JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2024

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK – PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY

AMMAN – JORDAN

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REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Jordan Islamic Bank – Public Shareholding Company (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions as issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the consolidated income statement for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of Income and attributions related to quasi - equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in owner's equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in off-balance sheet assets Under management for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Our audit approach

Overview

Key Audit Matters	-	Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

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

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

Key audit matters

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(CONTINUED)*
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Measurement of Expected Credit Losses	
The Group applies the Expected Credit Loss model (ECL) on all its financial instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial guarantee contracts including financing commitments in accordance with Financial Accounting Standard No. (30) as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan. The Group exercises significant judgement and makes a number of assumptions in developing its ECL models, which includes probability of default computation separately for retail and corporate portfolios, determining loss given default and exposure at default for both funded and unfunded exposures, forward looking adjustments, staging criteria and movement between stages. For defaulted exposures, the Group exercises judgements to estimate the expected future cash flows related to individual exposures, including the value of collateral. The Group's impairment policy under FAS 30 as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan is presented in notes (2 and 3) to the consolidated financial statements, and which is related to the differences between FAS 30 as should be implemented and what was modified by the Central Bank of Jordan, and the significant accounting policies implemented when calculating the expected credit loss. The Group also presents the credit risk management policies in note (62). Measurement of ECL is considered as a key audit matter as the Group applies significant judgments and makes a number of assumptions in the staging criteria applied to the financial instruments as well as in developing ECL models for calculating its impairment provisions including the expected value of collateral.	We performed the following audit procedures on the computation of the ECL included in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024: ➢ We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the calculation of the excepted credit losses model. ➢ We tested the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the calculation of ECL. ➢ For a sample of exposures, we checked the appropriateness of the Group's application of the staging criteria. ➢ We involved our internal specialists to assess the following areas: - Conceptual framework used for developing the Group's impairment policy in the context of its compliance with the requirements of FAS 30 as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan. - ECL modelling methodology and calculations used to compute the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD) for the Group's classes of financial instruments and at each stage. - Reasonableness of the assumptions made in developing the modelling framework including assumptions used for estimating forward looking scenarios and significant increase in credit risk. - Recalculation of the expected credit losses for a sample of the impaired financial assets at each stage.

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

- We recalculated the provision for non-performing finances in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan Instructions Number (47/2009).

- We compared the expected credit loss calculated in accordance with FAS 30 as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan with the provision for expected credit losses calculated in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan No. (47/2009) and ensured that the Group has recorded whichever is higher per stage.

- We assessed the consolidated financial statement disclosures to ensure compliance with Financial Accounting Standards as issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan. We have also ensured completeness and accuracy of the disclosures by verifying the information to accounting records.

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Other information

The management are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the other information included in the Group's annual report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the other information not yet received, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions as issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the

For the year ended 31 December 2024

audit work performed for purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Group maintains proper accounting records which are consistent, in all material aspects, with the accompanying consolidated financial statements. We recommend the General Assembly to approve them.

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers "Jordan"

Certified Public Accountants
pwc
Amman - Jordan

Omar Jamal Kalanzi
License No. (1015)

Amman – Jordan
12 February 2025

Jordan Islamic Bank - Public Shareholding Company
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2024 **Statement (A)**

	Notes	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
		JD	JD
Assets			
Cash and balances with central bank of Jordan	4	859,676,387	777,350,208
Balances at banks and financial institutions	5	178,212,998	81,079,251
Investment accounts at banks and financial institutions	6	12,052,748	4,253,943
Wakala Bil Istithmar accounts	7	42,496,332	42,115,026
Financial assets at fair value through income statment	11	13,106	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	63,096,707	54,125,963
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables –net	8	3,137,996,311	2,966,911,453
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets – net	9	964,247,925	921,810,017
Financing – net	10	41,774,681	39,847,919
Al Qard Al Hasan – net	16	23,408,674	24,119,037
Financial assets at amortized cost	13	482,408,649	405,438,544
Investments in associates	14	9,207,604	9,338,454
Investments in real estate	15	105,783,051	110,863,490
Property and equipment – net	17	85,037,542	85,163,156
Intangible assets	19	10,383,047	8,752,312
Right of use assets	20 A	11,776,967	10,322,875
Deferred tax assets	26-C	-	743,047
Other assets	21	94,899,444	83,597,523
Total assets		**6,122,472,173**	**5,625,832,218**
Liabilities			
Banks and financial institutions' accounts	22	65,599,201	11,898,666
Customers' current and on demand accounts	23	1,358,794,955	1,357,885,272
Cash margins	24	68,408,145	62,405,648
Other provisions	25	12,051,048	13,044,962
Income tax provision	26-A	30,230,402	29,925,751
Deferred tax liabilities	27	806,511	1,669,338
Lease obligations	20-B	12,009,158	10,702,286
Other liabilities	28	51,084,312	39,320,402
Total liabilities		**1,598,983,732**	**1,526,852,325**
Quasi-equity			
Quasi-equity	29	3,954,453,024	3,538,066,606
Net income of subsidiaries and associates reserve and fair value reserve – net	30 A&B	6,914,469	7,597,160
quasi-equity share from non-controlling interests	30-A	21,401	20,713
Total quasi-equity		**3,961,388,894**	**3,545,684,479**
Provision against future risks	31-A	-	12,900,524
Owner's equity			
Bank's shareholders			
Paid-in capital	32	200,000,000	200,000,000
Statutory reserve	33	139,919,175	129,978,057
Voluntary reserve	33	83,897,039	74,053,362
Net income of subsidiaries and associates reserve and fair value reserve – net	30A&B	9,976,394	10,421,875
Retained earnings	34	128,290,408	125,923,738
Total Bank's Shareholders		**562,083,016**	**540,377,032**
Non-controlling interests	30-A	16,531	17,858
Total owner's equity		**562,099,547**	**540,394,890**
Total Liabilities, quasi-equity, owner's equity, and provision against future risks		**6,122,472,173**	**5,625,832,218**
Off-balance-sheet assets under management			
Restricted investments	56	228,973,455	176,788,935
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar (Investment's portfolio)	57	570,138,593	546,376,491
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar	58	57,964,441	73,564,134
Total of Off-balance-sheet assets under management		**857,076,489**	**796,729,560**

Chief Executive Officer **Chairman**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (70) represent an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them

Jordan Islamic Bank - Public Shareholding Company
Consolidated Income Statement
For the year ended 31 December 2024 **Statement (B)**

	Notes	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
		JD	JD
Deferred sales revenues	35	182,803,218	160,454,167
Financing revenues	36	606,612	582,606
Dividends and gain from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	37	706,877	983,101
Gain from financial assets at amortized cost	38	22,983,200	20,185,111
Dividends from subsidiaries and associates	39	1,148,200	1,067,480
Revenues from Investments In real estate – net	40	1,969,908	5,094,217
Revenues from Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets – net	41	57,108,017	54,602,910
Revenues from other investments	42	6,307,627	5,170,050
Bank's self-financed revenues	46	137,869	227,890
Bank's share as Mudarib from off-balance-sheet assets under management	47	1,115,510	893,324
Bank's share as Wakeel from off-balance-sheet assets under management	47	7,431,000	8,167,524
Banking services revenues	48	31,347,851	28,795,169
Foreign currency gain	49	3,763,145	2,787,954
Other revenues	50	3,067,917	2,624,685
Total Income		**320,496,951**	**291,636,188**
Stuff costs	51	(46,696,131)	(45,705,529)
Depreciation and amortization	18	(6,914,234)	(6,473,115)
Other expenses	52	(27,327,116)	(25,441,627)
Other provisions	25&53	(1,100,000)	(700,000)
Deposits insurance fees	43	(10,759,651)	(10,255,012)
Total Expenses		**(92,797,132)**	**(88,575,283)**
Income Before Tax and Net Income of Quasi–Equity and Provisions		227,699,819	203,060,905
Net income returned to quasi-equity (statement D)	44	(128,300,828)	(109,007,937)
Recovered (added) - Provision for expected credit loss – self		(42,814)	499,178
Income before tax		**99,356,177**	**94,552,146**
Income tax	26 -B	(33,253,273)	(32,250,446)
Net Income for The Year		**66,102,904**	**62,301,700**
		JD/Fils	JD/Fils
Basic and diluted earnings per share from net income for the year that returned to shareholders	54	**0/331**	**0/312**

Chief Executive Officer **Chairman**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (70) represent an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them

Jordan Islamic Bank - Public Shareholding Company
Consolidated Statement Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2024 **Statement (C)**

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Income after tax	66,102,904	62,301,700
Other comprehensive income items, net after tax:		
Items that can't be transferred later to the income statement		
Change in fair value reserve– net	(396,920)	254,839
Total other comprehensive income for the year	**65,705,984**	**62,556,539**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (70) represent an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them

Jordan Islamic Bank - Public Shareholding Company
Consolidated Statement of Income and Attributions Related to Quasi - Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024 **Statement (D)**

	Notes	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
		JD	JD
Income Before Tax and Net Income of Quasi– Equity and Provisions		**227,699,819**	**203,060,905**
Adjustments:			
Less: Income that not related to quasi-equity		(46,863,292)	(43,496,546)
Add: Expenses that not related to quasi-equity		86,747,695	83,036,638
Total Income to Quasi-Equity		**267,584,222**	**242,600,997**
Less: Bank's share as Mudarib	45	(111,114,812)	(112,989,992)
Less: Bank's share as Rab Mal	45	(65,749,951)	(60,272,097)
Add: Bank contribution to quasi-equity	45	37,581,369	39,669,029
Net Income to Quasi-Equity	**44**	**128,300,828**	**109,007,937**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (70) represent an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them

Jordan Islamic Bank - Public Shareholding Company
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owner's Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024 **Statement (E)**

For the year ended 31 December 2024	Paid-in capital JD	Statutory reserve JD	Voluntary reserve JD	Fair value reserve* JD	Retained earnings** JD	Non-controlling interests JD	Total JD
Balance at 1 January 2024	200,000,000	129,978,057	74,053,362	10,421,875	125,923,738	17,858	**540,394,890**
Profit after income tax	-	-	-	-	66,102,904	-	**66,102,904**
Change in fair value reserve	-	-	-	(396,920)	-	-	**(396,920)**
Total comprehensive income for the year after tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(396,920)**	**66,102,904**	**-**	**65,705,984**
Profits from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(48,561)	48,561	-	**-**
Net income of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(1,327)	**(1,327)**
Transferred to (from) reserves	-	9,941,118	9,843,677	-	(19,784,795)	-	**-**
Dividends***	-	-	-	-	(44,000,000)	-	**(44,000,000)**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**200,000,000**	**139,919,175**	**83,897,039**	**9,976,394**	**128,290,408**	**16,531**	**562,099,547**

* The fair value reserve balance of JD 9,976,394 as at 31 December 2024 is restricted from use according to securities commission.

** An amount of JD 1,000,000 from retained earnings, which was transferred from general banking risk reserve, is restricted from use without prior approval from the Central bank of Jordan.

*** The General Assembly approved on 27 April 2024 the distribution of cash dividends to shareholders at a rate of 22% from the paid in capital of JD 200 million/ share amounted to JD 44 million through distribution from retained earnings.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (70) represent an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them

Jordan Islamic Bank - Public Shareholding Company
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owner’s Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024 **Statement (E)**

	Paid-in capital	Statutory reserve	Voluntary reserve	Fair value reserve*	Retained earnings**	Non-controlling interests	Total
For the year ended 31 December 2023	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at 1 January 2023	200,000,000	120,471,745	64,602,142	10,172,330	132,574,276	18,887	**527,839,380**
Profit after income tax	-	-	-	-	62,301,700	-	**62,301,700**
Change in fair value reserve	-	-	-	254,839	-	-	**254,839**
Total comprehensive income for the year after tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**254,839**	**62,301,700**	**-**	**62,556,539**
Profits from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(5,294)	5,294	-	**-**
Net income of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(1,029)	**(1,029)**
Transferred to (from) reserves	-	9,506,312	9,451,220	-	(18,957,532)	-	**-**
Dividends***	-	-	-	-	(50,000,000)	-	**(50,000,000)**
Balance at 31 December 2023	**200,000,000**	**129,978,057**	**74,053,362**	**10,421,875**	**125,923,738**	**17,858**	**540,394,890**

* The fair value reserve balance of JD 10,421,875 as at 31 December 2023 is restricted from use according to securities commission.

** An amount of JD 1,000,000 from retained earnings, which was transferred from general banking risk reserve, is restricted from use without prior approval from the Central bank of Jordan.

** An amount of JD 743,047 from retained earnings balance, which represents deferred tax assets as at 31 December 2023, is restricted from use according to the Central bank of Jordan and the Securities Commission.

*** The General Assembly approved on 27 April 2023 the distribution of cash dividends to shareholders at a rate of 25% from the paid in capital of JD 200 million/ share amounted to JD 50 million through distribution from retained earnings.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (70) represent an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them

Jordan Islamic Bank - Public Shareholding Company
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2024 — Statement (F)

	Notes	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
		JD	JD
Cash flows from Operating Activities			
Profit before tax		99,356,177	94,552,146
Adjustments to non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortization	18	6,914,234	6,473,115
Cost of lease obligation	20-B	662,531	624,001
Employees’ end of services provision	53&25	900,000	550,000
Employees’ vacation provision	53&25	200,000	150,000
Appropriated (Recovered) provision for expected credit loss – self		42,814	(499,178)
Gain on sale of property and equipment		(99,552)	(11,236)
Gain on sale of investments in real estate	40	(1,056,852)	(4,208,138)
Evaluation differences of investments in real estate		(446,567)	(459,989)
Profits from sale of repossessed assets		(260,396)	(552,085)
Restricted withdrawn amounts from local and foreign banks and banking institutions		(1,039,929)	(923,322)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(2,899,970)	(1,849,823)
Profit before change in assets and liabilities		**102,272,490**	**93,845,491**
Change in assets and liabilities			
Increase in investment accounts at banks and financial institutions maturing after 3 months	6	(7,799,000)	(2,836,000)
Increase in Wakala Bil Istithmar accounts	7	-	(7,090,000)
Increase in deferred sales receivables and other receivables		(187,332,102)	(8,434,995)
Increase in financing		(1,904,076)	(1,359,696)
Increase in Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek Assets		(42,457,102)	(33,567,838)
Decrease in Al Qard Al Hasan		938,442	13,418,837
Increase in other assets		(2,608,073)	(10,068,825)
Increase(Decrease) in customers’ current and on demand accounts		909,683	(32,120,323)
Increase in cash margins		6,002,497	4,346,011
Increase in other liabilities		12,276,631	5,260,390
Net change in assets and liabilities		**(221,973,100)**	**(72,452,439)**
Net cash flows (used in) resulting from operating activities before income tax and other payments		**(119,700,610)**	**21,393,052**
Tax paid	26-A	(32,948,622)	(33,617,038)
End of service indemnity provision paid	25	(1,363,901)	(2,399,944)
Net cash flows resulting from operating activities		**(154,013,133)**	**(14,623,930)**
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sale financial assets at fair value through income statement		77,530	358,640
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through income statement		(90,636)	(309,543)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		1,595,468	1,029,039
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(10,042,806)	(5,270,520)
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	13	(132,760,052)	(195,667,062)
Maturity of financial assets at amortized cost	13	55,844,625	186,851,554
Proceeds from sale of real estate investments	15	3,837,823	8,194,621
Purchase of real estate investments	15	-	(168,970)
Own of repossessed assets	21	(11,991,256)	(14,474,962)
Proceeds from sale of repossessed assets		3,056,466	5,572,950
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		102,297	12,452
Purchase of property and equipment		(3,692,585)	(4,158,030)
Purchase of intangible assets		(3,172,227)	(2,245,776)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(97,235,353)**	**(20,275,607)**
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Increase in quasi-equity		420,597,507	206,186,217
Distributed dividends on shareholders		(44,000,000)	(50,000,000)
Payment of lease liabilities	20-B	(2,501,894)	(2,117,963)
Net cash flow resulting from financing activities		**374,095,613**	**154,068,254**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		122,847,127	119,168,717
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	49	2,899,970	1,849,823
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	55	**846,139,750**	**725,121,210**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	55	**971,886,847**	**846,139,750**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (70) represent an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them

31 December 2024	Balance at 1 January 2024	Deposits	Withdrawals	Investment profits	Bank's share as Mudarib	Bank's share as Wakeel	Balance at 31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables	348,114,925	156,545,230	(130,285,050)	25,509,744	(569,415)	(5,068,072)	**394,247,362**
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets	255,811,496	82,471,779	(50,751,431)	17,792,006	(546,095)	(1,965,915)	**302,811,840**
Investments in real estate	35,861,859	2,673,310	(280,440)	451,130	-	(96,993)	**38,608,866**
Financial assets	100,272,512	1,403,099	(41,695,575)	1,687,648	-	(300,020)	**61,367,664**
Cash	56,668,768	173,500,296	(170,128,307)	-	-	-	**60,040,757**
Total	**796,729,560**	**416,593,714**	**(393,140,803)**	**45,440,528**	**(1,115,510)**	**(7,431,000)**	**857,076,489**

31 December 2023	Balance at 1 January 2023						Balance at 31 December 2023
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables	366,707,830	150,374,388	(184,471,931)	21,553,084	(557,669)	(5,490,777)	**348,114,925**
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets	174,910,631	105,877,127	(36,516,446)	13,755,171	(327,057)	(1,887,930)	**255,811,496**
Investments in real estate	34,791,399	1,925,353	(1,241,951)	585,247	(8,598)	(189,591)	**35,861,859**
Financial assets	115,490,793	11,700,311	(27,919,003)	1,599,637	-	(599,226)	**100,272,512**
Cash	35,218,347	153,282,744	(131,832,323)	-	-	-	**56,668,768**
Total	**727,119,000**	**423,159,923**	**(381,981,654)**	**37,493,139**	**(893,324)**	**(8,167,524)**	**796,729,560**

(1) General Information

Jordan Islamic Bank ("the Bank') was established as a Jordanian public shareholding company on 28 November 1978 pursuant to the provisions of the companies law No. (12) of 1964. Head office is located in Amman with a capital of 200 million dinar authorized, subscribed and fully paid up at nominal value at one dinar per share.

The Bank offers banking, financial, and investment services in compliance with the rules and principles of the Islamic Shari'a through its head office, 89 branches and 22 banking offices in the Kingdom as well as its subsidiaries. The Bank's transactions are governed by the applicable Bank's Law.

Jordan Islamic Bank shares are listed on the Amman Stock Exchange – Jordan.

The bank owned by Al Baraka Group – Bahrain as 66% (the parent company).

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Bank's Board of Directors in their meeting No. (1) held on 11 February 2025 and it is subject to the approval of the General Assembly and the Central bank of Jordan.

The Bank's Shari'a Supervisory Board reviewed the consolidated financial statements on its meeting No. (1/2025) held on 30 January 2025 and issued their annual report thereon.

According to the Bank's articles of association and in compliance with the principles and rules of the Islamic Shari'a and the general Banks' Laws, the Shari'a Supervisory Board is constituted of four members according to the shareholder's General Assembly decision. The opinion of Shari'a Supervisory Board shall be binding to the Bank, and it is responsible for monitoring the Bank's activities and operations in terms of compliance with Shari'a principles and is responsible for furnishing a Shari'a opinion on the format of contracts necessary to undertake the Bank's activities and issue an annual report for the shareholder's General Assembly.

(2-1) Basis of preparation of the Consolidated financial statements:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries financed from the Bank's funds and the joint investment funds ("the group") have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), and it was approved by Central Bank of Jordan. 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 with the Shari'a standards, pending the promulgation of Islamic Standards therefor.

The main differences between the Islamic accounting standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions as they should be applied, and the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan can be summarized as follows:

- The provision for expected credit losses for direct facilities is recorded in accordance with the standard Impairment and Credit Losses and Onerous Commitments (FAS 30) issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions and Central Bank of Jordan instructions No. 47 of 2009, and the most severe results are taken for the stage 2 and stage 3.

- A provision was calculated against the infringing repossessed real estate at the rate of 5% of the total book values of those real estate, and according to the Central Bank of Jordan Circular No. (10/3/16234) dated October 10, 2022, the calculation of the impairment provision for the infringing repossessed real estate was stopped and the balance of the existing provision will be released for any of the repossessed real estate that is got rid of.

- No expected credit losses provision is calculated on exposures or guarantees of the Jordanian government.

- Profits are suspended on non-performing credit financing.

- The mandatory cash reserve at the Central Bank of Jordan is not excluded from cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows.

- The models issued by the Central Bank of Jordan for the financial statements of Islamic banks are adopted, as of December 31, 2024, the Group applied Financial Accounting Standard No. (1) “General Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” to these models, which resulted in reclassifying some items in the consolidated statement of financial position to be in line with the requirements of applying this standard. Accordingly, these amendments resulted in an increase in equity for the comparative period by an amount of JD 6,596,442, while quasi-equity decreased by the same amount, resulting from the redistribution of fair value reserves for .”common items to “quasi-equity” and “equity”.

- The items of the financial position and income statement are presented and disclosed in accordance with the disclosure requirements issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions, and the indicative forms and the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan.

The methodology for applying the standard of impairment of assets, expected credit losses, and liabilities with high risks (FAS 30); inputs, mechanisms and assumptions used in calculating expected credit losses and details of the Central Bank of Jordan instructions No. 47 of 2009 are disclosed within the credit risk policy (note 62).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared according to the historical cost basis, except for financial assets through the income statement, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and investments in real estate, which appear at fair value on the date of the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Jordanian Dinars (JD) which is the functional currency of the group.

A distinction should be made between owner's equity (self) and quasi-equity.

The joint portion is the portion that represents the mixing of funds between shareholders' equity (self) and quasi-equity.

(2-2) Basis of consolidation of the financial statements:

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries financed from the from owner's equity fund (self) and the quasi-equity and subject to the Bank's control. Control exists when the Bank has power to govern the financial and operational policies of subsidiaries in order to obtain benefit from their activities. All intra-company transactions, balances, revenues, and expenses are eliminated.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Bank, using consistent accounting policies.

The results of subsidiaries operations are consolidated in the consolidated income statement from the acquisition date, being the date, the Bank obtains control over subsidiaries. The results of operations for disposed subsidiaries shall be consolidated within the consolidated income statement until the date of disposal, which is the same date on which the Bank's loses control over subsidiaries.

The non-controlling interests represent the portion not owned by equity (self) or by the quasi-equity of the subsidiaries owner's equity.

Investments in subsidiaries are presented at cost when the Bank issues separate financial statements.

The Bank has the following subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024:

Company name	Paid-in capital	Bank's ownership percentage	Funding source	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Acquisition date
	JD					
Al Omariah Schools Company Ltd.	16,000,000	99.8%	Joint	Education	Amman	1987
Al Samaha Financing and Islamic Investment Limited Private Company.	12,000,000	100%	Joint	Financing	Amman	1998
Future Applied Computer Technology Company Ltd.	5,000,000	100%	Self	Services	Amman	1998
Sanabel Al-Khair for Financial Investments Company Ltd.	5,000,000	100%	Self	Brokerage	Amman	2005

(2-3) Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Bank's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, except for the adoption of the following standards:

FAS 1 – Revised 2021 (General Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements):

The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) has issued the revised FAS 1 (2021) – General Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements (FAS 1). The revised FAS 1 replaces the previous FAS 1 General Presentation and Disclosure Standard in the Financial Statements of Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions and introduces the concepts of quasi-equity and off-balance sheet assets under management to enhance the information provided to users of financial statements. The Group has adopted this standard with effect from 1 January 2024.

The amendment to FAS 1 is in line with the amendments made to the AAOIFI Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.

Some of significant changes of the standard:

A. The revised conceptual framework is now an integral part of the FASs issued by AAOIFI. The conceptual framework shall assist in better interpretation and understanding of the FASs issued by AAOIFI. However, the conceptual framework is not a standard itself and cannot override any requirements included in FASs issued by AAOIFI.

B. Definition of quasi-equity is introduced as a broader concept that will include the “unrestricted investment accounts and other transactions under similar structures. Similarly, the wider term of “off-balance-sheet assets under management” is now being used, instead of “restricted investment accounts”, as it may also include Al-Wakala Bi Al-Istithmar and other assets under management. It is expected that the new terminologies would better reflect the nature of the information provided to the user of the financial statements.

C. Definitions have been modified and improved to align them with the recently FASs issued by AAOIFI and the conceptual framework.

D. Concept of comprehensive income has been introduced, with the option to prepare one statement that combines between statement of income and statement of other comprehensive income, or to prepare two statements separately.

E. Disclosures for Zakah, charity funds and Al Qard Al Hasan funds have been relocated to the notes of the financial statements, thereby reducing the number of primary financial statements.

F. A true and fair override has been introduced to facilitate the institutions in presenting information fairly to the users of their financial statements.

G. The sections for accounting policies and estimates have been improved. Treatments for changes in accounting policies and error correction have been introduced.

H. Disclosures for related parties, subsequent events and going concern and other good reporting requirements have been improved.

I. Certain sections have been included on general financial reporting requirements such as information related to currency, segment reporting and replaces relevant FASs.

J. The statement of income and attribution to quasi-equity and the statement of changes in off-balance sheet assets under management have been added to the fundamental financial statements.

- The adoption of this standard did not have any significant impact on recognition and measurement.

FAS 40 (Financial Reporting for Islamic Finance Windows):

AAOIFI issued FAS 40 in 2021. The objective of this revised standard is to set out financial reporting requirements for Islamic finance windows and is applicable to all conventional financial institutions that provide Islamic financial services provided by financial institutions through an Islamic finance window. This standard improves and replaces FAS 18 (Islamic Financial Services Provided by Conventional Financial Institutions). This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 with early adoption permitted.

The standards issued but not yet effective are disclosed in note no. (70) and do not have a material impact on the financial statements.

The adoption of this standard has had no impact on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

There are no new standards that are mandatory and have not been applied by the Group as at 31 December 2024.

(2-4) Significant Accounting Policies

1. Segment Information:

Business segment represents a group of assets and operations of the Bank that are engaged together in providing products or services that are subject to risks and rewards different from those related to other business sectors and are measured in accordance with the reports used by the chief executive officer and operating decision maker of the Bank.

Geographical segments are associated with products and services in a specific economic environment subject to risks and rewards different from those sectors operating in other economic environments.

2. Basis of distributing joint investments profit between share holders' equity (self), quasi-equity, restricted investments accounts holders', and Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts holders' (Investment portfolio):

Quasi-equity:

The Bank share as Mudarib was 40% for Jordanian dinar and 50% for foreign currency from total joint investment profit, (2023: 45% for Jordanian dinar, 55% for foreign currency), the remaining balance was distributed between quasi-equity and the bank's money in the investment each according to its percentage of contribution, taking into consideration that the priority for funds investment relates to the quasi-equity.

The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib to become 24.9% instead of 40% for the first half of the year 2024 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 11,519,200 and some of the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 7,180,043. The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib in foreign currencies to become 36% instead of 50% for the first half of the year 2024 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 696,000 and some of Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 510,291.

The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib to become 27.8 % instead of 40% for the second half of the year 2024 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 7,701,500 and some of the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 8,542,182. The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib in foreign currencies to become 32.1% instead of 50% for the second half of the year 2024 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 815,000 and some of Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 617,153.

The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib to become 30.2% instead of 45% for the first half of the year 2023 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 11,838,000 and some of the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 5,191,194. The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib in foreign currencies to become 33% instead of 55% for the first half of the year 2023 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 1,257,000 and some of the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 182,862.

The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib to become 28.2% instead of 45% for the second half of the year 2023 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 14,245,500 and some of the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 5,605,404.The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib in foreign currencies to become 38% instead of 55% for the second half of the year 2023 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 1,012,000 and some of the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 337,069.

The Quasi-equity share in the investment profits, which are distributed to all investors each by its percentage of participation and conditions of the account agreement signed between the Bank and the investor.

Quasi-Equity participate in the profit as follow:

- 40% of the annual average balance of saving accounts.
- 70% of the annual average balance of notice accounts.
- 90% of the minimum balance of investments deposit accounts.

The Bank bears all administrative expenses except for the insurance expense of Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets which are allocated to the joint investment accounts profit.

Al wakala Bi Al Istishmar accounts (investment portfolio):

The Bank's fees as an agent (wakeel) were deducted at a rate of 2% of the Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar account's Capital (Investment Portfolio) as of 31 December 2024. If the annual net profit exceeds 3% after deducting the dividend tax, the excess shall be divided equally between the mawkeel and the wakeel as an incentive for the wakeel. The bank (wakeel) waived part of its share as a wakeel and its share in the increase in net profit by 3% after deducting income tax from the distributed profits determined according to the prospectus with an amount of JD 6,195,365 (the first half-yearly 2,914,424 JD and the second half-yearly 3,280,941 JD).

The Bank's fees as an agent (wakeel) were deducted at a rate of 2% of the Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar account's Capital (Investment Portfolio) as of 31 December 2023. The Bank waived (as an agent – Wakeel) a portion of its share of the increase in net profit over 3% after deducting the income tax on the agreed distributed dividends under the prospectus of an amount of JD 4,469,551 (the first half-yearly 1,719,561 JD and the second half-yearly 2,749,990 JD).

Profit was distributed to Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar (Investment Portfolio) accounts holders' after deducting the Bank's fees as an agent (wakeel).

Restricted investment accounts are managed through Mudaraba and Wakala contracts:

Bank's share as Mudarib was deducted at a rate ranging between 7% - 25% from restricted investment accounts' profits in Jordanian Dinar and 20% - 45% from restricted investment accounts profits on foreign currencies. general profit rate distributed to restricted investment accounts in Jordanian Dinars was 2% and foreign currencies restricted investments accounts was between 2.5% - 4.5% as at 31 December 2024 (2023: 2% and 2.5 %-4.5% respectively).

Bank's fee as Wakeel was deducted at a rate ranging between 0.7% - 1.25% on restricted investment accounts/ Wakala contracts for the period ended 31 December 2024 (2023: 0.7%-1.25%)

Profit was distributed after deducting the Bank's share as Mudarib/Wakeel on the restricted investment accounts/ Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts.

3. Shari'a non-compliant revenues, gains, expenses and losses:

The Bank recognize these amounts in a separate account within the other liabilities and shall be distributed to charitable activities as determined by the Shari'a Supervisory Board.

4. Zakah:

The responsibility of Zakah payment rests on the shareholders and investments accounts holders upon the fulfilment of Zakah required conditions, and there is no authorization for the bank's management to pay it directly due to the lack of a law to collect it, and the lack of a text in the bank's bylaws or general assembly resolutions, or a power of attorney from shareholders, quasi-equity, or agency account holders. By investing (investment portfolios).

The amount of zakah due from stakeholders was disclosed in Note No. (68) in accordance with Islamic Financial Accounting Standard No. (39) and Islamic Financial Accounting Standard No. (1).

5. Deferred sales receivables:

5.1 Murabaha Contracts:

Murabaha: is selling a commodity for the same purchase price plus an agreed predetermined profit margin computed based on a percentage of the price or fixed amount, and it represents one of Boy'ou Amanah types that depends on disclosing the purchase price or cost.

Murabaha to the purchase orderer: is the transaction whereby the Bank sells a commodity to its customer (purchase orderer) with a markup on its purchase price (or cost) after identifying that increment (Murabaha profit). It is also called Banking Murabaha.

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.

Deferred sales profit (by which the buyer will pay a lump sum price that matures at a future date or instalments paid at various subsequent dates) is recognized through the proportional allocation of this profit to the future financial periods until the maturity date of the contract, regardless of whether the payment is settled or not.

Deferred sales receivables are recognized when the transaction takes place at its face value and are measured at the end of the financial period based on the net realizable expected cash value, which is the amounts owed by customers at the end of the financial period less expected credit loss.

5.2 Istisna'a contracts:

Istisna'a: is a sale contract between Al-Mustasni' (the buyer) and Al-Sani' (the seller) whereby Al-Sani' based on the order of Al-Mustasni' undertakes to have manufactured or otherwise acquire a prescribed commodity (Al- Masnoo') upon delivery in return for an agreed upon price and method of settlement, whether at the time of contracting, by instalments or deferred to specific future time. It is a condition that Al- Sani' provides the material and/or labor of Al - Masnoo'.

Parallel Istisna'a: is conducting two separate contracts, one with the customer in which the Bank represents Al-Sani' and the other with Al-Sani' (contractor) in which the Bank represents Al- Mustasni'. Profit is achieved through the price difference in the two contracts, in most cases one contract is immediately effective (with Al-Sani') and the second is deferred (with the customer).

Istisna'a costs include direct and indirect costs of the Istisna'a activities that can be allocated on an objective basis for certain contracts. General and administrative expenses, marketing expenses, and research and development costs shall not be included in Istisna'a costs.

Istisna'a costs incurred during the financial period, as well as pre-contract costs shall be recognized in Istisna'a in progress account in (Istisna'a) or in Istisna'a cost account (in Parallel Istisna'a).

In cases where Al-Mustasni' (the buyer) fails to settle the agreed upon price in full and agree to make repayment through instalments during the execution of the contract or after the completion of the contract, deferred profit shall be recognized and offset against Istisna'a receivables balance in the Bank's statement of financial position. This treatment shall be applied whether the percentage of completion method or completed contract method is used in recognising Istisna'a revenues. Deferred profit recognized shall be allocated over the future financial periods whereby each financial period shall carry its portion of profit irrespective of whether cash is received or not.

Istisna'a contracts are presented in the total amounts paid by the Bank since contract inception, while parallel Istisna'a contracts are presented in the net contractual value. impairment provision is calculated as expected credit loss with forward looking charactaristics in relation to obligors and financial environment.

Any additional costs paid by the Bank in Parallel Istisna'a as a result of breaching the contractual obligations are recognized as losses in the consolidated income statement and shall not be recognized in the calculation of the Istisna'a costs account.

In case the bank retains Al- Masnoo', the asset is measured at the lower of expected realizable cash value or cost. Any difference between these values shall be recognized in consolidated income statement for period in which it was occurred.

5.3 Assets available for deferred sale:

This item represents assets acquired by the Bank for the purpose of selling these assets on a deferred basis (instalments). This type of selling assets is also called instalment-bargain sale to distinguish it from Murabaha to the purchase orderer.

At contract inception, the assets available for deferred sale shall be recognized and measured at cost (purchase price and any direct expenses related to acquisition of the assets).

Assets available for deferred sales shall be valued at fair value at the end of the financial period, the change in the value, if any shall be measured as the difference between the book value and the fair value. Unrealized profits (losses) shall be recognized in the fair value reserve account.

Deferred sales profits shall be recognized on an accrual basis and proportionally allocated over the period of the contract. Profits related to future financial periods shall be recognized in the deferred sales profit account.

Deferred sales receivables shall be recognized at contract inception and measured at their face value (contracted value).

6. 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 titled 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, Musharke is divided into fixed or diminishing Musharka Muntahia Bittamleek.

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 or a loss.

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 consolidated statement of income.

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.

If losses occur due to the partner's wrongdoing or default, the partner shall bear the losses, and they will be recorded as a liability against them.

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 an expected credit losses provision.

Deferred sales receivables and funding financed from quasi-equity are written off if the measures taken to collect them are not feasible and is recorded on expected credit losses provision account, and the proceeds from the receivables / finances that were previously written off are added to the investment profit account. Deferred sales receivables and finances that are self-funded are written off in the event that the measures taken to collect them are not feasible and are recorded on expected credit losses provision account - self, and the proceeds from the receivables / finances that were previously written off are added to the revenues account. Any surplus in the gross provision - if any - is transferred to the consolidated income statement.

7. Financial assets at fair value through income statement:

Financial assets at fair value through income statement are those purchased with the intent to resell in the near future to generate gains because of fluctuations in market prices short run or trading profit margins.

They are initially recognized at the fair value of consideration given (transaction costs are recorded in the consolidated income statement at the point of purchase) and subsequently re-measured at fair value. All realized and unrealized gains or losses are transferred to the consolidated income statement including any gains or losses resulting from the translation of such assets held in foreign currencies to the functional currency. Profits realized and dividends received are recorded in the consolidated income statement.

8. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

These assets represent investments in equity instruments funded by the Bank’s self-funds in order to hold them in the long term (strategic investments).

These assets are initially recognized at fair value plus acquisition expenses and subsequently measured at fair value. The change in fair value is presented in the fair value reserve within the owner’s equity.

Gains and losses resulting from the sale of assets financed from shareholder’s money(self) or part is recognized within the retained earnings in accordance with FAS 33 and the Central bank of Jordan regulations.

In the event of selling assets financed by joint funds, the resulting profits or losses are recorded in the consolidated income statement in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.

Any impairment loss in the value of these assets shall be recognized within the consolidated income statement.

Impairment losses previously recognized in the consolidated income statement can be retrieved if it is objectively evidenced that the increase in the fair value occurred in the period subsequent to the recording of impairment losses through the fair value reserve within the shareholders’ equity.

Gains derived from these financial assets are recognized within the consolidated income statement at the date of distribution.

Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency translation differences for these assets are recognized within the fair value reserve.

Financial assets which fair value cannot be determined reliably are stated at cost, and tested for impairment at the end of each financial period and any impairment is recognized in the consolidated income statement and cannot be retrieved in subsequent periods.

9. Financial assets at amortized cost:

This item represents financial assets invested based on contractual cash flows and is not held for trading or recognized as financial assets at fair value through income statement. Cash flows constituting of variable or constant return on the outstanding principal amount and profit.

These instruments are initially measured at cost plus acquisition expenses.

These assets are measured using the effective profit method at the end of the financial period. All gains and losses arising from the amortization process are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

In the event of expected credit losses in the value of these financial assets that may lead to the inability to recover the principal amount invested or part thereof, the value of these expected credit losses is recorded in the consolidated income statement.

10. Investments in associates:
An associate is an entity in which the Bank has significant influence over its financial and operating policies and is not controlled by the Bank, where the Bank holds a rate between 20% to 50% of the voting rights.

The Bank’s investment in associates is accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

In the event of preparing the Bank’s separate financial statements, the investment in associates is presented at fair value.

11. Ijarah and Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek

Ijarah is the transfer of ownership of the right to benefit of using an asset for consideration and is divided into:

Operating Ijarah: is an Ijarah contract that does not end up with the transfer of ownership of leased assets to the lessee.

Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek: is Ijarah contract that end up with the transfer of ownership of the leased assets to the lessee and might take more than one form in accordance with the Financial

Accounting Standard issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions.

Assets acquired for Ijarah shall be recognized upon acquisition at historical cost including all expenditures necessary to bring the asset to its intended use. Leased assets are depreciated according to the depreciation policy used by the Bank.

When the recoverable amount from assets acquired for Ijarah is lower than it carrying amount, assets are written down to its recoverable amount, and an impairment is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Ijarah revenues shall be allocated proportionately to the financial periods of the Ijarah contract.

Maintenance expenses incurred in relation to the leased assets are recognized when incurred.

12. Investments in real estate

It is the acquisition of real estate or land or part of it for the purpose of obtaining periodic income or keeping it for the purpose of anticipating an increase in its future value or for both.

Investments in real estate are recorded at cost and include expenditures whose origin can be directly determined, and subsequent measurements of these investments are done at fair value. Unrealized profits resulting from the change in the fair value of investment in real estate are directly recognized in owner’s equity under the category of fair value reserve for investments, taking into account the separation between owner’s equity and what is related to investment account holders, and unrealized losses resulting from the re-evaluation of the fair value of investments in real estate must be adjusted to the extent that the balance of that reserve permits, and in the event that unrealized losses exceed the reserve balance, what exceeds the reserve balance shall be recorded in the income statement Under the item unrealized losses from the valuation of investments in real estate, taking into account the ownership of the funds invested in the real estate.

In the event that there are unrealized losses that were proven in a previous financial period and evaluation profits (unrealized) occurred in a subsequent financial period, then these profits are recorded in the income statement to the extent that equals the unrealized losses that were recorded in the previous financial periods in the income statement and any surplus in this profit is added to the fair value reserve for investments in real estate.

Periodic income from investments in real estate is recognized in the consolidate income statement according to accrual, taking into account the ownership of the funds invested in real estate.

Maintenance costs for investments in real estate are recorded in the consolidate income statement upon incurring them, taking into account the ownership of the money invested in real estate.

13. Repossessed assets by the Bank against debts

They are the assets that are repossessed by the Bank against debts with no intentions to own them by the Bank. The Bank has no intention of holding the repossessed assets in order to earn periodic profits or for the purpose of anticipating an increase in their future value. Repossessed items appear in the balance sheet items in order assets items.

Repossessed items appear in the balance sheet items in order assets items.

The assets owned by the Bank in settlement of debts owed are recorded at the value at which they were transferred to the Bank or at the fair value, whichever is less, and they are re-evaluated on the date of the financial statements at fair value, and any decline in their value is deducted from the consolidated income statement, considering the ownership of the funds invested in these assets. The increase in its value is not recorded as revenue, but the subsequent increase is recorded to the extent that it does not exceed the value of the decline that was previously proven, considering the ownership of the funds invested in these assets.

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan, a provision was calculated against the infringing repossessed real estate at a rate of 5% of the total book values of those properties during the year 2022, and in accordance with the circular of the Central Bank of Jordan No. (10/3/16234) dated 10 October 2022 the calculation of the impairment provision for the infringing repossessed real estate was stopped and the balance of the existing provision was released against any infringing repossessed real estate that is got rid of.

14. Asset’s transfer

Any transfers of tangible and financial assets that take place between the assets financed from the joint money (Quasi equity, shareholders equity -self), off balance sheet assets under management or any other investment pools, the basis for the transfer and the accounting policies adopted for this purpose must be disclosed with a list of their financial impact and the balances of any of the assets that were subject to the transfer process at the beginning. The financial period and the changes that occurred during the financial period and the balance at the end of the period.

All transfers made with related parties must be disclosed, along with a list of the nature of the relationship, the type of transactions that took place, and the total value of transactions at the beginning and end of the financial period, along with a list of the financial implications of that.
The principles followed by the bank in evaluating assets must be disclosed when making transfers.

Differences resulting from transfers made in foreign currencies must be disclosed, along with a list of the financial implications thereof.

The nature and terms of the assets transferred should be disclosed whether they are divisible and any related provisions.

15. Deposit insurance corporation's law

On 1 April 2019, an amendment was issued for the Deposit Insurance Corporations law to include Islamic banks to the Jordan Depository insurance company's laws and regulations, the amendment specified that the contribution fees related to the bank's self-deposits (Credit accounts and it's equivalent and the Bank's share of the unrestricted investment accounts) shall be borne by the Bank- self and contribution fees related to the quasi-equity are borne by the investors.

16. Islamic Financial Accounting Standard 30 (Impairment and Credit Losses and Onerous Commitments)

According to the instructions of the Central bank of Jordan No. (6/2020) dated July 5, 2020 regarding the impairment and credit losses and onerous commitments (FAS 30), the requirements of (FAS 30) measuring the expected credit loss (loss of credit impairment / provisions) should be presented, for credit exposures that fall within the scope of (FAS 30), in terms the mechanism of listing debt instruments / credit exposures as well as the methodology for calculating the expected credit loss.

The methodology for applying the standard of impairment of assets, expected credit losses, and onerous commitments FAS 30: inputs, mechanisms and assumptions used in calculating expected credit losses and details of the Central Bank of Jordan instructions No. 47 of 2009 are disclosed within the credit risk policy in Note No. (62).

17. Provision for future expected investment risks

The Bank suspended deducting 10% from the joint investment accounts net profit according to law amending banking law no 28 for the year 2000 starting from 1 May 2019 and the Fund's balance was transferred to other required provisions.

The investment risk fund surplus was held as a provision for future expected investment risks in accordance with the Central bank of Jordan circulation no. (10/1/9173) dated 27 June 2019.

When an additional provision is needed the additional provision will be charged against the assets financed by the joint investment accounts on the joint investment profit and on the consolidated income statement if the assets were self-financed by the Bank, it shall be by the financial assets from joint investment accounts, and on income statements if the asset was Bank-self shares.

18. Fair value of financial assets

Closing prices (purchasing assets/ selling liabilities) on the date of consolidated financial statements in active markets represent the fair value of quoted financial instruments. In the absence of quoted prices or when there is no active market, fair value is normally based on comparison with the current market value of a highly similar financial instruments. When the fair value of an investment cannot be reliably measured, it is stated at cost after the writing down any impairment.

19. Fair value of non-financial assets measured at fair value

Market prices represent the fair value for non-financial assets at the date of consolidated financial statements (when active markets of such assets are available). In cases where market prices are not available, they are assessed by taking average value of three assessments of experienced and certified parties.

20. Depreciation

A- Depreciation of assets available for investment

Assets available for investment shall be depreciated in accordance with the Bank’s adopted policy for the investment in these assets. These assets shall be depreciated over its useful life using straight-line basis.

B- Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Depreciation is calculated (except for lands) using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives when property and equipment are ready for use.

Item	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2%
Equipment, furniture, and fixtures	5%-20%
Vehicles	15%
Computers	35%

The useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed annually. If expected useful lives vary from the estimated ones; the change in estimate is adjusted prospectively.

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable.

If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, and the impairment is recorded in the consolidated income statement.

Property, plant and equipment are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use.

21. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are classified based on the assessment of their useful lives to definite and indefinite. Intangible assets with definite lives are amortized over the useful economic life, and amortization is recognized in the consolidated income statement, while intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are assessed for impairment at the date of consolidated financial statements and any impairment in their value is recorded in the consolidated income statement.

Intangible assets arising from the Bank's operations are not capitalized and are recorded in the consolidated income statement for the same year.

Any indications of impairment of intangible assets are reviewed at the date of consolidated financial statements; in addition, the useful lives of these assets are reviewed annually. If expected useful lives vary from the estimated ones; the change in estimate is adjusted prospectively.

Item	Amortization rate
Software	50%

22. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) at the date of the consolidated financial statements arising from a past event and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably measured.

23. End of service indemnity provision

End of service indemnity provision shall be calculated pursuant to the provisions of the labor law and the management estimation.

24. Employees' vacation provision

Employees' vacation provision shall be calculated pursuant to the Bank's bylaws and shall be calculated in accordance with the accrual basis.

25. Income tax:
Tax expense comprises current taxes and deferred taxes.

Current tax is calculated based on taxable profits, which may differ from accounting profits published in the consolidated financial statements. Accounting profits may include non-taxable profits or non-deductible expenses which may be exempted in the subsequent financial years.

The Bank has booked provision for income tax in accordance with Amended Income Tax Law No. (38) of 2018, and International Accounting Standard No. (12) which provides for the recognition of deferred taxes resulting from time differences in the fair value reserve. As a result, the Bank may have deferred tax assets or liabilities.

Deferred tax is the amounts expected to be paid or received as a result of temporary timing differences at the consolidated financial statements date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

The carrying values of deferred income tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

26. Costs of issuing or purchasing the Bank’s shares

Any costs resulting from issuing or purchasing the Bank’s stocks shall be charged to the retained earnings (on a net basis after the tax effect of these costs, if any). If the issuance or purchasing is not completed, these costs shall be recorded as expenses in the consolidated income statement.

27. Off-balance sheet assets under management.

This item represents the accounts managed by the Bank on behalf of its customers and shall not be recognized as part of the Bank’s assets. Charges and commissions for managing these accounts shall be recognized in the consolidated income statement.

28. Offsetting

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

29. Revenues and expenses recognition

Revenues and expenses are recognized based on accrual basis except for revenue on non-performing deferred sales and non-performing facilities which transferred to the revenue in suspense account and not recognized within the consolidated income statement.

The commissions shall be recognized as revenues when service is rendered, and the dividends of companies’ stocks shall be recognized upon realization (approved by the General Assembly of Shareholders).

30. Timing of financial assets recognition

The sale or purchase of financial assets is recognized at the trade date (the date that the Bank commits to purchase or sell the assets).

31. Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year shall be recorded at the prevailing exchange rate at the date of the transaction (Al Taqabud).

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currencies at the rates of exchange prevailing at the consolidated statement of financial position date as published by the Central bank of Jordan.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies carried at fair value are translated at the date on which the fair value was determined.

Any gains or losses are recognized within the consolidated income statement.

Translation gains or losses on non-monetary items carried at fair value (such as shares) are recognized within the fair value reserve.

32. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and balances with central bank of Jordans and balances at banks and financial institutions with a maturity of three months, net of due to banks and financial institutions that matures within three months and restricted balances.

The mandatory cash reserve at the central bank of Jordan is not deducted.

33. lease contracts

A. Right of use asset

The Group recognizes the right of use assets on the lease commencement date at which the leased asset is available for use. The right of use assets is measured at cost, after subtracting accumulated depreciation. The cost of the right of use assets represents the fair value of the total rent’s payable over the lease term. The Group depreciates the right of use assets at the start date of the lease until the end of the useful life of the right to use these assets, which Coincides with the end of the lease term using a systematic basis that reflects the pattern of use of the benefits from the right of use asset.

B. lease obligation contracts

The Group recognizes lease liabilities at the lease commencement date at which the leased asset is available for use. The fair value of the total rent
lease, after the commencement date of the lease. These liabilities are amortized by amortizing the deferred lease cost and reduced to reflect the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification or change in the lease term or a change in the substance of fixed lease payments.

(3) Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of financial assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities. These estimates and assumptions also affect the revenues and expenses, and provisions as well as fair value changes reported in shareholders’ equity and quasi-equity. In particular, considerable judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgment and uncertainty and actual results may differ as a result of changes in conditions and circumstances of those estimates in the future.

We believe that our estimates in consolidated financial statements are reasonable and detailed as follows:

Expected credit loss provision of deferred sales receivables and financing

In determining expected credit loss provision of financial assets, judgment from the bank management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash folws as well as an assessment of whether the credit risk on the financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward looking information in the measurement of ECL.

The techniques for the provision were disclosed in detail through no (62) of these consolidated financial statements.

Income tax provision

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

Fair value levels

The standard requires determination and disclosure of the level in 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 IFRSs.

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.

Useful lives of tangible and intangible assets

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 status of such assets and the 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 estimation of the useful lives of property, equipment and intangible assets include management's estimates for the period expected to use these assets by the Bank, technological development and obsolescence. In the event that the useful lives of property, equipment and intangible assets differ from management's estimates, due to an event that resulted in a change in the useful life, the effect of that event will affect the consolidated income statement materially.

Provision for impairment on financial assets

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

Management periodically reviews the financial assets carried at cost in order to assess any ECL. Expected credit losses is allocated in accordance to the financing party.

Lawsuit's provision

A provision is set for the lawsuits raised against the Group. This provision is based to an adequate 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.

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

The Group determines the duration of the lease contract as the non-cancellable period, taking into account 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 Group does not exercise this option.

Under some lease contracts, the Group 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.

This means that the Group takes into account all relevant factors that constitute an economic incentive to exercise the option of renewal. Subsequently, the Group reassesses the term of the lease in the event of a significant event or change in the conditions under its control, which may affect its ability to exercise (or not exercise) the renewal option (for example, a change in the business strategy).

The Group has included the renewal period as part of the lease duration due to the importance of these assets in its operating operations. The contract term that is not subject to termination for some of these assets is considered to be relatively short and in the event that these contracts are canceled, the operational process will be negatively affected in the absence of alternatives to these assets .

(4) Cash and balances with central bank of Jordan

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Cash in vaults	**177,786,321**	**167,785,610**
Balances at the Central bank of Jordan:		
Current accounts	486,842,819	426,174,524
Statutory cash reserve	195,047,247	183,390,074
Total balances at the Central bank of Jordan	**681,890,066**	**609,564,598**
Total	**859,676,387**	**777,350,208**

In compliance with Islamic Shari'a rules and the Bank's Articles of Association and bylaws, the Bank does not earn any interest on balances and current accounts held with the Central bank of Jordan .

Amounts of JD 60,040,757 and JD 56,668,768 were deducted as at 31 December 2024 and as at 31 December 2023 respectively, which represent cash balances for off balance sheet assets under management and are not shown in the balances above.

There are no balances maturing within more than three months as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

There were no restricted balances except for the statutory cash reserve as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

No provision for expected credit losses is calculated on balances with the Central Bank of Jordan according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan no. (6/2020) that related to the application of a standered of impairment of assets ,credit losses and high risk commtiment standard No. (30) as at 5 July 2020.

The movement on balances in the Central bank of Jordan Note (4):

As of 31 December 2024

Item	Stage 1 Individual
	JD
Beginning balance	609,564,598
New balances and accounts during the year	422,450,912
Balances and accounts paid	(350,125,444)
Ending balance	**681,890,066**

As of 31 December 2023

Item	Stage 1 Individual
	JD
Beginning balance	526,481,153
New balances and accounts during the year	742,630,703
Balances and accounts paid	(659,547,258)
Ending balance	**609,564,598**

(5) Balances at banks and financial institutions

This item consists of the following:

	Local banks and financial institutions		Foreign banks and financial institutions		Total	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current and on demand accounts	-	-	49,608,221	41,135,339	**49,608,221**	**41,135,339**
accounts maturing within 3 months or less	56,720,000	-	-	-	**56,720,000**	**-**
Less: provision for expected credit loss	(827)	-	(2,557,517)	(1,527,269)	**(2,558,344)**	**(1,527,269)**
Net Current and on demand accounts	**56,719,173**	**-**	**47,050,704**	**39,608,070**	**103,769,877**	**39,608,070**
accounts maturing within 3 months or less	-	-	74,445,000	41,476,500	**74,445,000**	**41,476,500**
Less: provision for expected credit loss	-	-	(1,879)	(5,319)	**(1,879)**	**(5,319)**
Net accounts maturing within 3 months or less	-	-	74,443,121	41,471,181	**74,443,121**	**41,471,181**
Total	**56,719,173**	**-**	**121,493,825**	**81,079,251**	**178,212,998**	**81,079,251**

In compliance with Islamic Shari'a rules and the Bank's Articles of Association bylaws, the Bank does not earn any interest on current and on demand accounts at local and foreign banks and financial institutions.

The restricted balances at the local and foreign banks and financial institutions for current accounts amounted to (2,963,560 JD) as of 31 December 2024 compared to (1,923,631 JD) as of 31 December 2023, which is subtracted from cash and cash equivalent.

(6) Investment accounts at bank and financial institutions

This item consists of the following:

	Foreign banks and financial institutions	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Within (3-6) months	12,053,000	4,254,000
Less: expected credit loss provision	(252)	(57)
Total	**12,052,748**	**4,253,943**

There were no restricted balances at foreign banks and financial institutions as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

(7) Wakala Bil Istithmar accounts

This item consists of the following:

	Foreign banks and financial institutions	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Maturing within 3 months or less	7,090,000	7,090,000
Within (3-6) months	17,725,000	17,725,000
Within (9-12) months	-	17,725,000
Maturing within more than one year	17,725,000	-
Less: expected credit loss provision	(43,668)	(424,974)
Total	**42,496,332**	**42,115,026**

There were no restricted balances at wakala bil istithmar accounts as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

A. Movement on balances at banks and financial institutions, investment accounts at banks and financial institutions and wakala bil istithmar accounts (notes 5,6 and 7):

As of 31 December 2024:	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Beginning balance	127,436,952	45,256	1,923,631	**129,405,839**
New balances and accounts during the year	117,421,506	-	-	**117,421,506**
Balances and accounts paid	(12,501,053)	-	-	**(12,501,053)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	45,256	(45,256)	-	**-**
Transferred from off balance sheet assets under management	-	-	1,063,500	**1,063,500**
Adjustments due to changes exchange rates	-	-	(23,571)	**(23,571)**
Ending balance	**232,402,661**	**-**	**2,963,560**	**235,366,221**

As of 31 December 2023:	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Beginning balance	79,863,598	-	1,000,309	**80,863,907**
New balances and accounts during the year	81,659,994	2,795	763	**81,663,552**
Balances and accounts paid	(33,836,906)	(207,273)	-	**(34,044,179)**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(249,734)	249,734	-	**-**
Transferred from off balance sheet assets under management	-	-	1,063,500	**1,063,500**
Adjustments due to changes exchange rates	-	-	(140,941)	**(140,941)**
Ending balance	**127,436,952**	**45,256**	**1,923,631**	**129,405,839**

B. Movement on the expected credit losses on banks and financial institutions, investment accounts at banks and financial institutions and wakala bil istithmar accounts (notes 5,6 and 7):

As of 31 December 2024:	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD		JD
Beginning balance	462,504	1,549	1,493,566	**1,957,619**
Expected credit loss on new balances and accounts during the year	5,660	-	-	**5,660**
Expected credit loss recovered from balances and accounts paid	(4,218)	-	-	**(4,218)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	1,549	(1,549)	-	**-**
Impact due to transferred from off balance sheet assets under management	-	-	1,063,500	**1,063,500**
Impact on ending balance provision due to change in staging classification	(1,546)	-	-	**(1,546)**
Changes resulting from adjustments	(405,086)	-	-	**(405,086)**
Adjustments due to changes exchange rates	-	-	(11,786)	**(11,786)**
Ending balance	**58,863**	**-**	**2,545,280**	**2,604,143**

As of 31 December 2023:	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD		JD
Beginning balance	336,775	-	500,155	**836,930**
Expected credit loss on new balances and accounts during the year	166,995	96	381	**167,472**
Expected credit loss recovered from balances and accounts paid	(25,868)	(13,945)	-	**(39,813)**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(15,398)	15,398	-	**-**
Impact due to transferred from off balance sheet assets under management	-	-	1,063,500	**1,063,500**
Adjustments due to changes exchange rates	-	-	(70,470)	**(70,470)**
Ending balance	**462,504**	**1,549**	**1,493,566**	**1,957,619**

(8) Deferred sales receivables and other receivables – Net

This item consists of the following:

	Joint		Self		Total	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Individuals (Retail):						
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	1,131,260,484	977,064,943	-	-	**1,131,260,484**	**977,064,943**
Deferred sales	13,886,283	14,233,096	-	-	**13,886,283**	**14,233,096**
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	14,039,079	12,207,817	-	-	**14,039,079**	**12,207,817**
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables	10,426,987	7,575,802	-	-	**10,426,987**	**7,575,802**
Istisna'a	64,370	335,463	-	-	**64,370**	**335,463**
Customers' receivables	6,593,820	7,076,041	2,116,374	2,386,804	**8,710,194**	**9,462,845**
Musharaka receivables	1,232	-	-	-	**1,232**	**-**
Real estate financing	**597,338,641**	**582,814,108**	**-**	**-**	**597,338,641**	**582,814,108**
Corporate:						
International Murabaha	58,731,019	28,952,856	-	-	**58,731,019**	**28,952,856**
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	762,950,672	655,142,126	-	-	**762,950,672**	**655,142,126**
Deferred sales	5,231,335	-	-	-	**5,231,335**	**-**
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables	712,908	376,806	-	-	**712,908**	**376,806**
Istisna'a	17,542,759	15,131,782	-	-	**17,542,759**	**15,131,782**
Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's):						
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	202,322,650	186,368,176	-	-	**202,322,650**	**186,368,176**
Deferred sales	21,749	75,974	-	-	**21,749**	**75,974**
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	271,537	22,755	-	-	**271,537**	**22,755**
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables	180,049	605,892	-	-	**180,049**	**605,892**
Istisna'a	3,689,774	1,582,582	-	-	**3,689,774**	**1,582,582**
Customers' receivables	-	-	3,921,500	4,207,014	**3,921,500**	**4,207,014**
Government and public sector	**819,001,726**	**932,500,508**	**-**	**58,825**	**819,001,726**	**932,559,333**
Total	**3,644,267,074**	**3,422,066,727**	**6,037,874**	**6,652,643**	**3,650,304,948**	**3,428,719,370**
Less: deferred revenues	(355,217,123)	(301,930,742)	-	-	**(355,217,123)**	**(301,930,742)**
Less: suspended revenues	(7,104,246)	(8,840,213)	-	-	**(7,104,246)**	**(8,840,213)**
Less: deferred mutual insurance	(36,868,092)	(30,131,872)	-	-	**(36,868,092)**	**(30,131,872)**
Less: expected credit loss provision	(111,731,540)	(119,560,268)	(1,387,636)	(1,344,822)	**(113,119,176)**	**(120,905,090)**
Net deferred sales and other receivables	**3,133,346,073**	**2,961,603,632**	**4,650,238**	**5,307,821**	**3,137,996,311**	**2,966,911,453**

Movements on the suspended revenues (note 8) were as follows:

	Joint				
	For the year ended 31 December 2024				
	Retail	Real estate financing	Large corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,256,876	1,187,263	2,829,837	566,237	**8,840,213**
Add: suspended revenues during the year	1,294,882	591,107	460,876	1,176,981	**3,523,846**
Less: revenue in suspense reversed to income	(1,649,940)	(462,885)	(287,654)	(147,140)	**(2,547,619)**
Less: suspended revenues written off	(324,735)	(123,785)	(2,073,910)	(189,764)	**(2,712,194)**
Balance at the end of the year	**3,577,083**	**1,191,700**	**929,149**	**1,406,314**	**7,104,246**

	Joint				
	For the year ended 31 December 2023				
	Retail	Real estate financing	Large corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,435,761	1,186,801	3,037,492	725,116	**9,385,170**
Add: suspended revenues during the year	1,562,532	418,060	1,069,981	255,428	**3,306,001**
Less: revenue in suspense reversed to income	(1,640,195)	(272,649)	(1,079,837)	(333,211)	**(3,325,892)**
Less: suspended revenues written off	(101,222)	(144,949)	(197,799)	(81,096)	**(525,066)**
Balance at the end of the year	**4,256,876**	**1,187,263**	**2,829,837**	**566,237**	**8,840,213**

(9) Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets – Net

This item consists of the following:

	Joint	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Cost	1,248,492,125	1,160,427,050
Accumulated Depreciation	(284,169,200)	(238,542,033)
Impairment Provision	(75,000)	(75,000)
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets - net	**964,247,925**	**921,810,017**

The accrued Ijarah instalments amounted to JD 11,319,944 as at 31 December 2024 (2023: JD 8,558,500) were included in deferred sales receivables and other receivables (Note 8).

(10) Financing - Net

This item consists of the following:

	Joint		Self		Total	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Individuals (Retail):						
Diminishing Musharaka	41,849,358	39,925,049	158,839	179,072	**42,008,197**	**40,104,121**
Total	**41,849,358**	**39,925,049**	**158,839**	**179,072**	**42,008,197**	**40,104,121**
Less: provision for expected credit loss	(230,856)	(253,710)	(2,660)	(2,492)	**(233,516)**	**(256,202)**
Net Financing	**41,618,502**	**39,671,339**	**156,179**	**176,580**	**41,774,681**	**39,847,919**

Non-performing deferred sales receivables, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables, other receivables, financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan amounted to JD 104,431,549 as at 31 December 2024, representing 2,81% of deferred sales receivable, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables, other receivables, financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan balance compared to JD 105,054,334 as at 31 December 2023, representing 3.0% of the utilized balance.

Non-performing deferred sales receivables, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables, other receivables, financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan after deducting suspended revenues amounted to JD 97,327,303 as at 31 December 2024, representing 2.62% of deferred sales, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables, other receivables, financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan balance, compared to JD 98,169,507 as at 31 December 2023, representing 2.81% of the utilized balance.

Deferred sales, other receivables, financing granted to and guaranteed by the Government of Jordan amounted to JD 821,996,810 as at 31 December 2024, representing 26,75% of deferred sales, other receivables, financing and Al Qard Al Hasan balance, compared to JD 935,554,417 as at 31 December 2023, representing 26,75%of the utilized balance.

A. Cumulative movement on total direct facilities (sales receivables, other receivables, financing and Al-Qard Al-Hasan) before provision for expected credit loss – note (8,10, 16-A):

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
As of 31 December 2024,	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,554,042,188	1,063,481,170	378,255,206	45,125,637	115,316,938	**3,156,221,139**
New facilities during the year	945,834,042	496,366,916	200,754,608	11,890,256	3,190,064	**1,658,035,886**
Settled facilities	(858,727,231)	(366,033,787)	(199,833,754)	(18,012,699)	(24,651,855)	**(1,467,259,326)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	46,377,832	13,623,104	(45,764,530)	(11,686,552)	(2,549,854)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(105,798,978)	(31,782,022)	113,472,640	35,184,278	(11,075,918)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(5,862,067)	(7,801,887)	(24,822,623)	(9,634,213)	48,120,790	**-**
Written off facilities	-	-	(19,309,292)	-	(7,779,981)	**(27,089,273)**
Balance at the end of the year	**1,575,865,786**	**1,167,853,494**	**402,752,255**	**52,866,707**	**120,570,184**	**3,319,908,426**

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
As of 31 December 2023,	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,624,433,741	1,034,199,652	349,255,458	42,654,507	115,430,682	**3,165,974,040**
New facilities during the year	658,525,781	412,028,403	158,769,388	9,000,460	6,047,972	**1,244,372,004**
Settled facilities	(675,277,983)	(362,211,030)	(164,392,819)	(18,295,189)	(27,362,354)	**(1,247,539,375)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	53,627,957	14,956,592	(51,462,882)	(12,392,264)	(4,729,403)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(91,831,894)	(28,546,828)	106,742,151	32,821,215	(19,184,644)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(15,435,414)	(6,945,619)	(20,656,090)	(8,663,092)	51,700,215	**-**
Written off facilities	-	-	-	-	(6,585,530)	**(6,585,530)**
Balance at the end of the year	**1,554,042,188**	**1,063,481,170**	**378,255,206**	**45,125,637**	**115,316,938**	**3,156,221,139**

1- Distribution of large corporate facilities according to the bank internal credit rating:

	As of 31 December 2024				As of 31 December 2023
	Stage 1	Stage 2			
	Individual	Individual	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Rating from 1 to -6	463,162,602	189,165,913	-	**652,328,515**	**580,185,475**
Internal Rating from 7+ to -7	-	58,953,333	-	**58,953,333**	**49,421,627**
Internal Rating from 8 to 10	-	-	36,207,758	**36,207,758**	**29,213,213**
External Credit Rating	58,731,019	-	-	**58,731,019**	**709,001**
Total	**521,893,621**	**248,119,246**	**36,207,758**	**806,220,625**	**659,529,316**

Cumulative movement on large corporate facilities:

	Stage 1	Stage 2		
As of 31 December 2024	Individual	Individual	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	393,830,736	236,485,367	29,213,213	**659,529,316**
New facilities during the year	560,246,461	127,561,217	480,044	**688,287,722**
Settled facilities	(394,207,016)	(123,982,954)	(4,097,151)	**(522,287,121)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	24,316,551	(24,316,551)	-	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(60,465,275)	62,441,232	(1,975,957)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(1,827,836)	(10,759,773)	12,587,609	**-**
Written off facilities	-	(19,309,292)	-	**(19,309,292)**
Balance at the end of the year	**521,893,621**	**248,119,246**	**36,207,758**	**806,220,625**

As of 31 December 2023	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	340,654,247	217,715,932	32,193,008	**590,563,187**
New facilities during the year	465,561,827	89,447,161	2,415,981	**557,424,969**
Settled facilities	(393,326,732)	(87,492,260)	(3,965,185)	**(484,784,177)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	28,141,978	(28,141,978)	-	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(39,363,505)	48,247,344	(8,883,839)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(7,837,079)	(3,290,832)	11,127,911	**-**
Written off facilities	-	-	(3,674,663)	**(3,674,663)**
Balance at the end of the year	**393,830,736**	**236,485,367**	**29,213,213**	**659,529,316**

Cumulative movement on the expected credit loss for large corporates' facilities:

	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3	Total	As of 31 December 2023 Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,745,304	29,859,944	22,213,072	**54,818,320**	**55,333,502**
Impairment loss on new exposures	707,062	3,009,138	222,042	**3,938,242**	**4,481,153**
Recovered from impairment loss on settled exposures	(52,048)	(131,144)	(67,547)	**(250,739)**	**(3,829,059)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	375,511	(375,511)	-	**-**	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(1,798,030)	3,142,128	(1,344,098)	**-**	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(16,494)	(669,129)	685,623	**-**	**-**
Impact on impairment loss due to change in staging classification	913,870	3,928,838	(1,098,517)	**3,744,191**	**4,249,259**
Impact on provision due to adjustment	(1,864,605)	(2,615,230)	8,662,443	**4,182,608**	**(1,741,872)**
Impairment loss on written off exposures	-	(19,309,292)	-	**(19,309,292)**	**(3,674,663)**
Balance at the end of the year	**1,010,570**	**16,839,742**	**29,273,018**	**47,123,330**	**54,818,320**

2- Distribution of SME's facilities according to the bank internal credit rating:

	As of 31 December 2024						As of 31 December 2023
	Stage 1		Stage 2				
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Rating from 1 to -6	111,305,045	-	55,512,339	-	-	**166,817,384**	**149,483,780**
Internal Rating from +7 to -7	-	-	6,154,558	-	-	**6,154,558**	**6,081,332**
Internal Rating from 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	14,616,043	**14,616,043**	**16,831,971**
Collective portfolio	-	8,914,900	-	1,205,155	2,241,429	**12,361,484**	**12,246,383**
Total	**111,305,045**	**8,914,900**	**61,666,897**	**1,205,155**	**16,857,472**	**199,949,469**	**184,643,466**

Cumulative movement on SME's facilities:

	As of 31 December 2024					
	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	93,066,106	7,442,981	62,499,006	2,026,304	19,609,069	**184,643,466**
New facilities during the year	109,925,173	6,614,078	47,518,095	131,522	434,976	**164,623,844**
Settled facilities	(89,718,291)	(4,412,182)	(44,466,321)	(1,077,180)	(5,749,652)	**(145,423,626)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	9,291,437	340,949	(9,076,950)	(340,949)	(214,487)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(10,277,292)	(900,723)	11,885,419	1,079,771	(1,787,175)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(982,088)	(170,203)	(6,692,352)	(614,313)	8,458,956	**-**
Written off facilities	-	-	-	-	(3,894,215)	**(3,894,215)**
Balance at the end of the year	**111,305,045**	**8,914,900**	**61,666,897**	**1,205,155**	**16,857,472**	**199,949,469**

	As of 31 December 2023					
	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	84,757,114	22,310,964	54,244,030	1,859,984	21,921,015	**185,093,107**
New facilities during the year	87,228,742	4,810,579	46,517,776	662,645	1,066,019	**140,285,761**
Settled facilities	(65,826,573)	(18,258,960)	(46,969,784)	(1,404,814)	(7,476,047)	**(139,936,178)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	10,388,296	208,536	(9,882,573)	(120,199)	(594,060)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(21,492,849)	(1,101,667)	23,552,922	1,525,392	(2,483,798)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(1,988,624)	(526,471)	(4,963,365)	(496,704)	7,975,164	**-**
Written off facilities	-	-	-	-	(799,224)	**(799,224)**
Balance at the end of the year	**93,066,106**	**7,442,981**	**62,499,006**	**2,026,304**	**19,609,069**	**184,643,466**

Cumulative movement on the expected credit loss for SME's facilities:

	Stage 1		Stage 2				As of 31 December 2023
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	303,034	399,946	846,969	220,535	12,665,952	**14,436,436**	**17,440,531**
Impairment loss on new exposures	290,219	100,413	176,781	28,849	224,823	**821,085**	**964,719**
Recovered from impairment loss on settled exposures	(34,149)	(9,012)	(26,650)	(21,045)	(307,308)	**(398,164)**	**(1,381,068)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	128,666	14,242	(43,795)	(14,242)	(84,871)	**-**	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(27,826)	(28,776)	666,440	117,514	(727,352)	**-**	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(1,172)	(2,179)	(29,535)	(91,808)	124,694	**-**	**-**
Impact on impairment loss due to change in staging classification	415,200	71,536	1,958,833	187,356	(795,235)	**1,837,690**	**981,601**
Impact on provision due to adjustment	(731,665)	(82,123)	(2,716,351)	(264,980)	2,498,607	**(1,296,512)**	**(2,770,123)**
Impairment loss on written off exposures	-	-	-	-	(3,894,215)	**(3,894,215)**	**(799,224)**
Balance at the end of the year	**342,307**	**464,047**	**832,692**	**162,179**	**9,705,095**	**11,506,320**	**14,436,436**

3- Distribution of individuals facilities according to the bank internal credit rating:

	As of 31 December 2024						As of 31 December 2023
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Rating from 1 to -6	78,250,280	-	26,860,507	-	-	**105,110,787**	**103,170,843**
Internal Rating from +7 to -7	-	-	2,313,290	-	-	**2,313,290**	**2,309,593**
Internal Rating from 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	17,221,419	**17,221,419**	**16,050,206**
Collective portfolio	-	822,730,913	-	35,964,556	28,583,242	**887,278,711**	**773,516,570**
Total	**78,250,280**	**822,730,913**	**29,173,797**	**35,964,556**	**45,804,661**	**1,011,924,207**	**895,047,212**

Cumulative movement on individuals' facilities:

	As of 31 December 2024					
	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	78,121,256	716,184,425	27,359,180	28,187,423	45,194,928	**895,047,212**
New facilities during the year	75,804,124	388,780,649	17,598,981	9,940,010	1,926,645	**494,050,409**
Settled facilities	(66,452,155)	(265,155,656)	(20,354,684)	(12,081,415)	(10,294,594)	**(374,338,504)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	6,132,297	8,748,082	(5,799,920)	(7,453,571)	(1,626,888)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(13,107,370)	(20,968,766)	15,454,494	23,245,677	(4,624,035)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(2,247,872)	(4,857,821)	(5,084,254)	(5,873,568)	18,063,515	**-**
Written off facilities	-	-	-	-	(2,834,910)	**(2,834,910)**
Balance at the end of the year	**78,250,280**	**822,730,913**	**29,173,797**	**35,964,556**	**45,804,661**	**1,011,924,207**

	As of 31 December 2023					
	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	82,782,344	659,602,960	25,886,254	26,989,678	44,085,652	**839,346,888**
New facilities during the year	76,303,538	315,974,311	14,552,000	6,443,263	2,035,487	**415,308,599**
Settled facilities	(67,372,010)	(247,064,095)	(20,607,873)	(12,415,364)	(11,068,162)	**(358,527,504)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	6,112,164	9,793,374	(4,809,097)	(8,156,819)	(2,939,622)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(14,827,549)	(17,816,353)	16,525,074	20,695,945	(4,577,117)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(4,877,231)	(4,305,772)	(4,187,178)	(5,369,280)	18,739,461	**-**
Written off facilities	-	-	-	-	(1,080,771)	**(1,080,771)**
Balance at the end of the year	**78,121,256**	**716,184,425**	**27,359,180**	**28,187,423**	**45,194,928**	**895,047,212**

Cumulative movement on the expected credit loss for individuals' facilities:

	Stage 1		Stage 2				As of 31 December 2023
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	235,430	8,555,727	102,475	2,550,639	28,027,137	**39,471,408**	**34,512,265**
Impairment loss on new exposures	286,828	959,585	54,259	1,062,439	1,096,769	**3,459,880**	**2,294,281**
Recovered from impairment loss on settled exposures	(16,496)	(74,959)	(9,876)	(364,368)	(2,490,942)	**(2,956,641)**	**(2,668,850)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	50,383	1,113,523	(13,999)	(517,296)	(632,611)	**-**	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(49,960)	(43,906)	843,642	871,758	(1,621,534)	**-**	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(28,625)	(13,580)	(30,958)	(679,221)	752,384	**-**	**-**
Impact on impairment loss due to change in staging classification	1,049,212	3,850,057	959,622	1,130,213	(2,098,791)	**4,890,313**	**4,410,775**
Impact on provision due to adjustment	(1,200,920)	(7,480,607)	(1,789,455)	(479,168)	9,627,751	**(1,322,399)**	**1,585,012**
Impairment loss on written off exposures	-	-	-	-	(1,533,416)	**(1,533,416)**	**(662,075)**
Balance at the end of the year	**325,852**	**6,865,840**	**115,710**	**3,574,996**	**31,126,747**	**42,009,145**	**39,471,408**

4- Distribution of real estate facilities according to the bank internal credit rating:

	As of 31 December 2024						As of 31 December 2023
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Rating from 1 to -6	103,646,115	-	56,738,221	-	-	**160,384,336**	**154,813,447**
Internal Rating from +7 to -7	-	-	7,054,094	-	-	**7,054,094**	**3,857,640**
Internal Rating from 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	10,568,919	**10,568,919**	**11,730,935**
Collective portfolio	-	336,207,681	-	15,696,996	11,131,374	**363,036,051**	**364,334,467**
Total	**103,646,115**	**336,207,681**	**63,792,315**	**15,696,996**	**21,700,293**	**541,043,400**	**534,736,489**

Cumulative movement on real estate facilities:

	As of 31 December 2024					
	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	106,759,434	339,853,764	51,911,653	14,911,910	21,299,728	**534,736,489**
New facilities during the year	34,858,284	100,972,189	8,076,315	1,818,724	348,399	**146,073,911**
Settled facilities	(21,855,838)	(96,465,949)	(11,029,795)	(4,854,104)	(4,510,458)	**(138,716,144)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	6,637,547	4,534,073	(6,571,109)	(3,892,032)	(708,479)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(21,949,041)	(9,912,533)	23,691,495	10,858,830	(2,688,751)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(804,271)	(2,773,863)	(2,286,244)	(3,146,332)	9,010,710	**-**
Written off facilities	-	-	-	-	(1,050,856)	**(1,050,856)**
Balance at the end of the year	**103,646,115**	**336,207,681**	**63,792,315**	**15,696,996**	**21,700,293**	**541,043,400**

	As of 31 December 2023					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	105,500,967	352,285,728	51,409,242	13,804,845	17,231,007	**540,231,789**
New facilities during the year	29,431,673	91,243,513	8,252,450	1,894,551	530,485	**131,352,672**
Settled facilities	(20,278,255)	(96,887,974)	(9,322,901)	(4,475,010)	(4,852,960)	**(135,817,100)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	8,985,519	4,954,682	(8,629,234)	(4,115,246)	(1,195,721)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(16,147,991)	(9,628,808)	18,416,811	10,599,878	(3,239,890)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(732,479)	(2,113,377)	(8,214,715)	(2,797,108)	13,857,679	**-**
Written off facilities	-	-	-	-	(1,030,872)	**(1,030,872)**
Balance at the end of the year	**106,759,434**	**339,853,764**	**51,911,653**	**14,911,910**	**21,299,728**	**534,736,489**

Cumulative movement on the expected credit loss for real estate facilities:

	Stage 1		Stage 2			As of 31 December 2024	As of 31 December 2023
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	280,524	338,506	1,414,806	1,152,431	13,430,299	**16,616,566**	**21,745,435**
Impairment loss on new exposures	86,542	269,130	53,040	266,753	236,155	**911,620**	**760,184**
Recovered from impairment loss on settled exposures during the year	(5,119)	(26,072)	(4,433)	(61,690)	(1,076,956)	**(1,174,270)**	**(1,356,083)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	70,475	667,468	(67,153)	(277,525)	(393,265)	**-**	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(34,210)	(28,089)	1,045,513	403,161	(1,386,375)	**-**	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(2,548)	(4,539)	(19,535)	(303,218)	329,840	**-**	**-**
Impact on impairment loss due to change in staging classification	262,158	2,962,077	548,982	939,085	(1,504,779)	**3,207,523**	**8,165,654**
Impact on provision due to adjustment	(450,349)	(3,383,666)	305,621	(324,139)	928,827	**(2,923,706)**	**(11,766,775)**
Impairment loss on written off exposures	-	-	-	-	(547,768)	**(547,768)**	**(931,849)**
Balance at the end of the year	**207,473**	**794,815**	**3,276,841**	**1,794,858**	**10,015,978**	**16,089,965**	**16,616,566**

5- Distribution of government and public sector facilities according to the bank internal credit rating:

	As of 31 December 2024				As of 31 December 2023
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	Individual	Individual			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Rating from 1 to -6	760,770,725	-	-	**760,770,725**	**882,264,656**
Total	760,770,725	-	-	**760,770,725**	**882,264,656**

Cumulative movement on government and public sector facilities:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Individual		
As at 31 December 2024	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	882,264,656	-	-	**882,264,656**
New facilities during the year	165,000,000			**165,000,000**
Settled facilities	(286,493,931)	-	-	**(286,493,931)**
Balance at the end of the year	**760,770,725**	**-**	**-**	**760,770,725**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Individual		
As at 31 December 2023	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,010,739,069	-	-	**1,010,739,069**
Settled facilities	(128,474,413)	-	-	**(128,474,413)**
Balance at the end of the year	**882,264,656**	**-**	**-**	**882,264,656**

B. Cumulative movement on the expected credit loss for direct facilities by segment (sales receivables, other receivables, financing, and Al-Qard Al-Hasan) note (8,10,16-A):

As of 31 December 2024	Large corporates	SMEs	Individuals	Real estate financing	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	54,818,320	14,436,436	39,471,408	16,616,566	**125,342,730**
Expected credit loss on the new facilities during the year	3,938,242	821,085	3,459,880	911,620	**9,130,827**
Expected credit loss recovered from settled facilities	(250,739)	(398,164)	(2,956,641)	(1,174,270)	**(4,779,814)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	(1,439,014)	82,955	1,027,835	668,558	**340,334**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	2,097,486	604,574	473,927	781,244	**3,957,231**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(658,472)	(687,529)	(1,501,762)	(1,449,802)	**(4,297,565)**
Impact on ending balance provision due to change in classification between three stages during the year	3,744,191	1,837,690	4,890,313	3,207,523	**13,679,717**
Adjustments	4,182,608	(1,296,512)	(1,322,399)	(2,923,706)	**(1,360,009)**
Written off facilities	(19,309,292)	(3,894,215)	(1,533,416)	(547,768)	**(25,284,691)**
Balance at the end of the year	**47,123,330**	**11,506,320**	**42,009,145**	**16,089,965**	**116,728,760**
Reallocated:					
Individual level provision	47,123,330	9,802,919	10,205,330	6,911,615	**74,043,194**
Collective level provision	-	1,703,401	31,803,815	9,178,350	**42,685,566**

As of 31 December 2023	Large corporates	SMEs	Individuals	Real estate financing	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	55,333,502	17,440,531	34,512,265	21,745,435	**129,031,733**
Expected credit loss on the new facilities during the year	4,481,153	964,719	2,294,281	760,184	**8,500,337**
Expected credit loss recovered from settled facilities	(3,829,059)	(1,381,068)	(2,668,850)	(1,356,083)	**(9,235,060)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	1,265,562	116,218	2,160,524	842,286	**4,384,590**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	4,631,417	1,164,166	95,933	(105,702)	**5,785,814**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(5,896,979)	(1,280,384)	(2,256,457)	(736,584)	**(10,170,404)**
Impact on ending balance provision due to change in classification between three stages during the year	4,249,259	981,601	4,410,775	8,165,654	**17,807,289**
Adjustments	(1,741,872)	(2,770,123)	1,585,012	(11,766,775)	**(14,693,758)**
Written off facilities	(3,674,663)	(799,224)	(662,075)	(931,849)	**(6,067,811)**
Balance at the end of the year	**54,818,320**	**14,436,436**	**39,471,408**	**16,616,566**	**125,342,730**
Reallocated:					
Individual level provision	54,818,320	12,373,913	9,657,234	8,262,589	**85,112,056**
Collective level provision	-	2,062,523	29,814,174	8,353,977	**40,230,674**

Cumulative movement on the expected credit loss for direct facilities by stage (sales receivables, other receivables, financing and Al-Qard Al-Hasan):

	Stage 1		Stage 2				As of 31 December 2023
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,564,292	9,294,179	32,224,194	3,923,605	76,336,460	**125,342,730**	**129,031,733**
Impairment loss on new exposures	1,370,651	1,329,128	3,293,218	1,358,041	1,779,789	**9,130,827**	**8,500,337**
Recovered from impairment loss on settled exposures during the year	(107,812)	(110,043)	(172,103)	(447,103)	(3,942,753)	**(4,779,814)**	**(9,235,060)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	625,035	1,795,233	(500,458)	(809,063)	(1,110,747)	**-**	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(1,910,026)	(100,771)	5,697,723	1,392,433	(5,079,359)	**-**	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(48,839)	(20,298)	(749,157)	(1,074,247)	1,892,541	**-**	**-**
Impact on impairment loss due to change in staging classification	2,640,440	6,883,670	7,396,275	2,256,654	(5,497,322)	**13,679,717**	**17,807,289**
Impact on provision due to adjustment	(4,247,539)	(10,946,396)	(6,815,415)	(1,068,287)	21,717,628	**(1,360,009)**	**(14,693,758)**
Impairment loss on written off exposures	-	-	(19,309,292)	-	(5,975,399)	**(25,284,691)**	**(6,067,811)**
Balance at the end of the year	**1,886,202**	**8,124,702**	**21,064,985**	**5,532,033**	**80,120,838**	**116,728,760**	**125,342,730**

(11) Financial assets at fair value through income statement

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Quoted financial assets		
Companies shares	13,106	-
Total financial assets at fair value through income statement	**13,106**	**-**

(12) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

This item consists of the following:

	Joint		Self		Total	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	**JD**	**JD**	**JD**	**JD**	**JD**
Quoted financial assets						
Companies shares	13,045,513	14,874,723	6,944,021	5,805,840	**19,989,534**	**20,680,563**
Total financial assets – quoted	13,045,513	14,874,723	6,944,021	5,805,840	**19,989,534**	**20,680,563**
Unquoted financial assets						
Companies shares	25,780,141	18,368,379	2,896,314	2,875,021	**28,676,455**	**21,243,400**
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar (investment portfolio)	1,919,118	1,202,000	12,511,600	11,000,000	**14,430,718**	**12,202,000**
Total financial assets - unquoted	27,699,259	19,570,379	15,407,914	13,875,021	**43,107,173**	**33,445,400**
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**40,744,772**	**34,445,102**	**22,351,935**	**19,680,861**	**63,096,707**	**54,125,963**

(13) Financial assets at amortized cost

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Quoted financial assets		
Islamic Sukuk	12,762,000	12,762,000
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	(9,168)	(61,929)
Net quoted financial assets	**12,752,832**	**12,700,071**
Unquoted financial assets		
Islamic Sukuk	469,657,492	392,727,989
Islamic banks portfolio	1,818,373	1,832,449
Total unquoted financial assets	**471,475,865**	**394,560,438**
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(1,820,048)	(1,821,965)
Net unquoted financial assets	**469,655,817**	**392,738,473**
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost	**482,408,649**	**405,438,544**

Islamic Sukuk rate of return in JOD ranges between 3.55% - 6.00% payable on a semi-annual basis, with a maturity of less than 5 years.

long term Islamic Sukuk in US Dollars rate of return ranges between 6.87% - 10.00% payable on a semi-annual basis, with a maturity of less than 9 years.

Short term Islamic Sukuk in US Dollars rate of return ranges between 5.37% - 6.04%, with a maturity of 3 to 6 months.

A. Cumulative movement on financial assets at amortized cost:

As of 31 December 2024	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	405,489,989	14,076	1,818,373	**407,322,438**
New investments during the year	132,760,052	-	-	**132,760,052**
Matured investments	(55,830,549)	(14,076)	-	**(55,844,625)**
Balance at the end of the year	**482,419,492**	**-**	**1,818,373**	**484,237,865**

As of 31 December 2023	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	393,671,885	3,016,672	1,818,373	**398,506,930**
New investments during the year	195,652,986	14,076	-	**195,667,062**
Matured investments	(183,834,882)	(3,016,672)	-	**(186,851,554)**
Balance at the end of the year	**405,489,989**	**14,076**	**1,818,373**	**407,322,438**

B. Cumulative movement on the expected credit loss provision:

	Stage 1	Stage 2		
As of 31 December 2024	Individual	Individual	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	65,497	24	1,818,373	**1,883,894**
Expected credit loss on new investments during the year	1,676	-	-	**1,676**
Expected credit loss recovered from matured investments	(3,730)	(24)	-	**(3,754)**
Adjustments	(52,600)	-	-	**(52,600)**
Balance at the end of the year	**10,843**	**-**	**1,818,373**	**1,829,216**

	Stage 1	Stage 2		
As of 31 December 2023	Individual	Individual	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	142,555	184,090	1,818,373	**2,145,018**
Expected credit loss on new investments during the year	44,617	24	-	**44,641**
Expected credit loss recovered from matured investments	(121,675)	(184,090)	-	**(305,765)**
Adjustments	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the year	**65,497**	**24**	**1,818,373**	**1,883,894**

(14) Investments in associates

This item consists of the following:

Joint

Company Name	Country of incorporation	Percentage of ownership	Nature of activity	Acquisition date	Cost		Value under equity method	
Associates		%			31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
					JD	JD	JD	JD
Jordan Center for International Trading Co.	Jordan	28.4	Commercial	1983	1,070,507	1,070,507	1,568,093	1,538,478
Islamic Insurance Co.	Jordan	33.3	Insurance	1995	4,625,908	4,625,908	7,639,511	7,799,976
Total associates					**5,696,415**	**5,696,415**	**9,207,604**	**9,338,454**

Investments in associates are measured using equity method. Fair value of these investments as at 31 December 2024 amounted to JD 10,041,815 compared to JD7,966,400 as at 31 December 2023.

(15) Investments in real estate

This item consists of the following:

	Joint	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Investments in real estate *	105,783,051	110,863,490
Total	**105,783,051**	**110,863,490**

* Investments in real estate are presented at fair value, with a cost of JD 103,715,951 as at 31 December 2024 compared to JD 106,050,355 as at 31 December 2023.

- Movements on investments in real estate were as follow:

	31 December 2024		
	Lands	Buildings	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	63,957,497	46,905,993	**110,863,490**
Additions	-	-	**-**
Disposals	(3,755,927)	(81,896)	**(3,837,823)**
Revaluation difference	(44,168)	(1,198,448)	**(1,242,616)**
Net Investments in real estate at the end of the year	**60,157,402**	**45,625,649**	**105,783,051**

	31 December 2023		
	Lands	Buildings	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	67,225,609	46,470,583	**113,696,192**
Additions	-	168,970	**168,970**
Disposals	(8,136,326)	(58,295)	**(8,194,621)**
Revaluation difference	4,868,214	324,735	**5,192,949**
Net Investments in real estate at the end of the year	**63,957,497**	**46,905,993**	**110,863,490**

- The fair value of real estate investments is based on the average of the valuations made by independent appraisers who have the professional qualifications and experience to evaluate the location and type of properties subject to appraisal as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023. The fair value was determined based on recent market transactions as well as independent appraisers' information and professional judgments.

(16) Al Qard Al Hasan – Net

A- This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	**28,300,475**	41,906,315
Sources of the Fund:		
Central bank of Jordan account / Al Qard Al Hasan Fund	1,634,471	6,516,675
Sources the Bank is authorized to use	49,549,003	53,845,565
Sources outside the Bank	2,314,368	2,394,621
Total sources of the Fund for the year	**53,497,842**	**62,756,861**
Uses of the Fund:		
Education	397,790	478,860
Medical treatment	244,030	370,840
Marriage	310,600	351,350
Overdraft accounts and other Qard al Hasan	20,975,979	16,398,730
Social advances for the Bank’s employees	3,036,827	2,936,482
Central bank of Jordan’s program for facing Corona pandemic & med-term crisis agreement	-	100,000
Total uses for the year	**24,965,226**	**20,636,262**
Settled for the year	**(26,480,959)**	**(34,242,102)**
Balance at the end of year	**26,784,742**	**28,300,475**
Less: Provision for expected credit loss – self *	(3,376,068)	(4,181,438)
Balance at the end of year – net	**23,408,674**	**24,119,037**

* Movements on expected credit loss - self were as follows:

	Beginning balance	Transferred to (from) during the year	Refunded to revenues	Ending balance
	JD	JD		JD
31 December 2024				
Expected credit loss-Self	4,181,438	(805,370)	-	3,376,068
Total	**4,181,438**	**(805,370)**	**-**	**3,376,068**

	Beginning balance	Appropriated during the year	Refunded to revenues	Ending balance
	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2023				
Expected credit loss-Self	5,778,574	(497,136)	(1,100,000)	4,181,438
Total	**5,778,574**	**(497,136)**	**(1,100,000)**	**4,181,438**

- The movement on Al Qard Al Hasan and provision for expected credit losses according to the stages is disclosed within the movement on direct facilities.

B- Expected credit loss – self items – note (5, 8 ,16 A ,21, and 25)

	31 December 2024	**31 December 2023**
	JD	**JD**
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,270,503	12,956,684
Added (Recovered) to Provision for expected credit loss – self	42,814	(499,178)
Written off debts	(577,291)	(187,003)
Balance at the end of the year	**11,736,026**	**12,270,503**

(17) Property and equipment - Net

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024					
	Land	Buildings	Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Cost						
Beginning balance	33,910,274	52,421,460	60,018,369	1,401,992	19,806,517	**167,558,612**
Additions	-	885,360	1,551,492	6,288	711,556	**3,154,696**
Disposals	-	-	(62,680)	(566,370)	(18,605)	**(647,655)**
Balance at the end of the year	**33,910,274**	**53,306,820**	**61,507,181**	**841,910**	**20,499,468**	**170,065,653**
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(12,405,706)	(55,329,209)	(1,317,085)	(18,684,714)	**(87,736,714)**
Depreciation of the year	-	(1,071,011)	(1,740,970)	(45,889)	(900,816)	**(3,758,686)**
Disposals	-	-	18,345	566,364	3,433	**588,142**
Accumulated Depreciation at the end of the year	**-**	**(13,476,717)**	**(57,051,834)**	**(796,610)**	**(19,582,097)**	**(90,907,258)**
Netbook value of property and equipment	**33,910,274**	**39,830,103**	**4,455,347**	**45,300**	**917,371**	**79,158,395**
Payments on purchase of property and equipment	-	-	2,829,642	-	577,577	**3,407,219**
Projects in progress	-	2,471,928	-	-	-	**2,471,928**
Net property and equipment at the end of the year	**33,910,274**	**42,302,031**	**7,284,989**	**45,300**	**1,494,948**	**85,037,542**

	31 December 2023					
	Land	Buildings	Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Cost						
Beginning balance	33,910,274	52,421,460	59,989,265	1,455,545	19,657,029	**167,433,573**
Additions	-	-	1,414,928	-	943,678	**2,358,606**
Disposals	-	-	(1,385,824)	(53,553)	(794,190)	**(2,233,567)**
Balance at the end of the year	**33,910,274**	**52,421,460**	**60,018,369**	**1,401,992**	**19,806,517**	**167,558,612**
Accumulated Depreciation	**-**	**(11,339,146)**	**(54,516,041)**	**(1,263,997)**	**(18,354,172)**	**(85,473,356)**
Depreciation of the year	-	(1,066,560)	(2,077,285)	(53,088)	(1,119,985)	**(4,316,918)**
Disposals	-	-	1,264,117	-	789,443	**2,053,560**
Accumulated Depreciation at the end of the year	**-**	**(12,405,706)**	**(55,329,209)**	**(1,317,085)**	**(18,684,714)**	**(87,736,714)**
Netbook value of property and equipment	**33,910,274**	**40,015,754**	**4,689,160**	**84,907**	**1,121,803**	**79,821,898**
Payments on purchase of property and equipment	-	-	1,596,814	-	759,415	**2,356,229**
Projects in progress	-	2,984,029	1,000	-	-	**2,985,029**
Net property and equipment at the end of the year	**33,910,274**	**42,999,783**	**6,286,974**	**84,907**	**1,881,218**	**85,163,156**

Fully depreciated property and equipment amounted to JD 83,871,086 as at 31 December 2024 compared to JD 83,475,479 as at 31 December 2023.

(18) Depreciation and amortization

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Property and equipment depreciation (note 17)	3,758,686	4,316,918
Intangible assets amortization (note 19)	1,541,492	551,735
Depreciation of the right of use assets (note 20 A)	1,614,056	1,604,462
Total	**6,914,234**	**6,473,115**

(19) Intangible assets

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Computer systems and software	Computer systems and software
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,494,070	524,174
Additions	2,725,361	1,521,631
Amortization for the year	(1,541,492)	(551,735)
Total	**2,677,939**	**1,494,070**
Payments on software purchases	7,705,108	7,258,242
Balance at the end of the year	**10,383,047**	**8,752,312**

(20) Right of use assets / Lease Obligations

This item consists of the following:

A- Right of use Assets

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,322,875	10,763,279
Additions	3,077,855	1,232,596
Disposals	(46,750)	-
Payments in advance (past due)	116,927	11,131
Depreciation for the year	(1,614,056)	(1,604,462)
Associates' depreciation – joint	(79,884)	(79,669)
Balance at the end of the year	**11,776,967**	**10,322,875**

B- Lease Obligations

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,702,286	10,952,521
Additions	3,077,855	1,232,596
Disposals	(48,547)	-
Lease Obligation finance cost	662,531	624,001
Payments in advance (past due)	116,927	11,131
Payments during the year	(2,501,894)	(2,117,963)
Balance at the end of the year	**12,009,158**	**10,702,286**

(21) Other assets

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Accrued revenues	10,070,042	6,679,873
Prepaid expenses	464,492	339,297
Temporary debit accounts	8,798,214	8,032,556
Stationery and publications stock	549,160	635,326
Stamps	74,631	79,285
Credit card accounts	11,173,155	10,668,072
Settlement guarantee fund deposits	25,000	25,000
Refundable deposits	389,755	385,405
Customer receivables from instant payment	1,618,387	3,750,528
Repossessed assets by the Bank against debts*- net	61,270,882	52,577,034
Others	465,726	425,147
Total	**94,899,444**	**83,597,523**

* The following is a summary of the movement in the assets owned by the bank in settlement of repossessed assets by the Bank against debts:

	Joint		Self		Total	
	31 December 2024	**31 December 2023**	**31 December 2024**	**31 December 2023**	**31 December 2024**	**31 December 2023**
	JD (Reviewed And Unaudited)	**JD (Audited)**	**JD (Reviewed And Unaudited)**	**JD (Audited)**	**JD (Reviewed And Unaudited)**	**JD (Audited)**
Beginning balance for the year	54,369,668	44,977,351	141,247	79,467	**54,510,915**	**45,056,818**
Additions	11,848,547	14,413,182	142,709	61,780	**11,991,256**	**14,474,962**
Disposals	(2,722,107)	(5,020,865)	(73,963)	-	**(2,796,070)**	**(5,020,865)**
Ending balance for the year	63,496,108	54,369,668	209,993	141,247	**63,706,101**	**54,510,915**
Less: Provision for acquired assets **	(556,401)	(567,784)	-	-	**(556,401)**	**(567,784)**
Less: Provision for impairment in acquired assets	(1,877,042)	(1,366,097)	(1,776)	-	**(1,878,818)**	**(1,366,097)**
Total	**61,062,665**	**52,435,787**	**208,217**	**141,247**	**61,270,882**	**52,577,034**

* According to the Central Bank of Jordan instructions, a provision was calculated against the infringement repossessed real estate at the rate of 5% of the total book values of those real estate during the year 2023, and according to the Central Bank of Jordan Circular No. (10/3/16234) dated 10 October 2022, the calculation of the impairment provision for the infringement repossessed real estate was stopped and the balance was released existing allowance against any of the infringing repossessed real estate that is disposed of.

(22) Banks and financial institutions accounts

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Inside the Kingdom	Outside the Kingdom	Total	Inside the Kingdom	Outside the Kingdom	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current and on demand accounts	58,684,394	6,914,807	**65,599,201**	7,901,459	3,997,207	**11,898,666**
Total	**58,684,394**	**6,914,807**	**65,599,201**	**7,901,459**	**3,997,207**	**11,898,666**

(23) Customers' current and on demand accounts

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024				
	Retail	Large corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Government and public sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts	755,906,791	21,467,809	288,740,084	45,439,119	**1,111,553,803**
On demand accounts	245,469,256	649,385	1,122,511	-	**247,241,152**
Total	**1,001,376,047**	**22,117,194**	**289,862,595**	**45,439,119**	**1,358,794,955**

	31 December 2023				
	Retail	Large corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Government and public sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts	784,124,874	22,065,664	272,358,753	21,630,661	**1,100,179,952**
On demand accounts	256,260,387	487,150	957,783	-	**257,705,320**
Total	**1,040,385,261**	**22,552,814**	**273,316,536**	**21,630,661**	**1,357,885,272**

Government and public sector deposits inside the Kingdom amounted to JD 45,439,119 representing 3.34% of the total customers' current and on demand accounts as at 31 December 2024 compared to JD 21,630,661 representing 1.59% as at 31 December 2023.

Dormant accounts amounted to JD 22,112,302 as of 31 December 2024 compared to JD 11,519,230 as of 31 December 2023.

The restricted accounts amounted to JD 6,887,993 representing 0.51% of the total customers' current and on demand accounts as of 31 December 2024 compared to JD 7,752,466 representing 0.57% as of 31 December 2023 of the total customers' current and on demand accounts.

(24) Cash margins

The item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Cash margins against sales receivables, finances, and other receivables	34,345,891	29,234,769
Cash margins against indirect facilities	28,336,804	27,231,795
Other margins	5,725,450	5,939,084
Total	**68,408,145**	**62,405,648**

(25) Other provisions

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024				
	Beginning Balance	Appropriated during the year	Transferred to (from) during the year	Paid/Utilized during the year	Ending Balance
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
End of service indemnity provision	3,350,056	900,000	-	(1,363,901)	**2,886,155**
Legal case held against bank provision- Self	75,000	-	-	-	**75,000**
Legal case held against bank provision- Joint	-	75,000	-	-	**75,000**
Employees' vacation provision	3,950,000	200,000	-	-	**4,150,000**
Expected credit loss provision against Contingent liabilities (Note 67-D) – Joint	455,424	-	(73)	-	**455,351**
Expected credit loss provision against Contingent liabilities (Note 67-D) - Self	5,214,482	-	(804,940)	-	**4,409,542**
Total	**13,044,962**	**1,175,000**	**(805,013)**	**(1,363,901)**	**12,051,048**

	31 December 2023				
	Beginning Balance	Appropriated during the year	Transferred during the year	Paid/Utilized during the year	Ending Balance
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
End of service indemnity provision	5,200,000	550,000	-	(2,399,944)	**3,350,056**
Legal cases held against bank provision - Self	75,000	-	-	-	**75,000**
Employees' vacation provision	3,800,000	150,000	-	-	**3,950,000**
Expected credit loss provision against Contingent liabilities (Note 67-D) – Joint	736,810	-	(281,386)	-	**455,424**
Expected credit loss provision against Contingent liabilities (Note 67-D) - Self	5,842,350	-	(627,868)	-	**5,214,482**
Total	**15,654,160**	**700,000**	**(909,254)**	**(2,399,944)**	**13,044,962**

(26) Income tax provision

A. Bank's income tax provision

Movements on the Bank's income tax provision were as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Beginning balance for the year	29,925,751	31,300,247
Income tax paid	(27,038,300)	(27,654,238)
Income tax expense	33,253,273	32,242,542
Income tax paid in advance for the years 2024 and 2023	(5,910,322)	(5,962,800)
Ending balance for the year	**30,230,402**	**29,925,751**

B. Income tax expense shown in the consolidated income statement represents the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Income tax for the profit of the year	32,510,226	32,242,542
Deferred tax assets released during the year	743,047	7,904
Total	**33,253,273**	**32,250,446**

Income tax was calculated in accordance with Income Tax Law No. (38) of 2018 and its amendments, to become 35% income tax in addition to 3% national contribution, a total of 38% for the Bank.

The Bank reached a final settlment up to end of 2022 and the Bank submitted the income tax declerations for the year 2023, but the Income and Sales Tax Departement has not reviewed the records up to the date these of financial statements.

There are no pending cases concerning the bank with the Income Tax Court, and in the opinion of the bank's administration and its tax consultant, the tax allocations taken are sufficient as of 31 December 2024.

Subsidiaries:

Al Samaha Financing and Islamic Investment Limited Private Company:

The Company reached a final settlement with the income tax department up to end of 2022, with the exception of the years 2019,2020,2021, and 2023 where the company submitted the income tax declarations for the years 2019,2020,2021, and 2023 the income and sales tax department has not reviewed the records up to the date of this interim condensed consolidated financial statements .

Sanabel Al-Khair for financial investment Company Ltd:

The Company reached a final settlement with the income tax department up to end of 2023.

Omaryeh School Company Ltd:

The Company reached final settlement with the income tax department up to end of 2022 with the exception of the year 2023 where the company submitted the income tax declarations for the year 2023, the income and sales tax department has not reviewed the records up to the date of this interim condensed consolidated financial statements

Future Applied Computer Technology Company Ltd:

The Company reached final settlement with the income tax department up to end of 2022 , with the exception of the years 2021 and 2023 where the company submitted the income tax declaration for the years 2021 and 2023, the income and sales tax department has not reviewed the records up to the date of this interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

A. Deferred tax assets

	As of 31 December 2024					As of 31 December 2023
	Beginning balance	Disposal amounts	Added amounts	Ending balance	Deferred tax	Deferred tax
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Suspended revenue unaccepted by tax	1,955,386	(2,073,910)	118,524	-	**-**	**743,047**
Total	1,955,386	(2,073,910)	118,524	-	**-**	**743,047**

(27) Deferred tax liabilities

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024					31 December 2023
	Beginning balance	Disposal amount	Added amounts	Ending balance	Deferred tax	Deferred tax
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
A. Deferred tax liabilities (Assets) –Quasi-equity*						
Financial assets reserve at fair value	(3,485,935)	(476,681)	-	(3,962,616)	**(1,505,794)**	**(1,324,655)**
Investments in real estate reserve	2,491,100	(1,549,310)	-	941,790	**357,880**	**946,618**
Total deferred tax liabilities (Assets) –Quasi-equity	**(994,835)**	**(2,025,991)**	**-**	**(3,020,826)**	**(1,147,914)**	**(378,037)**
B. Deferred tax liabilities (Assets) –Owners-equity**						
Financial assets reserve at fair value	3,065,797	-	952,117	4,017,914	**1,526,807**	**1,165,003**
Investments in real estate reserve	2,322,035	(1,196,725)	-	1,125,310	**427,618**	**882,372**
Total deferred tax liabilities (Assets) – Owners-equity	**5,387,832**	**(1,196,725)**	**952,117**	**5,143,224**	**1,954,425**	**2,047,375**
Total	**4,392,997**	**(3,222,716)**	**952,117**	**2,122,398**	**806,511**	**1,669,338**

* Deferred tax liabilities (Assets) –Quasi-equity includes an amount of JD (1,147,914) as at 31 December 2024 compared to JD (378,037) as at 31 December 2023 resulting from the profits of evaluating financial and non-financial assets within the fair value reserve of the quasi-equity holders'.

** Deferred tax liabilities – self includes an amount of JD 1,954,425 as at 31 December 2024 compared to JD 2,047,375 as at 31 December 2023 resulting from the profits of evaluating financial assets within the fair value reserve of owner's equity.

Movements on deferred tax liabilities(assets) were as follows:

A. Quasi-equity

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Beginning Balance	(378,037)	224,506
Disposal - net	(769,877)	(602,543)
Ending Balance	**(1,147,914)**	**(378,037)**

B. Owners' equity

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Beginning Balance	2,047,375	2,005,898
(Disposal) Additions -net	(92,950)	41,477
Ending Balance	**1,954,425**	**2,047,375**

C. Reconciliation between tax profit and accounting profit:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Accounting profit	99,356,177	94,552,146
Non-taxable profit	(14,640,219)	(11,355,207)
Nondeductible expenses	1,462,862	1,768,060
Taxable profit	86,178,820	84,964,999
Attributable to:		
Bank	85,204,407	84,602,466
Subsidiaries	974,413	362,533
Statutory income tax rate – Bank	38%	38%
Effective income tax rate – Bank	33.58%	34.04%

(28) Other liabilities

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Accepted cheques	173,330	333,416
Revenues received in advance	1,791,127	1,555,044
Al Qard Al Hasan Fund	2,314,368	2,394,621
Temporary deposits	1,863,172	1,975,326
Miscellaneous credit balances	4,625,706	1,640,906
Cheques against notes payables	7,733,900	5,965,229
Profits from investment deposit accounts not distributed	475,341	450,735
Banker's cheques	16,754,955	7,128,518
Accounts payable	1,275,148	1,199,041
Collection bills prepaid	491,482	6,020,454
Cards limits / paid in advance	8,612,436	7,028,723
Others	4,973,347	3,628,389
Total	**51,084,312**	**39,320,402**

(29) Quasi-Equity:

A. This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024					
	Retail	Large corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Government and public sector	Banks	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Saving accounts	628,234,187	1,253,517	11,391,956	999	39,029,762	679,910,421
Notice accounts	6,234,364	-	3,497,329	690,743	23,258,848	33,681,284
Investment deposits	2,601,457,446	61,272,421	292,602,691	172,528,093	47,050,000	3,174,910,651
Total	3,235,925,997	62,525,938	307,491,976	173,219,835	109,338,610	3,888,502,356
Quasi-equity share	42,751,597	2,627,397	13,678,411	5,411,188	1,482,075	65,950,668
Total Quasi-equity	3,278,677,594	65,153,335	321,170,387	178,631,023	110,820,685	3,954,453,024

	31 December 2023					
	Retail	Large corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Government and public sector	Banks	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Saving accounts	613,753,651	2,035,680	7,850,331	834	25,048,793	**648,689,289**
Notice accounts	7,251,271	-	3,369,511	669,287	13,977,981	**25,268,050**
Investment deposits	2,316,033,844	47,332,577	255,663,493	153,120,592	35,000,000	**2,807,150,506**
Total	**2,937,038,766**	**49,368,257**	**266,883,335**	**153,790,713**	**74,026,774**	**3,481,107,845**
Quasi-equity share	45,697,123	1,100,189	6,787,296	2,254,041	1,120,112	**56,958,761**
Total Quasi-equity	**2,982,735,889**	**50,468,446**	**273,670,631**	**156,044,754**	**75,146,886**	**3,538,066,606**

Quasi-equity share of profits is calculated as follows:

- 40% of the annual average balance of saving accounts.
- 70% of the annual average balance of notice accounts.
- 90% of the minimum balance of investment deposits accounts.

Profit distributed percentage for Jordanian Dinars on investment deposits accounts for the first half of the year 2024 was (4.25% - 7.22%) and the second half of the year 2024 was (4.15% - 7.22%).Profit distributed percentage of foreign currencies on investment deposits accounts for the first half of the year 2024 was (3.35% - 5.78%) and the second half of the year 2024 was (3.22% - 5.56%).

Profit distributed percentage for Jordanian Dinars on investment deposits accounts for the first half of the year 2023 was (4.00% - 5.90%) and the second half of the year 2023 was (4.22% - 6.11%).Profit distributed percentage of foreign currencies on investment deposits accounts for the first half of the year 2023 was (3.33% - 4.17%) and the second half of the year 2024 was (3.34% - 5.00%).

Profit distributed percentage for Jordanian Dinars on saving accounts and notice accounts for the first half of the year 2024 was (3.21%) and the second half of the year 2024 was (3.50%).Profit distributed percentage of foreign currencies on saving accounts and notice accounts for the first half of the year 2024 was (2.76%) and the second half of the year 2024 was (2.54%).

Profit distributed percentage for Jordanian Dinars on saving accounts and notice accounts for the first half of the year 2023 was (2.8%) and the second half of the year 2023 was (2.86%).Profit distributed percentage of foreign currencies on saving accounts and notice accounts for the first half of the year 2023 was (2.1%) and the second half of the year 2023 was (2.41%).

Quasi-equity (Government of Jordan and Public Sector) inside the Kingdom amounted to JD 178,631,023 representing 4.52% of the total quasi-equity as at 31 December 2024 compared to JD 156,044,754 representing 4.41% as of 31 December 2023.

Dormant accounts amounted to JD 16,596,837 as at 31 December 2024 compared to JD 28,740,581 as at 31 December 2023.

The withdrawal restricted Quasi-equity were amounted to JD 7,006,930 representing 0.18% of the total quasi-equity as at 31 December 2024 compared to JD 6,809,398 representing 0.19% as at 31 December 2023 of the total quasi-equity.

The balance of the mutual insurance fund included in the quasi-equity amounted to 61,644,004 JD as of 31 December 2024 (2023: 61,174,333 JD) (Note 31-b).

(30) Net income of subsidiaries and associates reserve and fair value reserve and non-controlling interest – net

A.Net income of subsidiaries and associates reserve and non-controlling interest:

	Quasi-Equity	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Net income reserve – Subsidiaries	6,806,373	6,258,102
Net income reserve – Associates	1,981,008	1,955,856
Total	**8,787,381**	**8,213,958**
Non-Controlling Interests	21,401	20,713

	Owners' Equity	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Net income reserve – Subsidiaries	5,257,414	5,395,235
Net income reserve – Associates	1,530,181	1,686,183
Total	**6,787,595**	**7,081,418**
Non-Controlling Interests	16,531	17,858

B. fair value reserve:

	Quasi-Equity		Owners' Equity	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial assets at fair value valuation reserve	(2,456,822)	(2,161,280)	2,491,107	1,900,794
Investments in real estate valuation reserve	583,910	1,544,482	697,692	1,439,663
Total	**(1,872,912)**	**(616,798)**	**3,188,799**	**3,340,457**

- **Movements on the fair value reserve / within the quasi-equity were as following:**

	31 December 2024		
	Financial assets at fair value	Investments in real estate	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Beginning Balance*	(3,485,935)	2,491,100	**(994,835)**
Unrealized loss	(405,248)	(953,035)	**(1,358,283)**
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	1,505,794	(357,880)	**1,147,914**
Profits transferred to the consolidated income statement	(71,433)	(596,275)	**(667,708)**
Ending Balance	**(2,456,822)**	**583,910**	**(1,872,912)**

	31 December 2023		
	Financial assets at fair value	Investments in real estate	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Beginning Balance	(1,618,453)	2,209,259	**590,806**
Unrealized (loss) profit	(1,697,405)	2,541,705	**844,300**
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	1,324,655	(946,618)	**378,037**
Profits transferred to the consolidated income statement	(170,077)	(2,259,864)	**(2,429,941)**
Ending Balance	**(2,161,280)**	**1,544,482**	**(616,798)**

* The fair value reserve beginning balance is presented for current year after adding deferred tax assets (less liabilities) for the prior year of JD 378,037 (Note 27-A).

Movements on the fair value reserve / within owner's equity were as follows:

	31 December 2024		
	Financial assets at fair value	Investments in real estate	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Beginning Balance*	3,065,797	2,322,035	**5,387,832**
Unrealized profit (loss)	959,376	(736,148)	**223,228**
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,526,807)	(427,618)	**(1,954,425)**
Profits transferred to the consolidated income statement	(7,259)	(460,577)	**(467,836)**
Ending Balance	**2,491,107**	**697,692**	**3,188,799**

	31 December 2023		
	Financial assets at fair value	Investments in real estate	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Beginning Balance*	3,199,626	2,079,054	**5,278,680**
Unrealized profit	18,091	2,191,255	**2,209,346**
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,165,003)	(882,372)	**(2,047,375)**
Profits transferred to the consolidated income statement	(151,920)	(1,948,274)	**(2,100,194)**
Ending Balance	**1,900,794**	**1,439,663**	**3,340,457**

* The fair value reserve beginning balance is presented for current year after adding deferred tax assets (less liabilities) for the prior year of JD (2,047,375) (Note 27-B).

(31) Provision for expected future risks and mutual insurance funds:

A. Provision for expected future risks

Movements on the provision for expected future risks were as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Beginning balance for the year	12,900,524	15,155,371
Transfer to expected credit losses provision – Joint	(12,900,524)	(2,254,847)
Ending Balance	**-**	**12,900,524**

B. Mutual Insurance Fund

Movements on the mutual insurance fund were as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Beginning balance	61,174,333	54,352,361
Add: profits for the years 2023 and 2022	2,239,461	2,388,860
Add: insurance premiums collected during the year	14,596,271	12,578,487
Add: amounts recovered from prior years losses	179,448	179,376
Less: insurance premiums paid during the year	(7,780,875)	(7,060,355)
Less: tax payment for the year 2023 and 2022	(2,296,658)	(662,135)
Less: fund's committee members remunerations	(17,000)	(16,783)
Less: consulting fees during the year	(1,740)	(1,741)
Less: losses written off during the year	(1,949,236)	(583,737)
Transfer to expected credit losses provision during the year	(4,000,000)	-
Transfer to expected credit losses provision during the year- Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	(500,000)	-
Ending balance	**61,644,004**	**61,174,333**

The mutual insurance fund was established based on Article (54) - paragraph (D/3) of Banks Law No. (28) for the year 2000.

Prior approval of the Central bank of Jordan must be obtained in case of any changes to the mutual insurance fund policies.

In case of discontinuing the mutual insurance fund for any reason, the Board of Directors shall determine the way of spending the fund's sources for charity.

The Central bank of Jordan approved considering the Mutual Insurance Fund as mitigating risk exposure according to its letter No. (10/1/12160) dated 9 October 2014.

The bank expanded the coverage of the insured segment as of 1 July 2024 to include those who debts due amount (equal JD 200 thousand or less) instead of (JD 150 thousand or less) after obtaining the approval of the Central Bank of Jordan.

Compensation payment for the subscriber is made from the Fund as determined by the Bank from the subscriber's outstanding debt insured in Murabaha or in any other form of deferred sales or as determined by the Bank from the debt and/or the remaining amount from the Ijarah asset in the following cases:

- Death of subscriber.
- The subscriber's physical disability, fully or partially.
- The subscriber's insolvency due to lack of income sources for at least one year, without having an asset or possessing the leased estate to settle his debt and has no opportunity to obtain income source in the upcoming year that enables the debtor to settle his debt or to continue in the finance lease.

- As of the beginning of 2018, the group has applied the accrual basis instead of cash basis with regards to insurance premiums received from subscribers.

- Mutual insurance fund covers financing granted by Bank for subscribers (Joint or off-balance sheet under management).

- The balance of the mutual insurance fund is included within the quasi-equity (note 29).

C. Provision for expected credit losses - Deferred sales receivables and other receivables – joint (Note 8)

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Provision for expected credit loss - Bank	109,341,977	117,349,258
Expected credit loss provision for Al Samaha Funding and Islamic Investment Company Ltd.	730,968	824,865
Expected credit loss provision for Al Omariah Schools Company Ltd.	1,658,595	1,386,145
Total	**111,731,540**	**119,560,268**

D. Movement on the provision for expected credit losses and the Impairment provisions – joint (Note 5,6,7,8,9,10,13,21, and 25):

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	124,592,527	127,947,727
Transferred from mutual Insurance Fund (Note 31-B)	4,000,000	-
Transferred from provision of expected future risk (Note 31-A)	12,900,524	2,254,847
Provision from subsidiaries	178,553	331,706
Written-off debts	(24,795,399)	(5,941,753)
Balance at the end of the year	**116,876,205**	**124,592,527**

(32) Paid-In Capital:

The authorized and paid-in capital amounted to JD 200 million as of 31 December 2024 (2023: JD 200 million) consisting of 200 million shares (2023: 200 million shares).

(33) Reserves

Statutory reserve:
The accumulated amounts in this account represent the transferred 10% of annual profits before taxes during the current and previous years, in accordance with Banks Law. This reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.

Voluntary reserve:
The accumulated amounts in this account represent the transferred 20% of annual profits before taxes during the current and previous years and are used for purposes determined by the Board of Directors. The General Assembly is entitled to distribute the reserve fully or partially as dividends.

Restricted reserves are as follows:

Description	JD	Nature of Restriction
Statutory reserve	139,919,175	Banks Law

(34) Retained earnings

The item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	125,923,738	132,574,276
Profit after income tax	66,102,904	62,301,700
Realized profit from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	48,561	5,294
Transferred to statutory reserve	(9,941,118)	(9,506,312)
Transferred to voluntary reserve	(9,843,677)	(9,451,220)
Dividends distributed to shareholders	(44,000,000)	(50,000,000)
Balance at the end of the year	**128,290,408**	**125,923,738**

Proposed Dividends

The proposed cash dividends to be distributed to shareholders for the current year amounted to 25% of the paid-in capital as which is JD 50 million, and this percentage is subject to the approval of the Central bank of Jordan and the General Assembly of Shareholders (2023: 22%).

(35) Deferred sales revenues

This item consists of the following:

	Joint		Self-financed		Total	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Individuals (Retail):						
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	65,365,206	57,369,711	-	-	**65,365,206**	**57,369,711**
Deferred sales	1,083,914	1,012,431	-	-	**1,083,914**	**1,012,431**
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	962,221	721,583	-	-	**962,221**	**721,583**
Istisna’a	7,596	12,277	-	-	**7,596**	**12,277**
Real Estate Financing	33,386,271	30,011,975	-	-	**33,386,271**	**30,011,975**
Corporate:						
International Murabaha	1,740,558	921,348	-	-	**1,740,558**	**921,348**
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	34,912,953	21,419,568	-	-	**34,912,953**	**21,419,568**
Deferred sales	189	-	-	-	**189**	**-**
Istisna'a	885,744	906,515	-	-	**885,744**	**906,515**
Small and Medium Enterprises:						
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	10,881,396	9,941,378	-	-	**10,881,396**	**9,941,378**
Deferred sales	2,079	1,675	-	-	**2,079**	**1,675**
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	29,045	9,048	-	-	**29,045**	**9,048**
Istisna’a	112,368	178,893	-	-	**112,368**	**178,893**
Government and public sector	33,433,678	37,947,765	-	-	**33,433,678**	**37,947,765**
Total	**182,803,218**	**160,454,167**	**-**	**-**	**182,803,218**	**160,454,167**

(36) Financing revenues

This item consists of the following:

	Joint		Self-financed (Note 46)		Total	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Individuals (Retail):						
Diminishing Musharaka	606,612	582,606	3,570	3,419	610,182	586,025
Total	**606,612**	**582,606**	**3,570**	**3,419**	**610,182**	**586,025**

(37) Gain from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

This item consists of the following:

	Joint	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Dividends income	580,267	666,398
Gain on sale of financial assets at fair value	126,610	316,703
Total	**706,877**	**983,101**

(38) Gain from financial assets at amortized cost

The item consists of the following:

	Joint	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Islamic Sukuk	22,982,350	19,807,946
Islamic banks portfolio	850	377,165
Total	**22,983,200**	**20,185,111**

(39) Dividends from subsidiaries and associates

This item consists of the following:

			Distributed dividends /JD	
Joint	Ownership percentage	Distribution percentage	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	٪	٪	JD	JD
Dividends distributed from Subsidiaries				
Al Samaha Financing and Islamic Investment Ltd:	100	5.0	600,000	600,000
Dividends distributed to Associates				
Jordanian Center for International Trading Co.	28.4	7.0	48,200	67,480
Islamic Insurance Co.	33.3	8.0	500,000	400,000
Total			**1,148,200**	**1,067,480**

(40) Revenues from investments in real estate -net

This item consists of the following:

	Joint	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Total rent income from investments in real estate	1,496,925	1,388,113
Less: operating expenses		
Generating rent income	(583,869)	(502,034)
Net rent income from investing in real estate	**913,056**	**886,079**
Net sale Income from investing in real estate	**1,056,852**	**4,208,138**
Revenues from investments in real estate	**1,969,908**	**5,094,217**

(41) Revenues from Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets -net

This item consists of the following:

	Joint	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	195,281,923	179,852,109
Depreciation of Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets	(138,173,906)	(125,249,199)
Total	**57,108,017**	**54,602,910**

(42) Revenues from other investments

The item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Revenue from investment deposits at Islamic financial institutions	6,133,517	4,677,161
Other revenues	174,110	492,889
Total	**6,307,627**	**5,170,050**

(43) Deposits insurance fees

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Deposits insurance fees – Quasi-Equity	(6,049,437)	(5,538,645)
Deposits insurance fees - Self	(4,710,214)	(4,716,367)
Total	**(10,759,651)**	**(10,255,012)**

(44) Net share to quasi-equity:

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
A. For the first half of the year		
Banks and financial institutions	**1,244,847**	**551,631**
Customers:		
Saving accounts	3,497,384	3,129,211
Notice accounts	144,351	140,375
Investments deposits	57,463,578	48,227,959
Total for the first half of the year	**62,350,160**	**52,049,176**
B. For the second half of the year		
Banks and financial institutions	1,482,075	1,120,112
Customers:		
Saving accounts	3,624,891	4,462,324
Notice accounts	142,395	180,502
Investments deposits	60,701,307	51,195,823
Total for the second half of the year	**65,950,668**	**56,958,761**
Total for the year	**128,300,828**	**109,007,937**

(45) Bank's share of the joint investment revenues as Mudarib and Rab Mal

The item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Bank's share as Mudarib	111,114,812	112,989,992
Bank's share as Rab Mal	65,749,951	60,272,097
Bank contribution to quasi-equity	(37,581,369)	(39,669,029)
Total	**139,283,394**	**133,593,060**

(46) Bank's self- financed revenues

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Financing revenues (Note 36)	3,570	3,419
Dividend from financial assets at the fair value through other comprehensive income	132,976	228,681
Gain (losses) from financial assets through income statement	1,323	(4,210)
Total	**137,869**	**227,890**

(47) Bank's share and fee from off-balance sheet assets under management as Mudarib and Wakeel:

This item consists of the following:

	Wakeel	Mudarib	Wakeel	Mudarib
	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Restricted investment revenues	-	11,201,648	-	6,998,986
Less: Share of restricted investment accounts holders'	-	(10,086,138)	-	(6,105,662)
Net (Note 56)	**-**	**1,115,510**	**-**	**893,324**
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar profits	1,514,737	-	1,512,258	-
Less: share of Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts holders'	(1,091,477)	-	(738,904)	-
Net	**423,260**	**-**	**773,354**	**-**
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar profits (Investment portfolio)	32,724,143	-	28,981,895	-
Less: share of Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts holders' (Investment portfolio)	(25,716,403)	-	(21,587,725)	-
Net (Note 57)	**7,007,740**	**-**	**7,394,170**	**-**
Total	**7,431,000**	**1,115,510**	**8,167,524**	**893,324**

(48) Banking services revenues

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Letters of credit commissions	529,255	523,862
Guarantees commissions	3,323,650	2,871,633
Collection bills commission	567,864	582,991
Transfers commission	1,485,742	1,533,218
Salary transfers commission	5,806,315	5,413,203
Returned cheques commission	730,155	1,090,666
Account management commission	1,055,517	1,034,077
Cheques books commission	271,097	271,240
Foreign currencies cash deposits commission	46,977	35,675
Brokerage commission	583,537	174,961
Cheques collection commission	127,279	132,117
Credit cards commission and electronic services	14,338,869	12,647,416
Other commissions	2,481,594	2,484,110
Total	**31,347,851**	**28,795,169**

(49) Foreign currency gain

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Resulting from trading	863,175	938,131
Resulting from valuation	2,899,970	1,849,823
Total	**3,763,145**	**2,787,954**

(50) Other revenues

The item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Rents	73,295	72,217
Bonded revenues	1,060,002	1,019,862
Postage and telephone	287,620	280,138
Safe box leasing	304,269	294,655
Sale gains from repossessed assets – self	28,037	-
Others	1,314,694	957,813
Total	**3,067,917**	**2,624,685**

(51) Employees expenses

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Salaries, benefits and allowances	37,890,903	36,591,978
Bank’s contribution to Social Security	4,465,728	4,334,041
Medical expenses	3,638,931	3,587,595
Training expenses	248,718	233,856
Per diem	187,120	160,079
Meals	87,506	67,978
End of service benefits	-	459,162
Takaful insurance	177,225	270,840
Total	**46,696,131**	**45,705,529**

(52) Other expenses

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Postage and telephone	2,198,070	2,057,032
Printings and stationery	1,058,576	1,137,805
System maintenance and licenses	3,404,791	2,674,253
Banks cards	7,582,166	5,689,494
Water, electricity and heating	1,191,406	1,184,590
Repair, maintenance and cleaning	2,362,281	2,438,085
Insurance premiums	1,081,881	1,125,391
Travel and transportation	1,731,948	1,712,881
Legal and consulting fees	654,237	421,714
Auditing fees	152,565	128,020
Subscriptions and memberships	1,235,895	1,024,914
Donations	282,684	1,520,289
Licenses, governmental fees and taxes	971,998	918,105
Hospitality	132,041	107,788
Advertising and promotion	847,551	576,573
Saving accounts prizes	256,523	252,375
Board committees remunerations	128,000	136,000
Master card and visa accounts prizes	-	10,000
Board members remunerations	55,000	55,000
Cheques collection	329,485	345,880
Lease obligation cost	635,848	603,879
Gratuities, security and protection	719,477	757,480
Others	314,693	564,079
Total	**27,327,116**	**25,441,627**

(53) Other provisions

The item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
End of service indemnity provision	900,000	550,000
Employees' vacation provision	200,000	150,000
Total	**1,100,000**	**700,000**

(54) Basic and diluted earnings per share from net income for the year that returned to shareholders (EPS)

The item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Profit for the year after tax (JD)	66,102,904	62,301,700
Weighted average number of shares (share)	200,000,000	200,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share from net income for the year that returned to shareholders (Fils/JD)	**0/331**	**0/312**

- The bank has not issued any new shares or convertible financial instruments that may lead to a reduced share.

(55) Cash and cash equivalents

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Cash and balances with Central bank of Jordan maturing within 3 months *	859,676,387	777,350,208
Add: Balances at banks and financial institutions maturing within 3 months	177,809,661	80,688,208
Less: Balances at banks and financial institutions maturing within 3 months	(65,599,201)	(11,898,666)
Total	**971,886,847**	**846,139,750**

- It includes statutory cash reserve (Note 4)

(56) Restricted investments

This item consists of the following:

	Real estate investment		International Murabaha		Deferred sales receivables		Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek		Cash balances		Total	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Investments at the beginning of the year	199,553	219,179	17,675,871	31,883,597	64,652,988	41,052,943	95,141,064	49,928,336	10,041,522	2,431,385	**187,710,998**	**125,515,440**
Deposits	-	-	29,538,763	46,422,003	43,062,174	31,592,697	41,075,325	52,508,101	55,000,000	29,338,369	**168,676,262**	**159,861,170**
Withdrawals	-	(133,857)	(34,959,491)	(61,640,389)	(18,037,245)	(9,862,426)	(16,559,616)	(10,406,370)	(51,737,306)	(21,728,232)	**(121,293,658)**	**(103,771,274)**
Investment profits	-	122,829	1,163,149	1,350,440	3,822,683	2,087,663	6,215,816	3,438,054	-	-	**11,201,648**	**6,998,986**
Bank’s fees as Mudarib	-	(8,598)	(205,158)	(339,780)	(364,257)	(217,889)	(546,095)	(327,057)	-	-	**(1,115,510)**	**(893,324)**
Investments at the end of year	**199,553**	**199,553**	**13,213,134**	**17,675,871**	**93,136,343**	**64,652,988**	**125,326,494**	**95,141,064**	**13,304,216**	**10,041,522**	**245,179,740**	**187,710,998**
Less: Deferred/ suspended profits	-	-	-	-	(14,275,757)	(9,834,585)	-	-	-	-	**(14,275,757)**	**(9,834,585)**
Less: Deferred Mutual Insurance fund	-	-	-	-	(1,930,528)	(1,087,478)	-	-	-	-	**(1,930,528)**	**(1,087,478)**
Ending balance- Net	**199,553**	**199,553**	**13,213,134**	**17,675,871**	**76,930,058**	**53,730,925**	**125,326,494**	**95,141,064**	**13,304,216**	**10,041,522**	**228,973,455**	**176,788,935**

(57) Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar (Investments Portfolio)

	Financial assets through other comprehensive income statements	Financial assets at amortized cost	Investment in real estate	Deferred Sale receivables	Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	Cash balances	Al-Wakala bi Al Istithmar	Other assets	Total
	31 December 2024	31 December 2024	31 December 2024	31 December 2024	31 December 2024	31 December 2024	31 December 2024	31 December 2024	31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Beginning balance	25,484,296	23,537,739	37,324,045	320,759,693	141,841,148	47,135,750	1,800,000	1,207,260	**599,089,931**
Number of investment units at beginning of the year									**1,124,494**
Value of investment units at beginning of the year									**562,247,000**
Deposits	-	-	2,673,310	75,374,239	45,217,379	131,022,000	459,644	-	**254,746,572**
Withdrawals	(8,242,085)	(12,485,569)	(280,440)	(55,536,190)	(36,211,558)	(130,836,759)	-	(904,020)	**(244,496,621)**
Investment profits	803,099	705,751	451,130	20,391,977	10,193,388	-	178,798	-	**32,724,143**
Bank's Fees as Wakeel	(172,666)	-	(96,993)	(4,506,821)	(2,192,818)	-	(38,442)	-	**(7,007,740)**
Total	17,872,644	11,757,921	40,071,052	356,482,898	158,847,539	47,320,991	2,400,000	303,240	**635,056,285**
Less: deferred and suspended profits	-	-	-	(49,045,537)	-	-	-	-	**(49,045,537)**
Less: Deferred mutual insurance	-	-	-	(4,074,842)	-	-	-	-	**(4,074,842)**
Less: expected credit loss provision	-	-	-	(11,339,259)	-	-	-	-	**(11,339,259)**
Less: Impairment provision for repossessed assets	-	-	(458,054)	-	-	-	-	-	**(458,054)**
Ending Balance- Net	**17,872,644**	**11,757,921**	**39,612,998**	**292,023,260**	**158,847,539**	**47,320,991**	**2,400,000**	**303,240**	**570,138,593**
Number of investment units at end of the year									**1,124,494**
Value of investment units at end of the year									**562,247,000**
Investment risk reverse	-	-	-	665,114	-	-	-	-	**665,114**
Fair value reserve	1,626,630	-	2,853,787	-	-	-	-	-	**4,480,417**
Liabilities deferred tax	996,967	-	1,749,095	-	-	-	-	-	**2,746,062**
Ending Balance	**2,623,597**	**-**	**4,602,882**	**665,114**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**570,138,593**

	Financial assets through comprehensive income statements	Financial assets at amortized cost	Investment in real estate	Deferred Sale receivables	Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek*	Cash balances	Al-Wakala bi Al Istithmar	Other assets	Total
	31 December 2023	31 December 2023	31 December 2023	31 December 2023	31 December 2023	31 December 2023	31 December 2023	31 December 2023	31 December 2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Beginning balance	34,905,599	35,221,059	35,183,756	322,413,161	127,900,343	29,981,375	-	-	**585,605,293**
Number of investment units at beginning of the year									**1,093,753**
Value of investment units at beginning of the year									**546,876,500**
Deposits	-	-	1,925,353	40,797,789	43,341,170	123,944,375	1,800,000	1,207,260	**213,015,947**
Withdrawals	(10,273,983)	(11,831,051)	(57,891)	(55,976,720)	(36,189,389)	(106,790,000)			**(221,119,034)**
Investment profits	1,451,906	147,731	462,418	17,915,829	9,004,011	-			**28,981,895**
Bank's Fees as Wakeel	(599,226)	-	(189,591)	(4,390,366)	(2,214,987)	-			**(7,394,170)**
Total	**25,484,296**	**23,537,739**	**37,324,045**	**320,759,693**	**141,841,148**	**47,135,750**	**1,800,000**	**1,207,260**	**599,089,931**
Less: deferred and suspended profits	-	-	-	(39,407,318)	-	-	-	-	**(39,407,318)**
Less: Deferred mutual insurance	-	-	-	(3,230,752)	-	-	-	-	**(3,230,752)**
Less: expected credit loss provision	-	-	-	(11,213,364)	-	-	-	-	**(11,213,364)**
Less: Impairment provision for repossessed assets	-	-	(458,054)	-	-	-	-	-	**(458,054)**
Asesets (liabilities) deferred tax	2,799,733	-	(1,203,685)	-			-	-	**1,596,048**
Ending Balance- Net	**28,284,029**	**23,537,739**	**35,662,306**	**266,908,259**	**141,841,148**	**47,135,750**	**1,800,000**	**1,207,260**	**546,376,491**
Number of investment units at end of the year									**1,093,753**
Value of investment units at end of the year									**546,876,500**
Investment risk reverse	-	-	-	2,104,069	-	-	-	-	**2,104,069**
Fair value reserve	(4,567,985)	-	1,963,907	-	-	-	-	-	**(2,604,078)**
Liabilities deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Ending Balance	**(4,567,985)**	-	**1,963,907**	**2,104,069**	-	-	-	-	**546,376,491**

* On 7 August 2023, assets and receivables of Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek were transferred between Al Wakala Bi Al Istishmar accounts (from Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar to Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar (investment portfolios)) amounted to 415,874 JD due to the availability of liquidity in this portfolio and the desire of the Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar holders to liquidate part of their investment. These assets were transferred at book value, which is equivalent to the recoverable value, and no impairment provisions were recorded on them at the date of transfer. These assets are divisible and no foreign currency differences resulted.

(58) Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts – Baraka Group and Baraka bank*	50,782,180	64,909,552
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts – Central bank of Jordan	5,895,652	7,367,973
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts – Islamic Insurance Company	1,286,609	1,286,609
Total	**57,964,441**	**73,564,134**

Wakala investments accounts represent cash amounts deposited at the Bank that are managed and invested in accordance with Islamic Shari'a compliant investment modes agreed upon with the Muwakkil in exchange of a lump sum or percentage of the invested funds mentioned in Wakala contract. Any losses incurred shall be borne by Muwakkil unless arising from the Bank's (Wakeel) negligence or misconduct.

The Bank's fee is 0.7% - 1.25% annually.

* On 7 August 2023, assets and receivables of Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek were transferred between Al Wakala Bi Al Istishmar accounts (from Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar to Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar (investment portfolios)) amounted to 415,874 JD due to the availability of liquidity in this portfolio and the desire of the Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar holders to liquidate part of their investment. These assets were transferred at book value, which is equivalent to the recoverable value, and no impairment provisions were recorded on them at the date of transfer. These assets are divisible and no foreign currency differences resulted.

(59) Related parties' transactions

A. The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and the following subsidiaries:

Company Name	Ownership	Paid - in Capital 31 December 2024	Paid - in Capital 31 December 2023
		JD	JD
Al Omariah Schools Company Ltd.	99.8%	16,000,000	16,000,000
Al Samaha Financing and Investment Company Ltd.	100%	12,000,000	12,000,000
Future Applied Computer Technology Company Ltd.	100%	5,000,000	5,000,000
Sanabel Al-Khair for Financial Investments Company Ltd.	100%	5,000,000	5,000,000

The Bank entered transactions with the parent Company, subsidiaries, associates, major shareholders, board members, and senior executive management within the Bank's ordinary course of business using normal Murabaha rates and commercial commissions. All deferred sales receivables, financing, and Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek granted to related parties are considered performing.

B. Below is a summary of transactions with related parties:

	Related parties				Total	
	Parent Company	Associates	Subsidiaries	Board members and Senior Executive management	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Items within Consolidated statement of financial position:						
Deferred sales receivables, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables and other receivables	-	954,353	1,670,430	1,960,829	**4,585,612**	**13,694,377**
Financing of employees housing/ Musharaka	-	-	-	1,479,656	**1,479,656**	**1,479,489**
Deposits	186,443	10,417,508	4,679,300	3,824,336	**19,107,587**	**20,165,045**
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	42,540,000	-	-	-	**42,540,000**	**42,540,000**
Off consolidated statement of financial position items:						
Guarantees and Letters of credit	-	101,094	621,000	15,570	**737,664**	**1,090,943**
Consolidated income statement items:						
Paid expenses	-	5,130,113	1,622,738	4,265,350	**11,018,201**	**10,174,710**
Received revenues	-	95,648	80,386	137,283	**313,317**	**607,695**
Paid Profits	-	271,761	80,946	100,339	**453,046**	**448,626**

Murabaha rate on granted financing ranged between 3.0% - 4.75% annually as at 31 December 2024 (2023: 3.0% - 4.75%).

Musharaka profit rate of financing granted to the employees ranged between 2% - 4.8% annually as at 31 December 2024 (2023: 2% - 4.8%).

Guarantees commission rate ranged between 1% - 4% annually as at 31 December 2024 (2023: 1% - 4%). Letters of credit commission rate ranged between 1/4% - 3/8% quarterly as at 31 December 2024 (2023: 1/4% - 3/8% quarterly).

Individuals and corporate deposits profit's percentages equals the related parties profits percentage.

C. Summary of the Bank's senior executive management benefits (salaries, remuneration and other benefits) were as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Salaries, remunerations and transportation *	3,439,365	4,901,642
Total	**3,439,365**	**4,901,642**

* Based on the institutional governance instructions for banks No. (2/2023) dated 14 February 2023, the salaries of the facilities managers, the head of treasury and the financial institutions for the senior executive management were included.

(60) Fair value of financial instruments

The Bank uses the following order of valuation methods and alternatives to determine and present the fair value of the financial instruments:

- Level 1 - Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the inputs are significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the inputs are significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The table below illustrates the analysis of the financial instruments measured at fair value according to the above order:

31 December 2024	First Level	Second Level	Third Level	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	19,989,534	43,107,173	-	63,096,707
Financial assets at fair value through income statement	13,106	-	-	13,106
31 December 2023				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	20,680,563	33,445,400	-	54,125,963

(61) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the consolidated financial statements

As shown in note (11,12,13), there are no financial assets not listed in the financial markets that are shown at cost, in order for the Bank to be able to estimate their fair value.

(62) Risk Management

Banks are exposed to several risks because of the operations they provide to their customers and as a result, the need arose for banks to effectively and efficiently manage the risks that they may be exposed to by using the best available methods to manage risks in line with the nature and size of the risks they may be exposed to.

The Bank undertakes the risk management function through a comprehensive risk management framework approved by the Bank's Board of Directors and senior management to identify, measure, follow up and monitor the relevant risk categories and prepare reports on them, and maintain where needed sufficient capital to meet these risks. These measures take into account the appropriate steps to adhere to the provisions and principles of Islamic law, and this had a great impact in mitigating the effects of geopolitical tensions and the resulting impact on some sectors and increasing the likelihood of default for impacted customers through the necessary precautions to deal with these tensions and taking adequate allocations for expected credit losses.

The risks that the Bank may be exposed to are managed according to the general provisions for managing the risks approved by the Board of Directors according to the following principles:

1. Manage risk through a central, non-executive, independent of business and business support departments, which is the risk management department according to the institutional governance instructions for banks issued by the central bank of Jordan.

2. Use the three defense lines model to manage risks in our bank, so that the first line of defense consists of the business and support departments, which is the party responsible for the risks to which our bank may be exposed (Risk Owners) and the application of approved controls, and the second line of defense consists of the Risk Management Department Which defines the controls necessary for risk management in cooperation with the Compliance Control Department and the Internal Control Department, The third line of defense consists of the Internal Audit Department and the Internal Sharia Audit Department, which are considered the bodies concerned with providing independent and objective assurance and providing advice to senior management and the Board of Directors regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of governance and risk management, including internal control to support the achievement of organizational goals and enhance and facilitate the process of continuous improvement.

3. Identify risks that our bank might be exposed to and determine the material risks based on the materiality test that is carried out by the Risk Management Department.

4. Determining the acceptable level of risk for all material risks that our bank may be exposed to, and it is prohibited to exceed it under any circumstances except with the approval of the Board of Directors.
5. Using highly efficient measurement methods to measure all material risks and determine the capital required.

6. Monitor all risks that our bank may be exposed to on an ongoing basis and prepare the risk profile in accordance with the type of risk and the degree of its materiality.

7. Use of enterprise risk management systems (ERMs) which assist in dealing with risk management.

8. Applying the requirements of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision Standards and best professional practices in risk management.

9. Disseminating the culture of risk management for all the different administrative levels in our bank.

The main objective of our bank's risk management is to provide a safe business environment that works to achieve our bank's strategic objectives, by achieving a set of goals as follows:

1. Capital:

Maintaining a safe level of capital through adhering to the minimum levels of capital adequacy in accordance with the instructions of the Central bank of Jordan.

Maintaining high- and high-quality capital capable of absorbing losses at any time and in accordance with the requirements of Basel 3 and the relevant Central bank of Jordan instructions.

Leverage ratio remains within safe levels by adhering to the minimum level in accordance with the instructions of the Central bank of Jordan.

2. Quality of Assets:

The percentage of non-performing accounts remains within the limits set by the Board of Directors.

Maintain sufficient provisions to meet expected credit losses.

The absence of a concentration that exceeds the limits approved at the level of the customer / investment / economic sector / period.

3. Liquidity:

Having sufficient levels of liquidity to meet the needs of customers in normal and stressful conditions.

Commitment to the minimum levels of the legal liquidity ratio for total currencies, the Jordanian dinar, the liquidity coverage ratio, and the net stable funding ratio.

4. Internal Control and Control Systems:

Reviewing the operations carried out in our bank and ensuring that the necessary supervisory controls are specified in a manner commensurate with the acceptable risk level and the nature and size of risks that our bank may be exposed to.

Achieving risk management objectives such as compliance with laws and regulations, acceptable ethical behavior, internal control, information and technology security, sustainability and quality assurance.

5. An effective risk management reporting system:

Having an effective system for risk data and preparing reports on risk management and submitting them to the senior executive management and the Board of Directors.

Commitment to what is mentioned in the instructions of the Central bank of Jordan regarding dealing with domestic systemically important banks (D-SIB's) regarding data and preparing reports on risk management issued by the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision.

6. Bank security and safety:

Laying down the necessary precautionary measures in coordination with the Bank's occupational safety and health committee to maintain health and safety of the Bank employees and customers.

Setting a special approved guidance to use in the event of the spread of diseases and epidemics.

Availability of occupational safety and health manual and disaster and emergency response plans.

Readiness of a Bank's alternative site (the disaster recovery site) in addition to other alternative sites.

The Risk Management Department reports directly to the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors and indirectly to the CEO of the Bank, and defines the responsibilities of the Risk Management Department according to the following:

1. Supervising the stages of the risk management process in our bank.

2. Identify the risks that our bank might be exposed to and evaluate them to determine the material risks.

3. Preparing and updating material risk policies that include approved risk appetite and risk management strategies.

4. Define risk management strategies according to the type of risk, its size and the acceptable level for each of them, taking into account the levels of capital, liquidity and human resources available in terms of the efficiency and adequacy of staff to manage the risks to which our bank may be exposed.

5. Use and develop high-efficiency measurement methods to measure all material risks and determine the required capital.

6. Analyzing the operations carried out in our bank and ensuring that the necessary controls are determined in proportion to the approved risk appetite and the type and size of risks.

7. Monitor the risks that our bank may be exposed to on an ongoing basis and prepare the risk structure according to the type of risk and the degree of its materiality.

8. Supervising Enterprise Risk Management Solutions (ERM).

Acceptable risk limits:

Our bank determines the acceptable level of risk and is approved by the Board of Directors, and the actual level is monitored and compared with the acceptable level of risk periodically, and it is considered one of the most important elements of governance in the risk management process, in line with the business model adopted by our bank.

1- Credit Risk:

- **Managing credit risk system:**

The main activity of our bank is the granting of funds and providing banking services to various customers. As a result, our bank is exposed to credit risk, which is defined as the inability or willingness of the customer to fulfill his contractual obligations to the bank. Credit risks are the main risks to which our bank is exposed to, which requires the availability of resources to manage these risks effectively.

Credit risk management based on several principles, most notably:

1. The segregation of duties between business, credit, and entities granting facilities in the core banking system.

2. Clearly define the criteria for granting credit to all customers in the credit policy, according to the nature of the customer.

3. Preparing the due diligence study for all credit applications, regardless of the nature of the customer, the amount of financing, the size and type of credit risk mitigations.

4. Determine the profit rate on facilities based on risk degree to which our bank is exposed to.

5. Determine the matrix of authorities granted to all related parties to the credit approval process according to the nature of the customer.

6. Determine the role of all entities related to the credit approval process according to the nature of the customer, in a manner that enhances corporate governance for managing credit risk.

7. Implement the requirements of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision Standards and Best Professional Practices in Credit Risk Management in line with the instructions of the Central bank of Jordan in particular.

- **Credit study, Control and Follow-up:**

The credit application is prepared by the business departments, and the credit department makes due diligence in studying credit applications, and then the credit application is presented to the credit authority body, in order to achieve the principle of segregation of duties.

The evaluation of customers of large, small and medium entities and high net worth individuals through the internal credit rating system (Moody's), at the level of the Obligor Risk Rating (ORR), and at the level of Facility Risk Rating (FRR).

The customer level credit rating (ORR) represents the creditworthiness of the customer and reflects the probability of default (PD).

The credit rating at the level of Facility Risk Rating (FRR) represents the quality of the credit risk mitigations provided by the customer, which reflects the loss given default ratio (LGD).

Financing applications for retail customers who are granted consumer financing are evaluated according to the Retail Credit Scoring system.

Granting of funds (automated system, branch committee, management committees) is determined according to the authorization matrix approved by the Board of Directors and senior management on the basis of the amount, completion of grant conditions, and the degree of risk of the funding request.

Methodology of applying the Islamic Accounting Standard (30) - impairment and credit losses and onerous commitments (FAS 30) as amended by the Central Bank of Jordan.

1- Internal credit rating system:

The Bank has an internal rating system to improve the quality of the credit process, as the classification process relies on "operational" qualitative and "financial" quantitative criteria to assess the creditworthiness of customers.

The credit rating system aims to:

- Improving the quality of the credit decision by relying on the internal credit rating.
- Calculate the customer probability of default (PD).
- Pricing credit facilities in a manner consistent with the size of the risks to which our bank is exposed.
- Measuring the credit risks to which our bank exposed to in a standard way at the customer level and at the level of the credit portfolio.
- Improving the quality of the credit portfolio by setting the limits on the credit portfolio according to the internal credit classification.
- Monitor the credit portfolio through the internal credit rating.

Internal credit rating system mechanism:

- The classification process is carried out by analyzing basic inputs such as financial statements and customers' descriptive data according to an approved classification and evaluation methodology to determine the creditworthiness of the customer.
- The credit department confirms the customer's credit rating with the customer's current circumstances and approves the credit rating.
- A second review of the compatibility of the credit rating with the credit risk of the customer is carried out by the risk management department for applications of high credit risk.

- Ensure that customers' information is updated when a new credit request is received, or at least annually.

2- Scope of application / expected credit loss:

The expected credit loss measurement model was applied to the Bank according to the requirements of the standard as follows:

1. Direct and indirect credit facilities.
2. Sukuk recorded at amortized cost.
3. Islamic finance products that bear the characteristics of debt (principal and return).
4. Credit exposures to banks and financial institutions.
5. Ijara receivables.

3- Governance of Application of Islamic Accounting Standard (30):

A. Board of Directors

The Bank's board of directors and committees roles represented in the following:

Approve the methodology of applying the standard and related policies.

Approve the business model through which the objectives and principles of acquisition and classification of financial instruments are determined.

Ensuring the existence and implementation of effective control systems through which the roles of the related parties are defined.

Ensure the availability of infrastructure to ensure the application of the standard that includes (human resources / internal credit rating systems / automated systems to calculate expected credit losses, etc.), so that it is able to reach the results that ensure adequate hedging against expected credit losses.

B. Executive Management

The role of the executive management is as follows:

Preparing the methodology for applying the standard according to the requirements of the regulatory authorities.

Preparing the business model in accordance with the bank's strategic plan.

Ensure compliance with the approved methodology for applying the standard.

Supervising the systems used to implement the standard.

Calculating the necessary provisions to meet the expected credit losses according to the instructions of the Central bank of Jordan.

Monitor the size of the expected credit losses and ensure the adequacy of its provisions.

Preparing the required reports for the relevant authorities.

Communicate with the company providing the system with any updates that may occur to the calculation forms and tools or any other inquiries in particular.

4- Definition and mechanism for calculating and monitoring probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD):

A. Default Definition:

The concept of default has been defined for the purposes of applying the standard as follows:

1. The presence of past dues on the customer for a period of 90 days or more, or the presence of clear indicators of their near default or bankruptcy.

2. Delay in the payment of profits and / or principle of the sukuk by the issuer of the sukuk for a period of 90 days or more.

3. Default of the banks whom our bank maintains their balances.

B. The mechanism for calculating expected credit losses (ECL) on financial instruments:

The external classification of international rating agencies was adopted to calculate the probability of default for the financial instrument, and the loss on default was calculated based on the best professional practices in this field, so that the geographical distribution, the economic sector and the capital structure of the issuer of this instrument are taken.

C. Calculating Probability of Default:

Probability of default (PD): The percentage of the debtor’s probability of default or delay in fulfilling the payment of installments or obligations on the specified dates within the next 12 months.

Individual basis:

1. Countries, Banks and financial institutions:
The probability of default for countries, banks and financial institutions issued by the international rating company has been approved according to the approved credit scores and to the exposure currency (local currency / foreign currency). The probability of default is updated annually according to the approved probability of default from Al Baraka group, taking into account the existence of a minimum probability of default of 0.03% based on the guidelines of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

2. Large, medium and small companies and high net worth individuals:
The probability of default through the economic cycle (TTC PD) is extracted from the internal credit rating system.

The probability of default through the economic cycle (TTC PD) is converted to probability of default to a specific point in time (PIT PD) through a statistical model known as the Vasicek Model, which considers the following:

- Forecasts of macroeconomic indicators.
- Current and historical macroeconomic indicators.
- Credit assets correlation in each credit score (in accordance with the guidelines of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in particular).

Collective Basis:

Collective basis portfolio:

For the purposes of calculating the credit loss for customers in the collective portfolio, the portfolio has been divided into four sub-portfolios according to their risk shared characteristics, as follows:

• The commercial portfolio of unrated customers.
• Real-Estate financing portfolio.
• Vehicles financing portfolio.
• Personal financing portfolio.

Calculating the probability of default (PIT PD) using the system by analyzing historical data.

D. Calculating Exposure at Default:

- Direct credit facilities

The credit exposure value has been calculated at default, equal to the balance of the credit facilities as at the date of the financial statements and in accordance with the contractual terms.

- Indirect Credit Facilities:

The credit exposure value was calculated at default, equal to the full indirect credit facilities without applying any credit conversion factor (CCF).

E. Calculating Loss Given Default:

Loss given default represents a part of the exposure that our Bank may lose when a customer defaults, after collecting recoveries when the customer defaults.

The Bank's customers are divided according to the segments as follows:

1. Individual basis:

1-1 The Jordanian government: using a percentage of loss given default of (0%) for the issued sukuk and the finances granted to the Jordanian government or guaranteed by it (FAS 30).

1-2 Countries: The percentage of loss given default was used based on the geographical area of the countries.

1-3 Banks and financial institutions:

- Using loss given defaults in accordance with the decisions of Basel and the policy adopted by the Bank.
- If the exposure to banks and financial institutions is located in a geographical area, the percentage of loss, assuming default, is different, then the higher percentage is taken.

1-4 Companies: Using the loss-to-default ratio based on the division of the product type in the credit portfolio.

2. Collective basis

Using the rate of loss given default for dealers at the collective basis level based on the division of the credit portfolio.

• The adoption of hair cut ratios for credit risk mitigants at the individual basis and the collective base levels.

C. The main economic indicators that were used in calculating the expected credit loss (ECL):

Macroeconomic factors are included in calculating the expected credit loss, as the Risk Management Department determines the weights of the macroeconomic scenarios in line with changes in the economic conditions in Jordan and amends them whenever necessary, provided that they are presented to the Risk Management Committee emanating from the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors for adoption.

The mechanism for calculating the impairment provision according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan regarding the classification of credit facilities No. (47/2009) (Dated December 10, 2009):

First: Credit facilities of low risk and no provisions are calculated on them, and they have the following characteristics:

- Funds granted to and guaranteed by the Government of the Kingdom of Jordan
- Financing secured by 100% cash insurance.
- Financing guaranteed by 100% an acceptable bank guarantee.

Second: Credit facilities acceptable risks and no provisions are calculated on them. They have the following characteristics:

- Strong financial positions and sufficient cash flows.
- Documented by contracts and covered by duly accepted guarantees.
- Good sources of reimbursement.
- Active account movement and regular payment of the principal amount and returns.
- Efficient client management.

Third: Credit facilities under monitoring (requiring special care) and impairment provisions are calculated on them at a rate ranging from (1.5% for sales - 15% for personal finances, Al Qard Al Hasan and visa cards), and any of the following applies to them:

- Existence of dues for a period of more than (60) days and less than (90) days for the original credit facilities.
- Exceeding the granted ceiling balance by (10%) or more, for a period of more than (60) days and less than (90) days.
- Credit facilities that were previously classified as non-performing credit facilities and were removed from the framework of non-performing credit facilities according to an original rescheduling, or due full payment.
- Acceptable risk credit facilities that have been restructured twice within a year.
- Credit facilities that have expired for a period of more than (60) days and less than (90) days and have not been renewed.

- The absence of at least an annual credit study on the client based on certified financial statements (for companies that are required to prepare such data in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law) and a financial statement for the rest of the clients on an annual basis in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Fourth: Non-performing credit facilities, to which any of the following applies:

It has passed since its due date, or one of its installments has become due, or the payment of the principle amount and/or profits have not been regular for the following periods:

- Credit facilities substandard from (90) days to (179) days.
- Doubtful credit facilities from (180) days to (359) days.
- loss credit facilities from (360) days or more.
- The granted credit limit exceeded by (10% or more) for a period of (90) days or more.
- Credit facilities that have expired for a period of (90) days or more and have not been renewed.
- Credit facilities granted to any client declared bankrupt or to any company declared to be in liquidation.
- Credit facilities that have been structured for three times within a year.
- Current and on demand accounts that are exposed for a period of (90) days or more.

- The mechanism for calculating the provision for non-performing credit facilities:

1 -Credit facilities not covered by acceptable in-kind guarantees:

An impairment provision is gradually prepared that covers the entire principle of non-performing credit facilities within one year from the date of stopping payments, as follows:

(%25) when the definition of substandard credit facilities applies.
(%50) when the definition of doubtful credit facilities applies.
(100%) when applying the definition of loss credit facilities.

2- Credit facilities covered by acceptable in-kind guarantees:

An impairment provision covering the entire principle of non-performing credit facilities is prepared as follows:

A- If the value of the accepted guarantee is equal to or more than the original credit facilities, an impairment provision shall be prepared that covers the entire facility over a period of (5) years at a rate of 20% annually from the original credit facilities.

B- If the value of the accepted guarantee is less than the principal of the credit facilities, an impairment provision is prepared as follows:

(%100) of the part not covered by an acceptable guarantee in the first year, or (20%) of the original facilities, whichever is greater.

The remaining amount of the required impairment allowance shall be prepared equally over the following four years.

The following are excluded from non-performing credit facilities when preparing impairment provision:

- The part of non-operating credit facilities covered by cash collateral.
- The part guaranteed by the Jordanian Loan Guarantee Company for the first year from the customer's cessation of payment, and the bank must prepare an impairment provision that covers these credit facilities starting from the second year, so that this provision is distributed equally over the years from the second to the fifth.

- It is not permissible to disclose current and on demand accounts except in the narrowest limits and for short periods. If they continue to exist, an impairment provision is prepared as follows:

Days past due	30-59 days	60-89 days	90 or more days
Impairment provision	3%	15%	100%

- An impairment provision is prepared against the due credit facilities within the items (credit cards, personal finances, and personal loans and advances) as follows:

Days past due	60-89 days	90-119 days	120-179 days	180-269 days	270 or more days
Impairment provision	15%	25%	50%	75%	100%

The mechanism for calculating the impairment allowance is in accordance with the instructions of classifying and processing Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek for Islamic banks no (60/2014) dated (17 November 2014).

- Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables classification

- Performing receivables from 30 to 59 days.
- Watch list debts from 60 to 89 days.
- Non- performing receivables from 90 days forward.

- **impairment provision for Muntahia Bittamleek receivables**

- Performing receivables 25%.
- Watch list receivables 50%.
- Non- performing receivables 100%.

1. Credit risk exposure (net of impairment provision and expected credit loss, deferred and suspended revenues, and before collaterals and other risk mitigation factors)

	Joint		Self-financed	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Items within the consolidated statement of financial position:				
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	681,890,066	609,564,598
Balances with banks and financial institutions	131,163,121	41,471,181	103,769,877	39,608,070
Investment accounts at banks and financial institutions	12,052,748	4,253,943	-	-
Al-Wakala bi Al Istithmar accounts	42,496,332	42,115,026	-	-
Financial assets at amortized costs	482,408,649	405,438,544	-	-
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables:				
Individuals	950,744,733	839,219,301	19,127,231	16,297,958
Real estate	483,221,852	478,315,509	-	-
Companies:				
Corporate	758,028,639	601,534,129	1,068,656	3,190,196
Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	183,575,208	163,323,947	4,867,941	6,884,796
Government and public sector	757,775,641	879,210,747	2,995,084	3,053,909
Financing				
Musharaka:				
Individuals	-	-	43,098	43,507
Real estates	41,618,502	39,671,339	113,081	133,073
Off consolidated statement of financial position items:				
Guarantees	-	-	161,475,765	150,688,540
Letters of credit	13,868,260	13,868,260	15,429,524	9,778,300
Acceptances	-	-	875,488	1,539,522
Unutilized limits-direct	125,981,200	127,997,890	-	-
Unutilized limits-indirect	-	-	78,377,410	68,904,898
Total	**3,982,934,885**	**3,636,419,816**	**1,070,033,221**	**909,687,367**

Collaterals and other credit risk mitigation techniques against Credit Exposures:

The quantity and quality of the required collaterals depends on the credit risk assessment of the counterparty. It is also possible to adjust or reduce the risk exposure related to the debtor, concerned party or any other obligor using the credit risk mitigation techniques applicable in the Islamic banks. These include (asset mortgage, third party guarantee, earnest sales, good faith deposit, cash margins and shares mortgage).

Credit risk mitigations against credit exposure in the aforementioned table were as follows:

- Cash margins
- Jordanian government guarantees
- Mortgage of shares
- Real estate collaterals
- Vehicles and machinery mortgages
- Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation

2- Credit exposures of deferred sales receivables and other receivables and financing are distributed according to the risk degree as illustrated in following table:

Joint			Companies				
	Individuals	Real estate financing	Corporate	SMEs	Government and public sector	Banks and other financial institutions	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2024							
Low risk	5,804,977	-	58,731,019	6,675,471	819,001,726	-	**890,213,193**
Acceptable risk	1,100,252,556	582,513,030	683,367,005	173,045,754	-	129,038,000	**2,668,216,345**
Due: *							
Up to 30 days	5,194,471	5,221,550	2,619,704	1,619,781	-	-	**14,655,506**
From 31 to 60 Days	1,738,896	1,738,423	4,201,497	2,039,977	-	-	**9,718,793**
Watch list	27,316,484	34,637,367	78,611,995	14,733,109	-	-	**155,298,955**
Non performing:							
Sub standard	6,081,421	534,103	1,666,755	417,415	-	-	**8,699,694**
Doubtful	6,645,465	1,258,451	73,002	1,065,935	-	-	**9,042,853**
Loss	30,171,352	20,245,048	22,718,917	10,548,075	-	-	**83,683,392**
Total	1,176,272,255	639,187,999	845,168,693	206,485,759	819,001,726	129,038,000	**3,815,154,432**
Less: deferred revenues	156,741,700	86,151,163	39,191,947	11,906,228	61,226,085	-	**355,217,123**
Less:suspended revenues	4,595,311	1,191,700	929,149	388,086	-	-	**7,104,246**
Less:Deferrd mutual insurance	25,932,744	10,916,490	18,395	463	-	-	**36,868,092**
Less:Expected credit loss provission	38,257,767	16,088,292	47,000,563	10,615,774	-	45,799	**112,008,195**
Net	**950,744,733**	**524,840,354**	**758,028,639**	**183,575,208**	**757,775,641**	**128,992,201**	**3,303,956,776**

Self – financed			Companies				
	Individuals	Real estate financing	Corporate	SMEs	Government and public sector	Banks and other financial institutions	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2024							
Low risk	-	-	-	-	2,995,084	681,890,066	**684,885,150**
Acceptable risk	19,758,579	114,754	834,455	1,535,074	-	106,328,221	**128,571,083**
Due: *							
Up to 30 days	162,473	-	-	-	-	-	**162,473**
From 31 to 60 Days	11,513	-	-	-	-	-	**11,513**
Watch list	674,070	-	97,765	3,966,065	-	-	**4,737,900**
Non performing:							
Sub standard	183,779	-	-	33,393	-	-	**217,172**
Doubtful	258,825	-	4,294	82,192	-	-	**345,311**
Loss	2,046,455	-	254,909	141,763	-	-	**2,443,127**
Total	22,921,708	114,754	1,191,423	5,758,487	2,995,084	788,218,287	**821,199,743**
Less: deferred revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Less:suspended revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Less:Deferrd mutual insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Less:Expected credit loss provission	3,751,379	1,673	122,767	890,546	-	2,558,344	**7,324,709**
Net	**19,170,329**	**113,081**	**1,068,656**	**4,867,941**	**2,995,084**	**785,659,943**	**813,875,034**

* The whole receivable balance is considered payable if one instalment falls due.

	Joint							Self – financed						
			Companies							Companies				
	Individuals	Real estate financing	Corporate	SMEs	Government and public sector	Banks and other financial institutions	Total	Individuals	Real estate financing	Corporate	SMEs	Government and public sector	Banks and other financial institutions	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2023														
Low risk	5,055,986	-	28,952,856	6,972,097	932,500,508	-	973,481,447	-	-	-	-	3,053,909	609,564,598	612,618,507
Acceptable risk	944,631,173	561,276,265	566,874,811	150,137,664	-	88,270,500	2,311,190,413	17,262,685	134,987	3,153,351	3,345,592	-	41,135,339	65,031,954
Due: *														
Up to 30 days	509,665	267,016	1,641,029	559,150	-	-	2,976,860	327	-	-	-	-	-	327
From 31 to 60 Days	959,055	829,107	2,978,207	1,985,318	-	-	6,751,687	6,177	-	-	-	-	-	6,177
Watch list	29,123,672	42,368,095	75,770,716	16,436,938	-	-	163,699,421	616,285	-	122,728	4,279,315	-	-	5,018,328
Non performing:														
Sub standard	4,601,070	2,017,712	-	806,835	-	-	7,425,617	496,091	-	18,806	24,632	-	-	539,529
Doubtful	5,206,626	7,781,908	7,827,973	723,179	-	-	21,539,686	960,428	-	105	43,005	-	-	1,003,538
Loss	29,874,635	9,295,177	20,177,214	13,578,666	-	-	72,925,692	1,004,717	-	2,965	612,590	-	-	1,620,272
Total	**1,018,493,162**	**622,739,157**	**699,603,570**	**188,655,379**	**932,500,508**	**88,270,500**	**3,550,262,276**	**20,340,206**	**134,987**	**3,297,955**	**8,305,134**	**3,053,909**	**650,699,937**	**685,832,128**
Less: deferred revenues	119,294,323	77,068,516	40,529,043	11,749,098	53,289,761	-	301,930,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less:suspended revenues	4,256,877	1,187,263	2,829,837	566,236	-	-	8,840,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferrd mutual insurance	20,249,994	9,881,878	-	-	-	-	30,131,872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less:Expected credit loss provission	35,472,667	16,614,652	54,710,561	13,016,098	-	430,350	120,244,328	3,998,741	1,914	107,759	1,420,338	-	1,527,269	7,056,021
Net	**839,219,301**	**517,986,848**	**601,534,129**	**163,323,947**	**879,210,747**	**87,840,150**	**3,089,115,122**	**16,341,465**	**133,073**	**3,190,196**	**6,884,796**	**3,053,909**	**649,172,668**	**678,776,107**

* The whole receivable balance is considered payable if one instalment falls due

The below table illustrate the distribution of the fair value of the collaterals against deferred sales receivables, other receivables and financing:

	Joint						Self – financed					
			Companies						Companies			
31 December 2024	Individuals	Real estate financing	Corporate	SMEs	Government and public sector	Total	Individuals	Real estate financing	Corporate	SMEs	Government and public sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Collaterals against:												
Low risk	5,804,977	-	58,731,019	6,675,471	819,001,726	890,213,193	-	-	-	-	2,995,084	2,995,084
Acceptable risk	564,591,833	266,200,540	212,935,033	106,560,831	-	1,150,288,237	3,350,033	114,754	106,015	597,641	-	4,168,443
Watch list	26,500,312	31,373,382	50,236,524	12,534,904	-	120,645,122	492,157	-	54,789	3,726,766	-	4,273,712
Non performing:												
Substandard	4,345,133	459,262	1,225,280	351,563	-	6,381,238	274,999	-	-	306	-	275,305
Doubtful	3,051,684	945,443	-	908,616	-	4,905,743	333,020	-	-	2,362	-	335,382
Loss	19,511,895	6,027,756	10,888,292	6,764,023	-	43,191,966	512,671	-	248,129	87,868	-	848,668
Total	623,805,834	305,006,383	334,016,148	133,795,408	819,001,726	2,215,625,499	4,962,880	114,754	408,933	4,414,943	2,995,084	12,896,594
Of which :												
Cash margins	5,804,977	-	-	6,675,471	-	12,480,448	83,328	-	34	20,478	-	103,840
Acceptable bank guarantees	-	-	58,731,019	-	-	58,731,019	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate	116,742,059	292,903,055	251,238,430	94,980,521	-	755,864,065	2,179,115	114,754	280,042	655,574	-	3,229,485
Traded shares	-	-	-	55,992	-	55,992	950,848	-	-	3,704,856	-	4,655,704
Vehicles and machinery	501,258,798	12,103,328	24,046,699	32,083,424	-	569,492,249	1,749,589	-	128,857	34,035	-	1,912,481

	Joint						Self – financed					
			Companies						Companies			
31 December 2023	Individuals	Real estate financing	Corporate	SMEs	Government and public sector	Total	Individuals	Real estate financing	Corporate	SMEs	Government and public sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Collaterals against:												
Low risk	5,055,986	-	28,952,856	6,972,097	932,500,508	973,481,447	-	-	-	-	3,053,909	3,053,909
Acceptable risk	481,825,563	249,189,885	197,503,801	102,992,542	-	1,031,511,791	3,308,135	134,987	1,026,073	447,103	-	4,916,298
Watch list	27,958,913	36,916,243	47,210,568	13,639,878	-	125,725,602	448,173	-	108,438	3,964,512	-	4,521,123
Non performing:												
Substandard	3,476,055	1,336,845	-	782,353	-	5,595,253	311,311	-	-	2,893	-	314,204
Doubtful	3,177,858	5,698,816	2,549,990	633,383	-	12,060,047	312,256	-	-	34,514	-	346,770
Loss	19,191,008	5,502,004	5,205,648	7,211,196	-	37,109,856	551,629	-	-	87,846	-	639,475
Total	**540,685,383**	**298,643,793**	**281,422,863**	**132,231,449**	**932,500,508**	**2,185,483,996**	**4,931,504**	**134,987**	**1,134,511**	**4,536,868**	**3,053,909**	**13,791,779**
Of which :												
Cash margins	5,055,986	-	-	6,972,097	-	12,028,083	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptable bank guarantees	-	-	28,952,856	-	-	28,952,856	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate	116,587,788	287,876,384	232,059,238	95,286,004	-	731,809,414	2,286,976	134,987	798,305	606,504	-	3,826,772
Traded shares	-	-	-	55,992	-	55,992	1,080,803	-	-	3,857,851	-	4,938,654
Vehicles and machinery	419,041,609	10,767,409	20,410,769	29,917,356	-	480,137,143	1,563,725	-	336,206	72,513	-	1,972,444

Scheduled deferred sales receivables and other receivables and financing:

These represent receivables/finances which have been classified as non-performing and were set aside in terms of the non-performing receivables/finances in accordance with a legal scheduling agreement and re-classified as watch list or performing receivables/finances with total amount of JD (15,530,615) as at 31 December 2024 against JD (10,611,677) as at 31 December 2023.

Restructured deferred sales receivables and other receivables and financing:

Restructuring means rearranging receivables/finances in terms of amending the instalments or extending the term of receivables/finances, deferring some instalments or extending the grace period, etc. and reclassifying these receivables/finances as watch list with total of JD (4,359,643) as at 31 December 2024 against JD (297,491) at 31 December 2023.

Sukuk:

The following table illustrate Sukuk rating presented within the financial assets at fair value through the joint investment accounts holders' equity and financial assets at amortized cost according to external rating agencies:

31 December 2024

Rating	Financial assets at amortized cost JD
BB-	456,749,440
B+	18,574,647
B	7,084,562
Total	**482,408,649**

31 December 2023

Rating	Financial assets at amortized cost JD
B+	398,375,541
B	7,048,951
B-	14,052
Total	**405,438,544**

3- Concentration of credit exposure (items within the consolidated statement of financial position) according to geographical area were as follows:

	Inside the Kingdom	Other Middle East Countries	Europe	Asia*	America	Other Countries	**Total**
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	**JD**
Balances with central bank of Jordan	681,890,066	-	-	-	-	-	**681,890,066**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	56,808,235	90,610,324	7,473,828	47,841	23,272,770	-	**178,212,998**
Investment accounts at bank and financial instituations	-	12,052,748	-	-	-	-	**12,052,748**
Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	42,496,332	-	-	-	-	**42,496,332**
Deferred sales and other receivables and financing:							
Individuals	969,915,062	-	-	-	-	-	**969,915,062**
Real estate financing	524,953,435	-	-	-	-	-	**524,953,435**
Companies:							
Large corporates	700,367,296	35,512,067	23,217,932	-	-	-	**759,097,295**
Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	188,443,149	-	-	-	-	-	**188,443,149**
Government and public sector	760,770,725	-	-	-	-	-	**760,770,725**
Sukuk:							
Within financial assets at amortized cost	456,749,440	25,659,209	-	-	-	-	**482,408,649**
Total as at 31 December 2024	**4,339,897,408**	**206,330,680**	**30,691,760**	**47,841**	**23,272,770**	**-**	**4,600,240,459**
Total as at 31 December 2023	**3,999,524,032**	**120,176,858**	**25,314,249**	**52,993**	**28,261,639**	**-**	**4,173,329,771**

* Except for Middle East Countries

4- Concentration of credit exposure (items within the consolidated statement of financial position) according to economic sector were as follows:

	Financial	Industrial	Commercial	Real estate	Agriculture	Individuals	Government and public sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	681,890,066	**681,890,066**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	178,212,998	-	-	-	-	-	-	**178,212,998**
Investment accounts at banks and financial institutions	12,052,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	**12,052,748**
Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	42,496,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	**42,496,332**
Deferred sales and other receivables and financing	58,729,999	293,842,759	520,868,302	524,953,435	74,099,384	969,915,062	760,770,725	**3,203,179,666**
Within financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	482,408,649	-	-	-	-	**482,408,649**
Total as at 31 December 2024	**291,492,077**	**293,842,759**	**1,003,276,951**	**524,953,435**	**74,099,384**	**969,915,062**	**1,442,660,791**	**4,600,240,459**
Total as at 31 December 2023	**127,448,220**	**237,127,022**	**857,046,000**	**518,119,921**	**44,753,700**	**897,005,654**	**1,491,829,254**	**4,173,329,771**

2. Liquidity Risks

Liquidity risk is defined as the Bank's inability to provide the required liquidity to cover its obligations at their respective due dates. Bank manage such risks throughout the following:

1. Maintaining reasonable liquidity to cover outgoing cash flows.
2. Diversifing sources of financing.
3. Establishing the Assets and Liabilites committee .
4. Distribution of financing among various sectors and geographical areas to mitigate concentration risk.
5. Liquidity management is based on natural and emergency circumstances including using and analyzing various financial ratios (LCR,NSFR).
6. Monitoring liquidity by periodically following up on the indicators of the emergency financing plan.
7. Preparing scenarios for internal stress-testing situations related to liquidity risks.

Our bank is obligated to measure liquidity risks in accordance with the instructions of Central Bank of Jordan and as follows:

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The monthly average of the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) according to the instructions of the Central bank of Jordan from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 (341.6%) (the minimum for this ratio according to the instructions of the Central bank of Jordan is 100%).

Items for calculating the LCR as of 31 December 2024

Statement	Before adjustments and deductions	After adjustments and deductions
	JD	JD
Assets level one	1,192,966,851	1,192,966,851
Assets level two *	19,404,793	9,702,397
Total high quality liquid assets	**1,212,371,644**	**1,202,669,248**
Cash outflows	2,924,671,378	637,677,335
Cash inflows	549,139,133	242,241,493

***** The maximum level for assets level two is JD 484,948,658 (40% of the total high-quality liquid assets).

Calculating the LCR as of 31 December 2024.

Statement	After Adjustments and deductoins
	JD
Total high quality liquid assets after adjustments	1,202,669,248
Net cash outflows	395,435,842
Liquidation coverage	304.1 %

Legal Liquidity Ratio (LLR):

The daily average of the legal liquidity ratio (LLR) in total currencies and in the Jordanian dinar, from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 (118% and 111%), respectively. (The minimum for this percentage according to the instructions of the Central bank of Jordan is 100% and 70%, respectively).

Net Stable Fund Ratio (NSFR) :

	31 December 2024
	JD
Total avaliable stable fund (after availabe stable fund coefficient)	**5,119,138,832**
Total required stable fund (after required stable fund coefficient)	3,881,199,303
Total required stable fund for off balance sheet items (after required stable fund coefficient)	9,582,452
Total required stable fund	**3,890,781,755**
Net Stable Fund Ratio	**131.6%**

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan regarding the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) No. (10/2024), which were implemented as of 01/10/2024.

First: The below table summarize the maturity profile of the Bank's liabilities (not discounted) based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations at the date of the consolidated financial statements:

	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Without maturity	Total
31 December 2024	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Liabilities:								
Due to banks and financial institutions	63,634,806	-	-	-	1,964,395	-	-	**65,599,201**
Customers' current accounts	503,754,139	193,231,311	152,467,462	111,703,613	119,291,529	278,346,901	-	**1,358,794,955**
Cash margins	13,665,244	7,268,427	7,276,936	7,972,363	9,667,552	22,557,623	-	**68,408,145**
Income tax provision	-	-	30,230,402	-	-	-	-	**30,230,402**
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	235,649	172,859	-	398,003	**806,511**
Provision against future risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other liabilities	17,074,964	6,626,513	2,161,198	24,863,641	9,818,495	7,568,306	1,894,822	**70,007,939**
Quasi-equity and non-cotrolling interests	485,772,577	155,506,089	168,315,140	370,564,861	832,288,307	1,942,006,050	21,401	**3,954,474,425**
Total	**1,083,901,730**	**362,632,340**	**360,451,138**	**515,340,127**	**973,203,137**	**2,250,478,880**	**14,365,274**	**5,560,372,626**
Total assets (according to expected maturity date)	**1,347,165,682**	**337,717,121**	**417,554,755**	**667,831,355**	**1,713,989,265**	**1,444,798,040**	**193,415,955**	**6,122,472,173**

	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Without maturity	Total
31 December 2023	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Liabilities:								
Due to banks and financial institutions	3,997,206	-	-	-	7,901,460	-	-	**11,898,666**
Customers' current accounts	503,717,517	194,003,836	153,267,278	112,530,720	118,309,776	276,056,145	-	**1,357,885,272**
Cash margins	13,181,368	6,783,656	6,665,572	7,132,184	8,592,860	20,050,008	-	**62,405,648**
Other provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,044,962	**13,044,962**
Income tax provision	-	-	29,925,751	-	-	-	-	**29,925,751**
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	365,798	428,958	-	874,582	**1,669,338**
Provision against future risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,900,524	**12,900,524**
Other liabilities	2,750,576	4,196,306	1,925,115	29,152,635	9,043,810	6,261,434	4,289,972	**57,619,848**
Quasi-equity and non-cotrolling interests	396,511,628	153,466,120	162,853,821	349,240,246	742,798,437	1,733,196,354	20,713	**3,538,087,319**
Total	**920,158,295**	**358,449,918**	**354,637,537**	**498,421,583**	**887,075,301**	**2,035,563,941**	**31,130,753**	**5,085,437,328**
Total assets (according to expected maturity date)	**1,150,345,623**	**268,529,491**	**328,208,802**	**629,265,550**	**1,815,339,873**	**1,245,691,545**	**188,451,334**	**5,625,832,218**

Second: Off consolidated financial position items:

	31 December 2024			
	Up to one year	From one to five years	More than five years	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Letters of credit and acceptances	30,173,272	-	-	**30,173,272**
Guarantees	145,404,237	16,069,446	2,082	**161,475,765**
Unutilized limits-direct	125,981,200	-	-	**125,981,200**
Unutilized limits-indirect	78,377,410	-	-	**78,377,410**
Capital liabilities	12,612,548	-	-	**12,612,548**
Total	**392,548,667**	**16,069,446**	**2,082**	**408,620,195**

	31 December 2023			
	Up to one year	From one to five years	More than five years	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Letters of credit and acceptances	23,768,082	1,418,000	-	**25,186,082**
Guarantees	143,436,284	7,232,523	19,733	**150,688,540**
Unutilized limits-direct	127,997,890	-	-	**127,997,890**
Unutilized limits-indirect	68,904,898	-	-	**68,904,898**
Capital liabilities	12,353,374	-	-	**12,353,374**
Total	**376,460,528**	**8,650,523**	**19,733**	**385,130,784**

3. Market Risks:

Market risk is the risk of loss resulting from fluctuations in the market price, which relates to equity instruments in the trading book, exchange rates, market rate of return, commodity and inventory prices, the Bank seeks to mitigate these risks throughout the following:

1) Diversifying and distributing investments among various sectors and geographical areas.
2) Analyzing rate of returns trends and expected exchange rates and investments.
3) Establishing limits to investments on the level of the country, currency, market, instrument and counter party.
4) Adapting the currency positions in accordance with Central bank of Jordan regulations.
5) Studying and analyzing the risks related to new investments and clearing them through detailed reports before accepting them.
6) Complianing with the policies, procedures and instructions of the relevant regulatory authorities.
7) Calculating value at risk (VaR) to measure the risks of changes in stock prices and foregin currencies.

A. Rate of return risks

Rate of return risk results from the decline in the rate of return on investments compared to the local market increase in the rate of return "interest" and the Bank's inability to increase the rate of return on granted facilities with fixed rate of return (Murabaha).

The Bank manages these risks through out the following:

1) Managing the rate of return gaps and cost of assets and liabilities according to various maturity dates.
2) Studying the investments return trends.

	31 December 2024			
	Change (increase) in rate of return (1%)	Sensitivity (profits and losses)	Owner's equity sensitivity	Quasi-equity sensitivity
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Jordanian Dinars	10,902,291	-	5,549,420	5,352,871

	31 December 2024			
	Change (decrease) in rate of return (1%)	Sensitivity (profits and losses)	Owner's equity sensitivity	Quasi-equity sensitivity
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Jordanian Dinars	(10,902,291)	-	(5,549,420)	(5,352,871)

	31 December 2023			
	Change (increase) in rate of return (1%)	Sensitivity (profits and losses)	Owner's equity sensitivity	Quasi-equity sensitivity
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Jordanian Dinars	10,498,080	-	5,651,941	4,846,139

	31 December 2023			
	Change (decrease) in rate of return (1%)	Sensitivity (profits and losses)	Owner's equity sensitivity	Quasi-equity sensitivity
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Jordanian Dinars	(10,498,080)	-	(5,651,941)	(4,846,139)

B. Foreign currency risks

Foreign currency risk is the risk arising from the change in the foreign currency prices that the Bank maintains. Foreign currencies are managed on the basis of spot trading and foreign currencies positions are monitored on a daily basis against the approved limit for each currency, since the Bank's policy in managing foreign currencies, is to clear customer's current positions and cover required positions according to customer's needs.

Bank's investment policy stipulate that the maximum limit of the foreign currencies positions shall not exceed 15% of the total owner's equity (at a maximum limit of 5% of the owner's equity for each currency except for US Dollars) in order to cover the customers' needs in terms of letters of credit, transfers and bills under collection and not for speculation or trading purposes.

	31 December 2024			
Currency	Net Position	Change in the exchange rate (5%)	Impact on profits and losses	Impact on owner's equity
USD	52,625,910	-	-	-
Euro	735,246	36,762	22,793	1,938
GBP	595,422	29,771	18,458	-
JPY	1,474	74	46	-
Other Currencies	12,066,382	603,319	374,058	-

	31 December 2023			
Currency	Net Position	Change in the exchange rate (5%)	Impact on profits and losses	Impact on owner's equity
USD	61,463,278	-	-	-
Euro	703,304	35,165	21,802	2,056
GBP	168,139	8,407	5,212	-
JPY	3,055	153	95	-
Other Currencies	1,513,765	75,688	46,927	-

Concentration of foreign currency risks:

31 December 2024	USD	Euro	GBP	JPY	Others	Total
Assets:						
Cash and balances at vault and central bank of Jordan	67,718,661	5,679,362	1,630,575	-	1,940,965	**76,969,563**
Cash at banks and financial institutions	102,810,389	6,344,004	787,486	47,842	13,974,436	**123,964,157**
Investment accounts at banks and financial institutions	12,053,000	-	-	-	-	**12,053,000**
Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	42,540,000	-	-	-	-	**42,540,000**
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables	178,937,634	18,592,507	3,420,913	-	4,798,423	**205,749,477**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehinsive income	2,367,378	38,762	-	-	-	**2,406,140**
Financial assets at amortized cost	27,488,425	-	-	-	-	**27,488,425**
Other assets	1,771,746	100,658	33,607	-	81,810	**1,987,821**
Total Assets	**435,687,233**	**30,755,293**	**5,872,581**	**47,842**	**20,795,634**	**493,158,583**
Liabilities:						
Due to banks and financial institutions	58,434,400	105,066	-	-	1,259,266	**59,798,732**
Cash margins	5,527,525	366,344	-	-	76,572	**5,970,441**
Current accounts	38,515,319	9,632,426	769,853	-	1,082,685	**50,000,283**
Quasi-equity	279,845,904	19,858,755	4,258,275	46,368	6,279,404	**310,288,706**
Other liabilities	738,175	57,456	249,031	-	31,325	**1,075,987**
Total liabilities	383,061,323	30,020,047	5,277,159	46,368	8,729,252	**427,134,149**
Net concentration in the consolidated financial position statement - 2024	**52,625,910**	**735,246**	**595,422**	**1,474**	**12,066,382**	**66,024,434**
Contingent Liabilities – off consolidated statement of financial position item – 2024	**27,670,230**	**5,801,658**	**-**	**-**	**866,394**	**34,338,282**
31 December 2023						
Total Assets	**380,921,509**	**31,677,103**	**5,372,635**	**52,995**	**8,732,635**	**426,756,877**
Total Liabilities	**319,458,231**	**30,973,799**	**5,204,496**	**49,940**	**7,218,870**	**362,905,336**
Net concentration in the consolidated financial position statement – 2023	**61,463,278**	**703,304**	**168,139**	**3,055**	**1,513,765**	**63,851,541**
Contingent Liabilities – off consolidated statement of financial position item – 2023	**24,792,299**	**3,476,126**	**-**	**-**	**633,432**	**28,901,857**

C. Equity price risks

Equity price risks result from a change in the fair value of investments in equity. The Bank seeks to manage these risks through diversifying investments in various geographical areas and economic sectors.

	Change in index (5%)	Impact on losses and profits	Impact on owner's equity	Impact on investment account holders' equity
	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2024				
Amman Stock Exchange Index	111,856	-	-	111,856
31 December 2023				
Amman Stock Exchange Index	96,158	-	-	96,158

D. Commodity risks

Commodity risks arise from the fluctuations in the value of marketable assets. These risks are related to the current and future fluctuations and market values of specific assets. The Bank is exposed to fluctuations of fully paid commodity prices after the commencement of Salam contracts and to the fluctuations in the remaining value of the leased assets at the end of the lease term.

4. Non- compliance risks

Non-compliance risks represents legal penalties and/or decided by the supervisory authorities, Financial losses, reputational risks and/or financial crime risks and/or fraud, corruption and bribery risks and/or the risks of legal non-compliance, to which the bank may be exposed as a result of non-compliance with laws, regulations, instructions and orders. And the rules of conduct, standards and sound banking practices, decisions and fatwas issued by the Sharia Supervisory Board.

In order to protect the bank from these risks, the Compliance Monitoring Department ensures that the bank and its internal policies comply with all laws, regulations, instructions, orders, codes of conduct, standards and sound banking practices issued by local and international regulatory authorities, by setting and developing a compliance monitoring policy and guide, preparing and developing the general policy to combat money laundering and preparing procedures and work guides regarding internal and external laws, regulations, and instructions, preparing a charter of professional conduct, and holding the necessary training courses.

5. Operational Risks

Operational risks are the risks of loss arising from inadequacy or failure in internal operations, personnel or systems, or from external events. This includes risks of interruption in the availability of vital processes, legal risk and Islamic Shari'a non-compliance risk and excludes strategic and reputational risks. The Bank seeks to limit these risks throughout the following:

Reviewing the bank's operations and preparing documented policies and procedures that all necessary controls are included to reduce the probability and/or the impact of operational events,

and reducing regulatory gaps by making appropriate recommendations to improve the bank's regulatory environment.

Building a database of all errors, losses and operational events that occur with the bank in order to evaluate and analyze them, identify weaknesses and work to raise the efficiency of the applied control procedures to reduce their recurrence in the future.

Automatically applying the Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) methodology using the operational risk management system (GRC) with the aim of improving the control environment and assisting senior management and internal audit in identifying high-risk areas and weaknesses in internal control systems.

Prepare and monitor the Key Risk Indicators (KRI's) automatically using the operational risk management system (GRC) for the Bank's main operations and develop corrective action plans in case they exceed the acceptable risk limits.

Preparing, updating and examining a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and a Disaster Recovery Plan (IT DR) to reduce the exposures and interruptions faced by the bank, and a recovery plan to reduce the effects and losses resulting from crises and/or disasters - God forbid.

Legal department reviews all contracts and related documents used by the Bank.

The Shariah Supervisory Board of our Bank reviews and approves the contracts, agreements and operations forms related to all of our Bank's transactions, with the aim of ensuring that the mentioned contracts, agreements and operations are free of legal prohibitions.

The Information Technology department, in coordination and cooperation with the Information Cyber Security department, set the necessary policies and procedures to maintain the security and confidentiality of information in the Bank, and the authority to access programs and systems in the Bank.

The Occupational Safety and Health Committee sets the necessary instructions and conditions to ensure a safe work environment, in addition to educating employees of the need to follow occupational safety and health conditions on an ongoing basis.

6. Reputational Risks

Reputational risks is being viewed by the Bank as negative impression on the Bank's reputation which might lead to potential losses in the sources of funding and loss of customers to competitive banks. The Bank seeks to limits these risks throughout a set of policies and procedures to enhance the customers' confidenceh and providing a good banking services and maintaining banking confidentiality and avoid undertaking illegal acts or financing unfavorable sectors and provides suitable information security controls.

7. Strategic risks

It is the risk arising from the current and future impact on income or capital resulting from negative business decisions, improper implementation of decisions, or failure to respond to economic changes.

8. Information Technology risk

The increased use of information technology has led to improvement in the effectiveness and efficiency of the operations and services provided by our bank, but it has also brought with it new risks related to information technology.

Under the supervision of the Information Technology Governance Committee and the Board Risk Committee, Our bank manages these risks to avoid exposure to them or mitigate their impact, through continuous monitoring and evaluation of the risks associated with information technology and its impact on banking operations and services in terms of the added value of technical solutions compared to their cost, In terms of quality and quality of projects with a technical basis and evaluation of their results on the bank's business and improving the level of performance compared to security and technical events that may result from its operation.

There are a number of outputs for the information technology risk management process according to the instructions for governing information and accompanying technology issued by the Central bank of Jordan and according to the instructions of COBIT 2019, the most important of which is the detailed risk reigester for each technical process or banking service, risk scenarios, risk indicators and risk assessment of outsourcing parties.

9. Stress testing

Application methodology:
Our bank stress testing methodology includes identifying all types of risks our bank may face under stressful conditions, and assessing the Bank's ability to withstand these risks according to stress scenarios.

Role and Integrity of stress tests with risk management governance, risk culture and capital planning:
The role of the Board of Directors and senior management is to establish test objectives, identify the scenarios required for each type of risk, and assess the results and needed actions based on the results, especially the ones which have an integral role in the decision-making (capital planning).

Scenario selection mechanism, including key assumptions related to macroeconomic variables:
The Bank carries out sensitivity scenarios analysis determined based on the Central bank of Jordan instructions in addition to other scenarios based on the assumption and proposal of the Bank to measure the degree of tolerance.

The mechanism of using the tests results in decision making at the appropriate administrative level, including the strategic decisions of the Board of Directors and the senior executive management:
The Risk Management Department prepares a summary of the results of the stress tests and raises them to the concerned parties, indicating the final impact of the tests within specific grades (low / medium / high) and whom is authorized party to make related decisions.

Governance application of stress tests:
The Bank identifies parties related to stress testing (Board of Directors / Risk Management Committee, Assets and Liabilities Committee, Risk Management Department, Business and other supervisory departments) and their respective responsibility for achieving complementarity and judgment in carrying out the required tests.

A. Expected credit losses distribution according to classification degree:

As at 31 December 2024	Classification according to (47/2009)	Total Exposure	Expected credit losses (ECL)	Probability of default (PD)	External Credit rating	Exposure at default (EAD)	Loss given default (LGD)
Performing Exposures							
Acceptable risk	Performing loan	1,302,795,923	10,674,469	1.9%		1,328,539,998	17%
Watch list	Performing loan	90,776,586	4,907,745	2.5%		90,776,586	19%
Acceptable risk	Performing loan	47,223,859	1,623,496	7.2%		47,223,859	16%
Watch list	Performing loan	35,605,357	5,757,327	7.5%		35,605,357	21%
Acceptable risk	Performing loan	5,588,855	3,436,709	100.0%		5,588,855	45%
Watch list	Performing loan	15,182,911	7,847,417	100.0%		15,182,911	33%
External credit rating- acceptable risk	Performing loan	2,223,440,942	73,772	0.4%	AA- to B+	2,223,440,942	32%
Collective Portfolio- acceptable risk	Performing loan	1,239,048,872	6,466,617	1.4%		1,239,048,872	42%
Collective Portfolio - watch list	Performing loan	27,544,647	4,469,751	44.7%		27,544,647	42%
Total Performing Exposures						5,012,952,027	
Non-Performing Exposures							
Substandard	Non performing loan	4,061,427	2,080,885	100%		3,222,108	46%
Doubtful	Non performing loan	2,089,637	926,778	100%		1,707,834	37%
Loss	Non performing loan	56,500,130	32,840,146	100%		56,264,103	46%
External credit rating- default	Non performing loan	4,823,980	4,384,676	100%	D	4,823,980	71%
Collective Portfolio- substandard	Non performing loan	5,560,329	3,305,552	100%		5,709,490	81%
Collective Portfolio- doubtful	Non performing loan	6,696,231	4,555,302	100%		6,891,552	84%
Collective Portfolio- loss	Non performing loan	24,550,278	14,454,623	100%		25,839,131	78%
Total Non-Performing Exposures						104,458,198	
Total Exposures						5,117,410,225	

As at 31 December 2023	Classification according to (47/2009)	Total Exposure	Expected credit losses (ECL)	Probability of default (PD)	External Credit rating	Exposure at default (EAD)	Loss given default (LGD)
Performing Exposures							
Acceptable risk	Performing loan	1,216,646,303	7,978,525	2.7%		1,216,646,303	17%
Watch list	Performing loan	117,467,430	22,997,178	3.0%		117,467,430	19%
Acceptable risk	Performing loan	59,050,063	5,158,573	9.8%		59,050,063	14%
Watch list	Performing loan	6,960,119	734,296	9.9%		6,960,119	26%
Acceptable risk	Performing loan	6,172,234	3,813,671	100.0%		6,172,234	38%
Watch list	Performing loan	11,355,201	4,865,506	100.0%		11,355,201	34%
External credit rating- low risk	Performing loan	1,879,759,436	-	0.7%	B+	1,879,759,436	0%
External credit rating - acceptable risk	Performing loan	112,775,969	515,662	1.4%	A to CCC+	112,775,969	48%
External credit rating - watch list	Performing loan	79,592	1,798	6.8%	CCC+	79,592	50%
Collective Portfolio- acceptable risk	Performing loan	1,137,675,592	6,384,428	0.9%		1,137,675,592	42%
Collective Portfolio - watch list	Performing loan	24,535,624	3,575,167	43.3%		24,535,624	42%
Total Performing Exposures						**4,572,477,563**	
Non-Performing Exposures							
Substandard	Non performing loan	2,408,763	889,108	100%		2,408,763	37%
Doubtful	Non performing loan	15,590,835	9,747,497	100%		15,590,835	47%
Loss	Non performing loan	43,802,400	28,265,608	100%		43,802,400	52%
External credit rating- default	Non performing loan	3,786,616	3,334,244	100%	D	3,786,616	71%
Collective Portfolio- substandard	Non performing loan	5,097,371	2,793,318	100%		5,097,371	80%
Collective Portfolio- doubtful	Non performing loan	5,321,966	3,484,866	100%		5,321,966	82%
Collective Portfolio- loss	Non performing loan	26,805,910	14,419,614	100%		26,805,910	73%
Total Non-Performing Exposures						102,813,861	
Total Exposures						**4,675,291,424**	

B. Distribution of exposure according to economic sector:

1. Financial instruments total exposure distribution:

As at 31 December 2024	Financial	Industrial	Commercial	Real estate	Agriculture	Shares	Individuals	Government and public sector	Others	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	681,890,066	-	**681,890,066**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	106,328,221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**106,328,221**
Investments and Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	129,038,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**129,038,000**
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	58,731,019	287,986,336	426,898,814	541,043,400	45,858,235	5,983,854	832,012,328	760,770,725	360,623,715	**3,319,908,426**
Financial assets	**27,488,425**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**456,749,440**	**-**	**484,237,865**
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at amortized cost	27,488,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	456,749,440	-	**484,237,865**
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**321,585,665**	**287,986,336**	**426,898,814**	**541,043,400**	**45,858,235**	**5,983,854**	**832,012,328**	**1,899,410,231**	**360,623,715**	**4,721,402,578**
Guarantees	7,850,179	13,088,259	34,834,939	-	1,944,674	-	5,098,070	-	98,659,644	**161,475,765**
Letter of credits	5,527,509	13,022,606	6,901,892	-	858,428	-	462,815	-	2,524,534	**29,297,784**
Acceptances	-	142,735	213,103	-	413,333	-	-	-	106,317	**875,488**
Unutilized limits	37,750	48,716,009	87,321,148	-	8,981,192	-	20,581,051	-	38,721,460	**204,358,610**
Grand total	**335,001,103**	**362,955,945**	**556,169,896**	**541,043,400**	**58,055,862**	**5,983,854**	**858,154,264**	**1,899,410,231**	**500,635,670**	**5,117,410,225**

As at 31 December 2023	Financial	Industrial	Commercial	Real estate	Agriculture	Shares	Individuals	Government and public sector	Others	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	609,564,598	-	**609,564,598**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	41,135,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**41,135,339**
Investments and Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	88,270,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**88,270,500**
Deferred Sales receivables , Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	28,952,856	231,046,666	278,495,274	534,736,489	38,145,096	-	895,047,212	882,264,656	267,532,890	**3,156,221,139**
Financial assets	**19,333,435**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**387,989,003**	**-**	**407,322,438**
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at amortized cost	19,333,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	387,989,003	-	**407,322,438**
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**177,692,130**	**231,046,666**	**278,495,274**	**534,736,489**	**38,145,096**	**-**	**895,047,212**	**1,879,818,257**	**267,532,890**	**4,302,514,014**
Guarantees	6,793,004	13,677,793	32,097,374	-	2,038,619	-	4,874,502	-	91,207,248	150,688,540
Letter of credits	3,467,131	11,695,862	5,231,089	-	512,795	-	181,446	-	2,558,237	23,646,560
Acceptances	-	136,872	607,006	-	795,644	-	-	-	-	1,539,522
Unutilized limits	326,080	58,115,005	81,020,960	-	10,741,966	-	19,218,058	-	27,480,719	196,902,788
Grand total	**188,278,345**	**314,672,198**	**397,451,703**	**534,736,489**	**52,234,120**	**-**	**919,321,218**	**1,879,818,257**	**388,779,094**	**4,675,291,424**

2. Distribution of exposures according to the stages of classification in accordance with FAS 30:

As at 31 December 2024

	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial	329,145,721	652,346	-	-	5,203,036	**335,001,103**
Industrial	242,940,766	9,599,704	95,851,743	966,050	13,597,682	**362,955,945**
Commercial	273,893,020	49,682,029	179,349,356	5,559,518	47,685,973	**556,169,896**
Real estate	103,646,115	336,207,681	63,792,315	15,696,996	21,700,293	**541,043,400**
Agriculture	28,180,123	3,071,195	25,837,565	259,051	707,928	**58,055,862**
Shares	1,791,966	-	4,191,888	-	-	**5,983,854**
Individuals	26,388,956	763,391,853	16,560,665	29,884,797	21,927,993	**858,154,264**
Government and public sector	1,899,410,231	-	-	-	-	**1,899,410,231**
Others	324,884,871	57,091,677	96,467,139	1,980,205	20,211,778	**500,635,670**
Total	**3,230,281,769**	**1,219,696,485**	**482,050,671**	**54,346,617**	**131,034,683**	**5,117,410,225**

As at 31 December 2023

	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial	183,416,169	612,162	83,592	500	4,165,922	**188,278,345**
Industrial	197,055,898	3,888,657	107,066,876	436,257	6,224,510	**314,672,198**
Commercial	213,798,410	13,555,264	138,931,944	1,366,603	29,799,482	**397,451,703**
Real estate	106,759,435	339,853,764	51,911,653	14,911,910	21,299,727	**534,736,489**
Agriculture	29,028,692	932,078	21,999,046	154,654	119,650	**52,234,120**
Shares	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Individuals	75,859,797	733,386,973	37,961,699	28,336,416	43,776,333	**919,321,218**
Government and public sector	1,879,818,257	-	-	-	-	**1,879,818,257**
Others	251,277,553	17,694,370	97,769,890	1,187,518	20,849,763	**388,779,094**
Total	**2,937,014,211**	**1,109,923,268**	**455,724,700**	**46,393,858**	**126,235,387**	**4,675,291,424**

C. Distribution of exposure according to geographical sectors:

1. Geographic sector total exposure distribution:

As at 31 December 2024	Inside the Kingdom	Other Middle East Countries	Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Other countries	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	681,890,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	**681,890,066**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	57,143,869	18,804,881	7,058,037	47,841	-	23,273,593	-	**106,328,221**
Investment and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	129,038,000	-	-	-	-	-	**129,038,000**
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	3,261,177,407	35,512,740	23,218,279	-	-	-	-	**3,319,908,426**
Financial assets	456,749,440	25,670,052	-	-	1,818,373	-	-	**484,237,865**
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at amortized cost	456,749,440	25,670,052	-	-	1,818,373	-	-	**484,237,865**
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total for the year	**4,456,960,782**	**209,025,673**	**30,276,316**	**47,841**	**1,818,373**	**23,273,593**	**-**	**4,721,402,578**
Guarantees	160,025,894	1,236,712	213,159	-	-	-	-	**161,475,765**
Letter of credits	29,297,784	-	-	-	-	-	-	**29,297,784**
Acceptances	875,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	**875,488**
Unutilized limits	204,358,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	**204,358,610**
Grand total	**4,851,518,558**	**210,262,385**	**30,489,475**	**47,841**	**1,818,373**	**23,273,593**	**-**	**5,117,410,225**

As at 31 December 2023	Inside the Kingdom	Other Middle East Countries	Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Other countries	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	609,564,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	**609,564,598**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	226,644	6,626,040	5,967,550	52,995	-	28,262,110	-	**41,135,339**
Investment and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	88,270,500	-	-	-	-	-	**88,270,500**
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing and Al Qard Al Hasan	3,127,268,283	25,790,407	3,162,449	-	-	-	-	**3,156,221,139**
Financial assets	387,989,003	17,515,062	-	-	1,818,373	-	-	**407,322,438**
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at amortized cost	387,989,003	17,515,062	-	-	1,818,373	-	-	**407,322,438**
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total for the year	**4,125,048,528**	**138,202,009**	**9,129,999**	**52,995**	**1,818,373**	**28,262,110**	**-**	**4,302,514,014**
Guarantees	149,411,278	1,277,262	-	-	-	-	-	**150,688,540**
Letter of credits	23,646,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	**23,646,560**
acceptances	1,539,522	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,539,522**
Unutilized limits	196,902,788	-	-	-	-	-	-	**196,902,788**
Grand total	**4,496,548,676**	**139,479,271**	**9,129,999**	**52,995**	**1,818,373**	**28,262,110**	**-**	**4,675,291,424**

2. Distribution of exposures according to the stages of classification in accordance with FAS 30:

As at 31 December 2024

	Stage 1		Stage 2			
.	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Inside the Kingdom	2,969,172,035	1,219,696,485	482,050,671	54,346,617	126,252,750	**4,851,518,558**
Other Middle East Countries	207,298,825	-	-	-	2,963,560	**210,262,385**
Europe	30,489,475	-	-	-	-	**30,489,475**
Asia	47,841	-	-	-	-	**47,841**
Africa	-	-	-	-	1,818,373	**1,818,373**
America	23,273,593	-	-	-	-	**23,273,593**
Total	**3,230,281,769**	**1,219,696,485**	**482,050,671**	**54,346,617**	**131,034,683**	**5,117,410,225**

As at 31 December 2023

	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Inside the Kingdom	2,762,137,671	1,109,923,268	455,645,108	46,393,858	122,448,771	**4,496,548,676**
Other Middle East Countries	137,431,436	-	79,592	-	1,968,243	**139,479,271**
Europe	9,129,999	-	-	-	-	**9,129,999**
Asia	52,995	-	-	-	-	**52,995**
Africa	-	-	-	-	1,818,373	**1,818,373**
America	28,262,110	-	-	-	-	**28,262,110**
Total	**2,937,014,211**	**1,109,923,268**	**455,724,700**	**46,393,858**	**126,235,387**	**4,675,291,424**

D. Distribution of collaterals fair value against credits exposure

This disclosure is prepared in two stages, the first one for total credit exposure while the second one for exposures under stage 3 according to FAS 30.

As of 31 December 2024	Total exposure	Gurantees Fair Value							Net exposure after guarantees	ECL
		Cash Margins	Traded shares	Accepted LC's	Real estate	Vehicles	Others	Total Gurantees		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	681,890,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	681,890,066	**-**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	106,328,221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,328,221	**2,558,344**
Investment and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	129,038,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,038,000	**45,799**
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan:	3,319,908,427	12,584,288	4,711,696	58,731,019	759,093,550	571,404,730	-	1,406,525,283	1,913,383,144	**116,728,761**
Individual	1,011,924,208	5,888,305	950,848	-	118,921,174	503,008,387	-	628,768,714	383,155,494	**42,009,146**
Real estate	541,043,400	-	-	-	293,017,809	12,103,328	-	305,121,137	235,922,263	**16,089,965**
Corporate	1,006,170,094	6,695,983	3,760,848	58,731,019	347,154,567	56,293,015	-	472,635,432	533,534,662	**58,629,650**
Large Corporate	806,220,625	34	-	58,731,019	251,518,472	24,175,556	-	334,425,081	471,795,544	**47,123,330**
SME's	199,949,469	6,695,949	3,760,848	-	95,636,095	32,117,459	-	138,210,351	61,739,118	**11,506,320**
Government and public sector	760,770,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	760,770,725	**-**
Sukuk:	484,237,865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	484,237,865	**1,829,216**
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at amortized cost	484,237,865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	484,237,865	**1,829,216**
Financial instrument	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**4,721,402,579**	**12,584,288**	**4,711,696**	**58,731,019**	**759,093,550**	**571,404,730**	**-**	**1,406,525,283**	**3,314,877,296**	**121,162,120**
Gurantees	161,475,765	23,695,122	-	-	100,090,581	14,130,619	-	137,916,322	23,559,443	**3,943,917**
Letters of credit	29,297,784	4,251,390	-	-	8,060,185	185,143	-	12,496,718	16,801,066	**23,613**
Acceptancess	875,488	615,652	-	-	252,779	7,057	-	875,488	-	**93**
Unutilized limits	204,358,610	10,264,518	-	-	119,430,908	12,117,484	-	141,812,910	62,545,700	**897,270**
Grand total	**5,117,410,226**	**51,410,970**	**4,711,696**	**58,731,019**	**986,928,003**	**597,845,033**	**-**	**1,699,626,721**	**3,417,783,505**	**126,027,013**

As of 31 December 2023	Total exposure	Gurantees Fair Value							Net exposure after guarantees	ECL
		Cash Margins	Traded shares	Accepted LC's	Real estate	Vehicles	Others	Total Gurantees		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	609,564,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	609,564,598	**-**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	41,135,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,135,339	**1,527,269**
Investment and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	88,270,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,270,500	**430,350**
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing and Al Qard Al Hasan:	3,156,221,139	12,028,083	4,994,646	28,952,856	735,636,187	482,109,587	-	1,263,721,359	1,892,499,780	**125,342,730**
Individual	895,047,212	5,055,986	1,080,803	-	118,874,765	420,605,334	-	545,616,888	349,430,324	**39,471,408**
Real estate	534,736,489	-	-	-	288,011,371	10,767,409	-	298,778,780	235,957,709	**16,616,566**
Corporate	844,172,782	6,972,097	3,913,843	28,952,856	328,750,051	50,736,844	-	419,325,691	424,847,091	**69,254,756**
Large Corporate	659,529,316	-	-	28,952,856	232,857,543	20,746,975	-	282,557,374	376,971,942	**54,818,320**
SME's	184,643,466	6,972,097	3,913,843	-	95,892,508	29,989,869	-	136,768,317	47,875,149	**14,436,436**
Government and public sector	882,264,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	882,264,656	**-**
Sukuk:	407,322,438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	407,322,438	**1,883,894**
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at amortized cost	407,322,438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	407,322,438	**1,883,894**
Financial instrument	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**4,302,514,014**	**12,028,083**	**4,994,646**	**28,952,856**	**735,636,187**	**482,109,587**	**-**	**1,263,721,359**	**3,038,792,655**	**129,184,243**
Gurantees	150,688,540	22,570,178	-	-	88,645,376	13,312,832	-	124,528,386	26,160,154	**4,882,343**
Letters of credit	23,646,560	607,934	-	-	9,021,225	402,736	-	10,031,895	13,614,665	**39,404**
Other Liabilities	1,539,522	1,282,411	-	-	254,459	2,652	-	1,539,522	-	**472**
Unutilized limits	196,902,788	8,098,839	-	-	114,401,093	10,354,865	-	132,854,797	64,047,991	**1,504,437**
Grand total	**4,675,291,424**	**44,587,445**	**4,994,646**	**28,952,856**	**947,958,340**	**506,182,672**	**-**	**1,532,675,959**	**3,142,615,465**	**135,610,899**

E. Reclassified exposures:

1. Total reclassified exposures:

As at 31 December 2024	Stage 2 Total exposure JD	Stage 2 Reclassified exposures JD	Stage 3 Total exposure JD	Stage 3 Reclassified exposures JD	Total reclassified exposures JD	Modified exposures percentage
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	2,963,560	-	-	**0%**
Investment and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	455,618,962	148,656,918	120,570,184	48,120,790	196,777,708	**34%**
Financial assets	-	-	1,818,373	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	1,818,373	-	-	**-**
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**455,618,962**	**148,656,918**	**125,352,117**	**48,120,790**	**196,777,708**	**34%**
Guarantees	33,061,190	9,327,330	5,425,988	1,734,733	11,062,063	**29%**
Letter of credits	7,651,802	4,862,759	-	-	4,862,759	**64%**
Acceptancess	195,949	-	-	-	-	**0%**
Unutilized limits	39,869,385	16,686,920	256,578	901,102	17,588,022	**44%**
Grand total	**536,397,288**	**179,533,927**	**131,034,683**	**50,756,625**	**230,290,552**	**35%**

As at 31 December 2023	Stage 2 Total exposure	Stage 2 Reclassified exposures	Stage 3 Total exposure	Stage 3 Reclassified exposures	Total reclassified exposures	Modified exposures percentage
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	45,256	214,913	1,923,631	-	214,913	**11%**
Investment and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	423,380,843	139,563,365	115,316,938	51,700,215	191,263,580	**36%**
Financial assets	14,076	-	1,818,373	-	-	-
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within financial assets at amortized cost	14,076	-	1,818,373	-	-	-
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**423,440,175**	**139,778,278**	**119,058,942**	**51,700,215**	**191,478,493**	**35%**
Guarantees	31,626,732	2,786,404	6,846,940	133,759	2,920,163	**8%**
Letter of credits	5,697,470	1,266,633	-	-	1,266,633	**22%**
Other liabilities	156,556	-	-	-	-	**0%**
Unutilized limits	41,197,625	17,346,889	329,506	1,384,067	18,730,956	**45%**
Grand total	**502,118,558**	**161,178,204**	**126,235,388**	**53,218,041**	**214,396,245**	**34%**

2. Expected credit loss for reclassified exposures:

	Reclassified exposures			ECL for reclassified exposures				
				Exposures within stage 2		Exposures within stage 3		
As at 31 December 2024	Total reclassified exposures from stage 2	Total reclassified exposures from stage 3	Total reclassified exposures	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	2,545,280	-	**2,545,280**
Investment and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	148,656,918	48,120,789	196,777,707	20,634,932	5,531,294	44,151,261	23,735,436	**94,052,923**
Financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,818,373	-	**1,818,373**
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	1,818,373	-	**1,818,373**
Encumbered financial assets (debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**148,656,918**	**48,120,789**	**196,777,707**	**20,634,932**	**5,531,294**	**48,514,914**	**23,735,436**	**98,416,576**
Guarantees	9,327,330	1,734,733	11,062,063	70,541	128,158	2,877,409	527,894	**3,604,002**
Letter of credits	4,862,759	-	4,862,759	6,762	4,330	-	-	**11,092**
Acceptances	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	**50**
Unutilized limits	16,686,920	901,102	17,588,022	118,602	159,177	124,288	27,002	**429,069**
Grand total	**179,533,927**	**50,756,624**	**230,290,551**	**20,830,887**	**5,822,959**	**51,516,611**	**24,290,332**	**102,460,789**

As at 31 December 2023	Reclassified exposures			ECL for reclassified exposures				
				Exposures within stage 2		Exposures within stage 3		
	Total reclassified exposures from stage 2	Total reclassified exposures from stage 3	Total reclassified exposures	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	214,913	-	214,913	1,549	-	1,493,566	-	**1,495,115**
Investment and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing and Al Qard Al Hasan	139,563,365	51,700,215	191,263,580	31,834,315	3,922,048	43,959,741	21,354,974	**101,071,078**
Financial assets	-	-	-	24	-	1,818,373	-	**1,818,397**
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Within financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	24	-	1,818,373	-	**1,818,397**
Encumbered financial assets (debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**139,778,278**	**51,700,215**	**191,478,493**	**31,835,888**	**3,922,048**	**47,271,680**	**21,354,974**	**104,384,590**
Guarantees	2,786,404	133,759	2,920,163	127,729	100,660	3,458,642	898,889	**4,585,920**
Letter of credits	1,266,633	-	1,266,633	9,312	-	-	-	**9,312**
Acceptances	-	-	-	204	-	-	-	**204**
Unutilized limits	17,346,889	1,384,067	18,730,956	152,192	58,111	185,313	2,829	**398,445**
Grand total	**161,178,204**	**53,218,041**	**214,396,245**	**32,125,325**	**4,080,819**	**50,915,635**	**22,256,692**	**109,378,471**

(63) Segment information

A. Information about the Bank's activities

The Bank is organized for administrative purposes based on the reports submitted to the chief executive officer and the chief decision maker into four main business sectors:

Retail accounts: These encompass following up on the current and on demand accounts, quasi-equity ,deferred sales receivables, financing, and other banking services related to individuals.

Institutions accounts: These encompass following up on the current and on demand accounts, quasi-equity, deferred sales receivables financing, and other banking services related to the institutions.

Investment in assets: This includes investing in shares, sukuk, and real estate.

Treasury: This includes trading services and managing the Bank's funds.

B. The below table illustrate the information on the Bank's business sectors distributed according to its activities:

	Retails	Corporate	Investment in assets	Treasury	Others	Total 31 December 2024	Total 31 December 2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total revenues	170,531,419	96,984,832	12,320,434	40,208,969	451,297	**320,496,951**	**291,636,188**
Deposits guarantee	(5,748,859)	(3,236,684)	(403,392)	(1,355,502)	(15,214)	**(10,759,651)**	**(10,255,012)**
Quasi-Equity share	(68,732,280)	(43,405,194)	-	(16,163,354)	-	**(128,300,828)**	**(109,007,937)**
Segment results	**96,050,280**	**50,342,954**	**11,917,042**	**22,690,113**	**436,083**	**181,436,472**	**172,373,239**
Allocated expenses	(44,320,717)	(23,921,558)	(3,173,667)	(10,664,353)	-	**(82,080,295)**	**(77,821,093)**
Profits before tax	**51,729,563**	**26,421,396**	**8,743,375**	**12,025,760**	**436,083**	**99,356,177**	**94,552,146**
Income tax	(15,840,999)	(11,543,544)	(1,288,374)	(4,449,531)	(130,825)	**(33,253,273)**	**(32,250,446)**
Profit after tax	**35,888,564**	**14,877,852**	**7,455,001**	**7,576,229**	**305,258**	**66,102,904**	**62,301,700**
Sector assets	1,791,081,326	1,412,098,340	1,615,549,438	1,092,438,465	-	**5,911,167,569**	**5,427,914,851**
Investment in associates	-	-	9,207,604	-	-	**9,207,604**	**9,338,454**
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	202,097,000	**202,097,000**	**188,578,913**
Total assets	**1,791,081,326**	**1,412,098,340**	**1,624,757,042**	**1,092,438,465**	**202,097,000**	**6,122,472,173**	**5,625,832,218**
Segment liabilities	4,280,053,641	1,033,194,338	-	65,599,201	-	**5,378,847,180**	**4,907,850,544**
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	181,525,446	**5,560,372,626**	**177,586,784**
Total liabilities, quasi-equity, non-controlling interests, and provision against future risks	**4,280,053,641**	**1,033,194,338**	**-**	**65,599,201**	**181,525,446**	**5,560,381,757**	**5,085,437,328**
Capital expenditures	-	-	-	-	6,864,812	**6,864,812**	**6,403,806**
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	-	6,914,234	**6,914,234**	**6,473,115**

C. Geographical Distribution Information:

This sector represents the geographical distribution of the Bank's activities. The Bank undertakes its activities primarily inside the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The below table illustrate the distribution of the Bank's revenues, assets and capital expenditures according to the geographical area and the internal policy of the Bank based on the method of measurement and as viewed by the chief executive officer and the chief decision makers:

	Inside the Kingdom		Outside the Kingdom		Total	
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total revenues	310,201,016	283,913,836	10,295,935	7,722,352	**320,496,951**	**291,636,188**
Total assets	5,862,129,122	5,452,026,479	260,343,051	173,805,739	**6,122,472,173**	**5,625,832,218**
Capital expenditures	6,864,812	6,403,806	-	-	**6,864,812**	**6,403,806**

(64) Capital management

The Bank's capital consists of the paid-in capital, statutory reserve, voluntary reserve, other reserve, and retained earnings.

Accoarding to the Central Bank of Jordan instructions based on the decisions by Islamic Financial Services Board,the bank should maintain sufficient capital to face th risks that related to the bank's business,which is credit risks,market risks and operational risks, the capital adequacy ratio should be at least 12.5% according to the established instructions.

The Bank achieves its capital objectives throughout the following:

- Achieving a satisfactory return on capital without affecting the financial stability of the Bank and achieving acceptable return on owner's equity.

- Achieving the required level of capital according to Basel Committee requirements and the supervisory bodies instructions.

- Providing an adequate capital to expand the granting of financing and large investments in consistency with the Central bank of Jordan regulations as well as facing any future risks.

Capital adequacy ratio was calculated as at 31 December 2024 in accordance with Central bank of Jordan instruction number (72/ 2018) dated 4 February 2018 and in accordance with standard number (15) issued by Islamic Financial Services Board:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Thousands JD	Thousands JD
Common Equity Tier I	499,179	475,767
Paid-in capital	200,000	200,000
Statutory reserve	139,919	129,978
Voluntary reserve	83,897	74,053
Retained earnings	78,290	81,924
Accumulated change in full fair value	9,967	1,943
Intangible assets	(10,383)	(8,752)
Deferred tax assets	-	(743)
10% of less of investments in Banks, financial institutions and Takaful companies capital	(494)	(494)
10% or more of investments in Banks, finanical institutions and Takaful companies capital, beyond unified regulatory scope	(2,017)	(2,142)
Additional Tier I	-	-
Additional Tier II	4,839	7,219
Expected credit loss stage 1 (self) and the bank share from expected credit loss stage 1 (mixed) (not to exceed 1.25%) of risky assets	4,839	7,219
Total regulatory capital	**504,018**	**482,986**
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	**2,470,836**	**2,355,086**
Common Equity Tier I Ratio	**20.20%**	**20.20%**
Additional Tier I Ratio	**-**	**-**
Tier I Ratio	**20.20%**	**20.20%**
Tier II Ratio	**0.20%**	**0.31%**
Capital Adequacy Ratio	**20.40%**	**20.51%**

- Financial leverage percentage has reached 17.78% as of 31 December 2024 (2023: 18.78%).

(65) Off balance sheet assets under management

Accounts managed for customers amounted to JD 857,076,489 as at 31 December 2024 compared to JD 796,729,560 as at 31 December 2023. These accounts are not presented within the Bank's assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements (note 56,57 and 58).

(66) Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below summarizes the expected maturity of the Bank's assets and liabilities. The maturities of assets and liabilities have been determined according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

	31 December 2024		
	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Assets:			
Cash and balances with central bank of Jordan	859,676,387	-	**859,676,387**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	178,212,998	-	**178,212,998**
Investment accounts at banks and financial institutions	12,052,748	-	**12,052,748**
Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	24,806,414	17,689,918	**42,496,332**
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables –Net	1,397,285,780	1,740,710,531	**3,137,996,311**
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets – Net	97,766,378	866,481,547	**964,247,925**
Financing – Net	3,586,107	38,188,574	**41,774,681**
Financial Assets at fair value through income statement	13,106	-	**13,106**
Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehinsive income	50,930,210	12,166,497	**63,096,707**
Financial assets at amortized cost	52,586,106	429,822,543	**482,408,649**
Investments in associates	6,905,703	2,301,901	**9,207,604**
Investment in real estate	21,156,610	84,626,441	**105,783,051**
Al Qard Al Hasan – Net	17,927,345	5,481,329	**23,408,674**
Property and equipment- Net	-	85,037,542	**85,037,542**
Intangible assets – Net	-	10,383,047	**10,383,047**
Other assets	47,363,021	59,313,390	**106,676,411**
Total assets	**2,770,268,913**	**3,352,203,260**	**6,122,472,173**
Liabilities, quasi-equity, and provision against future risk:			
Due to banks and financial institutions	63,634,806	1,964,395	**65,599,201**
Customers' current and on demand accounts	961,156,525	397,638,430	**1,358,794,955**
Cash margins	36,182,970	32,225,175	**68,408,145**
Other provisions	-	12,051,048	**12,051,048**
Income tax provision	30,230,402	-	**30,230,402**
Deferred tax liabilities	235,649	570,862	**806,511**
Other liabilities	50,609,534	12,483,936	**63,093,470**
Quasi-equity	1,180,158,667	2,774,294,357	**3,954,453,024**
Fair value reserve	116,782	(1,989,694)	**(1,872,912)**
Investment accounts holders' reserve in subsidiaries and associates	-	8,787,381	**8,787,381**
Non-controlling interests	-	21,401	**21,401**
Total liabilities, quasi-equity, and provision against future risk	**2,322,325,335**	**3,238,047,291**	**5,560,372,626**
Net	**447,943,578**	**114,155,969**	**562,099,547**

	31 December 2023		
	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Assets:			
Cash and balances with central bank of Jordan	777,350,208	-	**777,350,208**
Balances at banks and financial institutions	81,079,251	-	**81,079,251**
Investment accounts at banks and financial institutions	4,253,943	-	**4,253,943**
Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	42,115,026	-	**42,115,026**
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables –Net	1,234,643,568	1,732,267,885	**2,966,911,453**
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets – Net	92,987,209	828,822,808	**921,810,017**
Financing – Net	3,474,611	36,373,308	**39,847,919**
Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehinsive income	43,644,972	10,480,991	**54,125,963**
Financial assets at amortized cost	4,749,470	400,689,074	**405,438,544**
Investments in associates	7,003,840	2,334,614	**9,338,454**
Investment in real estate	22,172,698	88,690,792	**110,863,490**
Al Qard Al Hasan – Net	19,115,443	5,003,594	**24,119,037**
Property and equipment- Net	-	85,163,156	**85,163,156**
Intangible assets – Net	-	8,752,312	**8,752,312**
Deferred tax assets	743,047	-	**743,047**
Other assets	43,016,180	50,904,218	**93,920,398**
Total assets	**2,376,349,466**	**3,249,482,752**	**5,625,832,218**
Liabilities and quasi-equity and provision against future risk			
Due to banks and financial institutions	3,997,206	7,901,460	**11,898,666**
Customers' current and on demand accounts	963,519,351	394,365,921	**1,357,885,272**
Cash margins	33,762,780	28,642,868	**62,405,648**
Other provisions	-	13,044,962	**13,044,962**
Income tax provision	29,925,751	-	**29,925,751**
Deferred tax liabilities	365,798	1,303,540	**1,669,338**
Other liabilities	37,715,736	12,306,952	**50,022,688**
Quasi-equity	1,062,071,815	2,475,994,791	**3,538,066,606**
Fair value reserve	308,896	(925,694)	**(616,798)**
Investment accounts holders' reserve in subsidiaries and associates	-	8,213,958	**8,213,958**
Non-controlling interests	-	20,713	**20,713**
provision against future risk	-	12,900,524	**12,900,524**
Total liabilities and quasi-equity and provision against future risk	**2,131,667,333**	**2,953,769,995**	**5,085,437,328**
Net	**244,682,133**	**295,712,757**	**540,394,890**

(67) Contractual Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Off consolidated statement of financial position)

A. Contingent credit commitments

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Letters of credit	**29,297,784**	**23,646,560**
Acceptances	**875,488**	**1,539,522**
Guarantees:	**161,475,765**	**150,688,540**
Payment	52,901,152	47,496,284
Performance	74,139,768	65,730,596
Others	34,434,845	37,461,660
Unutilized Limits/ Direct	**125,981,200**	**127,997,890**
Unutilized Limits/ Indirect	**78,377,410**	**68,904,898**
Total	**396,007,647**	**372,777,410**

B. Contractual commitments

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	JD	JD
Property, equipment and softwares contracts	11,571,352	10,953,311
Construction project contracts	1,041,196	1,400,063
Total	**12,612,548**	**12,353,374**

C. Indirect facilities expected credit loss:

1. Cumulative movement on indirect facilities (Contractual Commitments and Contingent Liabilities)

	Stage 1		Stage 2			
As at 31 December 2024	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	240,480,479	46,442,101	77,410,164	1,268,220	7,176,446	**372,777,410**
New exposures during the year	237,134,384	36,820,332	73,153,954	1,150,675	5,415,724	**353,675,069**
Matured exposures	(206,779,465)	(31,580,527)	(83,112,567)	(1,147,168)	(7,825,105)	**(330,444,832)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	16,908,039	1,156,496	(16,656,485)	(469,612)	(938,438)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(29,450,939)	(644,174)	30,082,909	794,100	(781,896)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(588,734)	(351,237)	(1,579,559)	(116,305)	2,635,835	**-**
Balance at the end of the year	**257,703,764**	**51,842,991**	**79,298,416**	**1,479,910**	**5,682,566**	**396,007,647**

As at 31 December 2023	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 1 Collective	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 2 Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	302,369,720	40,994,717	67,040,378	1,392,791	6,525,777	**418,323,383**
New exposures during the year	221,605,579	35,557,315	73,056,870	1,024,015	7,089,056	**338,332,835**
Matured exposures	(274,084,946)	(29,985,500)	(71,100,082)	(1,128,768)	(7,579,512)	**(383,878,808)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	12,762,573	192,353	(12,463,636)	(185,363)	(305,927)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(21,072,256)	(256,896)	21,132,880	267,046	(70,774)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(1,100,191)	(59,888)	(256,246)	(101,501)	1,517,826	**-**
Balance at the end of the year	**240,480,479**	**46,442,101**	**77,410,164**	**1,268,220**	**7,176,446**	**372,777,410**

D. Cumulative movement on the expected credit loss for indirect facilities (Contractual Commitments and Contingent Liabilities)(Note 25) :

As at 31 December 2024	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 1 Collective	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 2 Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	446,446	229,579	289,436	158,772	4,545,673	**5,669,906**
Expected credit loss on new exposures during the year	399,144	293,218	184,180	214,272	3,404,074	**4,494,888**
Expected credit loss from matured exposures	(13,479)	(12,081)	(7,357)	(13,315)	(27,408)	**(73,640)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	210,233	410,261	(50,212)	(56,215)	(514,067)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(70,649)	(6,795)	308,384	106,541	(337,481)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(1,554)	(1,793)	(4,690)	(17,955)	25,992	**-**
The effect on the provision -as at the end of the year due to changing the classification between the three stages during the year	(209,543)	(409,366)	(305,645)	(64,895)	109,568	**(879,881)**
Changes resulting from Adjustments	(331,049)	(111,891)	(218,141)	(35,540)	(3,649,759)	**(4,346,380)**
Balance at the end of the year	**429,549**	**391,132**	**195,955**	**291,665**	**3,556,592**	**4,864,893**

As at 31 December 2023	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 1 Collective	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 2 Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,018,191	195,018	488,864	186,056	4,691,031	**6,579,160**
Expected credit loss on new exposures during the year	400,425	186,035	267,093	125,824	4,510,840	**5,490,217**
Expected credit loss from matured exposures	(372,771)	(139,339)	(238,257)	(134,963)	(3,931,818)	**(4,817,148)**
Transferred (from) to stage 1	267,913	39,032	(62,267)	(33,467)	(211,211)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(71,541)	(2,411)	85,356	10,468	(21,872)	**-**
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(2,721)	(375)	(1,716)	(6,191)	11,003	**-**
The effect on the provision -as at the end of the year due to changing the classification between the three stages during the year	(49,260)	11,422	(59,435)	(37,705)	(232,659)	**(367,637)**
Changes resulting from Adjustments	(743,790)	(59,803)	(190,202)	48,750	(269,641)	**(1,214,686)**
Balance at the end of the year	**446,446**	**229,579**	**289,436**	**158,772**	**4,545,673**	**5,669,906**

E. Distribution of unutilized limits balance according to the bank internal credit rating

	31 December 2024						31 December 2023
	Stage 1		Stage 2				
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Credit rating from 1 to -6	140,843,036	-	36,499,486	-	-	**177,342,522**	**174,318,346**
Internal Credit rating from +7 to -7	-	-	2,732,489	-	-	**2,732,489**	**2,092,163**
Internal Credit rating from 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	225,683	**225,683**	**325,026**
Collective portfolio	-	23,389,611	-	637,410	30,895	**24,057,916**	**20,167,253**
Total	**140,843,036**	**23,389,611**	**39,231,975**	**637,410**	**256,578**	**204,358,610**	**196,902,788**

F. Distribution of documentary credits according to the internal credit rating categories of the bank

	31 December 2024						31 December 2023
	Stage 1		Stage 2				
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Credit rating from 1 to -6	15,867,673	-	6,827,130	-	-	**22,694,803**	**19,355,212**
Internal Credit rating from +7 to -7	-	-	733,849	-	-	**733,849**	**180,314**
Internal Credit rating from 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Collective portfolio	-	250,800	-	90,823	-	**341,623**	**643,903**
External credit rating	5,527,509	-	-	-	-	**5,527,509**	**3,467,131**
Total	**21,395,182**	**250,800**	**7,560,979**	**90,823**	**-**	**29,297,784**	**23,646,560**

G. Distribution of acceptances according to the bank internal credit rating

	31 December 2024						31 December 2023
	Stage 1		Stage 2				
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Credit rating from 1 to -6	679,539	-	195,949	-	-	**875,488**	**1,359,509**
Internal Credit rating from +7 to -7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Credit rating from 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collective portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	**180,013**
Total	**679,539**	-	**195,949**	-	-	**875,488**	**1,539,522**

H. Distribution of Gurantees according to the bank internal credit rating

	31 December 2024						31 December 2023
	Stage 1		Stage 2				
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Credit rating from 1 to -6	93,086,537	-	27,421,911	-	-	**120,508,448**	**113,083,105**
Internal Credit rating from +7 to -7	-	-	4,887,602	-	-	**4,887,602**	**2,067,513**
Internal Credit rating from 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	4,583,139	**4,583,139**	**5,178,081**
Collective portfolio	-	28,202,580	-	751,677	800,802	**29,755,059**	**28,664,878**
External credit rating	1,699,470	-	-	-	42,047	**1,741,517**	**1,694,963**
Total	**94,786,007**	**28,202,580**	**32,309,513**	**751,677**	**5,425,988**	**161,475,765**	**150,688,540**

I. Detailed Indirect facilities

	31 December 2024					
	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Unutilized limits	140,843,036	23,389,611	39,231,975	637,410	256,578	**204,358,610**
Banking Guarantees	94,786,007	28,202,580	32,309,513	751,677	5,425,988	**161,475,765**
Letters of credit	21,395,182	250,800	7,560,979	90,823	-	**29,297,784**
Acceptances	679,539	-	195,949	-	-	**875,488**
Total at end of the year	**257,703,764**	**51,842,991**	**79,298,416**	**1,479,910**	**5,682,566**	**396,007,647**

	31 December 2023					
	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Unutilized limits	135,911,624	19,464,033	40,800,885	396,740	329,506	**196,902,788**
Banking Guarantees	86,060,717	26,154,151	30,755,252	871,480	6,846,940	**150,688,540**
Letters of credit	17,305,187	643,903	5,697,470	-	-	**23,646,560**
Acceptances	1,202,953	180,013	156,556	-	-	**1,539,522**
Total at end of the year	**240,480,481**	**46,442,100**	**77,410,163**	**1,268,220**	**7,176,446**	**372,777,410**

J. Detailed expected credit loss for indirect facilities

	31 December 2024					
	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Unutilized limits	314,758	153,444	118,602	159,177	151,289	**897,270**
Banking Guarantees	102,811	237,104	70,541	128,158	3,405,303	**3,943,917**
Letters of credit	11,937	584	6,762	4,330	-	**23,613**
Acceptances	43	-	50	-	-	**93**
Total at end of the year	**429,549**	**391,132**	**195,955**	**291,665**	**3,556,592**	**4,864,893**

	31 December 2023					
	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Unutilized limits	265,160	840,832	152,191	58,112	188,142	**1,504,437**
Banking Guarantees	152,717	143,706	127,729	100,660	4,357,531	**4,882,343**
Letters of credit	28,352	1,740	9,312	-	-	**39,404**
Acceptances	217	51	204	-	-	**472**
Total at end of the year	**446,446**	**986,329**	**289,436**	**158,772**	**4,545,673**	**6,426,656**

(68) Zakah:

The net assets method was used for the purpose of determining the zakah pool and calculating the value of zakah on attributable to relevant stakeholders. The amount of zakah due from stakeholders is as follows:

-Bank shareholders: The value of zakah due is 32.6 fils per share.
-Quasi-equity: The value of zakah due is 19.6 fils per dinar.
- Wakala Bil Istithmar accounts holders (investment portfolios): The value of zakah due is 17 fils per dinar.

(69) Lawsuits filed against the Bank

The lawsuits filed against the Bank (self) amounted to JD 200,020 as of 31 December 2024 with a required provision of JD 3,000 (provision booked amounted to JD 75,000) compared to JD 122,600 as of 31 December 2023 with a provision of JD 9,000. The lawsuits filed against the Bank (joint) as of 31 December 2024 amounted to JD 2,854,776 with a provision of JD 56,245 compared to JD 2,757,169 as of 31 December 2023 with a provision of JD 56,245. The Bank's management and its legal advisor believe that any obligations that may arise from the lawsuits against joint investments will be covered by provisions (joint), while the lawsuits against the Bank (self) will be covered by provisions (self),.

(70) New accounting standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

FAS 42: Presentation and disclosure in the financial statements of Takaful institutions

The objective of this standard is to make improvements to the presentation and disclosure requirements in line with international best practices and to replace the previously issued Financial Accounting Standard 12 "General Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements of Islamic Insurance Companies."

This standard will be effective from January 1, 2025, with early adoption permitted.

Islamic Accounting Standard 43: "Takaful Accounting: Recognition and Measurement"

The objective of this standard is to define the principles of recognition and measurement for Takaful arrangements and additional (complementary) transactions for Takaful institutions. This standard replaces the following financial accounting standards: FAS 13 regarding "Disclosure of the basis for determining and distributing the surplus or deficit in Islamic insurance companies" and FAS 15 regarding "Provisions and reserves in Islamic insurance companies" and FAS 19 regarding "Contributions in Islamic insurance companies ".

This standard will be effective from January 1, 2025, with early adoption permitted.

Financial Accounting Standard :45 (Quasi-equity (including investment accounts)).

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

This standard shall be effective as of January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted.

Financial Accounting Standard 46: (Off-balance sheet assets under management).

The standard aims to establish financial reporting principles related to off-balance sheet assets under management in accordance with AAOIFI's "Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting," and develops and makes improvements to the requirements contained in previous standards.

This standard shall be effective as of January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted.

Financial Accounting Standard 47: (Transfer of assets between investment pools):

Financial Accounting Standard 47 “Transfer of Assets between Investment pools” replaces the previously issued Financial Accounting Standard 21 “Disclosure of Transfers of Assets” and makes improvements to it. The standard aims to establish financial reporting principles and disclosure requirements that apply to all asset transfers between investment vessels (and, where they are of relative importance, between core categories thereof) related to property rights, quasi-rights, and off-balance sheet assets under management in the Islamic financial institutions. It also requires the adoption of accounting policies for these transfers and their consistent application in accordance with Sharia principles and provisions, and describes requirements for public disclosure thereof for the purpose of achieving a higher level of transparency.

This standard shall be effective as of January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted.

FAS 48 – (Promotional Gifts and Prizes):

The Accounting Board (the Board) of the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) has officially issued FAS 48 “Promotional Gifts and Prizes”. This standard aims to set out the accounting and financial reporting principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure that apply to gifts and promotional prizes provided by Islamic financial institutions to their customers including quasi-equity holders and other investment account holders.

This standard will be effective from 1 January 2026, with early adoption permitted.

FAS 49 – (Financial Reporting of Entities Operating in Hyperinflationary Economies):

FAS 49 sets out the financial reporting principles for entities applying FAS and operating in hyperinflationary economies, taking into account Shari’ah principles and rulings and their unique business model.

This standard will be effective from 1 January 2026, with early adoption permitted.

Financial Accounting Standard 50 – (Financial Reporting for Islamic Investment Institutions' (including Mutual Funds)):

The new standard sets out the principles of financial reporting applicable to Islamic investment institutions, and specifically focuses on achieving consistency and providing a unified basis for the format and content of financial statements of Islamic investment institutions'. It also sets out the general presentation requirements, minimum content and recommended structure of their financial statements to promote honest and fair presentation in accordance with Shari'ah principles and rules.

This standard replaces the previously issued Financial Accounting Standard 14 "Mutual Funds", and has been decided to be subject to review and update as part of the AAOIFI comprehensive project to review and update financial accounting standards initiated by the Board.

This standard will be effective from 1 January 2027, with early adoption permitted.