

29. Revenue from Financial Assets at Amortized Costs

The details of this item are as follows:

Joint		
	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Islamic Sukuk	17,015,180	8,669,966
	17,015,180	8,669,966

30. Net Income from Investment in Real Estate

The details of this item are as follows:

Joint		
	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Acquired for Utilization		
Real estate rents	413,854	424,577
Gain from sale of real estate	49,693	4,881
Other expenses		
Rental income generating expenses	(134,015)	(107,651)
Non-Rental income generating expenses	(15,990)	(5,382)
Depreciation of buildings	(193,782)	(192,972)
	119,760	123,453

Buildings within the real estate portfolio are depreciated according to the straight-line method at a rate of 2%.



31. Revenue from Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek Assets

The details of this item are as follows:

	Joint		Self		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek – Real estate	147,520,470	137,012,921	39,029	53,769	147,559,499	137,066,690
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek –Machinery	2,965,957	3,079,858	-	-	2,965,957	3,079,858
Depreciation of Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek assets	(77,603,418)	(71,821,041)	(21,352)	(30,896)	(77,624,770)	(71,851,937)
Total	72,883,009	68,271,738	17,677	22,873	72,900,686	68,294,611

32. Ju'alah Commissions

The details of this item are as follows:

	Joint	
	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Ju'alah commissions (Bargaining)	1,417,926	1,350,806
	1,417,926	1,350,806

33. (Provision) Recoveries from Expected Credit Losses and Impairment Losses

The details of this item are as follows:

	Joint		Self		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	JD	JD				
Provisions recovered to revenues from expected future losses	-	-	(500,000)	-	(500,000)	-
Provisions for future losses expected and impairment loss	1,760,000	1,053,174	-	150,000	1,760,000	1,203,174
Net recovered provisions	1,760,000	1,053,174	(500,000)	150,000	1,260,000	1,203,174



34. Deposit Insurance Fees

The details of this item are as follows:

	Joint		Self		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Deposit insurance fees on quasi-equity	3,173,655	3,056,911	-	-	3,173,655	3,056,911
Deposit insurance fees on credit accounts	-	-	2,316,483	2,364,336	2,316,483	2,364,336
Total	3,173,655	3,056,911	2,316,483	2,364,336	5,490,138	5,421,247

Amended law of the Deposits Insurance Corporation was issued On April 1, 2019, which included Islamic Banks under the Deposit Guarantee Corporation, noting that Islamic Banks were not previously covered by the law, and the amended law stated that the deposits accounts which are classified within the Bank consignment (credit accounts and equivalent, the part that does not participate in the profits from the quasi-equity) will entail deposits guarantee fees that the Bank will bear from its own funds, whereas quasi-equity will bear the participation fees of quasi-equity for these accounts.

35. Quasi-equity Investment Accounts Share

The details of this item are as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Customers:		
Revenue from saving investments accounts	1,364,213	1,221,234
Revenue from term deposit investments accounts	75,751,543	58,431,356
Revenue from cash Margin investments accounts	752,800	428,305
Total	77,868,556	60,080,895

- The Bank took a decision at the end of the year 2024 to postpone the distribution of profits on customers' deposits in dinars, so that this would be done during the month of January 2025, as the Bank decided to give up part of its share in the profits as Rab Al-Mal to raise the general percentage. The same decision was taken at the end of the year 2023 to postpone the distribution Profits on customer deposits in Jordanian Dinars will be made during January 2024.
- The Bank waived part of its share in profits as Rab Al-Mal to raise the general percentage distributed to holders of deposit accounts sharing in profits according to segments for the year 2024 by an amount of JD 20,000,000 (JD 18,600,000 for the year 2023).



36. Bank's Share in Income from Joint Investment as Mudarib and Fund Owner (Rab Al-Mal)

The details of this item are as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Bank's share as Mudarib	57,326,035	45,145,234
Bank's share as (Rab Al-Mal)	55,648,947	48,524,469
Total	112,974,982	93,669,703

37- Other investment revenues (expenses) – net

The details of this item are as follows:

	Joint		Self		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Revenue from sale of foreclosed assets for debts	79,424	135,176	-	-	79,424	135,176
foreclosed assets expenses for debts	(92,231)	(48,201)	-	-	(92,231)	(48,201)
Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity	-	-	14,432	9,638	14,432	9,638
Total	(12,807)	86,975	14,432	9,638	1,625	96,613

38 - The bank's share as Mudarib and agent of the revenues from off-balance sheet assets under management

a. Bank's Share in investments under management profit as Mudarib:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Income from restricted investments	11,465,443	15,368,122
Less: Share of holders of restricted investments accounts	(8,179,661)	(11,799,828)
Bank's Share as Mudarib	3,285,782	3,568,294

b. Bank's share in restricted investment profit as agent (Wakeel)*:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Income from sales receivables	381,884	644,412
Less: Muwakel's share	(235,341)	(389,510)
Bank's Share as (Wakeel)	146,543	254,902

* This item represents revenue from Murabaha to Purchase orderer for small enterprise within the Wakaleh investment agreement signed with the Central Bank of Jordan.



39. Gains from Foreign Currencies

The details of this item are as follows:

Self		
	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Resulted from trading / dealing	2,582,951	1,806,104
Resulted from revaluation	5,832	1,021
Total	2,588,783	1,807,125

40. Banking Services Revenue - Net

The details of this item are as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Commissions on certified cheques	36,757	38,182
Commissions on letters of credit and bills	960,849	848,803
Commissions on guarantees	853,518	700,769
Commissions on transfers	1,156,230	1,130,431
Commissions on visa	6,365,651	5,801,827
Commissions on cheques	280,384	311,712
Commissions on electronic services	1,869,549	1,783,214
Commissions on execution of financings	2,348,153	2,115,215
Commissions on transferred salaries	2,317,489	2,138,786
Other commissions	1,580,412	1,390,274
Less:		
Commissions expenses	(3,246,442)	(2,905,607)
Total	14,522,550	13,353,606

41. Other Revenues

The details of this item are as follows:

Self		
	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Revenues from customers services (post, telephone, safe boxes)	258,221	262,299
Other income	298,354	21,961
Total	556,575	284,260



42. Employees' Expenses

The details of this item are as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Salaries, bonuses and employees benefits	26,622,206	24,479,294
Bank's contribution in social security	3,003,416	2,776,058
Medical expenses	1,495,634	1,402,674
Staff training	234,150	184,529
Others	155,997	146,192
Total	31,511,403	28,988,747

43. Other Expenses

The details of this item are as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Stationery and printing	770,578	837,729
Postage and telephone	502,419	550,453
Maintenance and cleaning	950,599	1,005,347
Advertising	1,825,258	1,191,850
Insurance expenses	158,127	197,666
Electricity and water	987,950	1,024,401
Donations*	470,235	583,398
Subscriptions and fees	801,696	757,854
Transportation and travel expenses	535,068	429,512
Consultancy and professional fees	507,765	590,757
Information systems expenses	5,072,821	4,264,349
Board of Directors' remunerations	35,000	25,000
impairment of property and equipment	-	681,901
Others	198,539	180,011
Total	12,816,055	12,320,228

*The bank donated the entire amount of 470,235 JD during the year 2024 from its own funds to different parties as follows:

	JD
Royal Aal al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought	300,000
Ministry of Social Development	53,745
Tkiyet Umm Ali	30,000
Public Security Directorate	10,000
King Hussein Cancer Center	10,000
Others	66,490
Total	470,235



44. Amortization of Right of Use Assets / Lease Liability Discount / Rental Expenses:

The details of this item are as follows:

	Right of use assets amortization		Lease liability discount/ finance cost		Rental expenses	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
	1,517,862	1,310,049	150,469	131,110	482,008	602,213
Total	1,517,862	1,310,049	150,469	131,110	482,008	602,213

45. Earnings Per Share

The details of this item are as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Profit for the year	44,977,790	35,325,708
Weighted-average number of shares	100,000,000	100,000,000
Earnings per Share for the Year - Basic \ Diluted	0.450	0.353

46. Cash and Cash Equivalent

The details of this item are as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Jordan maturing within three months	615,067,855	519,136,912
Add: Balances at Banks and financial institutions maturing within three months	4,568,050	9,259,115
Less: Banks and financial institutions' accounts maturing within three months	(3,652,198)	(2,846,629)
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the End of the Year	615,983,707	525,549,398



The Bank conducts transactions with shareholders, members of the Board of Directors, Executive Management, and Sister Companies in the ordinary course of its business using the Murabaha and commercial commissions rates. The following is a summary of the transactions with related parties:

A complex geometric pattern of blue lines on a white background. The pattern consists of a central square grid that expands outwards into a series of concentric circles and arcs, creating a spherical or dome-like structure. The lines are thin and blue, and the overall effect is that of a technical or architectural drawing.

- The lowest Murabaha rate that the Bank received was 3% and the highest Murabaha rate was 5.5%. Meanwhile, the lowest dividends distribution rate was 2.03% and the highest rate of dividends distribution was 6.01% according to the slides.
- All financings granted to related parties are performing, and consequently, no related provisions have been booked.
- The Bank has applied corporate governance instructions for Islamic Banks No. (2/2023) dated February 14, 2023 regarding the definition of executive management.

*The Bank has applied corporate governance instructions for Islamic Banks No. (2/2023) dated February 14, 2023 regarding the definition of executive management.



48. Risk Management

Islamic International Arab Bank deals with the challenges related to Banking risks comprehensively within an overall risk management framework according to the best Banking standards, conventions, and practices, reinforced by a governance structure at the level of the Board of Directors, in particular the committees emanating from the Board and Executive management level.

Risk management represents one of the main control levels within the institutional structural framework of the Bank's risk management. Moreover, Risk management is responsible for developing an effective and secured system to identify the risks by the Bank is exposed to, and its tasks include the following:

- Reviewing Bank's risk management framework before approval by the Board of Directors.
- Implementing risk management strategy as well as developing policies and work procedures to manage whole risk types.
- Developing methodologies for identifying, measuring, controlling and detecting each type of risks.
- Submitting reports to the Board members through the risk management committee and a copy of the reports to senior executive management, including information about the actual risk profile compared with accepted risk appetite, and following up and resolving negative deviations.
- Checking the integration of the risk measurement mechanism with used management information systems.
- Studying and analyzing all risk types the Bank is exposed to.
- Submitting recommendations to the risk management committee about the Bank's risk exposure, as well as registering the exceptions in the risk management policy.
- Providing the necessary information about the Bank's risks for disclosure purposes.
- Reinforcing and raising awareness about risks through the best Banking practices and standards.

Risk Management at the Bank is divided into the following sections:

Credit risk:

The Bank applies a strategy commensurate with this type of risk to ensure the achievement of its strategic objectives in developing its market share and maintaining the quality of assets and the composition of the credit portfolio.

The Bank also relies on well-established, conservative and prudent credit standards, policies, procedures, methodologies and general frameworks for risk management that take into account all developments in the Banking and legislative environment, in addition to clear organizational structures and automated systems, in addition to diligent follow-up and effective control that enables the Bank to deal with potential risks and challenges the changing environment with a high level of confidence and determination.

Credit decisions are based on the Bank's business strategy and acceptable levels of risk. A review and analysis of the quality and quality of the credit portfolio is carried out periodically according to performance indicators. They also focus on diversity, which is essential to mitigate and diversify risks at the individual customer level, as well as at the sectoral and geographical level. The stress testing mechanisms are used and applied periodically, which include strict and conservative assumptions as a tool for managing the credit portfolio, along with capital planning.

The credit process in the Bank is an institutional and well-built process that is based on the following main pillars and principles:

- Clear and specific limits for the level of credit risk are determined at the highest administrative levels and then sent to the various business units. These limits are reviewed, monitored, and any necessary adjustments are made periodically.
- Adopting the principle of credit committees to ensure that credit decisions are not individually, but rather taken by the committees.
- Separating the tasks between the business sector management, the credit review department and the credit control department to achieve the principle of independence.
- Graduated fiduciary powers according to the levels of risk for each credit committee at the level of regions and public administration, which are subject to periodic review.



- Clear criteria for the target customer / market and the acceptable level of credit assets.
- An integrated and in-depth financial and credit analysis covering the different aspects of risk for each customer and / or credit operation.
- Providing senior management, credit committees and the risk management committee emanating from the board of directors with periodic reports on credit risk, the quality of the credit portfolio and the quality of the assets.
- Continuous evaluation and follow-up of any credit concentrations and strategies for dealing with them.
- Ensure the effectiveness and capacity of the early warning system on an ongoing basis to identify and detect potential risks.
- Effective management of the legal documentation process, the management of collateral, and its preservation and follow-up to ensure that it covers the corresponding obligations and establish appropriate mechanisms for continuous follow-up.
- The periodic and annual review of the credit facilities granted, with the aim of identifying any negative indicators related to these facilities
- Adopting and applying strict control methods and controls based on continuous monitoring of credit facilities accounts.
- The Bank offers several programs for the retail sector, and they are managed at the portfolio level for each product through product programs that are prepared to cover homogeneous categories of customers. These programs are subject to review and approval on an annual basis or when needed by the relevant committees.
- The Bank is applying AAOIFI number 6/2020, whereby a model was used to calculate expected losses based on a future outlook closely related to the customer's credit position, indicators of deteriorating credit performance and high credit risks for customers, taking into account macroeconomic factors based on The three stages according to the requirements of the standard, and the Bank approves the credit allocations resulting from the calculation of expected credit losses according to the standard and the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan in particular.
- A conservative mechanism in calculating provisions and collecting non-performing debts within the highest applicable accounting and oversight standards, by analyzing trends and indicators of late maturities, and this mechanism is subject to periodic credit and legal review on which results are based on non-performing debt management strategies to reduce the ratios and levels of non-performing debts and raise Levels of recovery and coverage.
- To apply stress tests periodically at the level of the portfolio and on major accounts that represent credit concentrations, and to assess the impact of these tests on capital and profits.
- The Bank is continuously improving and developing all of the above aspects in line with the changes and developments in the business environment and the Banking industry and taking advantage of what modern technologies provide in terms of automated systems in this field.
- The Bank continuously attaches great importance to developing skills and raising the level of competencies and experiences by focusing on the involvement of its cadres working in the field of credit with specific and selected training courses and programs to qualify them to perform their duties and responsibilities efficiently and competently.

Operational risk:

It is the risk arising from inadequate or failed policies and procedures for internal processes, people, systems, or risks resulting from external events.

This definition includes legal risks and excludes reputational and strategic risks (as they are evaluated and managed within special policies).

In order to determine the operational risks that the Bank is exposed to, the risk management uses several tools according to international best practices, including:

- CRSA self-assessment workshops for controls and risks on various Bank operations.
- Defining risk indicators on KRI's various operations and products.



- Connecting the various Bank operations, clarifying the reliability relationships between these processes, Process Mapping, and defining and evaluating the risks inherent to these operations and the controls applied to them.

The Islamic International Arab Bank classifies operational risk events according to the best practices for “managing and controlling operational risks” issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

Liquidity Risk:

It is the ability of the Bank to finance the increase of its assets and face its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses, according to the definition of the Islamic Financial Services Board, and the objective of the framework for liquidity risk management is to ensure the Bank's ability to meet its financial obligations due at all times and to manage liquidity risks in a consistent manner.

Within the framework of monitoring the liquidity situation, the Director of the Treasury Department and the Director of Risk Management receive daily reports on the actual, expected and optimal liquidity position of the Bank. These reports help the Director of the Treasury Department to provide the Asset and Liability Management Committee with all necessary administrative information on the liquidity position.

The Bank uses various methods to measure and analyze liquidity that help the Bank to plan and manage its financial resources in addition to determining mismatches in assets and liabilities, which may expose the Bank to liquidity risk. These measures include day and month liquidity ratios, cumulative liquidity gap model, liquidity coverage ratio analysis (LCR), The concentrations of major depositors and the liquidity ratios according to the requirements of the Central Bank and stress testing.

The framework for testing liquidity stress conditions is one of the main tools for assessing liquidity risk within hypothetical events inspired by the Bank's experience, regulatory requirements and external events related to the Bank's financial statement.

Market Risk:

Market risk is the probable loss arising from the change in value of the Bank's portfolios due to fluctuation in stock prices, profit rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity prices. Moreover, market risks are managed on the trading portfolio and Banking portfolio in a manner consistent with Islamic Shari'a. In addition, three main activities expose the Bank to market risk: trading in cash market instruments, foreign currencies, and capital market instruments; trading in the Banking portfolio; and trading in the trading portfolio.

The essential tools in measuring and managing market risk include:

- Net open position for foreign currencies.
- Stress testing.

Non-Compliance with Shari'a Standards Risk:

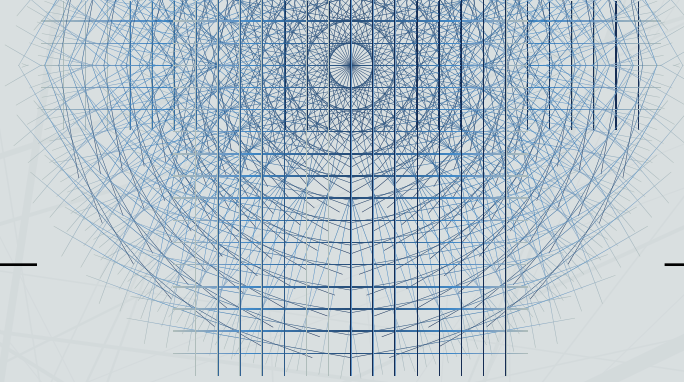
The Islamic International Arab Bank fully adheres to Standards in force in all of its deals. For this purpose, IIAB provides its employees from all managerial levels with Banking courses to reinforce their abilities and efficiencies and enhance their knowledge and understanding of all Standards.

In order to ensure its compliance with Standards, the Bank established three control units:

- Sharia Compliance Department.
- Internal Sharia Audit Department.
- Internal Control Department / Sharia Control accompanying implementation.

The Bank is based on Corporate Governance Instructions No. (2/2023) issued by the Central Bank of Jordan, which include additional corporate governance requirements for Islamic banks, and the Sharia Supervisory Board at the Bank constitutes





the Sharia reference. As for the standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), they are mandatory requirements or guidelines in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan in this regard.

Information Security and Business Continuity:

The Department of Information Security and Business Continuity in Risk Management is the department concerned with following up, developing and applying international standards and internal and external laws related to information security (or cyber security) and the continuity of work in all aspects of the Bank's work, and it works permanently and continuously to develop plans, projects and policies necessary to ensure the continuity of the Bank's business. If it is exposed to any interruption as a result of accidents or disasters, and periodic follow-up to conduct checks of the technological infrastructure to protect the Bank from external and internal threats.

One of the most important projects undertaken by the department is the application and implementation of the periodic versions of the PCI-DSS standard. This project has been started since 2013 and has obtained an ISO 27001 standard for the application of security controls necessary to protect data and obtain a certificate of (ISO 22301) for the application of requirements Business continuity.

Among the most important procedures and periodic plans that are implemented, and which are of the interest of the top management are the annual examination of Business Alternative Site and Disaster Recovery Site. The inspection plans and procedures ensure their readiness in case of any emergencies of the Bank.

Other Risks:

Islamic international Arab Bank is exposed to other types of risks, which it manages proactively and prudently.

1. The Bank's risk management culture and the role of risk management policies and strategies in supporting and consolidating the Bank's risk culture management.

Islamic International Arab Bank concerns great importance to the process of establishing a conscious environment for the "risk culture in the Bank" which translates into a set of common values, concepts, objectives and behaviors based on the best practices and standards leading in the Banking sector, where the employee must be known that the risks are the result of choices and decisions and not by chance. Each employee has the role, functions and responsibilities to carry out within limited powers governed by accountability policies.

Therefore, the Bank within its training and development plans, provides its employees with specialized courses in risk management.

2. The risk limits accepted by the Bank and in line with the Bank's business model.

The Bank determines annually acceptable risk limits for each type of risk and within the Bank's strategic planning where the Bank's ability to withstand risks is determined, assessed and measured effectively and within the levels that the Bank wishes to meet in order to achieve the objectives set.

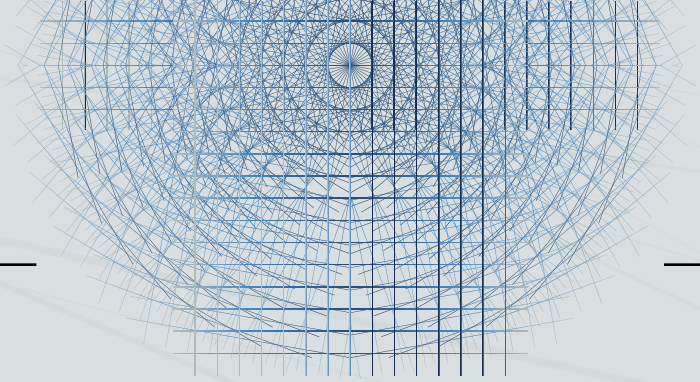
The Bank's risk tolerance reflects the desired risk levels and non-quantitative risk quality measures within an institutional governance based on global best practices.

3. Stress tests

Stress tests are an important tool used to measure the Bank's ability to withstand shocks and risks as these tests aim to assess the Bank's financial position and within extreme scenarios that can occur, taking into account that these tests have a future dimension and include sensitivity analysis tests and scenario analysis testing where stress tests are an essential part of risk governance.

Believing in the importance of risk governance, the Bank has established a specialized committee of experts to identify and develop scenarios where the committee will make its recommendations so that risk management can implement these scenarios.





The results of the stress tests are used in decision-making and strategic planning as they are part of the implementation of the Bank's strategic plan.

The stress tests are part of the expected credit loss calculation, with the Bank conducting three scenarios (best/worst//base) and determining their impact on the expected credit loss model.

The expected credit loss is calculated based on the weighted probability value (An Unbiased and - Probability Weighted Amount) for the three scenarios and based on specific weights approved in advance by the relevant committee.

4. Definition of the Bank's Application for Default and the Processing of Default

The definition of default used in measuring expected credit losses is consistent with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan in regards.

The relationship officer communicates with the client and alerts to any negative indicators that may lead to a decrease in the quality of finances where these indicators arise from the following aspects: management, financial situation, environment, collateral as described in the credit policy.

In order to identify the problem in advance to review the structure of the financings and re-evaluate the client credit and thus the possibility of finding a solution to avoid the classification of the client or default, the Credit Control Department issues a statement of accounts due and this list is reviewed on a daily basis by business and credit sector officer, where the officer of the development of the customer relationship prepares a detailed report due to any of his clients and presents the report to the relevant authorities and committees according to the approved business procedures.

5. The Bank's internal credit rating system and its operating machinery

The approved internal classification system consists of (10) levels to describe the level of risk for each element of the risk facing the client. The risks are identified on an ascending basis (the higher the degree, the higher the level of risk).

Risk Levels	Risk Degree
Exceptional	1
Excellent	2
Strong	3
Average	4
Acceptable	5
Marginal	6
Watch	7
Substandard	8
Doubtful	9
Loss	10

Rating grades (1-6) represent acceptable risk levels in the credit granting process and rating grades (7-10) represent high risk levels. The bank will expand the range of grades to ensure more accurate discrimination of customers' credit risks in addition to the Creditlens credit rating system, which is a credit rating system issued by Moody's Credit Rating Agency, which relies on quantitative and qualitative criteria to evaluate non-individual customers in parallel with the "Bank's Internal Credit Rating System", where the necessary Validation is carried out to verify its ability to predict the probability of customer default (Predictive Power).



6. The mechanism approved to calculate the expected credit losses ECL on financial instruments and each item separately.

The mechanism for calculating expected credit loss depends on the following variables:

Probability of Default (PD): An estimate of the probability of a customer defaulting within a certain time horizon.

Exposure at Default (EAD): Is the estimation of the existing balance subject to default at the moment of reporting plus any amounts expected to be exploited in the future by the client such as granted credit limits and indirect obligations where the probability of withdrawal and timing of withdrawal or payment of all amounts is calculated and the probability of default according to the methodology applied to direct obligations and exposures.

Loss Given Default (LGD) ratio:

LGD ratio is an estimate of the loss arising in the event of default at a specific time, and represents the difference between the contractual cash flows due and the amount that the lender expects to collect from the existence of real guarantees. After applying the deduction rates stipulated in the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.

- The value of the cash flows is discounted at the effective rate of return (APR) granted on the credit limits on the calculation date.

7. The mechanisms for calculating expected credit losses are summarized as follows:

For the purposes of calculating expected credit losses, credit exposures are distributed according to the rating stages according to Standard No. (30) as follows:

Stage 1

This stage includes credit exposures/debt instruments that have not been significantly increased or influenced by their credit risk since the initial recognition of exposure/instrument or have low credit risk on the date of the preparation of financial statements, including exposures and instruments that meet the following conditions:

- Low-risk exposures/debt instruments
- The debtor has a high ability to meet its short-term obligations
- The Bank does not expect adverse changes in the economy or working environment in the long term that may adversely affect the debtor's ability to meet its obligations

The expected credit loss at this stage represents the potential loss resulting from the default that may occur within the next 12 months of the date of the preparation of the financial statements.

Stage 2

This stage includes exposures that have been obtained by an impressive (significant) increase in their credit risk since the initial recognition, but they have not reached the stage of default yet due to the lack of objective evidence to confirm the default.

The Bank will assess on the financial statement preparation date whether credit risk has increased significantly and above the indicators specified in according to the relevant Central Bank of Jordan instructions.

The expected credit loss of credit exposures is calculated within this phase for the full life of credit exposure/debt instrument and represents the expected credit loss resulting from all probability of default during the remaining period of the credit/debt instrument exposure life.

For the purposes of establishing income for credit exposures listed at this stage, the return is calculated on the basis of the total value of credit exposure/debt instrument recorded in the books.



Stage 3

This stage includes debt instruments where there is evidence that it has become a default (irregular) and in this case the expected credit loss for the entire life of credit exposure/debt instrument is calculated according to the factors and indicators specified according to the Central Bank of Jordan instructions where the return is suspended on the accounts listed at this stage.

The Bank will consider all the requirements and limitations of the Central Bank of Jordan to deal with exposures within this stage.

8. Governing the application of the requirements of financial accounting standard No. 30, including the responsibilities of the Board of Directors and executive management to ensure compliance with the requirements of the application of the standard.

The Bank shall take the institutional governance as a platform for action to make the necessary decisions within the proper foundations to develop performance and plans and adopt the necessary measures to ensure the accuracy of the results and the validity and integrity of the methodologies and systems used.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the Bank has established an internal committee comprising all relevant departments and divisions, which develop the mechanisms of application, develop policies and procedures of work, and define tasks and responsibilities to be part of the governance of the application of this standard, where the tasks of departments and responsibilities are distributed as follows:

- Committee functions:

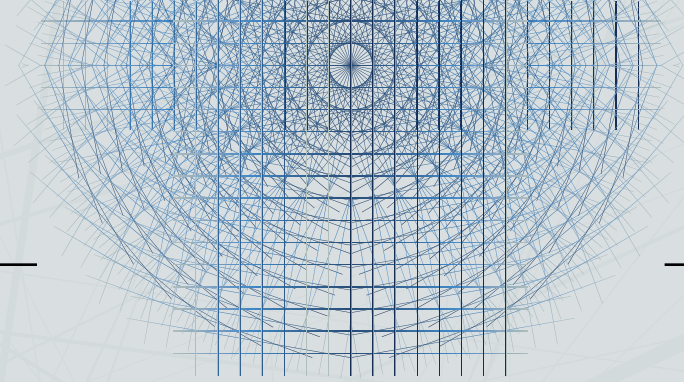
The Committee has a role in the management process and approval of the following policies:

- The Bank's business model
- The methodology for applying the standard and related policies.
- Scenarios and future assumptions used to calculate expected credit losses.
- Certification of ECL results/allocation.
- Submit the results to the General Manager and the Board of Directors.
- Make the necessary recommendations in the topics related to the implementation of the resolution.
- Develop and agree with the Board of Directors.

- Board of Directors:

- Adopting the methodology for applying the standard and related policies.
- Adopt a business model through which the objectives and foundations for the acquisition and classification of financial assets are defined.
- Ensure that effective control systems are in place and that the roles of the relevant entities are determined.
- Ensure that the infrastructure is in place to ensure the application of the standard, which includes (human resources/ internal credit rating systems / automated systems for calculating credit losses, etc.), so that they are able to reach the results that ensure adequate hedging against expected credit losses.
- Ensure that the Bank's supervisory units, specifically risk management, internal audit management and compliance management, do all the work to verify the validity and integrity of the methodologies and activities used and provide support to these units.





- The Shari'ah Oversight Authority

- Monitoring the Bank's activities in terms of compatibility and non-violation of Islamic law
- Follow-up and review of operations to verify that they are free of any legitimate prohibitions
- Agree to bear any losses resulting from the Bank's operations in relation to the owners of investment accounts.

9. Determinants of significant change in credit risk on which the bank relied in calculating expected credit losses.

The instructions of Financial Accounting Standard No. (30) "Impairment of Assets, Credit Losses and High-Risk Obligations" issued by the Central Bank of Jordan were relied upon to set the determinants of a significant change in credit risk, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Downgrading the internal/external or expected credit rating of the borrower or the credit exposure/debt instrument according to the internal assessment system applied by the bank.
- Significant negative changes in the performance and behavior of the borrower, such as delay in paying installments or unwillingness to respond to the bank.
- The need to reorganize the debtor's obligations (liability restructuring) due to weak ability to repay or decline in cash flows or the need to amend the contractual terms with the debtor or cancel (waive) some existing contractual terms due to actual/expected violations of the current terms.
- Information about the existence of receivables on the debtor, whether with the bank or with any other creditor.
- Actual or expected negative changes in the borrower's operating activity such as (reduction in actual or expected revenues/profit margin, increase in operating risks, working capital deficit, decline in asset quality, increase in financial leverage, weakness and decline in liquidity, administrative problems, cessation of part of the client's activities, etc.) which may materially affect the borrower's ability to repay.
- Change in the bank's credit management methodology for credit exposure/debt instrument due to the emergence of negative indicators and changes in the credit risk of the exposure/instrument such that it is expected that credit risk management of the exposure/instrument will become more focused and diligent and remain under watchlist or that the bank will intervene with the debtor to manage the exposure/instrument.
- Significant increase in credit risk for other credit exposures/debt instruments belonging to the same borrower from other lenders.

10. The Bank's policy in identifying the common elements (specifications) on which the bank relied on to calculate credit risk and expected credit loss are measured on an collective basis.

The Bank's policy is based On an Individual Basis and on collective basis.

11. Key economic indicators used by the Bank in calculating expected credit loss (PD)

With many dynamic macroeconomic factors such as GDP, government spending, unemployment rates, oil prices, exports, etc., the bank conducts the necessary statistical analysis to identify the important "statistically significant" factors that affect the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio.





49. Credit Risk

1- Distribution of credit exposures according to the degree of classification as of December 31, 2024:

Bank's Internal Classification	Classification as CBJ Regulations	Total of Exposures Value	Self		Classification as Rating Entities	Exposure at Default (EAD)	Average loss at Default (LGD)
			JD	JD			
First: Performing exposures		77,675,841	839,862			77,675,841	
A- Financial assets at amortized cost							
Low risk	Low Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptable risks	Acceptable Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
B- Deferred sales receivables and other receivables							
Low risk	Low Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptable risks	Acceptable Risk	77,501,596	739,407	From 0.07% to 86.89%	N/A	77,501,596	From 5% to 55.06%
Watchlist	Watch list	174,245	100,455	From 0.106% to 86.89%	N/A	174,245	From 20.875% to 57.49%
Second: Non-performing exposures		3,865,984	3,845,796	-	-	3,865,984	-
Substandard	Substandard	70,348	68,151	100%	N/A	70,348	From 0% to 72.13%
Doubtable	Doubtable	92,571	91,849	100%	N/A	92,571	From 0% to 72.13%
Bad debts	Bad debts	3,703,065	3,685,796	100%	N/A	3,703,065	From 0% to 72.13%
Total		81,541,825	4,685,658			81,541,825	
Off balance sheet items – self							
Unclassified	Unclassified	153,534,895	1,199,282	From 0.7% to 100%	N/A	153,534,895	From 0% to 67.5%



Joint							
Bank's Internal Classification	Classification as CBJ Regulations	Total of Exposures Value	Expected Credit Losses	Loss Probability Level (PD)	Classification as Rating Entities	Exposure at Default (EAD)	Average loss at Default (LGD)
		JD	JD			JD	
First: Performing exposures		1,979,824,222	10,846,054	-	-	1,979,824,222	-
A- Financial assets at amortized cost							
Low risk	Low Risk	371,931,072	181,957	From 0.23% to 3.042%	AA- TO BB-	371,931,072	From 0% to 43%
Acceptable risks	Acceptable Risk	50,200,588	112,072	3.53%	BB- BBB-	50,200,588	29.9%
B- Deferred sales receivables and other receivables							
Low risk	Low Risk	14,354,154	-	From 0.23% to 10%	N/A	14,354,154	0%
Acceptable risks	Acceptable Risk	1,530,542,534	4,803,989	From 0.058% to 15.5 %	N/A	1,530,542,534	From 0.01% to 58.8%
Watchlist	Watch list	12,795,874	5,748,036	From 0.057% to 87.8%	N/A	12,795,874	From 0% to 58%
Second: Non-performing exposures		34,323,704	27,150,895	-	-	34,323,704	-
Substandard	Substandard	2,254,177	812,618	100%	N/A	2,254,177	From 0% to 84.8%
Doubtable	Doubtable	3,289,473	1,628,658	100%	N/A	3,289,473	From 0% to 84.8%
Bad debts	Bad debts	28,780,054	24,709,619	100%	N/A	28,780,054	From 0% to 84.8%
Total		2,014,147,926	37,996,949			2,014,147,926	
Off balance sheet items – joint							
unclassified	Unclassified	156,622,038	217,927	From 0.107% to 24%	N/A	156,622,038	From 0% to 52%



2- Distribution of exposures according to the Economic sector:

A. Exposure Distribution according Financial Instruments (Net) as at December 31, 2024:

	Retail	Industrial	Trade	Real Estate	Agriculture	Constructions	Tourism	Transportation	Public Services and Facilities	Financial	Government and Public Sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with Central Bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	555,881,990	555,881,990
Balances with Banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,568,050	-	4,568,050
Deferred sales Receivables, Other receivables, financings and Qard Al- Hasan	466,866,902	113,422,222	768,743,327	149,893,578	48,081,889	18,581,380	1,948,567	8,947,433	51,622,724	-	-	1,628,108,022
Sukuk:												
Within financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,088,516	371,749,115	421,837,631
Other Assets												
Accrued revenues	-	-	3,156,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	373,592	6,291,077	9,821,071
Prepaid expenses	-	-	3,883,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	380,288	3,221	4,267,078
Total	466,866,902	113,422,222	775,783,298	149,893,578	48,081,889	18,581,380	1,948,567	8,947,433	51,622,724	55,410,446	933,925,403	2,624,483,842
Off- balance sheet:												
Guarantees	757,953	6,650,224	14,085,022	-	314,116	28,556,214	664,980	715,345	9,463,012	-	-	61,206,866
Letters of credit	-	4,458,372	10,661,614	-	64,023	1,308,101	-	1,478,670	-	-	-	17,970,780
Acceptances	-	4,760,518	1,783,691	-	3,444,332	208,870	-	-	341,295	-	-	10,538,706
Unutilized limits	15,525,806	69,593,290	62,492,509	-	13,274,882	47,180,415	1,280,134	689,001	8,987,335	-	-	219,023,372
Total off balance sheet items	16,283,759	85,462,404	89,022,836	-	17,097,353	77,253,600	1,945,114	2,883,016	18,791,642	-	-	308,739,724
Total as of December 31, 2024	483,150,661	198,884,626	864,806,134	149,893,578	65,179,242	95,834,980	3,893,681	11,830,449	70,414,366	55,410,446	933,925,403	2,933,223,566
Total as of December 31, 2023	440,179,657	181,176,527	428,722,557	158,490,025	59,886,982	87,839,684	1,288,256	7,793,739	62,952,688	16,711,010	739,085,620	2,184,126,745

B. Distribution of exposures by stages according to FAS (30) (Net) of December 31, 2024:

Item (JD)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Retail	476,518,795	5,665,479	966,387	483,150,661
Industrial	195,993,065	2,613,262	278,299	198,884,626
Trade	854,422,618	7,996,472	2,387,044	864,806,134
Real Estate	145,354,253	3,915,060	624,265	149,893,578
Agriculture	65,126,818	15	52,409	65,179,242
Constructions	89,778,888	6,006,303	49,789	95,834,980
Tourism	3,811,078	69,797	12,806	3,893,681
Transportation	11,810,652	19,797	-	11,830,449
Public services and facilities	69,856,706	541,335	16,325	70,414,366
Financial	55,410,446	-	-	55,410,446
Government and public sector	931,051,663	2,873,740	-	933,925,403
Total	2,899,134,982	29,701,260	4,387,324	2,933,223,566





3- Distribution of exposures by geographical region:

A- Distribution of exposures according to geographical region (Net) as of December 31, 2024:

	Inside Jordan		Other Middle East Countries		Europe		America		Australia		Other		Asia		Total	
	JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD	
Balances with Central Bank of Jordan	555,881,990		-		-		-		-		-		-		555,881,990	
Balances with Banks and financial institutions	3,074,641		358,303		283,517		122,767		82,754		53,984		592,084		4,568,050	
Deferred sales Receivables, other Receivables, financings and Qard Al-Hasan	1,003,845,534		510,822,488		92,170,000		-		-		-		21,270,000		1,628,108,022	
Within financial assets at amortized cost	320,949,485		100,888,146		-		-		-		-		-		421,837,631	
Other Assets																
Accrued revenues	5,887,897		1,921,938		1,885,364		-		-		-		125,872		9,821,071	
Prepaid expenses	4,267,078		-		-		-		-		-		-		4,267,078	
Total	1,893,906,625		613,990,875		94,338,881		122,767		82,754		53,984		21,987,956		2,624,483,842	
Guarantees	61,206,866		-		-		-		-		-		-		61,206,866	
Letters of credit	17,970,780		-		-		-		-		-		-		17,970,780	
Acceptances	10,538,706		-		-		-		-		-		-		10,538,706	
Unutilized limits	219,023,372		-		-		-		-		-		-		219,023,372	
Total Off-Balance sheet items	308,739,724		-		-		-		-		-		-		308,739,724	
Total as of December 31, 2024	2,202,646,349		613,990,875		94,338,881		122,767		82,754		53,984		21,987,956		2,933,223,566	
Total as of December 31, 2023	1,948,506,539		190,813,087		38,992,336		4,940,529		153,291		81,627		639,336		2,184,126,745	

B- Distribution of exposures by stages according to AAOIFI (30) (Net) as of December 31, 2024:

Item (JD)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Inside Jordan	2,171,431,505	26,827,520	4,387,324	2,202,646,349
Other Middle East countries	611,117,135	2,873,740	-	613,990,875
Europe	94,338,881	-	-	94,338,881
America	122,767	-	-	122,767
Asia	21,987,956	-	-	21,987,956
Australia	82,754	-	-	82,754
Other countries	53,984	-	-	53,984
Total	2,899,134,982	29,701,260	4,387,324	2,933,223,566

4 - Total credit exposures and fair value of collaterals as of December 31, 2024:

A. Total exposures of the Bank's portfolio as of December 31, 2024:

Item (JD)	Collaterals fair value						Net exposures		(ECL)
	Total Exposures	Cash margins	Quoted Shares	Banks guarantees	Real estate	Vehicles and equipment	Other collaterals	Total collaterals	
Balances with Central Bank of Jordan	555,881,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	555,881,990	-
Balances with banks and financial institutions	4,568,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,568,050	-
Deferred sales Receivables and other receivables:									
Retail	476,247,856	4,779,068	-	-	21,294,600	111,767,320	-	137,840,988	338,406,868
Real estate financing	152,959,011	-	-	-	13,667,372	3,680,823	-	17,348,195	135,610,816
Corporates:									
Large Companies	953,851,002	4,753,519	-	-	86,690,892	1,812,992	-	93,257,403	860,593,599
Small and medium enterprises	90,500,222	4,821,567	-	-	7,206,049	3,373,946	-	15,401,562	75,098,660
Sukuk:									
Within financial assets at amortized cost	422,131,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	422,131,660
Other Assets									
Accrued revenues	9,821,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,821,071
Prepaid expenses	4,267,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,267,078
Total	2,670,227,940	14,354,154	-	-	128,858,913	120,635,081	-	263,848,148	2,406,379,792
Off- balance sheet items:									
Guarantees	61,903,434	3,567,824	-	-	-	-	-	3,567,824	58,335,610
Letters of credit	18,153,834	1,505,758	-	-	-	-	-	1,505,758	16,648,076
Acceptances	10,597,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,597,121
Unutilized limits	219,502,544	-	-	-	17,015,430	-	2,980,781	19,996,211	199,506,333
Total off- balance sheet items	310,156,933	5,073,582	-	-	17,015,430	-	2,980,781	25,069,793	285,087,140
Total as of December 31, 2024	2,980,384,873	19,427,736	-	-	145,874,343	120,635,081	2,980,781	288,917,941	2,691,466,932
									44,099,816





B. Credit exposures within stage 3 as of December 31, 2024:

Item (JD)	Collaterals fair value						Net Exposures after Collaterals (ECL)	
	Total Exposures	Cash Margins	Quoted Shares	Bank Guarantees	Real Estate	Vehicles and Equipment	Other	Total Collaterals
Retail	7,882,378	-	-	-	78,224	10,000	-	88,224
Real estate financing	3,161,279	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,161,279
Corporates:								
Large Companies	21,501,660	257,800	-	-	1,198,493	-	-	1,456,293
Small and medium enterprises	5,644,371	582,033	-	-	3,312,793	247,450	-	4,142,276
Total	38,189,688	839,833	-	-	4,589,510	257,450	-	5,686,793
Off- balance sheet items								
Guarantees	656,254	72,779	-	-	-	-	-	72,779
Total off- balance sheet items	656,254	72,779	-	-	-	-	-	72,779
Total	38,845,942	912,612	-	-	4,589,510	257,450	-	5,759,572

5- Total reclassified credit exposures and total expected credit losses:

A. Total reclassified credit exposure as of December 31, 2024:

Item (JD)	Stage 2			Stage 3		Percentage of Reclassified Exposures
	Total Exposures	Reclassified Exposures	Total Exposures	Reclassified Exposures	Total Reclassified Exposures	
Deferred sales Receivables and other Receivables	20,547,053	8,797,850	38,189,688	6,270,126	15,067,976	26%
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20,547,053	8,797,850	38,189,688	6,270,126	15,067,976	26%
Off- balance sheet items:						
Guarantees	2,804,788	1,643,464	656,254	53,220	1,696,684	49%
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unutilized limits	9,473,959	2,481,551	-	-	2,481,551	26%
Total off- balance sheet items	12,278,747	4,125,015	656,254	53,220	4,178,235	32%
Total	32,825,800	12,922,865	38,845,942	6,323,346	19,246,211	27%

The amount of expected credit losses as of December 31, 2024:

Item (JD)	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total Reclassified ECL		Percentage of ECL
	Total ECL	Reclassified ECL	Total ECL	Reclassified ECL			
Deferred sales receivables and other Receivables	5,848,491	119,932	30,996,691	217,725	337,657	1%	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,848,491	119,932	30,996,691	217,725	337,657	1%	-
Off- balance sheet items:							
Guarantees	22,826	5,048	400,436	4,162	9,210	2%	-
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unutilized limits	126,963	2,714	-	-	2,714	2%	-
Total off- balance sheet items	149,789	7,762	400,436	4,162	11,924	2%	-
Total	5,998,280	127,694	31,397,127	221,887	349,581	1%	-

C. Reclassified credit losses:

Item (JD)	Reclassified Exposures			ECL for Reclassified Exposures				Total
	Total Exposures Reclassified from Stage (2)	Total Exposures Reclassified from Stage (3)	Total Exposure Reclassified	Stage 2 (individual)	Stage 2 (collective)	Stage 3 (individual)		
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables	12,290,180	985,747	13,275,927	741,175	406,522	253,940	1,401,637	1,401,637
Total	12,290,180	985,747	13,275,927	741,175	406,522	253,940	1,401,637	1,401,637
Off- balance sheet items:								
Guarantees	3,399,958	9,000	3,408,958	83,863	-	574	84,437	84,437
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unutilized limits	23,589,449	-	23,589,449	166,565	-	-	166,565	166,565
Total off- balance sheet items	26,989,407	9,000	26,998,407	250,428	-	574	251,002	251,002
Total	39,279,587	994,747	40,274,334	991,603	406,522	254,514	1,652,639	1,652,639





50VA. Credit Risk

1. Exposures to Credit Risk (after provision for expected credit losses and before collateral held and other risk mitigating factors):

Statement	Joint		Self		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial position items:						
Balances with central bank	-	-	555,881,990	462,857,676	555,881,990	462,857,676
Balances with banks and financial institutions	-	-	4,568,050	9,259,115	4,568,050	9,259,115
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables:						
Retail	391,040,474	356,528,544	75,826,428	70,099,632	466,866,902	426,628,176
Real estate financings	149,893,578	158,490,025	-	-	149,893,578	158,490,025
Corporates:						
Large companies	924,292,919	459,349,835	821,281	1,420,269	925,114,200	460,770,104
Small and medium enterprises	86,042,153	73,471,015	191,189	132,393	86,233,342	73,603,408
Sukuk:						
Within financial assets at amortized cost	421,837,631	279,252,169	-	-	421,837,631	279,252,169
Other assets:						
Accrued revenue	9,821,071	5,857,145	-	-	9,821,071	5,857,145
Prepaid expenses	-	-	4,267,078	2,384,246	4,267,078	2,384,246
Off- balance sheet items:						
guarantees	-	-	61,206,866	55,258,057	61,206,866	55,258,057
Letters of credit	-	-	17,970,780	17,116,022	17,970,780	17,116,022
Acceptances	-	-	10,538,706	9,194,013	10,538,706	9,194,013
Unutilized limits	156,404,111	166,329,487	62,619,261	57,127,102	219,023,372	223,456,589
Total	2,139,331,937	1,499,278,220	793,891,629	684,848,525	2,933,223,566	2,184,126,745

2. Distribution of Credit Risk Exposure according to the degree of risk, Central Bank of Jordan regulations, and the International Financial Reporting Standards.

The credit exposure is distributed according to the degree of risk according to the following table:

December 31, 2024	Joint										Self				
	Retail					Banks and Other Financial Institutions					Banks and Other Financial Institution				
	Retail	Real Estate	Large Companies	Medium Enterprises	Other Financial Institutions	Government and Public Sector	Total	Retail	Large Companies	Medium Enterprises	Other Financial Institution	Government and Public Sector	Total	Total	Total
Low risk	JD 4,779,068	JD -	JD 4,753,519	JD 4,821,567	JD -	JD 375,343,784	JD 389,697,938	JD -	JD -	JD -	JD -	JD 555,885,211	JD 555,885,211	JD 945,583,149	JD 945,583,149
Acceptable risk	447,679,780	167,639,638	933,981,968	83,120,157	50,574,180	2,878,365	1,686,074,088	76,015,077	5,252,899	117,189	4,948,338	-	86,333,503	1,772,407,591	1,772,407,591
Up to 30 days	16,866,139	2,913,600	551,122	338,105	-	-	20,668,966	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,668,966	20,668,966
From 31 to 59 days (stage 2)	2,371,892	708,439	-	117,821	-	-	3,198,152	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,198,152	3,198,152
Watch list	2,966,361	2,157,654	6,354,656	2,075,966	-	-	13,554,637	79,306	262	94,677	-	-	174,245	13,728,882	13,728,882
Non-performing:															
Sub-standard	1,740,944	598,000	-	187,598	-	-	2,526,542	54,098	-	16,250	-	-	70,348	2,596,890	2,596,890
Doubtful	1,670,579	502,176	823,078	512,277	-	-	3,508,110	90,325	140	2,106	-	-	92,571	3,600,681	3,600,681
Bad debts	3,755,122	2,238,300	18,204,856	4,766,312	-	-	28,964,590	970,958	2,560,547	171,560	-	-	3,703,065	32,667,655	32,667,655
Total	482,029,885	176,757,807	964,669,199	95,939,803	50,574,180	378,222,149	2,148,193,023	77,209,764	7,813,848	401,782	4,948,338	555,885,211	646,258,943	2,794,451,966	2,794,451,966
Less:															
Deferred revenue and deferred mutual fund	82,991,793	23,798,796	11,592,074	5,841,363	-	-	124,224,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,224,026	124,224,026
Revenues in suspense	734,960	369,953	1,104,574	834,735	-	-	3,044,222	-	17,269	-	-	-	17,269	3,061,491	3,061,491
Provision for impairment	7,262,658	2,695,480	24,523,230	3,221,552	112,072	181,957	37,996,949	1,383,336	3,091,729	210,593	-	-	4,685,658	42,682,607	42,682,607
Net	391,040,474	149,893,578	927,449,321	86,042,153	50,462,108	378,040,192	1,982,927,826	75,826,428	4,704,850	191,189	4,948,338	555,885,211	641,556,016	2,624,483,842	2,624,483,842
December 31, 2023															
Low risk	3,652,698	-	3,466,579	4,508,618	-	266,968,864	278,596,759	-	-	-	-	462,859,193	462,859,193	741,455,952	741,455,952
Acceptable risk	417,602,185	180,156,046	460,892,139	69,893,232	7,169,656	9,401,976	1,145,115,234	70,238,382	3,570,950	66,778	9,543,461	-	83,439,571	1,288,554,805	1,288,554,805
Up to 30 days	107,383	3,905	755,924	181,446	-	-	1,048,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,048,658	1,048,658
From 31 to 59 days (stage 2)	1,390,940	487	3,203,926	465,770	-	-	5,061,123	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,061,123	5,061,123
Watch list	1,276,937	2,097,545	8,216,550	2,209,596	-	-	13,900,628	33,147	22,035	92,807	-	-	147,989	14,048,617	14,048,617
Non-performing:															
Sub-standard	654,234	275,359	114,576	25,373	-	-	1,069,542	46,712	1,090	363	-	-	48,165	1,117,707	1,117,707
Doubtful	753,343	437,049	2,176,526	281,760	-	-	3,648,678	74,696	-	8,274	-	-	82,970	3,731,648	3,731,648
Bad debts	2,621,988	2,580,529	17,020,967	3,655,480	-	-	25,878,964	793,382	2,815,948	167,025	-	-	3,776,355	29,655,319	29,655,319
Total	428,059,708	185,550,920	495,847,187	81,321,275	7,169,656	276,370,840	1,474,319,586	71,206,319	6,410,023	335,247	9,543,461	462,859,193	550,354,243	2,024,673,829	2,024,673,829
Less:															
Deferred revenue and deferred mutual fund	66,392,991	23,643,637	10,705,315	3,882,635	-	-	104,624,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,624,578	104,624,578
Revenues in suspense	499,822	366,381	869,300	884,595	-	-	2,620,098	-	17,269	-	-	-	17,269	2,637,367	2,637,367
Provision for impairment	4,638,351	3,050,877	23,207,399	3,083,030	2,107	144,413	34,126,177	1,106,687	2,874,102	202,854	-	-	4,183,643	38,309,820	38,309,820
Net	356,528,544	158,490,025	461,065,173	73,471,015	7,167,549	276,226,427	1,332,948,733	70,099,632	3,518,652	132,393	9,543,461	462,859,193	546,153,331	1,879,102,064	1,879,102,064





Fair value of collaterals against deferred sales receivables, other receivables and financings:

2024	Retail				Real Estate Financing				Joint				Self				Total			
	JD				JD				JD				JD				JD			
Collaterals against:																				
Low risk	4,779,068	-	4,753,519	4,821,567	14,354,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,354,154
Acceptable risk	130,879,776	16,970,876	85,598,020	6,255,772	239,704,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239,704,444
Watch list	2,093,920	298,530	2,096,656	453,484	4,942,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,942,590
Non-performing:																				
Sub-standard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	4,636	-	106,500	111,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,136
Bad debts	88,224	74,153	559,250	3,682,505	4,404,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249,958	81,734	331,692	4,735,824	-	-	-	-
Total	137,840,988	17,348,195	93,007,445	15,319,828	263,516,456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249,958	81,734	331,692	263,848,148	-	-	-	-
Of which:																				
Cash margins	4,779,068	-	4,753,519	4,821,567	14,354,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,354,154
Real estate	21,294,600	13,667,372	86,440,934	7,124,315	128,527,221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249,958	81,734	331,692	128,858,913	-	-	-	-
Quoted shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles and equipment	111,767,320	3,680,823	1,812,992	3,373,946	120,635,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,635,081	-	-	-	-
Accepted bank guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	137,840,988	17,348,195	93,007,445	15,319,828	263,516,456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249,958	81,734	331,692	263,848,148	-	-	-	-
2023																				
Collaterals against:																				
Low risk	3,652,698	-	3,466,579	4,508,618	11,627,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,627,895
Acceptable risk	106,227,748	9,537,978	79,965,381	8,001,986	203,733,093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,733,093
Watch list	1,090,014	449,172	2,409,168	335,434	4,283,788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,283,788
Non-performing:																				
Sub-standard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	5,393	-	211,742	217,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,135
Bad debts	88,224	918,065	1,644,596	674,107	3,324,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590,099	-	590,099	3,915,091	-	-	-	-
Total	111,058,684	10,910,608	87,485,724	13,731,887	223,186,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590,099	-	590,099	223,777,002	-	-	-	-
Of which:																				
Cash margins	3,652,698	-	3,466,579	4,508,618	11,627,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,627,895
Real estate	18,094,876	6,458,467	82,972,217	6,167,843	113,693,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590,099	-	590,099	114,283,502	-	-	-	-
Quoted shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles and equipment	89,311,110	4,452,141	1,046,928	3,055,426	97,865,605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,865,605
Accepted bank guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	111,058,684	10,910,608	87,485,724	13,731,887	223,186,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590,099	-	590,099	223,777,002	-	-	-	-

3- Sukuk: The following table shows the classification of Sukuk according to external rating agencies:

Rating grade	Rating agency	Within financial assets at amortized cost
		JD
A	Fitch	43,110,589
B	S & P	15,930,455
BB	Fitch	42,141,131
Unrated		320,949,485
Total		422,131,660

Deferred sales receivables and other receivables and re-scheduled financings:

These are the receivables previously rated as non-performing receivables/financings and excluded from the non-performing receivables and financings framework by virtue of Re-scheduling. These receivables have been classified within watch-list receivables/financings and amounted to JD 3,198 thousand as of December 31, 2024, regardless of whether they remain in the watch list or are transferred to the performing receivables (JD 10,205 thousand as of December 31, 2023).

Deferred Sales Receivables and Other Receivables and Re-Structured Financings:

Restructuring means re-arranging receivables/financings in terms of amending installments, extending their life of receivables/financings, deferring some installments, or extending their grace period. They are classified as watch-list receivables/financings and amounted to JD 7,625 thousand as of December 31, 2024 (JD 18,147 thousand as of December 31, 2023).

4. Concentration of Credit Risk Exposures as per Geographical Distribution is as follows:

Item	Inside Jordan	Other Middle Eastern Countries	Europe	America	Australia	Other	Asia	Total
Geographical Area	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with Central Bank of Jordan	555,881,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	555,881,990
Balances with banks and financial institutions	3,074,641	358,303	283,517	122,767	82,754	53,984	592,084	4,568,050
Deferred Sales Receivables, other Receivables and Financings:								
Retail	466,866,902	-	-	-	-	-	-	466,866,902
Real estate financings	149,893,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,893,578
Corporates:								
Large companies	300,851,712	510,822,488	92,170,000	-	-	-	21,270,000	925,114,200
Small and medium enterprises	86,233,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,233,342
Within financial assets at amortized cost	320,949,485	100,888,146	-	-	-	-	-	421,837,631
Other Assets:								
Accrued revenue	5,887,897	1,921,938	1,885,364	-	-	-	125,872	9,821,071
Prepaid expenses	4,267,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,267,078
Total as of December 31, 2024	1,893,906,625	613,990,875	94,338,881	122,767	82,754	53,984	21,987,956	2,624,483,842
Total as of December 31, 2023	1,643,481,858	190,813,087	38,992,336	4,940,529	153,291	81,627	639,336	1,879,102,064





5. Concentration of Credit Risk Exposures as per Economic Concentration is as follows:

Item	Sector										Government and Public Sector		Total
	Retail	Industrial	Trading	Real Estate	Agriculture	Constructions	Tourism	Transportation	Services and Public Utilities	Finance	JD	JD	
Balances at Central Bank of Jordan	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	555,881,990	555,881,990	555,881,990
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,568,050	-	-	4,568,050
Deferred sales Receivables, other receivables, and Financings, Al Qard Alhasan	466,866,902	113,422,222	768,743,327	149,893,578	48,081,889	18,581,380	1,948,567	8,947,433	51,622,724	-	-	-	1,628,108,022
Sukuk:													
Within financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,088,516	371,749,115	421,837,631	421,837,631
Accrued revenues	-	-	3,156,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	373,592	6,291,077	9,821,071	9,821,071
Prepaid expenses	-	-	3,883,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	380,288	3,221	4,267,078	4,267,078
Total as of December 31, 2024	466,866,902	113,422,222	775,783,298	149,893,578	48,081,889	18,581,380	1,948,567	8,947,433	51,622,724	55,410,446	933,925,403	2,624,483,842	2,624,483,842
Total as of December 31, 2023	426,628,176	94,688,427	335,161,609	158,490,025	41,496,914	15,624,493	536,239	6,324,511	44,355,040	16,711,010	739,085,620	1,879,102,064	1,879,102,064

50\B- Market Risk

The Bank adopts financial policies for managing various risk within a defined strategy. Moreover, the Bank's assets and liabilities management committee monitors, and controls risks and carries out the optimal strategic distribution for assets and liabilities, whether on- or off-balance sheet. These risks include:

- Updating the Bank's investment policies; presenting them periodically to the Board of Directors for approval; reviewing the implementation of the investment policies and evaluating their results in comparison with the market indicators and Banking competitiveness.
- Forming investment decision-making committees and vesting authority's inconformity with the Bank's investment policy.
- Setting-up an annual investment plan, taking into consideration projections of the Assets and Liabilities Committee in respect of the expected returns and market rate fluctuations. The plan has to include the investment instruments available in the low-risk market.
- Preparing reports on the market rates and presenting them to the Assets and Liabilities Committee to monitor any sudden drop in the prices of the invested financial instruments to avoid the risks of market rates fluctuations.

1. Rate of Return Risks

- Rate of return risks arise from the increase in long-term fixed rates in the market, which do not correspond immediately with the emerging changes in the high return index. The necessary steps must be taken to ensure availability of administrative measures related to renewal, measurement and follow-up of the average return risk. Moreover, reports should be prepared on rate of return risks. They should also be monitored, and the soundness of their structure should be verified.
- The Bank is exposed to the average return risks due to a gap in the amounts of assets and liabilities as per the multiple maturity times or due to re-pricing of the average return over the subsequent transactions during a specific period. The Bank manages such risks by determining the future profit rates in accordance with the projections of market conditions and developing new instruments that are compliant through the Bank's risk management strategy.
- Obtaining the best possible returns available in the market based on the International Market Index (LIBOR) and (JODIBOR) as a standard and benchmark for both the portfolio and investments managed by the Bank.
- Observing the risks arising from these investments based on the diversity option based on countries, institutions, and regions; and ensuring mitigation of the risk effects arising from managing investment.
- Complying with management of investments by (Matching) the Bank's liabilities, represented by deposits, and assets in foreign currencies comprised of investments in foreign currencies. Accordingly, term restricted deposits are invested on a short-term investment basis while the long- term deposits are invested on a medium- or long- term investment basis.

2. Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign currencies are managed on a (Spot) basis rather than on a (Forward) basis. Accordingly, the foreign currency positions are monitored daily, and so are the limits for the positions for every currency. Moreover, the Bank's general policy for managing foreign currencies is based on liquidating the position on time and covering the required positions as per the customers' needs. In respect of open foreign currency positions held against each other, the Bank relies on the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan. These instructions prescribe that licensed Banks should hold open positions (long and short) in foreign currencies, not exceeding 5% of the shareholders' equity for each currency separately. This percentage does not apply to the US Dollar, as it is a base currency. As such, the total position for all currencies may not exceed 15% of the shareholders' equity of the Bank.



2024	Change in Currency Exchange Rate	Effect on Profit and Loss	Effect on Shareholders' Equity
	(%)	JD	JD
USD	5%	1,692,381	-
EUR	5%	7,267	-
GBP	5%	1,126	-
Other currencies	5%	25,740	-

2023	Change in Currency Exchange Rate	Effect on Profit and Loss	Effect on Shareholders' Equity
	(%)	JD	JD
USD	5%	221,393	-
EUR	5%	5,706	-
GBP	5%	682	-
Other currencies	5%	37,607	-

3. Change in Share Prices Risk

The policy modified by the Bank regarding the management of stocks and securities is based on analyzing the financial indicators of these prices and evaluating them fairly based on stock valuation models, taking into account the risks of change in the fair value of investments that the Bank works to manage by diversifying investments and diversifying economic sectors.

2024	Change in the Index	Effect on Profit and Loss	Effect on Shareholders' Equity	Effect on Quasi-Equity
Indicator	(%)	JD	JD	JD
Financial Markets	5%	-	303,446	535,164

2023	Change in the Index	Effect on Profit and Loss	Effect on Shareholders' Equity	Effect on Quasi-Equity
Indicator	(%)	JD	JD	JD
Financial Markets	5%	-	290,956	452,231

4. Commodities' Risks

The commodities' risks arise from the fluctuations in the prices of tradable or leasable assets. Moreover, they are associated with the present and future fluctuations in the market values of specific assets. In this respect, the Bank is exposed to the fluctuations in the prices of commodities bought and fully paid for after signing sales contracts and during the year of acquisition. It is also exposed to the fluctuations in the residual value of the leased premises as at the end of the lease period.



Concentration of Foreign Currency Risk

(To the nearest 000 JDs)						
December 31, 2024	US Dollar	Euro	Pound	Japanese Yen	Others	Total (JD)
Assets:						
Cash and Balances with Central Bank	32,477	735	58	-	80	33,350
Balances with Banks and financial institutions	194	72	219	596	706	1,787
Sales receivables, other receivables, financings and Ijara	502,591	28,378	10,896	4	4,754	546,623
Financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity	5,853	-	-	-	-	5,853
Financial assets at amortized cost	101,182	-	-	-	-	101,182
Other assets	3,838	46	29	-	11	3,924
Total Assets	646,135	29,231	11,202	600	5,551	692,719
Liabilities:						
Banks and financial institutions' account	3,287	-	-	-	-	3,287
Customers' deposits (current, savings and long term)	590,849	27,731	11,170	399	4,966	635,115
Cash margins	7,300	532	-	199	4	8,035
Other liabilities	9,825	823	10	1	67	10,726
Total Liabilities	611,261	29,086	11,180	599	5,037	657,163
Net concentration within the statement of financial position for the current year	34,874	145	22	1	514	35,556
Contingent liabilities off- balance sheet for the current year	26,052	4,286	-	361	169	30,868
December 31, 2023						
Total Assets	158,708	14,960	3,429	647	6,467	184,211
Total Liabilities	153,464	14,846	3,415	645	5,717	178,087
Net Concentration within the Statement of Financial Position	5,244	114	14	2	750	6,124
Contingent Liabilities off- balance sheet	25,955	3,304	-	277	229	29,765

50C- Liquidity Risk

Management of cash liquidity is a clear expression of the Bank's ability to meet its cash obligations in the short and long terms within its general strategic framework that aims at realizing an optimal return on its investments. Moreover, the Bank's cash liquidity is reviewed and studied over many years. The bank review and study the cash obligations and the available funds daily. Moreover, the cash liquidity and the Bank's assets and liabilities are studied and analyzed on a monthly basis. The cash liquidity review includes analyzing the maturity dates of assets and liabilities as a whole to ensure that they match properly. Their view also includes analyzing the sources of funds in accordance with the nature of their sources and uses.





First: The following table summarizes the distribution of liabilities (not discounted) on the basis of the remainder of the contractual maturity at the date of the financial statements:

December 31, 2024		(To the nearest 000JDs)							
Liabilities		Less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 months to one year	Up to 3 years	More than 3 years	Without maturity	Total
Banks and financial institutions accounts		3,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,652
Customers' current accounts		280,442	109,844	87,221	64,597	212,002	-	-	754,106
Cash margins		24,837	618	830	20,915	-	-	-	47,200
Other provisions		-	-	-	-	-	3,609	-	3,609
Income tax provision		2,283	-	12,309	-	-	-	-	14,592
Deferred tax liability		-	-	-	-	-	-	463	463
Lease liability		186	630	266	914	3,991	844	-	6,831
Other liabilities		24,521	10,515	3,877	820	-	-	1,418	41,151
Joint investment accounts		827,919	151,633	118,110	1,359,839	77,661	-	-	2,535,162
Fair value reserve for financial assets through quasi-equity - Net		-	-	-	-	-	-	(765)	(765)
Total		1,163,840	273,240	222,613	1,447,085	293,654	4,453	1,116	3,406,001
Total Assets (according to expected maturities)		1,206,482	253,961	220,510	264,288	986,942	691,178	81,077	3,704,438
December 31, 2023									
Liabilities									
Banks and financial institutions accounts		2,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,847
Customers' current accounts		277,856	109,692	87,304	64,916	206,497	-	-	746,265
Cash margins		15,885	66	16	17,288	-	-	-	33,255
Other provisions		-	-	-	131	130	3,438	-	3,699
Income tax provision		4,664	-	4,250	-	-	-	-	8,914
Deferred tax liability		-	-	-	-	-	-	368	368
Lease liability		159	353	375	657	946	4,504	-	6,994
Other liabilities		23,759	7,558	3,367	-	-	-	1,573	36,257
Joint investment accounts		331,745	186,998	130,741	1,091,716	72,081	-	-	1,813,281
Fair value reserve for financial assets through quasi-equity - Net		-	-	-	-	-	-	(89)	(89)
Total		656,915	304,667	226,053	1,174,708	279,654	7,942	1,852	2,651,791
Total Assets (according to expected maturities)		813,436	118,518	194,723	104,799	1,091,120	528,271	74,228	2,925,095

Liquid Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The liquidity coverage ratio reached 602% as of December 31, 2024 (354% as of December 31, 2023).

The average liquidity coverage ratio based on the average of all business days reached 447% as of December 31, 2024 (302% as of December 31, 2023).

The following is the value of the items before and after applying the flow rates and for the total high-quality liquid assets after the adjustments, After applying the deduction rates and the maximum limits for Level 2 assets/ class B and the total Level 2:

Note	Before adjustments and deductions rates	After adjustments and deduction rates
Level 1 Assets	849,982,748	849,982,748
Level 2 Assets*	-	-
Total High Quality Liquid Assets	849,982,748	849,982,748
Cash Outflows	1,896,057,033	413,283,146
Cash Inflows	548,545,229	271,988,590

Maximum level 2 assets 0 JD (0% of level 1 assets)

Note	
Total High Quality Liquid Assets after Adjustments	849,982,748
Net Cash Outflows	141,294,556
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	602%

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR):

- The net stable funding ratio reached 167% as of December 31, 2024 (153% as of December 31, 2023).

Note	Value before application of stable funding factor	Value after applying the stable funding factor
Total Stable Funding Available	3,704,983	3,272,698
Total Stable Funding Required	3,704,983	1,949,986
Total Stable Funding Required from Off-Balance Sheet Items	310,157	15,508

Note	
Total Stable Funding Available (after Available Stable Funding Factor)	3,272,698
Total Stable Funding Required (after Required Funding Factor)	1,965,494
Net Stable Funding Ratio	167%



51. Information about the Bank's Business Sectors

A. Information about the Bank's Activities

The Bank is organized, for administrative purposes, whereby the sectors are measured in accordance with the reports used by the Bank's executive manager and decision-maker through the following four major sectors:

Retail Banking

This includes following up on the quasi-equity accounts, deferred sales receivables, financings, credit cards and other services.

Corporate Banking

This includes following up on the quasi-equity accounts, deferred sales receivables, financing and other Banking services related to corporate customers.

Treasury

This sector includes providing trading and treasury services and management of the Bank's funds.

Other

It includes any unusual matters not belonging to the above sectors.

The following represents information about the Bank's business sectors distributed according to activities (amounts in 000 JD):

	Total				December 31,	
	Retail	Corporates	Treasury	Others	2024	2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Net Income	57,815	1,953	53,784	(2)	113,550	93,058
ECL Provision	-	(1,260)	-	-	(1,260)	(1,203)
Business Sector Results	57,815	693	53,784	(2)	112,290	91,855
Undistributed expenses	(17,869)	(5,029)	(368)	(27,171)	(50,437)	(46,822)
Income before Tax	39,946	(4,336)	53,416	(27,173)	61,853	45,033
Income tax	(10,899)	1,183	(14,573)	7,414	(16,875)	(9,708)
Income for the Year	29,047	(3,153)	38,843	(19,759)	44,978	35,325
Segment's Assets	1,432,603	558,774	1,623,635	-	3,615,012	2,845,713
Sector's Undistributed Assets	-	-	-	89,426	89,426	79,382
Total Segment's Assets	1,432,603	558,774	1,623,635	89,426	3,704,438	2,925,095
Segment's Liabilities, Quasi Equity and ECL provision	2,334,374	947,219	3,652	-	3,285,245	2,551,086
Undistributed Liabilities, Quasi Equity and ECL provision	-	-	-	120,756	120,756	100,705
Total Segment's Liabilities, Quasi Equity and ECL Provision	2,334,374	947,219	3,652	120,756	3,406,001	2,651,791
					2024	2023
					JD	JD
Capital expenses	-	-	-	5,432	5,432	4,305
Depreciation and Amortization	1,416	9	1	2,204	3,630	3,128
Right of use assets	7,937	-	-	-	7,937	8,191
Right of use assets-amortization	1,518	-	-	-	1,518	1,310



B. Information on the Geographical Distribution

This note represents the geographical distribution of the Bank's operations. The Bank performs its operations mainly in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and these operations represent the local activities.

The following is the distribution of the Bank's income, assets and capital expenditures as per geographical sector based on their measurement method in accordance with the reports used by the Bank's Executive Manager and decision-maker at the Bank:

(To the nearest 000 JDs)

	Inside Jordan		Outside Jordan		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Gross income	75,272	68,073	37,018	23,783	112,290	91,856
Total assets	2,973,425	2,689,475	731,013	235,620	3,704,438	2,925,095
Capital expenses	5,432	4,305	-	-	5,432	4,305

52. Capital Management

The Bank's management takes into consideration the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan. These requirements necessitate making available sufficient self-funds to cover a specific rate of the risk-weighted assets consistent with the nature of the granted financing and direct investment for this purpose. Moreover, capital consists of what the Central Bank has determined as regulatory capital (being the primary capital and the supplementary capital).

The capital's Management aims at investing the funds in financial instruments with various risks (high risk and low risk) in order to realize a good return as well as to realize the capital adequacy ratio of 12% required by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The most significant reason for the change in regulatory capital during the year is that profits realized during the year were not distributed but rather capitalized in shareholders' equity through the statutory, voluntary and special reserves.



The Capital Adequacy ratio is calculated based on the Central Bank of Jordan regulations and the (IFSB). The following represents the Capital Adequacy ratio compared to prior year:

	(to the nearest 000 JDs)	(to the nearest 000 JDs)
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	JD	JD
Common equity Tier 1 – net (CET1)	261,348	247,845
Common equity Tier 1 – (CET1)	298,132	273,268
Authorized and paid up capital	100,000	100,000
Statutory reserve	60,656	54,471
Voluntary reserve	4,262	4,262
Retained earnings	132,762	113,970
Fair value reserve	756	601
Bank's share from fair value reserve – joint	(304)	(36)
Less:		
Intangible assets	(2,066)	(1,909)
Proposed profit for distribution	(24,000)	(20,000)
Retained earnings restricted to use	(181)	(181)
Deferred tax assets – self and joint (After deducting deferred tax liabilities)	(3,449)	(3,333)
Investments in the capital of subsidiaries not consolidated with the bank accounts	(7,088)	-
Tier 2	3,525	2,399
Expected credit losses provisions against direct and indirect facilities, self and joint	3,525	2,399
Total Regulatory Capital	264,873	250,244
Total Risk-weighted Assets	1,414,120	1,299,174
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	18.73%	19.26%
CET1 (%)	18.48%	19.08%
Tier1 (%)	18.48%	19.08%
Tier2 (%)	0.25%	0.18%
Leverage Ratio (%)	14.81%	17.03%



53. Assets and Liabilities Maturity Analysis

The following table analyzes assets and liabilities in accordance with the expected period of their recoverability or settlement:

	(to the nearest 000 JDs)			
	Up to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Without Maturity	Total
December 31, 2024	JD	JD	JD	JD
Assets:				
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Jordan	615,068	-	-	615,068
Balances with Banks and financial institutions	4,568	-	-	4,568
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables – Net	1,049,676	501,595	-	1,551,271
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek - Net	144,669	783,989	-	928,658
Financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity – Self	-	-	6,069	6,069
Financial assets at fair value through Quasi - equity	-	-	10,703	10,703
Financial assets at amortized cost - Net	46,655	375,183	-	421,838
Investments in real estate	-	-	18,310	18,310
Al-Qard Al-Hasan loans - Net	75,332	1,505	-	76,837
Property and equipment - Net	-	-	20,063	20,063
Intangible assets – Net	516	1,550	-	2,066
Right-of-use assets	1,502	6,435	-	7,937
Deferred tax assets	-	-	3,912	3,912
Other assets	7,255	7,863	22,020	37,138
Total Assets	1,945,241	1,678,120	81,077	3,704,438
Liabilities and Quasi-Equity				
Banks and financial institutions accounts	3,652	-	-	3,652
Customers' current and demand account	542,104	212,002	-	754,106
Cash margins	47,200	-	-	47,200
Other provisions	-	3,609	-	3,609
Income tax provision	14,592	-	-	14,592
Deferred tax liability	-	-	463	463
Lease liability	1,996	4,835	-	6,831
Other liabilities	39,733	-	1,418	41,151
Joint investment accounts	2,457,501	77,661	-	2,535,162
Fair value reserve for financial assets through quasi-equity - Net	-	-	(765)	(765)
Total Liabilities and Quasi-Equity	3,106,778	298,107	1,116	3,406,001
Net	(1,161,537)	1,380,013	79,961	298,437



(to the nearest 000 JDs)				
	Up to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Without Maturity	Total
December 31, 2023	JD	JD	JD	JD
Assets:				
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Jordan	519,137	-	-	519,137
Balances with Banks and financial institutions	9,259	-	-	9,259
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables – Net	466,075	581,768	-	1,047,843
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek - Net	135,400	768,310	-	903,710
Financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity – Self	-	-	5,819	5,819
Financial assets at fair value through quasi-equity	-	-	9,044	9,044
Financial assets at amortized cost - Net	20,562	258,690	-	279,252
Investments in real estate	-	-	18,522	18,522
Al-Qard Al-Hasan loans - Net	70,077	1,572	-	71,649
Property and equipment - Net	-	-	18,438	18,438
Intangible assets - Net	477	1,432	-	1,909
Right-of-use assets	1,311	6,880	-	8,191
Deferred tax assets	-	-	3,701	3,701
Other assets	9,178	739	18,704	28,621
Total Assets	1,231,476	1,619,391	74,228	2,925,095
Liabilities and Quasi-Equity				
Banks and financial institutions accounts	2,847	-	-	2,847
Customers' current and demand account	539,768	206,497	-	746,265
Cash margins	33,255	-	-	33,255
Other provisions	131	3,568	-	3,699
Income tax provision	8,914	-	-	8,914
Deferred tax liability	-	-	368	368
Lease liability	1,543	5,451	-	6,994
Other liabilities	34,684	-	1,573	36,257
Joint investment accounts	1,741,200	72,081	-	1,813,281
Fair value reserve for financial assets through quasi-equity - Net	-	-	(89)	(89)
Total Liabilities and Quasi-Equity	2,362,342	287,597	1,852	2,651,791
Net	(1,130,866)	1,331,794	72,376	273,304



54. Fair Value Measurement

The standard requires determining the level and disclosure of the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorized in their entirety, segregating fair value measurements in accordance with the levels defined in IFRS. The difference between level (2) and level (3) of the fair value measurements, i.e., assessing whether the inputs are observable and whether the unobservable inputs are significant. This may require judgement and careful analysis of the inputs used to measure fair value including consideration of factors specific to the asset or liability.

A - The fair value of the bank's financial assets and financial liabilities determined at fair value on an ongoing basis:

Some of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each financial period. The following table gives information about the method of determining the fair value of such financial assets and financial liabilities (valuation techniques and key inputs).

Financial Assets / Financial Liabilities	Fair Value		
	2024	2023	Fair Value Hierarchy
	JD	JD	
Financial Assets at Fair Value:			
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Shareholders' Equity - self			
Quoted shares	6,068,921	5,819,111	Level 1
Financial Assets at fair value through Quasi-equity			
Unquoted shares	10,703,275	9,044,623	Level 3
Total	16,772,196	14,863,734	

There were no transfers between Level (1) and Level (2) during 2024 and 2023.

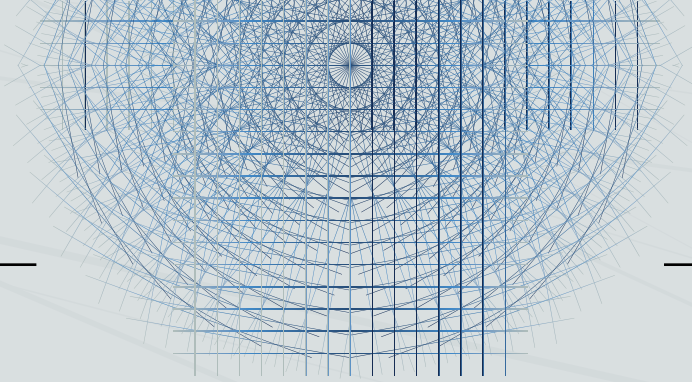
b. The Bank's Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Not Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis:

Except for what is detailed in the table below, we believe that the carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the Bank's financial statements approximate their fair values:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023		Level
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Financial Assets not measured at Fair Value					
Deferred sales receivables	1,551,271,393	1,554,427,795	1,047,842,857	1,049,558,195	Level 2
Investments in real estate	18,309,587	21,284,134	18,521,658	21,425,290	Level 2
Financial assets at amortized cost	100,888,146	101,664,918	34,123,928	34,368,627	Level 1
Financial assets at amortized cost – unquoted	320,949,485	326,837,382	245,128,241	249,025,349	Level 2
Total financial assets not Measured at Fair Value	1,991,418,611	2,004,214,229	1,345,616,684	1,354,377,461	
Financial Liabilities not measured at Fair Value					
Customers' current and quasi-equity investment accounts	3,234,953,802	3,289,267,863	2,515,338,919	2,559,545,894	Level 2
Cash margins	46,639,346	47,200,247	32,900,820	33,254,820	Level 2
Total Financial Liabilities not Measured at Fair Value	3,281,593,148	3,336,468,110	2,548,239,739	2,592,800,714	

Regarding the items shown above, the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities has been determined for Levels (2) and (3) in accordance with the generally accepted pricing models which reflect the credit risk with the parties dealt with.





55. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Off – balance sheet)

Contingent credit commitments:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Letters of credit	18,153,834	17,203,791
Acceptances	10,597,121	9,296,199
Letters of Guarantee:		
Payment	18,018,400	18,046,378
Performance	24,796,069	21,284,696
Others	19,088,965	16,696,076
Unutilized limits – indirect self	62,880,506	57,381,143
Unutilized limits – direct joint	156,622,038	166,689,080
Total	310,156,933	306,597,363

The unutilized revocable limits amounted to 99,018,613 JD and the non- revocable amounted to 120,483,931 JD.



Total off-balance sheet items according to the internal classification of the bank as of December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Joint				Self				Total				2023	
Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual
JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Unclassified	151,803,139	4,818,899	-	156,622,038	145,418,793	7,459,848	656,254	153,534,895	297,221,932	12,278,747	656,254	310,156,933	306,597,363
Total	151,803,139	4,818,899	-	156,622,038	145,418,793	7,459,848	656,254	153,534,895	297,221,932	12,278,747	656,254	310,156,933	306,597,363

The movement on the total off-balance sheet items as of December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Item	Joint			Self			Total			2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total					
Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual				
JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD				
Total balance as at beginning of the year	143,025,978	23,663,102	-	166,689,080	122,618,293	16,670,956	619,034	139,908,283	265,644,271	40,334,058	619,034	306,597,363	280,430,019
New facilities granted during the year	33,940,373	2,361,808	-	36,302,181	69,624,332	1,583,108	-	71,207,440	103,564,705	3,944,916	-	107,509,621	141,539,609
Settled facilities	(43,362,916)	(3,006,307)	-	(46,369,223)	(53,661,264)	(3,912,564)	(7,000)	(57,580,828)	(97,024,180)	(6,918,871)	(7,000)	(103,950,051)	(115,372,265)
Transferred to stage 1	19,794,365	(19,794,365)	-	-	8,615,900	(8,612,900)	(3,000)	-	28,410,265	(28,407,265)	(3,000)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(1,594,661)	1,594,661	-	-	(1,778,468)	1,784,468	(6,000)	-	(3,373,129)	3,379,129	(6,000)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	(53,220)	53,220	-	-	(53,220)	53,220	-	-
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of year	151,803,139	4,818,899	-	156,622,038	145,418,793	7,459,848	656,254	153,534,895	297,221,932	12,278,747	656,254	310,156,933	306,597,363

The movement on the expected credit losses for the total off-balance sheet items as of December 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Joint				Self				Total				2023
Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual	Individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of the year	183,711	175,862	-	359,593	580,755	264,833	367,501	1,213,089	764,466	440,715	367,501	1,572,682	1,737,148
ECL provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	709,647
Recoveries from ECL provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(797,891)
Transferred to stage 1	128,903	(128,903)	-	-	117,363	(117,363)	-	-	246,266	(246,266)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(2,491)	2,491	-	-	(4,697)	5,271	(574)	-	(7,188)	7,762	(574)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	(4,162)	4,162	-	-	(4,162)	4,162	-	-
Adjustments during the year	(133,240)	(8,426)	-	(141,666)	(3,320)	(39,834)	29,347	(13,807)	(136,560)	(48,260)	29,347	(155,473)	(76,222)
Total balance at the end of year	176,883	41,044	-	217,927	690,101	108,745	400,436	1,199,282	866,984	149,789	400,436	1,417,209	1,572,682



Off – balance sheet as internal rating for the Bank – Letters of Guarantee - Self:

	2024				2023
Item (JD)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Unclassified	58,442,392	2,804,788	656,254	61,903,434	56,027,150
Balance as at End of the Year	58,442,392	2,804,788	656,254	61,903,434	56,027,150

The movement on guarantees as at December 31, – self is as follows:

	2024				2023
Item (JD)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total balance as at beginning of the year	48,955,440	6,452,676	619,034	56,027,150	39,493,313
New exposures	24,448,165	1,022,500	-	25,470,665	28,558,407
Matured exposures	(16,673,487)	(2,913,894)	(7,000)	(19,594,381)	(12,024,570)
Transferred to stage 1	3,349,738	(3,346,738)	(3,000)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(1,637,464)	1,643,464	(6,000)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	(53,220)	53,220	-	-
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total Balance as at End of the Year	58,442,392	2,804,788	656,254	61,903,434	56,027,150

The movement on ECL provision for guarantees as December 31, – self is as follows:

	2024				2023
Item (JD)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total balance as at beginning of the year	270,858	130,734	367,501	769,093	537,111
Expected credit loss provision	-	-	-	-	425,302
Recoveries from ECL	-	-	-	-	(193,320)
Transferred to stage 1	79,701	(79,701)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(4,474)	5,048	(574)	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	(4,162)	4,162	-	-
Adjustments during the year	(72,779)	(29,093)	29,347	(72,525)	-
Total Balance as at End of the Year	273,306	22,826	400,436	696,568	769,093



Off – balance sheet as internal rating for the Bank – Letters of credit

	2024				2023
Item (JD)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Unclassified	18,153,834	-	-	18,153,834	17,203,791
Balance as at End of the Year	18,153,834	-	-	18,153,834	17,203,791

The movement on letters of credit as at December 31, – self is as follows:

	2024				2023
Item (JD)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total balance as at beginning of the year	16,439,084	764,707	-	17,203,791	33,054,201
New exposures during the year	17,663,086	-	-	17,663,086	16,702,049
Matured exposures	(15,948,336)	(764,707)	-	(16,713,043)	(32,552,459)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at End of the Year	18,153,834	-	-	18,153,834	17,203,791

The movement on ECL provision for letters of credit as at December 31, – self is as follows:

	2024				2023
Item (JD)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total balance as at beginning of the year	84,358	3,411	-	87,769	382,160
Expected credit loss provision	-	-	-	-	82,083
Recoveries from ECL	-	-	-	-	(376,474)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the year	98,696	(3,411)	-	95,285	-
Balance as at End of the Year	183,054	-	-	183,054	87,769





Off – balance sheet as internal rating for the Bank – Indirect limits and acceptances:

Item	Joint			Self			Total			2023		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Unclassified	151,803,139	4,818,899	-	156,622,038	68,822,567	4,655,060	-	73,477,627	220,625,706	9,473,959	-	230,099,665
Balance as at End of the Year	151,803,139	4,818,899	-	156,622,038	68,822,567	4,655,060	-	73,477,627	220,625,706	9,473,959	-	230,099,665

The movement on the direct credit limits and acceptances as of December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Item	Joint			Self			Total			2023		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total balance as at beginning of the year	143,025,978	23,663,102	-	166,689,080	57,223,769	9,453,573	-	66,677,342	200,249,747	33,116,675	-	233,366,422
New facilities granted during the year	33,940,373	2,361,808	-	36,302,181	27,513,081	560,608	-	28,073,689	61,453,454	2,922,416	-	64,375,870
Settled facilities	(43,362,916)	(3,006,307)	-	(46,369,223)	(21,039,441)	(233,963)	-	(21,273,404)	(64,402,357)	(3,240,270)	-	(67,642,627)
Transferred to stage 1	19,794,365	(19,794,365)	-	-	5,266,162	(5,266,162)	-	-	25,060,527	(25,060,527)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(1,594,661)	1,594,661	-	-	(141,004)	141,004	-	-	(1,735,665)	1,735,665	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the End of Year	151,803,139	4,818,899	-	156,622,038	68,822,567	4,655,060	-	73,477,627	220,625,706	9,473,959	-	230,099,665

The movement on expected credit losses for the direct credit limits and acceptances as of December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Item	Joint			Self			Total			2023		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual	individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of the year	183,711	175,882	-	359,593	225,539	130,688	-	356,227	409,250	306,570	-	715,820
ECL Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries from ECL provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 1	128,903	(128,903)	-	-	37,662	(37,662)	-	-	166,565	(166,565)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(2,491)	2,491	-	-	(223)	223	-	-	(2,714)	2,714	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the year	(133,240)	(8,426)	-	(141,666)	(29,237)	(7,330)	-	(36,567)	(162,477)	(15,756)	-	(178,233)
Balance at the End of Year	176,883	41,044	-	217,927	233,741	85,919	-	319,660	410,624	126,963	-	537,587

The provision for expected credit losses for off-balance sheet items for self and joint is within other liabilities (Note 22) in accordance with AAOIFI Standard No. 30 and the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.

56. Lawsuits against the Bank

The lawsuits filed against the Bank amounted to JD 1,123,113 with a provision of JD 91,500 as at December 31, 2024 (lawsuits amounting to JD 386,997 with a provision of JD 82,000 as at December 31, 2023). Based on the opinion of the legal consultant, no additional amounts will be claimed from the Bank in respect to those lawsuits.

57. Comparison numbers

Some financial statement numbers for the year ending December 31, 2023 have been reclassified to match the financial statement numbers for the year ending December 31, 2024. The reclassification did not result in any impact on the income statement and shareholders' equity for the year 2023. Below are the details of the reclassification:

The Bank has adopted Islamic Financial Accounting Standard No. 1 – Revised 2021 and Changes in Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements – Note 2.

58. Standards issued but not yet effective

- IAS 43 "Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement".

This standard aims to set out the recognition and measurement principles for Takaful arrangements and supporting processes to present information related to these arrangements fairly to stakeholders. This standard replaces FAS 13 "Disclosure of the basis for determining and allocating surplus or deficit in Islamic insurance companies", FAS 15 "Provisions and reserves in Islamic insurance companies" and FAS 19 "Contributions in Islamic insurance companies".

This standard will be applied from 1 January 2025 to the financial statements of Takaful entities, with early application permitted, taking into account the simultaneous application of FAS 42 "Presentation and disclosure in the financial statements of Takaful entities" and is not expected to have a material impact upon its application.

- Islamic Financial Accounting Standard No. 45 "Quasi-Equity (Including Investment Accounts)".

Islamic Financial Accounting Standard 45 aims to state the principles of financial reporting that relate to instruments classified as quasi-equity, such as investment accounts and similar instruments that have been invested with Islamic financial institutions. The standard develops and improves the requirements related to quasi-equity contained in the previous Islamic Financial Accounting Standard 27 "Investment Accounts" and achieves better consistency with AAOIFI's Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and Islamic Financial Accounting Standard 1 "General Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements."

The standard will be applied as of January 1, 2026.

- Islamic Financial Accounting Standard No. 46 "Off-Balance Sheet Assets Under Management".

This standard aims to establish financial reporting principles related to off-balance sheet assets under management in accordance with the AAOIFI Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and develops and improves the requirements contained in previous standards.

The standard will be applied as of January 1, 2026.

- Islamic Financial Accounting Standard No. 47 "Transfer of Assets Between Investment Pools".

Islamic Financial Accounting Standard 47 "Transfer of Assets between Investment pools" replaces Islamic Financial Accounting Standard No. 21 "Disclosure of Transfer of Assets" issued previously, and introduces improvements to it. The standard aims to establish financial reporting principles and disclosure requirements that apply to all asset transfers between investment pools (and, where they are of relative importance, between core categories thereof) related to shareholder's equity, quasi-equity and off-balance sheet assets under management in the Islamic financial institution. It also requires the adoption of accounting policies for these transfers and their consistent application in accordance with Sharia principles and provisions, and describes public disclosure requirements for them in order to achieve a higher level of transparency.

The standard will be applied as of January 1, 2026.



Branches and ATMs

Capital's Governorate

- Gardens Branch
- Wehdat Branch
- Marka Branch
- Bayader Wadi Seer Branch
- Jabal Hussein Branch
- Jubeiha Branch
- Sweifieh Branch
- Shmeisani Branch
- Yasameen Branch
- Khalda Branch
- Abu Alanda Branch
- North Hashimi Branch
- Istiklal Mall Branch
- Tareq Branch
- Marj Al Hamam Branch
- City Mall Branch
- Madina Munawara Branch
- Abu Nsair Branch
- Huriya Branch
- Al Khalidi Branch
- Mecca Plaza Branch
- Jabal Al-Naser Branch
- Areefa Mall Branch
- Al Raya Mall
- Taj Mall
- Abdali Mall

Central Governorates

- Zarka Branch
- Zarka University Branch
- New Zarka Branch
- Rusaifa-Jabal Shamli Branch
- Madaba Branch
- Salt Branch
- Dair Alla Branch

North Governorates

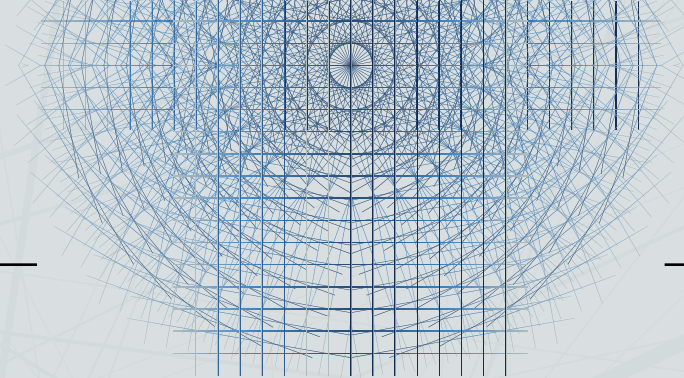
- Irbid Branch
- Irbid Hashmi St. Branch
- Al Qaselah Branch
- Arabella Mall Branch
- Mafraq Branch
- Ajloun Branch
- Jerash Branch
- Ramtha Branch

South Governorates

- Aqaba Branch
- Karak Branch
- Mu'ta Branch
- Tafileh Branch
- Ma'an Branch

To Contact any of our Branches Please Contact the Arab Islamic Center
Customer Service: 06/5003300 or Toll Free: 080022224





Location of ATMs Network Outside the Bank's Branches

ATM List (Amman):

Government entities:

- **Jordan Customs** – Al Abdali – King Hussein Street
- **Greater Amman Municipality** - Greater Amman Municipality Building – Ras El Ain
- **Supreme Judgement Department** - Tla'a Al Ali – Musa Al Saket Street
- **Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs** – Al Abdali – Al Razi Street
- **Al Ifta'a Office** - Al Ordon Street
- **The Royal Court** – The Royal Court - Raghdan

Hospitals and pharmacies

- **Orange Pharmacy** – Al Dakhilyeh Circle - Khaled Bin Al Waleed Street
- **Ibn Al Nafees Pharmacy** – Al Ashrafiyeh – Osama Bin Yazeed Street
- **Al Istishari Hospital** – Zahran – Wadi Zaqra – Al Kindi Street
- **Al Hussein Cancer Center** – Queen Rania Street (Next to University of Jordan)
- **Rawhi Pharmacy** – Khalda
- **Rawhi Pharmacy** - Altaybeh - Alkefah st.
- **First Center** - 5th Circle

Malls and Commerical complexes

- **Haidar Murad Complex** – Leaders Center – King Abdullah II Street
- **Abu Saha'era Complex** – Jabal Al Nasr – Al Nadi Street
- **Rawan Cake** – Queen Rania Street
- **Abu Hassan Complex** – Abu Alanda – Al Mahkama Street
- **Al Daoud Complex** – Daheit Al Rasheed – Al Wifaq Street
- **Emirates Complex** – Yadoudeh – Madaba Street
- **Plaza Complex** – Mecca Street
- **Dabouq District** - Khalda
- **Jabal Alqsour** – Nuzha
- **Izmir Mall** – Hashmi Alshamali

Service providers

- **Islamic Science University** – Tabarbour – Prince Nayef Bin Asem Street
- **Professional Associations Complex** – Al Shmeisani – Abdul Hameed Sharaf Street
- **Abu Sheikha** – Al Wehdat – Madaba Street
- **Zohour Al Shifa Restaurant** - Tlaa Al Ali
- **Paradise Bakeries** - Khalda
- **King Hussein Business Park** – Al Sha'ab Street
- **Abu Sheikha** – Gardens Street
- **Abu Sheikha** – Tabarbour – Al Shaheed Street
- **Smart Mart** – Dahiet Al-Rasheed
- **Bawabet Almadina Bakery** – Tabarbour – Al Shaheed Street
- **Abu Alia** – Alnahdah Street
- **Panorama Mall** - Al Jubaiha - Across from Nourth gate of the university of Jordan .
- **Zain jo** – 8th Circle
- **Marj Al-Hamam** – Saeed Mohd Al-Abbadi Street
- **Sahab** - Al Shahid Circle - Al Muaqqar Street
- **Amman** - Quraish Street

Gas stations

- **Total Station** – Mecca Street
- **Total Station** – Al Muqabalín – Al Quds Street
- **Total Station** – Al Jubeiha – Queen Rania Street
- **Gulf station** - Al Jubeiha - Queen Rania Street
- **Al Manaseer Station** – Airport Road
- **Al Subuh Station** - Al Hashmi Al Shamali - Al-Bathaa' Street
- **JoPetrol Station** - Jubaiha
- **JoPetrol Station** - Abdallah Ghosheh Street

ATM List (Governates):

North District

Irbid

- **Total Station** – Hakma
- **Beit Yafa Municipality**
- **Al Rousan Station**
- **Al Raddad Station** - Al wasateih
- **Al Fouad Station** - Aydoun
- **Irbid Sepcialty Hospital** - Aydoun
- **Al Razi Pharmacy** - Der Abi Saeed

Mafrq

- **Al Hussein Bin Ali Street**
- **Al-Badiah Al-shamaliyah** – alsalhehah

Jarash

- **Nabe' Al Fawar Pharmacy** –Souf
- **Marsaa**
- **Sakeb**

Ajloun

- **Ibbin** - next to Al- Razi pharmacy
- **Kufranjah** – Al mukhtar Station

Middle District

Balqaa

- **Ain Al Basha Municipality**
- **Total Station**- Salt
- **Al Subayhi** - Salt
- **Al Idafa Pharmacy**- Salt

Zarqa

- **Al Zarqa for Education Crop.** – New Zarqa – Al Jeish Street
- **Total Station** – North Zarqa
- **Zarqaa Schools** – King Abdullah Bin Abdel Azeez
- **Mraish market**

South District

Karak

- **Al Marj** – Prince Bandar Street
- **Al Qaser** – Main Street near Orange Pharmacy

Maan

- **Wadi Mousa** – Petra

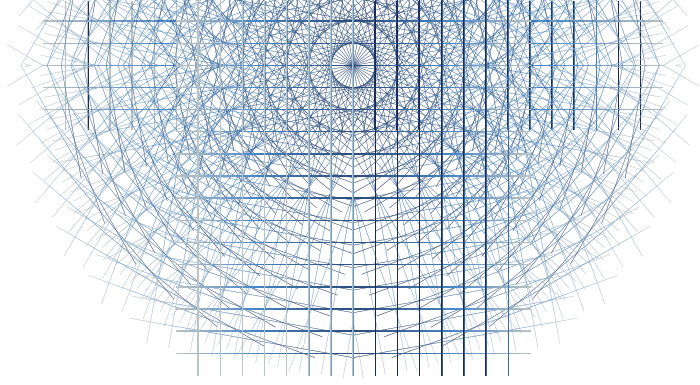
Tafila

- **Tafila Technical University**
- **Municipality of Tafila**
- **Total Station**- Al Baydaa

Aqaba

- **Aqaba Gate Complex** – King Hussien Street
- **Shwiekh Mal**





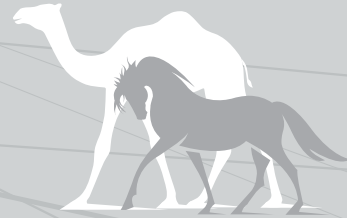
ثَقَم... أَمَانٌ... وَأَمِنْ ثَقَارِ حِلَالِ





البنك العربي الاسلامي الدولي

ثقة... أمان... وإستثمار حلال



الثقة من الركائز الأساسية للصناعة المصرفية في الأردن، كون أن هذا القطاع يعتمد على حفاظه على السمعة الجيدة وعلى ثقة العملاء به من أجل ضمان الاستمرارية والتطور. يعتبر الأمان المصرفي من أهم السمات الأساسية التي يجب على المصارف مراعاتها في مختلف تعاملاتها وهذا قصد التحوط والإحتماء من مختلف المخاطر الملازمة لنشاطاتها والناجمة عن التغيرات ذات الصلة. كلمة حلال معناها كل ما هو مباح وفقاً للشريعة الإسلامية، والاستثمار الحلال هو استثمار الأموال لفترة من الزمن مع وجود عائد أو ربح متوقع، في حدود ما تسمح به الشريعة الإسلامية.

ثقة ...

أمان ...

إستثمار حلال ...