

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2025

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK – PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY

AMMAN – JORDAN

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY
AMMAN - THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN**

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Jordan Islamic Bank Public Shareholding Limited Company (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as at 31 December 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the consolidated income statement for the year ended;
- the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of income and attribution related to quasi - equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in owners' 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;
- the notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanations.

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.



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

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Independence

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

Our audit approach

Overview

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

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

Key audit matters

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



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

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Our audit approach

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Measurement of Expected Credit Losses <p>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.</p> <p>The Group exercises significant judgement and makes a number of assumptions in developing its ECL models, which includes probability of default computation separately for retail and corporate portfolios, determining loss given default and exposure at default for both funded and unfunded exposures, forward looking adjustments and staging criteria.</p> <p>For defaulted exposures, the Group exercises judgements to estimate the expected future cash flows related to individual exposures, including the value of collateral.</p> <p>The Group's impairment policy under FAS 30 as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan is presented in Notes (2&3) to the consolidated financial statements regarding the differences between FAS 30 as should be applied and what has been applied in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan (08/2024) and information on the accounting policies applied when calculating expected credit losses and the risk management policies presented in Note (62) to the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>As shown in Note 8, 9, 10, 16(A) to the Group's consolidated financial statements, the balance of the net direct credit facilities at amortized and Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek cost amounted to JD 4,680,008,328 as at 31 December 2025, representing approximately 69% of total assets, and the expected credit losses amounted to JD 118,884,391.</p>	<p>We performed the following audit procedures on the computation of the ECL included in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of relevant controls over the calculation of the expected credit losses model.➤ We tested the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the calculation of ECL.➤ For a sample of exposures, we tested the appropriateness of the Group's application of the staging criteria. <p>We involved our internal experts to assess the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 at each stage.• Reasonableness of the assumptions made in developing the modelling framework including assumptions used for estimating forward looking scenarios and significant increase in credit risks.• Recalculation of the expected credit losses for a sample of the relevant financial assets at each stage.



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

For the year ended 31 December 2025

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

- In addition, for the Stage 3 corporate portfolio, the appropriateness of provisioning assumptions were independently assessed for a sample of exposures selected on the basis of risks and the significance of individual exposures. An independent view was formed on the levels of provisions recognised, based on the detailed loan and counterparty information available in the credit file. For the Stage 3 retail portfolio, assumptions were independently assessed for each product category and an independent view was formed on the levels of provisions recognised at each category level.
- We recalculated and ensured that the provision for loans is under the watch list and for non-performing loans in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan Instructions Number (08/2024) effective 1 January 2025.
- We compared the expected credit loss provision calculated in accordance with 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. (08/2024) and ensured that the Bank has recorded whichever is stricter at each stage.
- We assessed the consolidated financial statement disclosures to ensure compliance with 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.



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

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Other information

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

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

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

When we read the the Board of Directors' annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

For the year ended 31 December 2025

- 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 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.



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

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Group maintains proper books of accounts, which are in agreement with the consolidated financial statements. We recommend that the General Assembly of Shareholders approve these consolidated financial statements.

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers "Jordan"


Omar Jundi Khatib
License No. (1015)

Amman, Jordan
15 February 2026



Jordan Islamic Bank - Public Shareholding Limited Company
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2025

Statement (A)

	Notes	31 December 2025 JD	31 December 2024 JD
Assets			
Cash and balances with central bank of Jordan	4	934,610,841	859,676,387
Balances at banks and financial institutions	5	165,125,019	178,212,998
Investment accounts at banks and financial institutions	6	12,052,757	12,052,748
Wakala Bil Istithmar accounts	7	42,511,422	42,496,332
Financial assets at fair value through income statement	11	-	13,106
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	75,329,621	63,096,707
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables –net	8	3,578,492,213	3,137,996,311
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets – net	9	1,034,286,545	964,247,925
Financing – net	10	43,017,772	41,774,681
Al Qard Al Hasan – net	16 A	24,211,798	23,408,674
Financial assets at amortized cost- net	13	557,602,126	482,408,649
Investments in associates	14	10,063,561	9,207,604
Investments in real estate	15	99,345,964	105,783,051
Property and equipment – net	17	86,106,018	85,037,542
Intangible assets	19	10,232,415	10,383,047
Right of use assets	20 A	11,011,158	11,776,967
Other assets	21	102,335,241	94,899,444
Total assets		6,786,334,471	6,122,472,173
Liabilities			
Banks and financial institutions' accounts	22	39,121,543	65,599,201
Customers' current and on demand accounts	23	1,369,684,271	1,358,794,955
Cash margins	24	77,744,642	68,408,145
Other provisions	25	12,723,857	12,051,048
Income tax provision	26A	35,224,351	30,230,402
Deferred tax liabilities	27	2,224,741	806,511
Lease obligations	20 B	11,205,503	12,009,158
Other liabilities	28	80,329,255	51,084,312
Total liabilities		1,628,258,163	1,598,983,732
Quasi-equity			
Quasi-equity	29	4,565,981,507	3,954,453,024
Fair value reserve – net	30 A&B	7,633,423	6,914,469
Quasi-equity share from non-controlling interests	30 A	19,440	21,401
Total quasi-equity		4,573,634,370	3,961,388,894
Owner's equity			
Bank's shareholders			
Paid-in capital	32	200,000,000	200,000,000
Statutory reserve	33	151,228,367	139,919,175
Voluntary reserve	33	95,044,578	83,897,039
Fair value reserve – net	30A&B	11,213,014	9,976,394
Retained earnings	34	126,940,990	128,290,408
Total Bank's Shareholders		584,426,949	562,083,016
Non-controlling interests	30 A	14,989	16,531
Total owner's equity		584,441,938	562,099,547
Total Liabilities, quasi-equity, owner's equity		6,786,334,471	6,122,472,173
Off-balance-sheet assets under management			
Restricted investments	56	259,996,344	228,973,455
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar (Investment's portfolio)	57	601,835,795	570,138,593
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar	58	37,036,780	57,964,441
Total of Off-balance-sheet assets under management		898,868,919	857,076,489

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 Limited Company
Consolidated Income Statement
For the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement (B)

	Notes	31 December 2025 JD	31 December 2024 JD
Deferred sales revenues	35	216,946,693	182,803,218
Financing revenues	36	626,900	606,612
Revenues from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	37	1,049,321	706,877
Revenues from financial assets at amortized cost	38	29,221,889	22,983,200
Dividends from subsidiaries and associates	39	1,318,200	1,148,200
Revenues from Investments In real estate – net	40	2,611,949	1,969,908
Revenues from Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets - net	41	62,209,121	57,108,017
Revenues from other investments	42	7,540,343	6,307,627
Bank's self-financed revenues	46	151,785	137,869
Bank's share as Mudarib from off-balance-sheet assets under management	47	1,244,540	1,115,510
Bank's share as Wakeel from off-balance-sheet assets under management	47	9,746,562	7,431,000
Banking services revenues	48	25,680,845	24,518,927
Foreign currency gain	49	4,199,002	3,763,145
Other revenues	50	3,099,330	3,067,917
Total Income		365,646,480	313,668,027
Staff costs	51	(49,448,040)	(46,696,131)
Depreciation and amortization	18	(7,944,770)	(6,914,234)
Other expenses	52	(25,920,461)	(20,498,192)
Other provisions	25&53 A	(1,200,000)	(1,100,000)
Provision expense for expected credit loss	53 B	(12,925,000)	(42,814)
Deposits insurance fees	43	(11,714,751)	(10,759,651)
Total Expenses		(109,153,022)	(86,011,022)
Income Before Tax and Net income returned to Quasi-Equity		256,493,458	227,657,005
Net income returned to quasi-equity (statement D)	44	(142,904,753)	(128,300,828)
Income before tax		113,588,705	99,356,177
Income tax	26 B	(42,481,392)	(33,253,273)
Net Income for The Year		71,107,313	66,102,904
		JD/Fils	JD/Fils
Basic and diluted earnings per share from net income for the year that returned to shareholders	54	0/356	0/331

Chief Executive Officer

Chairman

Jordan Islamic Bank - Public Shareholding Limited Company
Consolidated Statement Of Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement (C)

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Net Income for the Year	71,107,313	66,102,904
Other comprehensive income items, after tax:		
Items that can't be transferred later to the income statement		
Change in fair value reserve– net	1,236,620	(396,920)
Total other comprehensive income for the year	72,343,933	65,705,984

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 Limited Company
Consolidated Statement of Income and Attributions Related to Quasi - Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2025 **Statement (D)**

	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
		JD	JD
Income Before Tax and Net Income of Quasi–Equity		256,493,458	227,657,005
Adjustments:			
Less: Income that not related to quasi-equity		(44,122,064)	(40,034,368)
Add: Expenses that not related to quasi-equity		91,277,619	79,961,585
Total Income to Quasi-Equity		303,649,013	267,584,222
Less: Bank's share as Mudarib	45	(126,072,148)	(111,114,812)
Less: Bank's share as Rab Mal	45	(74,301,617)	(65,749,951)
Add: Bank contribution to quasi-equity	45	39,629,505	37,581,369
Net Income to Quasi-Equity	44	142,904,753	128,300,828

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 Limited Company
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owner's Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement (E)

	Bank's shareholders Equity						Non-controlling interests	Total
	Paid-in Capital	Statutory Reserve	Voluntary Reserve	Fair Value Reserve *	Retained Earnings **	Total of Bank's shareholders		
For the year ended 31 December 2025	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at 1 January 2025	200,000,000	139,919,175	83,897,039	9,976,394	128,290,408	562,083,016	16,531	562,099,547
Profit after tax	-	-	-	-	71,107,313	71,107,313	-	71,107,313
Change in fair value reserve	-	-	-	1,236,620	-	1,236,620	-	1,236,620
Total comprehensive income for the year after tax	-	-	-	1,236,620	71,107,313	72,343,933	-	72,343,933
Net income of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,542)	(1,542)
Transferred to (from) reserves	-	11,309,192	11,147,539	-	(22,456,731)	-	-	-
Dividends***	-	-	-	-	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	-	(50,000,000)
Balance at 31 December 2025	200,000,000	151,228,367	95,044,578	11,213,014	126,940,990	584,426,949	14,989	584,441,938

* The fair value reserve balance of JD 11,213,014 as at 31 December 2025 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 28 April 2025 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 Limited Company
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owner's Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement (E)

	Bank's shareholders Equity					Non-controlling interests	Total
	Paid-in Capital	Statutory Reserve	Voluntary Reserve	Fair Value Reserve *	Retained Earnings **		
For the year ended 31 December 2024	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	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 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 Limited Company
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement (F)

	Notes	31 December 2025 JD	31 December 2024 JD
<u>Cash flows from Operating Activities</u>			
Income before tax		113,588,705	99,356,177
Adjustments to non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortization	18	7,944,770	6,914,234
Cost of lease obligation	20-B	655,703	662,531
Employees' end of services provision	53A&25	940,000	900,000
Employees' vacation provision	53A&25	260,000	200,000
Provision expense for expected credit loss – joint		11,000,000	-
Provision expense for expected credit loss – self	16B	1,925,000	42,814
Gain on sale of property and equipment		(65,202)	(99,552)
Gain on sale of investments in real estate	40	(1,653,586)	(1,056,852)
Evaluation differences of investments in real estate		(143,207)	(446,567)
Profits from sale of repossessed assets		(946,352)	(260,396)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(3,324,685)	(2,899,970)
Profit before change in assets and liabilities		130,181,146	103,312,419
<u>Change in assets and liabilities</u>			
Increase in investment accounts at banks and financial institutions	6	-	(7,799,000)
Increase in restricted balances for foreign and local banks and financial institutions		(1,081,290)	(1,039,929)
Increase in deferred sales receivables and other receivables		(454,705,813)	(187,332,102)
Increase in financing		(1,277,047)	(1,904,076)
Increase in Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek Assets		(70,098,596)	(42,457,102)
(Increase) Decrease in Al Qard Al Hasan		(445,951)	938,442
Increase in other assets		(2,456,772)	(2,608,073)
Increase in customers' current and on demand accounts		10,889,316	909,683
Increase in cash margins		9,336,497	6,002,497
Increase in other liabilities		29,501,818	12,276,631
Net change in assets and liabilities		(480,337,838)	(223,013,029)
Net cash flows used in operating activities before income tax and other payments		(350,156,692)	(119,700,610)
Tax paid	26-A	(37,487,443)	(32,948,622)
End of service indemnity provision paid	25	(860,453)	(1,363,901)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(388,504,588)	(154,013,133)
<u>Cash flows from Investing Activities</u>			
Proceeds from sale financial assets at fair value through income statement		72,260	77,530
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through income statement		(59,119)	(90,636)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		438,656	1,595,468
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(7,312,252)	(10,042,806)
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	13	(144,768,171)	(132,760,052)
Maturity of financial assets at amortized cost	13	69,555,017	55,844,625
Proceeds from sale of real estate investments	15	6,656,554	3,837,823
Purchase of real estate investments	15	(675)	-
Own of repossessed assets	21	(11,262,768)	(11,991,256)
Proceeds from sale of repossessed assets		6,951,347	3,056,466
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		79,171	102,297
Purchase of property and equipment		(4,892,752)	(3,692,585)
Purchase of intangible assets		(2,854,191)	(3,172,227)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(87,396,923)	(97,235,353)
<u>Cash flows from Financing Activities</u>			
Increase in quasi-equity		613,812,858	420,597,507
Distributed dividends on shareholders		(50,000,000)	(44,000,000)
Payment of lease liabilities	20-B	(2,482,099)	(2,501,894)
Net cash flow resulting from financing activities		561,330,759	374,095,613
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		85,429,248	122,847,127
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	49	3,324,685	2,899,970
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	55	971,886,847	846,139,750
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	55	1,060,640,780	971,886,847

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 Limited Company
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Off-Balance Sheet Assets Under Management
31 December 2025 **Statement (G)**

	Balance at 1 January 2025	Deposits	Withdrawals	Investment profits	Bank's share as Mudarib	Bank's share as Wakeel	Balance at 31 December 2025
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2025							
Deferred sales							
receivables and							
other receivables	394,247,362	180,117,872	(196,626,979)	27,807,253	(556,626)	(5,340,504)	399,648,378
Ijarah Muntahia							
Bittamleek assets	302,811,840	96,285,416	(83,404,957)	21,762,656	(676,227)	(3,660,281)	333,118,447
Investments in							
real estate	38,608,866	1,787,597	(4,976,543)	2,163,383	(11,687)	(473,550)	37,098,066
Financial assets	61,367,664	3,554,485	(9,110,169)	1,445,736	-	(272,227)	56,985,489
Cash	60,040,757	193,198,916	(181,221,134)	-	-	-	72,018,539
Total	857,076,489	474,944,286	(475,339,782)	53,179,028	(1,244,540)	(9,746,562)	898,868,919
	Balance at 1 January 2024						Balance at 31 December 2024
31 December 2024							
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

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

(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, 86 branches and 19 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.
- It may be, based on the request of the Central Bank of Jordan, to take additional provisions for expected credit losses for certain exposures and financings in agreement with the bank.
- 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 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 fundamental changes stipulated in Instruction No. (8/2024) are to be applied starting from January 1, 2025, as follows:

- Classify all debts in Stage 3 as non-performing debts.
- Classify all debts in Stage 2 as under- watch debts.
- The provision ratio for under- watch debts shall not be less than 5% of the total debt after deducting eligible collateral.
- Debts that are rescheduled shall remain in non-performing debts for a 6-month probation period.
- Debts that are restructured shall remain in under- watch debts for a 12-month probation period.

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. 8 of 2024 are disclosed within the credit risk policy (note 62 Risk Department).

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 Group's management has assessed its ability to continue as a going concern, and the Group has sufficient resources to continue its operations in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that could cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the 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 2025:

<u>Company name</u>	<u>Paid-in capital</u>	<u>Bank's ownership percentage</u>	<u>Funding source</u>	<u>Nature of business</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Acquisition date</u>
	JD					
Al Omariah Schools Company Ltd.	16,000,000	99.8%	Joint	Education	Amman	1987
Al Samaha For Islamic Financing 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 2024, except for the adoption of the following standards:

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".

No impact resulted from applying this standard to the consolidated financial statements.

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".

No impact resulted from applying this standard to the consolidated financial statements.

Issued and non-effective standards are disclosed in note No. (70), and they have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

There are no new mandatory standards for application as of January 1, 2025, and the Group has not applied them as of December 31, 2025.

(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, (2024: 40% for Jordanian dinar, 50% 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 27.8% instead of 40% for the first half of the year 2025 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 7,400,340 and some of the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 9,922,064. The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib in foreign currencies to become 27.2% instead of 50% for the first half of the year 2025 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 1,096,330 and some of Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 762,451.

The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib to become 27.5 % instead of 40% for the second half of the year 2025 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 7,020,000 and some of the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 11,833,910. The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib in foreign currencies to become 34.6% instead of 50% for the second half of the year 2025 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 465,400 and some of Quasi-equity with an amount of JD 1,129,010.

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 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:

- 30% of the annual average balance of saving accounts. (40% for 2024)
- 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 2025. 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 6,237,861 (the first half-yearly 3,095,930 JD and the second half-yearly 3,141,931 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 2024. 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 6,195,365 (the first half-yearly 2,914,424 JD and the second half-yearly 3,280,941 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 2025 (2024: 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 2025 (2024: 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, Quasi- equity, and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar (Investment Portfolio 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 characteristics 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.

The item 'financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income' includes some unlisted investments established through Jordanian banks in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan's circular. These investments were recognized at cost and are subsequently remeasured at fair value based on their net book value.

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 its 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. 2024/8 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. The difference between the net book value of property and equipment and the amount collected is recorded as profit or loss resulting from disposal in the consolidated income statement.

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.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amortization rate</u>
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.

Offsetting is carried out between bank card commissions and expenses (debit commissions) Note No. 48.

Offsetting is carried out between Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek insurance expenses and revenues from Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek Note No. 41.

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 (stage 3 within the expected credit loss model) 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 investing in equity instruments through other comprehensive income) 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 flows 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 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Cash in vaults	181,007,839	177,786,321
Balances at the Central bank of Jordan:		
Current accounts	540,996,463	486,842,819
Statutory cash reserve	212,606,539	195,047,247
Total balances at the Central bank of Jordan	753,603,002	681,890,066
Total	934,610,841	859,676,387

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 72,018,539 and JD 60,040,757 were deducted as at 31 December 2025 and as at 31 December 2024 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 2025 and 31 December 2024.

There were no restricted balances except for the statutory cash reserve as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

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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 and (8/2024) instructions.

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

As of 31 December 2025

Item	Stage 1
	Individual
	JD
Beginning balance	681,890,066
New balances and accounts during the year	452,161,801
Balances and accounts paid	(380,448,865)
Ending balance	753,603,002

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

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(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 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current and on demand accounts	19,246	-	58,927,586	49,608,221	58,946,832	49,608,221
accounts maturing within 3 months or less	7,090,000	56,720,000	-	-	7,090,000	56,720,000
Less: provision for expected credit loss	(4,628)	(827)	(4,065,550)	(2,557,517)	(4,070,178)	(2,558,344)
Net Current and on demand accounts	7,104,618	56,719,173	54,862,036	47,050,704	61,966,654	103,769,877
accounts maturing within 3 months or less	-	-	103,159,500	74,445,000	103,159,500	74,445,000
Less: provision for expected credit loss	-	-	(1,135)	(1,879)	(1,135)	(1,879)
Net accounts maturing within 3 months or less	-	-	103,158,365	74,443,121	103,158,365	74,443,121
Total	7,104,618	56,719,173	158,020,401	121,493,825	165,125,019	178,212,998

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 (4,044,850 JD) as of 31 December 2025 compared to (2,963,560 JD) as of 31 December 2024, 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 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Within (3-6) months	7,090,000	12,053,000
Within (9-12) months	4,963,000	-
Less: expected credit loss provision	(243)	(252)
Total	12,052,757	12,052,748

There were no restricted balances at foreign banks and financial institutions as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

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(7) Wakala Bil Istithmar accounts

This item consists of the following:

	Foreign banks and financial institutions	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Maturing within 3 months or less	7,090,000	7,090,000
Within (3-6) months	17,725,000	17,725,000
Maturing within more than one year	17,725,000	17,725,000
Less: expected credit loss provision	(28,578)	(43,668)
Total	42,511,422	42,496,332

There were no restricted balances at wakala bil istithmar accounts as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

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 2025:	<u>Stage 1</u> Individual JD	<u>Stage 2</u> Individual JD	<u>Stage 3</u> Individual JD	Total JD
Beginning balance	232,402,661	-	2,963,560	235,366,221
New balances and accounts during the year	167,935,826	-	-	167,935,826
Balances and accounts paid	(180,594,005)	-	-	(180,594,005)
Transferred from off balance sheet assets under management	-	-	1,063,500	1,063,500
Adjustments due to changes exchange rates	-	-	17,790	17,790
Ending balance	219,744,482	-	4,044,850	223,789,332

As of 31 December 2024:	<u>Stage 1</u> Individual JD	<u>Stage 2</u> Individual JD	<u>Stage 3</u> Individual JD	Total 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

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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 2025:	<u>Stage 1</u> Individual JD	<u>Stage 2</u> Individual JD	<u>Stage 3</u> JD	<u>Total</u> JD
Beginning balance	58,863	-	2,545,280	2,604,143
Expected credit loss on new balances and accounts during the year	39,004	-	-	39,004
Expected credit loss recovered from balances and accounts paid	(4,872)	-	-	(4,872)
Impact due to transferred from off balance sheet assets under management	-	-	1,063,475	1,063,475
Impact on ending balance provision due to change in staging classification	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(37,711)	-	418,280	380,569
Adjustments due to changes exchange rates	17,815	-	-	17,815
Ending balance	73,099	-	4,027,035	4,100,134

As of 31 December 2024:	<u>Stage 1</u> Individual JD	<u>Stage 2</u> Individual JD	<u>Stage 3</u> JD	<u>Total</u> 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

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(8) Deferred sales receivables and other receivables – Net

This item consists of the following:

	Joint		Self		Total	
	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Individuals (Retail):						
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	1,395,118,953	1,131,260,484	-	-	1,395,118,953	1,131,260,484
Deferred sales	13,007,486	13,886,283	-	-	13,007,486	13,886,283
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	13,232,418	14,039,079	-	-	13,232,418	14,039,079
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables	8,464,590	10,426,987	-	-	8,464,590	10,426,987
Istisna'a	-	64,370	-	-	-	64,370
Customers' receivables	5,802,331	6,593,820	1,389,480	2,116,374	7,191,811	8,710,194
Musharaka receivables	1,232	1,232	-	-	1,232	1,232
Real estate financing	573,973,973	597,338,641	-	-	573,973,973	597,338,641
Corporate:						
International Murabaha	60,182,309	58,731,019	-	-	60,182,309	58,731,019
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	940,235,917	762,950,672	-	-	940,235,917	762,950,672
Deferred sales	3,996,002	5,231,335	-	-	3,996,002	5,231,335
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	70,125	-	-	-	70,125	-
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables	284,543	712,908	-	-	284,543	712,908
Istisna'a	18,981,428	17,542,759	-	-	18,981,428	17,542,759
Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's):						
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	212,846,220	202,322,650	-	-	212,846,220	202,322,650
Deferred sales	25,398	21,749	-	-	25,398	21,749
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	295,373	271,537	-	-	295,373	271,537
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables	76,673	180,049	-	-	76,673	180,049
Istisna'a	3,204,967	3,689,774	-	-	3,204,967	3,689,774
Customers' receivables	-	-	4,219,177	3,921,500	4,219,177	3,921,500
Government and public sector	1,001,452,639	819,001,726	-	-	1,001,452,639	819,001,726
Total	4,251,252,577	3,644,267,074	5,608,657	6,037,874	4,256,861,234	3,650,304,948
Less: deferred revenues	(508,417,590)	(355,217,123)	-	-	(508,417,590)	(355,217,123)
Less: suspended revenues	(8,186,661)	(7,104,246)	-	-	(8,186,661)	(7,104,246)
Less: deferred mutual insurance	(45,665,523)	(36,868,092)	-	-	(45,665,523)	(36,868,092)
Less: expected credit loss provision	(114,386,611)	(111,731,540)	(1,712,636)	(1,387,636)	(116,099,247)	(113,119,176)
Net deferred sales and other receivables	3,574,596,192	3,133,346,073	3,896,021	4,650,238	3,578,492,213	3,137,996,311

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

Joint					
For the year ended 31 December 2025					
	Retail	Real estate financing	Large corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,577,083	1,191,700	929,149	1,406,314	7,104,246
Add: suspended revenues during the year	2,865,395	923,582	342,961	89,283	4,221,221
Less: revenue in suspense reversed to income	(1,439,922)	(414,496)	(181,820)	(207,908)	(2,244,146)
Less: suspended revenues written off	(219,116)	(211,314)	(350,366)	(113,864)	(894,660)
Balance at the end of the year	4,783,440	1,489,472	739,924	1,173,825	8,186,661

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

(9) Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets – Net

This item consists of the following:

	Joint	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Cost	1,377,620,612	1,248,492,125
Accumulated Depreciation	(343,209,067)	(284,169,200)
Impairment Provision	(125,000)	(75,000)
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets - net	1,034,286,545	964,247,925

The accrued Ijarah instalments amounted to JD 8,825,806 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 11,319,944) were included in deferred sales receivables and other receivables (Note 8).

On October 19, 2025, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets and receivables amounting to JOD 19,424,176 were transferred from the "Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar Accounts pool" to the "Joint Investment Accounts Pool." This transfer was executed due to the availability of liquidity in the latter portfolio and the desire of the Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar Accounts holders to liquidate a portion of their investments. These assets were transferred at book value, which is equivalent to their recoverable amount; accordingly, no impairment provisions were recognized as of the transfer date. Furthermore, these assets are divisible, and no foreign exchange differences were incurred. It is noted that the carrying amount of these assets at the beginning of the period was JOD 19,355,414.

- The movement of transferred assets as follow:

	Balance
	JD
Balance of transferred assets as of 1 January 2025	19,355,414
Granting of new Ijarah financing during the year	1,773,850
Depreciation during the year	(1,705,088)
Balance at transferring date as of 19 October 2025	19,424,176

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(10) Financing - Net

This item consists of the following:

	Joint		Self		Total	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Individuals (Retail):						
Diminishing Musharaka	43,158,009	41,849,358	127,235	158,839	43,285,244	42,008,197
Total	43,158,009	41,849,358	127,235	158,839	43,285,244	42,008,197
Less: provision for expected credit loss	(236,746)	(230,856)	(30,726)	(2,660)	(267,472)	(233,516)
Net Financing	42,921,263	41,618,502	96,509	156,179	43,017,772	41,774,681

Non-performing deferred sales receivables, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables, other receivables, financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan amounted to JD 118,037,548 as at 31 December 2025, representing 2.73% of deferred sales receivable, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables, other receivables, financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan balance compared to JD 104,431,549 as at 31 December 2024, representing 2.81% 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 109,850,887 as at 31 December 2025, representing 2.54% of deferred sales, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables, other receivables, financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan balance, compared to JD 97,327,303 as at 31 December 2024, representing 2.62% of the utilized balance.

Deferred sales, other receivables, financing granted to and guaranteed by the Government of Jordan amounted to JD 1,004,447,723 as at 31 December 2025, representing 23.21% of deferred sales, other receivables, financing and Al Qard Al Hasan balance, compared to JD 821,996,810 as

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

As of 31 December 2025,	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,575,865,786	1,167,853,494	402,752,255	52,866,707	120,570,184	3,319,908,426
New facilities during the year	1,423,204,538	549,218,968	132,331,420	16,036,466	20,929,090	2,141,720,482
Settled facilities	(1,055,381,283)	(391,286,507)	(180,334,533)	(21,064,306)	(36,122,717)	(1,684,189,346)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	98,303,603	16,443,428	(97,168,437)	(14,934,533)	(2,644,061)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(47,948,515)	(28,254,505)	55,394,960	29,594,030	(8,785,970)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(2,907,596)	(7,818,335)	(8,850,681)	(9,161,138)	28,737,750	-
Written off facilities	-	-	-	-	(12,833,388)	(12,833,388)
Balance at the end of the year	1,991,136,533	1,306,156,543	304,124,984	53,337,226	109,850,888	3,764,606,174

As of 31 December 2024,	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	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

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

	As of 31 December 2025				As of 31 December 2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2			
	Individual	Individual	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Rating from 1 to -6	688,583,578	76,351,769	-	764,935,347	652,328,515
Internal Rating from 7+ to -7	-	111,610,966	-	111,610,966	58,953,333
Internal Rating from 8 to 10	-	-	30,496,735	30,496,735	36,207,758
External Credit Rating	60,182,309	-	-	60,182,309	58,731,019
Total	748,765,887	187,962,735	30,496,735	967,225,357	806,220,625

Cumulative movement on large corporate facilities:

	Stage 1	Stage 2		
As of 31 December 2025,	Individual	Individual	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	521,893,621	248,119,246	36,207,758	806,220,625
New facilities during the year	793,861,182	79,703,987	7,286,654	880,851,823
Settled facilities	(605,342,600)	(102,776,406)	(4,488,661)	(712,607,667)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	59,333,548	(59,333,548)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(20,057,407)	24,356,640	(4,299,233)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(922,457)	(2,107,184)	3,029,641	-
Written off facilities	-	-	(7,239,424)	(7,239,424)
Balance at the end of the year	748,765,887	187,962,735	30,496,735	967,225,357

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As of 31 December 2024,	Stage 1	Stage 2		
	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

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

	Stage 1	Stage 2			
	Individual	Individual	Stage 3	Total	As of 31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,010,570	16,839,742	29,273,018	47,123,330	54,818,320
Impairment loss on new exposures	1,800,940	4,077,237	4,986,117	10,864,294	3,938,242
Recovered from impairment loss on settled exposures	(33,407)	(1,098,648)	(851,593)	(1,983,648)	(250,739)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	1,165,549	(1,165,549)	-	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(77,973)	3,778,623	(3,700,650)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(728)	(180,690)	181,418	-	-
Impact on impairment loss due to change in staging classification	149,986	10,063	(3,606,883)	(3,446,834)	3,744,191
Impact on provision due to adjustment	(1,325,376)	(240,333)	8,374,290	6,808,581	4,182,608
Impairment loss on written off exposures	-	-	(7,239,424)	(7,239,424)	(19,309,292)
Balance at the end of the year	2,689,561	22,020,445	27,416,293	52,126,299	47,123,330

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

	As of 31 December 2025						As of
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total	31 December 2024
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Rating from 1 to -6	142,591,620	-	35,607,168	-	-	178,198,788	166,817,384
Internal Rating from +7 to -7	-	-	5,332,010	-	-	5,332,010	6,154,558
Internal Rating from 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	10,927,726	10,927,726	14,616,043
Collective portfolio	-	8,414,525	-	1,249,195	1,418,732	11,082,452	12,361,484
Total	142,591,620	8,414,525	40,939,178	1,249,195	12,346,458	205,540,976	199,949,469

Cumulative movement on SME's facilities:

	As of 31 December 2025					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	111,305,045	8,914,900	61,666,897	1,205,155	16,857,472	199,949,469
New facilities during the year	141,771,769	5,406,237	30,308,696	484,668	2,620,786	180,592,156
Settled facilities	(120,273,310)	(5,520,346)	(39,577,420)	(687,240)	(6,086,714)	(172,145,030)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	21,310,483	304,507	(21,099,470)	(281,826)	(233,694)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(10,932,130)	(571,104)	12,159,856	603,690	(1,260,312)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(590,237)	(119,669)	(2,519,381)	(75,252)	3,304,539	-
Written off facilities	-	-	-	-	(2,855,619)	(2,855,619)
Balance at the end of the year	142,591,620	8,414,525	40,939,178	1,249,195	12,346,458	205,540,976

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	As of 31 December 2024					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	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

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

	As of 31 December 2025						As of 31 December 2024
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	342,307	464,047	832,692	162,179	9,705,095	11,506,320	14,436,436
Impairment loss on new exposures	538,040	41,052	609,074	56,838	1,249,909	2,494,913	821,085
Recovered from impairment loss on settled exposures	(40,687)	(21,868)	(56,191)	(60,332)	(879,416)	(1,058,494)	(398,164)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	226,415	23,370	(68,772)	(22,236)	(158,777)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(33,680)	(10,072)	490,290	12,346	(458,884)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(426)	(1,994)	(15,711)	(11,499)	29,630	-	-
Impact on impairment loss due to change in staging classification	13,120	29,833	152,050	(17,744)	(613,736)	(436,477)	1,837,690
Impact on provision due to adjustment	(392,207)	(132,522)	(713,119)	488	1,032,308	(205,052)	(1,296,512)
Impairment loss on written off exposures	-	-	-	-	(2,855,619)	(2,855,619)	(3,894,215)
Balance at the end of the year	652,882	391,846	1,230,313	120,040	7,050,510	9,445,591	11,506,320

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

	As of 31 December 2025				As of 31 December 2024	
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Rating from 1 to -6	95,339,062	-	22,030,193	-	-	117,369,255
Internal Rating from +7 to -7	-	-	3,453,757	-	-	3,453,757
Internal Rating from 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	15,138,034	15,138,034
Collective portfolio	-	992,799,393	-	38,869,246	32,869,670	1,064,538,309
Total	95,339,062	992,799,393	25,483,950	38,869,246	48,007,704	1,200,499,355

Cumulative movement on individuals' facilities:

	As of 31 December 2025					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	78,250,280	822,730,913	29,173,797	35,964,556	45,804,661	1,011,924,207
New facilities during the year	94,405,163	476,882,887	18,176,726	12,292,609	9,233,223	610,990,608
Settled facilities	(73,225,521)	(290,690,568)	(23,907,766)	(14,977,191)	(17,492,547)	(420,293,593)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	6,813,544	12,320,856	(6,117,182)	(11,196,607)	(1,820,611)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(9,584,943)	(22,563,876)	10,947,913	23,657,562	(2,456,656)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(1,319,461)	(5,880,819)	(2,789,538)	(6,871,683)	16,861,501	-
Written off facilities	-	-	-	-	(2,121,867)	(2,121,867)
Balance at the end of the year	95,339,062	992,799,393	25,483,950	38,869,246	48,007,704	1,200,499,355

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	As of 31 December 2024					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	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

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

	As of 31 December 2024					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	325,852	6,865,840	115,710	3,574,996	31,126,747	42,009,145
Impairment loss on new exposures	150,095	1,329,306	83,081	1,135,386	5,080,375	7,778,243
Recovered from impairment loss on settled exposures	(18,072)	(185,445)	(52,468)	(810,602)	(3,829,991)	(4,896,578)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	248,716	1,285,797	(15,725)	(758,399)	(760,389)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(22,865)	(131,553)	806,306	567,830	(1,219,718)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(4,172)	(47,932)	(13,000)	(944,152)	1,009,256	-
Impact on impairment loss due to change in staging classification	171,705	3,215,694	461,222	444,977	(1,863,361)	2,430,237
Impact on provision due to adjustment	(455,620)	(8,509,177)	(1,270,708)	675,389	1,583,664	(7,976,452)
Impairment loss on written off exposures	-	-	-	-	(1,221,968)	(1,221,968)
Balance at the end of the year	395,639	3,822,530	114,418	3,885,425	29,904,615	38,122,627

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

	As of 31 December 2025				As of 31 December 2024	
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Rating from 1 to -6	133,435,877	-	24,145,870	-	-	157,581,747
Internal Rating from +7 to -7	-	-	25,593,251	-	-	25,593,251
Internal Rating from 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	5,909,008	5,909,008
Collective portfolio	-	304,942,624	-	13,218,785	13,090,983	331,252,392
Total	133,435,877	304,942,624	49,739,121	13,218,785	18,999,991	520,336,398
						541,043,400

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Cumulative movement on real estate facilities:

	As of 31 December 2025					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	103,646,115	336,207,681	63,792,315	15,696,996	21,700,293	541,043,400
New facilities during the year	48,166,424	66,929,843	4,142,011	3,259,189	1,788,427	124,285,894
Settled facilities	(21,773,214)	(95,075,593)	(14,072,941)	(5,399,875)	(8,054,795)	(144,376,418)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	10,846,028	3,818,065	(10,618,237)	(3,456,100)	(589,756)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(7,374,035)	(5,119,525)	7,930,551	5,332,778	(769,769)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(75,441)	(1,817,847)	(1,434,578)	(2,214,203)	5,542,069	-
Written off facilities	-	-	-	-	(616,478)	(616,478)
Balance at the end of the year	133,435,877	304,942,624	49,739,121	13,218,785	18,999,991	520,336,398

	As of 31 December 2024					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	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

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

	Stage 1		Stage 2			As of 31 December 2025	As of 31 December 2024
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	207,473	794,815	3,276,841	1,794,858	10,015,978	16,089,965	16,616,566
Impairment loss on new exposures	103,034	93,444	42,871	140,755	1,460,711	1,840,815	911,620
Recovered from impairment loss on settled exposures during the year	(123,623)	(260,163)	(3,098,030)	(630,394)	(5,411,315)	(9,523,525)	(1,174,270)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	141,796	657,175	(56,651)	(402,533)	(339,787)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(25,915)	(35,680)	235,943	176,578	(350,926)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(45)	(7,996)	(4,870)	(414,800)	427,711	-	-
Impact on impairment loss due to change in staging classification	22,388	1,206,009	209,376	360,061	(679,455)	1,118,379	3,207,523
Impact on provision due to adjustment	(9,404)	(2,082,312)	3,315,602	245,693	8,607,093	10,076,672	(2,923,706)
Impairment loss on written off exposures	-	-	-	-	(412,432)	(412,432)	(547,768)
Balance at the end of the year	315,704	365,292	3,921,082	1,270,218	13,317,578	19,189,874	16,089,965

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

	As of 31 December 2025				As of 31 December 2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	Individual	Individual			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Rating from 1 to -6	871,004,087	-	-	871,004,087	760,770,725
Total	871,004,087	-	-	871,004,087	760,770,725

Cumulative movement on government and public sector facilities:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Individual		
As at 31 December 2025	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	760,770,725	-	-	760,770,725
New facilities during the year	345,000,000	-	-	345,000,000
Settled facilities	(234,766,638)	-	-	(234,766,638)
Balance at the end of the year	871,004,087	-	-	871,004,087
	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

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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):

	Large corporates	SMEs	Individuals	Real estate financing	Total
As of 31 December 2025	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	47,123,330	11,506,320	42,009,145	16,089,965	116,728,760
Expected credit loss on the new facilities during the year	10,864,294	2,494,913	7,778,243	1,840,815	22,978,265
Expected credit loss recovered from settled facilities	(1,983,648)	(1,058,494)	(4,896,578)	(9,523,525)	(17,462,245)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	1,086,847	203,611	1,327,991	729,335	3,347,784
Transferred (from) to stage 2	2,432,385	384,419	(357,140)	(466,334)	1,993,330
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(3,519,232)	(588,030)	(970,851)	(263,001)	(5,341,114)
Impact on ending balance provision due to change in classification between three stages during the year	(3,446,834)	(436,477)	2,430,237	1,118,379	(334,695)
Adjustments	6,808,581	(205,052)	(7,976,452)	10,076,672	8,703,749
Written off facilities	(7,239,424)	(2,855,619)	(1,221,968)	(412,432)	(11,729,443)
Balance at the end of the year	52,126,299	9,445,591	38,122,627	19,189,874	118,884,391
Reallocated:					
Individual level provision	52,126,299	8,134,780	8,386,952	7,432,970	76,081,001
Collective level provision	-	1,310,811	29,735,675	11,756,904	42,803,390

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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

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		Stage 3	Total	As of 31 December 2024 Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,886,202	8,124,702	21,064,985	5,532,033	80,120,838	116,728,760	125,342,730
Impairment loss on new exposures	2,592,109	1,463,802	4,812,263	1,332,979	12,777,112	22,978,265	9,130,827
Recovered from impairment loss on settled exposures during the year	(215,789)	(467,476)	(4,305,337)	(1,501,328)	(10,972,315)	(17,462,245)	(4,779,814)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	1,782,476	1,966,342	(1,306,697)	(1,183,168)	(1,258,953)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(160,433)	(177,305)	5,311,162	756,754	(5,730,178)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(5,371)	(57,922)	(214,271)	(1,370,451)	1,648,015	-	-
Impact on impairment loss due to change in staging classification	357,199	4,451,536	832,711	787,294	(6,763,435)	(334,695)	13,679,717
Impact on provision due to adjustment	(2,182,607)	(10,724,011)	1,091,442	921,570	19,597,355	8,703,749	(1,360,009)
Impairment loss on written off exposures	-	-	-	-	(11,729,443)	(11,729,443)	(25,284,691)
Balance at the end of the year	4,053,786	4,579,668	27,286,258	5,275,683	77,688,996	118,884,391	116,728,760

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(11) Financial assets at fair value through income statement

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	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 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Quoted financial assets						
Companies shares	16,273,923	13,045,513	7,703,372	6,944,021	23,977,295	19,989,534
Total financial assets – quoted	16,273,923	13,045,513	7,703,372	6,944,021	23,977,295	19,989,534
Unquoted financial assets						
Companies shares	31,647,896	25,780,141	3,141,615	2,896,314	34,789,511	28,676,455
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar (investment portfolio)	1,830,832	1,919,118	14,731,983	12,511,600	16,562,815	14,430,718
Total financial assets - unquoted	33,478,728	27,699,259	17,873,598	15,407,914	51,352,326	43,107,173
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	49,752,651	40,744,772	25,576,970	22,351,935	75,329,621	63,096,707

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(13) Financial assets at amortized cost- net

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Quoted financial assets		
Islamic Sukuk	42,100,960	12,762,000
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	(27,095)	(9,168)
Net quoted financial assets	42,073,865	12,752,832
Unquoted financial assets		
Islamic Sukuk	515,531,686	469,657,492
Islamic banks portfolio	1,818,373	1,818,373
Total unquoted financial assets	517,350,059	471,475,865
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(1,821,798)	(1,820,048)
Net unquoted financial assets	515,528,261	469,655,817
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost	557,602,126	482,408,649

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 4.25% - 10.00% payable on a semi-annual basis, with a maturity of less than 8 years.

Short term Islamic Sukuk in US Dollars rate of return ranges between 4.61% - 5.17%, with a maturity of 3 to 12 months.

A. Cumulative movement on financial assets at amortized cost:

	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
As of 31 December 2025				
Balance at the beginning of the year	482,419,492	-	1,818,373	484,237,865
New investments during the year	144,768,171	-	-	144,768,171
Matured investments	(69,555,017)	-	-	(69,555,017)
Balance at the end of the year	557,632,646	-	1,818,373	559,451,019
	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
As of 31 December 2024				
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

B. Cumulative movement on the expected credit loss provision:

As of 31 December 2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Individual		
	JD	JD		
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,843	-	1,818,373	1,829,216
Expected credit loss on new investments during the year	22,792	-	-	22,792
Expected credit loss recovered from matured investments	(5,405)	-	-	(5,405)
Adjustments	2,290	-	-	2,290
Balance at the end of the year	30,520	-	1,818,373	1,848,893

As of 31 December 2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Individual		
	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

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(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	
		%			31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
					JD	JD	JD	JD
<u>Associates</u>								
Jordan Center for International Trading Co.	Jordan	28.4	Commercial	1983	1,070,507	1,070,507	1,572,184	1,568,093
Islamic Insurance Co.	Jordan	33.3	Insurance	1995	4,625,908	4,625,908	8,491,377	7,639,511
Total associates					<u>5,696,415</u>	<u>5,696,415</u>	<u>10,063,561</u>	<u>9,207,604</u>

Investments in associates are measured using equity method. Fair value of these investments as at 31 December 2025 amounted to JD 12,025,100 compared to JD 10,041,815 as at 31 December 2024.

(15) Investments in real estate

This item consists of the following:

	Joint	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Investments in real estate *	99,345,964	105,783,051
Total	99,345,964	105,783,051

* Investments in real estate are presented at fair value, with a cost of JD 98,856,865 as at 31 December 2025 compared to JD 103,715,951 as at 31 December 2024.

- Movements on investments in real estate were as follow:

	31 December 2025		
	Lands	Buildings	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	60,157,402	45,625,649	105,783,051
Additions	-	675	675
Disposals	(6,556,086)	(100,468)	(6,656,554)
Revaluation difference	1,086,691	(867,899)	218,792
Net Investments in real estate at the end of the year	54,688,007	44,657,957	99,345,964

	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

- 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 2025 and 31 December 2024. The fair value was determined based on recent market transactions as well as independent appraisers' information and professional judgments.

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(16) Al Qard Al Hasan – Net

A- This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	26,784,742	28,300,475
Sources of the Fund:		
Central bank of Jordan account / Al Qard Al Hasan Fund	702,281	1,634,471
Sources the Bank is authorized to use	48,909,882	49,549,003
Sources outside the Bank	2,293,103	2,314,368
Total sources of the Fund for the year	51,905,266	53,497,842
Uses of the Fund:		
Education	282,185	397,790
Medical treatment	265,550	244,030
Marriage	289,300	310,600
Overdraft accounts and other Qard al Hasan	21,036,218	20,975,979
Social advances for the Bank's employees	3,050,838	3,036,827
Total uses for the year	24,924,091	24,965,226
Settled for the year	(24,979,363)	(26,480,959)
Balance at the end of year	26,729,470	26,784,742
Less: Provision for expected credit loss – self *	(2,517,672)	(3,376,068)
Balance at the end of year – net	24,211,798	23,408,674

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

	Beginning balance	Appropriated during the year	Transferred to (from) during the year	Ending balance
	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2025				
Expected credit loss-Self	3,376,068	1,600,000	(2,458,396)	2,517,672
Total	3,376,068	1,600,000	(2,458,396)	2,517,672

	Beginning balance	Appropriated during the year	Transferred to (from) during the year	Ending balance
	JD	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

- 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 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,736,026	12,270,503
Provision Expense for expected credit loss – self (from income)	1,600,000	-
Provision Expense for expected credit loss – self (from income) subsidiers	325,000	42,814
Written off debts	(501,224)	(577,291)
Balance at the end of the year	13,159,802	11,736,026

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(17) Property and equipment - Net

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025					
	Land	Buildings	Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Cost						
Beginning balance	33,910,274	53,306,820	61,507,181	841,910	20,499,468	170,065,653
Additions	-	5,279	709,131	161,565	837,850	1,713,825
Disposals	-	-	(1,421,183)	(108,700)	(149,830)	(1,679,713)
Balance at the end of the year	33,910,274	53,312,099	60,795,129	894,775	21,187,488	170,099,765
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(13,476,717)	(57,051,834)	(796,610)	(19,582,097)	(90,907,258)
Depreciation of the year	-	(1,084,302)	(1,265,463)	(25,799)	(852,606)	(3,228,170)
Disposals	-	-	843,375	108,699	131,533	1,083,607
Accumulated Depreciation at the end of the year	-	(14,561,019)	(57,473,922)	(713,710)	(20,303,170)	(93,051,821)
Netbook value of property and equipment	33,910,274	38,751,080	3,321,207	181,065	884,318	77,047,944
Payments on purchase of property and equipment	-	-	3,967,945	-	2,014,331	5,982,276
Projects in progress	-	3,075,798	-	-	-	3,075,798
Net property and equipment at the end of the year	33,910,274	41,826,878	7,289,152	181,065	2,898,649	86,106,018

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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

Fully depreciated property and equipment amounted to JD 85,118,325 as at 31 December 2025 compared to JD 83,871,086 as at 31 December 2024.

(18) Depreciation and amortization

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Property and equipment depreciation (note 17)	3,228,170	3,758,686
Intangible assets amortization (note 19)	3,004,823	1,541,492
Depreciation of the right of use assets (note 20 A)	1,711,777	1,614,056
Total	7,944,770	6,914,234

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(19) Intangible assets

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	Computer systems and software	Computer systems and software
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,677,939	1,494,070
Additions	3,890,961	2,725,361
Amortization for the year	(3,000,582)	(1,541,492)
Total	3,568,318	2,677,939
Payments on software purchases	6,664,097	7,705,108
Balance at the end of the year	10,232,415	10,383,047

(20) Right of use assets / Lease Obligations

This item consists of the following:

A- Right of use Assets

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,776,967	10,322,875
Additions	1,026,642	3,077,855
Disposals	(95,518)	(46,750)
Payments in advance (past due)	94,957	116,927
Depreciation for the year	(1,711,777)	(1,614,056)
Associates' depreciation – joint	(80,113)	(79,884)
Balance at the end of the year	11,011,158	11,776,967

B- Lease Obligations

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,009,158	10,702,286
Additions	1,026,642	3,077,855
Disposals	(98,858)	(48,547)
Lease Obligation finance cost	655,703	662,531
Payments in advance (past due)	94,957	116,927
Payments during the year	(2,482,099)	(2,501,894)
Balance at the end of the year	11,205,503	12,009,158

(21) Other assets

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025 JD	31 December 2024 JD
Accrued revenues	10,687,968	10,070,042
Prepaid expenses	241,467	464,492
Temporary debit accounts	9,563,947	8,798,214
Stationery and publications stock	665,789	549,160
Stamps	85,723	74,631
Credit card accounts	12,452,968	11,173,155
Settlement guarantee fund deposits	26,000	25,000
Refundable deposits	442,729	389,755
Customer receivables from instant payment	1,393,990	1,618,387
Reposessed assets by the Bank against debts*- net	66,314,239	61,270,882
Others	460,421	465,726
Total	102,335,241	94,899,444

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- * 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 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
	(Reviewed	JD	(Reviewed	JD	(Reviewed	JD
	And	(Audited)	And	(Audited)	And	(Audited)
	Unaudited)		Unaudited)		Unaudited)	
Beginning balance for the year	63,496,108	54,369,668	209,993	141,247	63,706,101	54,510,915
Additions	11,192,019	11,848,547	70,749	142,709	11,262,768	11,991,256
Disposals	(5,967,740)	(2,722,107)	(37,255)	(73,963)	(6,004,995)	(2,796,070)
Ending balance for the year	68,720,387	63,496,108	243,487	209,993	68,963,874	63,706,101
Less: Provision for acquired assets **	(513,942)	(556,401)	-	-	(513,942)	(556,401)
Less: Provision for impairment in acquired assets	(2,127,228)	(1,877,042)	(8,465)	(1,776)	(2,135,693)	(1,878,818)
Total	66,079,217	61,062,665	235,022	208,217	66,314,239	61,270,882

- * 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 2024, 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.

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(22) Banks and financial institutions accounts

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	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	7,792,281	31,329,262	39,121,543	58,684,394	6,914,807	65,599,201
Total	7,792,281	31,329,262	39,121,543	58,684,394	6,914,807	65,599,201

(23) Customers' current and on demand accounts

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025				
	Retail	Large corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Government and public sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts	729,923,178	25,004,916	290,166,646	96,037,482	1,141,132,222
On demand accounts	226,455,875	465,426	1,630,376	372	228,552,049
Total	956,379,053	25,470,342	291,797,022	96,037,854	1,369,684,271

	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

Government and public sector deposits inside the Kingdom amounted to JD 96,037,854 representing 7.01% of the total customers' current and on demand accounts as at 31 December 2025 compared to JD 45,439,119 representing 3.34% as at 31 December 2024.

Dormant accounts amounted to JD 12,617,716 as of 31 December 2025 compared to JD 22,112,302 as of 31 December 2024.

The restricted accounts amounted to JD 6,351,314 representing 0.46% of the total customers' current and on demand accounts as of 31 December 2025 compared to JD 6,887,993 representing 0.51% as of 31 December 2024 of the total customers' current and on demand accounts.

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(24) Cash margins

The item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Cash margins against sales receivables, finances, and other receivables	43,354,812	34,345,891
Cash margins against indirect facilities	29,208,660	28,336,804
Other margins	5,181,170	5,725,450
Total	<u>77,744,642</u>	<u>68,408,145</u>

(25) Other provisions

This item consists of the following:	31 December 2025				
	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	2,886,155	940,000	-	(860,453)	2,965,702
Legal case held against bank provision- Self	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
Legal case held against bank provision- Joint	75,000	-	25,000	-	100,000
Employees' vacation provision	4,150,000	260,000	-	-	4,410,000
Expected credit loss provision against Contingent liabilities (Note 67-D) – Joint	455,351	-	(102,321)	-	353,030
Expected credit loss provision against Contingent liabilities (Note 67-D) - Self	4,409,542	-	410,583	-	4,820,125
Total	<u>12,051,048</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>333,262</u>	<u>(860,453)</u>	<u>12,723,857</u>

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	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	1,100,000	(730,013)	(1,363,901)	12,051,048

(26) Income tax provision

A. Bank's income tax provision

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

	31 December 2025 JD	31 December 2024 JD
Beginning balance for the year	30,230,402	29,925,751
Income tax paid	(28,250,841)	(27,038,300)
Income tax expense	42,481,392	33,253,273
Income tax paid in advance for the years 2025 and 2024	(9,236,602)	(5,910,322)
Ending balance for the year	35,224,351	30,230,402

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

	31 December 2025 JD	31 December 2024 JD
Income tax for the profit of the year	42,481,392	33,253,273
Total	42,481,392	33,253,273

Income tax was calculated in accordance with Income Tax Law No. (34) of 2014 and its amendments, to become 35% income tax in addition to 3% national contribution, a total of 38% for the Bank.

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The Bank reached a final settlement up to end of 2022 and the Bank submitted the income tax declarations for the years 2023 and 2024 within the statutory deadline. While the 2023 tax return has been audited, the final assessment has not yet been issued. 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 2025.

Subsidiaries:

Al Samaha For Islamic Financing Limited Private Company:

The Company reached a final settlement with the income tax department up to end of 2024 .

Sanabel Al-Khair for financial investment Company Ltd:

The Company reached a final settlement with the income tax department up to end of 2024 .

Omaryeh School Company Ltd:

The Company reached final settlement with the income tax department up to end of 2022 the The company submitted the income tax declarations for the years 2023 and 2024 within the statutory deadline, 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 a final settlement by auditing and accepting income tax declarations up to end of 2024 .

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(27) Deferred tax liabilities

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024
	Beginning balance	Disposal amount	Added amounts	Ending balance	Deferred tax
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
A. Deferred tax liabilities (Assets) –Quasi-equity*					
Financial assets reserve at fair value	(3,962,616)	2,365,901	-	(1,596,715)	(606,752)
Investments in real estate reserve	941,790	(891,003)	-	50,787	19,299
Total deferred tax liabilities (Assets) –Quasi-equity	(3,020,826)	1,474,898	-	(1,545,928)	(587,453)
B. Deferred tax liabilities (Assets) –Owners-equity**					
Financial assets reserve at fair value	4,017,914	-	2,944,284	6,962,198	2,645,635
Investments in real estate reserve	1,125,310	(686,998)	-	438,312	166,559
Total deferred tax liabilities (Assets) – Owners-equity	5,143,224	(686,998)	2,944,284	7,400,510	2,812,194
Total	2,122,398	787,900	2,944,284	5,854,582	2,224,741

* Deferred tax Assets – Quasi-equity includes an amount of JD (587,453) as at 31 December 2025 compared to JD (1,147,914) as at 31 December 2024 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 2,812,194 as at 31 December 2025 compared to JD 1,954,425 as at 31 December 2024 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 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Beginning Balance	(1,147,914)	(378,037)
Disposal - net	560,461	(769,877)
Ending Balance	(587,453)	(1,147,914)

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B. Owners' equity

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Beginning Balance	1,954,425	2,047,375
Additions (Disposal) -net	857,769	(92,950)
Ending Balance	2,812,194	1,954,425

C. Reconciliation between tax profit and accounting profit:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Accounting profit	113,588,705	99,356,177
Non-taxable profit	(9,207,670)	(14,640,219)
Nondeductible tax expenses	9,229,318	1,462,862
Taxable profit	113,610,353	86,178,820
Attributable to:		
Bank	111,442,039	85,204,407
Subsidiaries	2,168,314	974,413
Statutory income tax rate – Bank	38%	38%
Effective income tax rate – Bank	37.58%	33.58%

(28) Other liabilities

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Accepted cheques	147,101	173,330
Revenues received in advance	1,785,529	1,791,127
Al Qard Al Hasan Fund (Note 16-A)	2,293,103	2,314,368
Temporary deposits	1,727,080	1,863,172
Miscellaneous credit balances*	2,379,818	4,625,706
Cheques against notes payables	10,050,897	7,733,900
Profits from investment deposit accounts not distributed	-	475,341
Banker's cheques	11,729,765	16,754,955
Accounts payable	4,825,702	1,275,148
Collection bills prepaid	7,580,004	491,482
Cards limits / paid in advance	10,566,042	8,612,436
Incoming transfers	24,511,553	-
Others	2,732,661	4,973,347
Total	80,329,255	51,084,312

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* This item includes revenues generated from sources that do not comply with the rules and principles of Shari'a. The Bank excludes these earnings from its total income and allocates them to charitable spending. The balance of these funds has reached 803 JOD as at December 31, 2025 (compared to 5,490 JOD in 2024). During 2025, an amount of 1,593 JOD was set aside from the Bank's revenues, while expenditures directed toward charitable spending amounted to 6,280 JOD.

(29) Quasi-Equity:

A. This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025					Total JD
	Retail	Large corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Government and public sector	Banks	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Saving accounts	702,864,919	1,599,908	12,568,609	724	59,473,592	776,507,752
Notice accounts	5,037,791	-	2,139,200	-	39,055,031	46,232,022
Investment deposits	2,823,334,873	70,286,367	398,380,932	277,224,538	100,541,234	3,669,767,944
Total	3,531,237,583	71,886,275	413,088,741	277,225,262	199,069,857	4,492,507,718
Quasi-equity share	41,299,333	2,839,658	15,403,746	11,317,245	2,613,807	73,473,789
Total Quasi-equity	3,572,536,916	74,725,933	428,492,487	288,542,507	201,683,664	4,565,981,507
	31 December 2024					Total JD
	Retail	Large corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Government and public sector	Banks	
	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

Quasi-equity share of profits is calculated as follows:

- 30% of the annual average balance of saving accounts.(40% for 2024)
- 70% of the annual average balance of notice accounts.
- 90% of the minimum balance of investment deposits accounts.

Profits are distributed to depositors on a semi-annual basis.

Profit distributed percentage for Jordanian Dinars on investment deposits accounts (Quasi-equity) for the first half of the year 2025 was (4.00% - 7.22%) and the second half of the year 2025 was (3.89% - 7.22%) .Profit distributed percentage of foreign currencies on investment deposits accounts (Quasi-equity) for the first half of the year 2025 was (3.22% - 5.56%) and the second half of the year 2025 was (3.06% - 5.72%).

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Profit distributed percentage for Jordanian Dinars on investment deposits accounts (Quasi-equity) 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 (Quasi-equity) 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 saving accounts and notice accounts for the first half of the year 2025 was (3.45%) and the second half of the year 2025 was (3.38%). Profit distributed percentage of foreign currencies on saving accounts and notice accounts for the first half of the year 2025 was (2.38%) and the second half of the year 2025 was (2.73%).

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%).

Quasi-equity (Government of Jordan and Public Sector) inside the Kingdom amounted to JD 288,542,507 representing 6.32% of the total quasi-equity as at 31 December 2025 compared to JD 178,631,023 representing 4.52% as of 31 December 2024.

Dormant accounts amounted to JD 12,422,953 as at 31 December 2025 compared to JD 16,596,837 as at 31 December 2024.

The withdrawal restricted Quasi-equity were amounted to JD 5,837,857 representing 0.13% of the total quasi-equity as at 31 December 2025 compared to JD 7,006,930 representing 0.18% as at 31 December 2024 of the total quasi-equity.

The balance of the mutual insurance fund included in the quasi-equity amounted to 66,760,569 JD as of 31 December 2025 (2024: 61,644,004 JD) (Note 31-b).

(30) fair value reserve and non-controlling interest – net

A. fair value reserve (Net results of subsidiaries and associates) and non-controlling interest:

	Quasi-Equity		Owners' Equity	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Net income reserve – Subsidiaries	6,126,033	6,806,373	4,723,417	5,257,414
Net income reserve – Associates	2,465,865	1,981,008	1,901,281	1,530,181
Total	8,591,898	8,787,381	6,624,698	6,787,595
Non-Controlling Interest	19,440	21,401	14,989	16,531

B. fair value reserve (Financial assets and Investments in real estate):

	Quasi-Equity		Owners' Equity	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial assets at fair value valuation reserve	(989,963)	(2,456,822)	4,316,563	2,491,107
Investments in real estate valuation reserve	31,488	583,910	271,753	697,692
Total	(958,475)	(1,872,912)	4,588,316	3,188,799

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

31 December 2025			
	Financial assets at fair value	Investments in real estate	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Beginning Balance*	(3,962,616)	941,790	(3,020,826)
Unrealized loss	2,427,517	42,678	2,470,195
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	606,752	(19,299)	587,453
Profits transferred to the consolidated income statement	(61,616)	(933,681)	(995,297)
Ending Balance	(989,963)	31,488	(958,475)

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)

* The fair value reserve beginning balance is presented for current year after adding deferred tax assets (less liabilities) for the prior year of JD 1,147,914 (Note 27-A).

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

31 December 2025			
	Financial assets at fair value	Investments in real estate	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Beginning Balance*	4,017,914	1,125,310	5,143,224
Unrealized profit	2,993,830	32,907	3,026,737
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,645,635)	(166,559)	(2,812,194)
Profits transferred to the consolidated income statement	(49,546)	(719,905)	(769,451)
Ending Balance	4,316,563	271,753	4,588,316

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

* The fair value reserve beginning balance is presented for current year after adding deferred tax assets (less liabilities) for the prior year of JD (1,954,425) (Note 27-B).

(31) Mutual Insurance Fund and expected credit loss provisions and impairment provisions- Joint items :

A- Movement on the Mutual Insurance Fund were as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Beginning balance	61,644,005	61,174,333
Add: profits for the mutual fund	2,211,013	2,239,461
Add: insurance premiums collected during the year	17,897,288	14,596,271
Add: amounts recovered from prior years losses	120,780	179,448
Less: insurance premiums paid during the year	(8,939,869)	(7,780,875)
Less: Prepaid tax payment for year 2025	(561,154)	-
Less: tax payment for the year 2024 and 2023	(920,892)	(2,296,658)
Less: fund's committee members remunerations	(16,885)	(17,000)
Less: consulting fees during the year	(1,740)	(1,740)
Less: losses written off during the year	(1,171,977)	(1,949,236)
Transfer to expected credit losses provision during the year	(3,000,000)	(4,000,000)
Transfer to expected credit losses provision during the year- Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	(500,000)	(500,000)
Ending balance	<u>66,760,569</u>	<u>61,644,004</u>

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 2025 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.

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- 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).

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

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Provision for expected credit loss - Bank	111,847,705	109,341,977
Expected credit loss provision for Al Samaha Funding and Islamic Investment Company Ltd.	730,968	730,968
Expected credit loss provision for Al Omariah Schools Company Ltd.	1,807,938	1,658,595
Total	114,386,611	111,731,540

C. 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 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	116,876,205	124,592,527
Transferred from mutual Insurance Fund (Note 24-A)	3,000,000	4,000,000
Transferred from provision of expected future risk	-	12,900,524
Provision from subsidiaries	149,343	178,553
Provision expense for expected credit loss – joint (from income)	11,000,000	-
Written-off debts	(11,304,142)	(24,795,399)
Balance at the end of the year	119,721,406	116,876,205

(32) Paid-In Capital:

The authorized and paid-in capital amounted to JD 200 million as of 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 200 million) consisting of 200 million shares (2024: 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:

<u>Description</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>Nature of Restriction</u>
Statutory reserve	151,228,367	Banks Law

(34) Retained earnings

The item consists of the following:

	<u>31 December 2025</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u>
	<u>JD</u>	<u>JD</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	128,290,408	125,923,738
Profit after income tax	71,107,313	66,102,904
Realized profit from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	48,561
Transferred to statutory reserve	(11,309,192)	(9,941,118)
Transferred to voluntary reserve	(11,147,539)	(9,843,677)
Dividends distributed to shareholders	(50,000,000)	(44,000,000)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>126,940,990</u>	<u>128,290,408</u>

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 (2024: 22%).

(35) Deferred sales revenues

This item consists of the following:

	Joint		Self-financed		Total	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Individuals (Retail):						
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	85,547,159	65,365,206	-	-	85,547,159	65,365,206
Deferred sales	1,052,364	1,083,914	-	-	1,052,364	1,083,914
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	1,057,708	962,221	-	-	1,057,708	962,221
Istisna'a	2,461	7,596	-	-	2,461	7,596
Real Estate Financing	34,598,691	33,386,271	-	-	34,598,691	33,386,271
Corporate:						
International Murabaha	2,174,671	1,740,558	-	-	2,174,671	1,740,558
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	41,872,791	34,912,953	-	-	41,872,791	34,912,953
Deferred sales	618	189	-	-	618	189
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	1,844				1,844	
Istisna'a	1,083,913	885,744	-	-	1,083,913	885,744
Small and Medium Enterprises:						
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	11,996,132	10,881,396	-	-	11,996,132	10,881,396
Deferred sales	1,689	2,079	-	-	1,689	2,079
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	19,624	29,045	-	-	19,624	29,045
Istisna'a	50,430	112,368	-	-	50,430	112,368
Government and public sector	37,486,598	33,433,678	-	-	37,486,598	33,433,678
Total	216,946,693	182,803,218	-	-	216,946,693	182,803,218

(36) Financing revenues

This item consists of the following:

	Joint		Self-financed (Note 46)		Total	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Individuals (Retail):						
Diminishing Musharaka	626,900	606,612	3,163	3,570	630,063	610,182
Total	626,900	606,612	3,163	3,570	630,063	610,182

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

This item consists of the following:

	Joint	
	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Dividends income	940,197	580,267
Gain on sale of financial assets at fair value	109,124	126,610
Total	1,049,321	706,877

(38) Revenues from financial assets at amortized cost

The item consists of the following:

	Joint	
	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Islamic Sukuk	29,221,889	22,982,350
Islamic banks portfolio	-	850
Total	29,221,889	22,983,200

(39) Dividends from subsidiaries and associates

This item consists of the following:

Joint	Ownership percentage	Distribution percentage	Distributed dividends /JD	
			31 December	31 December
			2025	2024
	%	%	JD	JD
Dividends distributed from Subsidiaries				
Al Samaha For Islamic Financing Ltd:	100	6,0	720,000	600,000
Dividends distributed to Associates				
Jordanian Center for International Trading Co.	28.4	5,0	48,200	48,200
Islamic Insurance Co.	33.3	10,0	550,000	500,000
Total			1,318,200	1,148,200

(40) Revenues from investments in real estate -net

This item consists of the following:

	Joint	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Total rent income from investments in real estate	1,382,109	1,496,925
Less: operating expenses		
Generating rent income	(423,746)	(583,869)
Net rent income from investing in real estate	958,363	913,056
Net sale Income from investing in real estate	1,653,586	1,056,852
Revenues from investments in real estate	2,611,949	1,969,908

(41) Revenues from Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets -net

This item consists of the following:

	Joint	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Installments of Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	209,769,487	196,017,832
Depreciation of Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets	(146,788,881)	(138,173,906)
Assets insurance expense on Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	(771,485)	(735,909)
Total	62,209,121	57,108,017

(42) Revenues from other investments

The item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Revenue from investment deposits at Islamic financial institutions	6,820,951	6,133,517
Other revenues	719,392	174,110
Total	7,540,343	6,307,627

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(43) Deposits insurance fees

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Deposits insurance fees – Quasi-Equity	(6,875,403)	(6,049,437)
Deposits insurance fees - Self	(4,839,348)	(4,710,214)
Total	<u>(11,714,751)</u>	<u>(10,759,651)</u>

(44) Net income returned to quasi-equity:

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
A. For the first half of the year		
Banks and financial institutions	1,949,868	1,244,847
Customers:		
Saving accounts	2,845,011	3,497,384
Notice accounts	114,954	144,351
Investments deposits	64,521,131	57,463,578
Total for the first half of the year	<u>69,430,964</u>	<u>62,350,160</u>
B. For the second half of the year		
Banks and financial institutions	2,613,807	1,482,075
Customers:		
Saving accounts	2,867,001	3,624,891
Notice accounts	88,891	142,395
Investments deposits	67,904,090	60,701,307
Total for the second half of the year	<u>73,473,789</u>	<u>65,950,668</u>
Total for the year	<u>142,904,753</u>	<u>128,300,828</u>

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

The item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Bank's share as Mudarib	126,072,148	111,114,812
Bank's share as Rab Mal	74,301,617	65,749,951
Bank contribution to quasi-equity	(39,629,505)	(37,581,369)
Total	160,744,260	139,283,394

(46) Bank's self- financed revenues

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Financing revenues (Note 36)	3,163	3,570
Dividend from financial assets at the fair value through other comprehensive income	146,584	132,976
Gain from financial assets through consolidated income statement	2,038	1,323
Total	151,785	137,869

(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 2025	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Restricted investment revenues	-	13,602,008	-	11,201,648
Less: Share of restricted investment accounts holders'	-	(12,357,468)	-	(10,086,138)
Net (Note 56)	-	1,244,540	-	1,115,510
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar profits	1,844,983	-	1,514,737	-
Less: share of Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts holders'	(1,456,702)	-	(1,091,477)	-
Net	388,281	-	423,260	-
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar profits (Investment portfolio)	37,732,037	-	32,724,143	-
Less: share of Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts holders' (Investment portfolio)	(28,373,756)	-	(25,716,403)	-
Net (Note 57)	9,358,281	-	7,007,740	-
Total	9,746,562	1,244,540	7,431,000	1,115,510

(48) Banking services revenues

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Letters of credit commissions	605,602	529,255
Guarantees commissions	3,822,704	3,323,650
Collection bills commission	589,690	567,864
Transfers commission	1,610,025	1,485,742
Salary transfers commission	6,242,613	5,806,315
Returned cheques commission	561,276	730,155
Account management commission	1,032,597	1,055,517
Cheques books commission	260,554	271,097
Brokerage commission	2,030,967	583,537
Cheques collection commission	117,935	127,279
Credit cards and electronic services commission	16,455,787	14,338,869
Other commissions	2,304,329	2,528,571
Subtracted:		
Debit commissions	(9,953,234)	(6,828,924)
Total	25,680,845	24,518,927

(49) Foreign currency gain

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Resulting from trading	874,317	863,175
Resulting from valuation	3,324,685	2,899,970
Total	4,199,002	3,763,145

(50) Other revenues

The item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Rents	68,210	73,295
Bonded revenues	1,177,428	1,060,002
Postage and telephone	241,724	287,620
Safe box leasing	340,709	304,269
Sale gains from repossessed assets – self	-	28,037
Others	1,271,259	1,314,694
Total	3,099,330	3,067,917

(51) Staff costs

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Salaries, benefits and allowances	40,046,947	37,890,903
Bank's contribution to Social Security	4,807,455	4,465,728
Medical expenses	3,876,093	3,638,931
Training expenses	260,174	248,718
Per diem	168,438	187,120
Meals	132,345	87,506
Takaful insurance	156,588	177,225
Total	49,448,040	46,696,131

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(52) Other expenses

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Postage and telephone	2,474,078	2,198,070
Printings and stationery	1,075,964	1,058,576
System maintenance and licenses	3,930,625	3,404,791
Banks cards	924,155	753,242
Water, electricity and heating	1,236,663	1,191,406
Repair, maintenance and cleaning	2,643,510	2,362,281
Insurance premiums	1,042,241	1,081,881
Travel and transportation	1,964,745	1,731,948
Legal and consulting fees	537,977	654,237
Auditing fees	141,044	152,565
Subscriptions and memberships	913,009	1,235,895
Donations	2,840,128	282,684
Licenses, fees and taxes	1,618,410	971,998
Hospitality	140,283	132,041
Advertising and promotion	1,221,942	847,551
Saving accounts prizes	751,169	256,523
Board attendance fees	125,500	128,000
Board members remunerations	55,000	55,000
Cheques collection	285,496	329,485
Lease obligation cost	634,571	635,848
Gratuities, security and protection	882,613	719,477
Others	481,338	314,693
Total	25,920,461	20,498,192

(53) Provisions Expense:

A. Other provisions

The item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
End of service indemnity provision	940,000	900,000
Employees' vacation provision	260,000	200,000
Total	1,200,000	1,100,000

B. Expected credit loss provision:

	31 December 2025 JD	31 December 2024 JD
Provision expense for expected credit loss –self (Note 16 B)	1,925,000	42,814
Provision expense for expected credit loss – joint (Note 31 C)	11,000,000	-
Total	<u>12,925,000</u>	<u>42,814</u>

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

The item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Profit for the year after tax (JD)	71,107,313	66,102,904
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)	<u>0/356</u>	<u>0/331</u>

- 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 2025 JD	31 December 2024 JD
Cash and balances with Central bank of Jordan maturing within 3 months *	934,610,841	859,676,387
Add: Balances at banks and financial institutions maturing within 3 months	165,151,482	177,809,661
Less: Balances at banks and financial institutions maturing within 3 months	(39,121,543)	(65,599,201)
Total	<u>1,060,640,780</u>	<u>971,886,847</u>

- It includes statutory cash reserve (Note 4)

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(56) Restricted investments

This item consists of the following:

	Real estate investment		International Murabaha		Deferred sales receivables		Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek		Cash balances		Total	
	31	31										
	December	December	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Investments at the												
beginning of the 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
Deposits	-	-	34,135,325	29,538,763	32,948,389	43,062,174	38,292,083	41,075,325	42,558,916	55,000,000	147,934,713	168,676,262
Withdrawals	(169,599)	-	(35,521,887)	(34,959,491)	(25,190,374)	(18,037,245)	(24,924,789)	(16,559,616)	(40,680,004)	(51,737,306)	(126,486,653)	(121,293,658)
Investment profits	166,957	-	1,092,463	1,163,149	4,447,156	3,822,683	7,895,432	6,215,816	-	-	13,602,008	11,201,648
Bank's fees as Mudarib	(11,687)	-	(125,936)	(205,158)	(430,690)	(364,257)	(676,227)	(546,095)	-	-	(1,244,540)	(1,115,510)
Investments at the end of												
year	185,224	199,553	12,793,099	13,213,134	104,910,824	93,136,343	145,912,993	125,326,494	15,183,128	13,304,216	278,985,268	245,179,740
Less: Deferred/ suspended												
profits	-	-	-	-	(15,579,050)	(14,275,757)	-	-	-	-	(15,579,050)	(14,275,757)
Less: Deferred Mutual												
Insurance fund	-	-	-	-	(3,409,874)	(1,930,528)	-	-	-	-	(3,409,874)	(1,930,528)
Ending balance- Net	185,224	199,553	12,793,099	13,213,134	85,921,900	76,930,058	145,912,993	125,326,494	15,183,128	13,304,216	259,996,344	228,973,455

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(57) AI 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	AI-Wakala bi Al Istithmar	Other assets	Total
	31 December 2025	31 December 2025	31 December 2025	31 December 2025	31 December 2025	31 December 2025	31 December 2025	31 December 2025	31 December 2025
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Beginning balance	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
Number of investment units at the beginning of the year									1,176,500
Value of investment units at the beginning of the year									588,250,000
Deposits	3,554,485	-	1,787,597	113,034,158	57,993,333	150,640,000	-	-	327,009,573
Withdrawals	-	(12,016,348)	(5,931,802)	(106,815,913)	(38,525,404)	(140,980,918)	(146,458)	(303,240)	(304,720,083)
Investment profits	901,435	258,427	1,996,426	22,137,007	12,246,742	-	192,000	-	37,732,037
Bank's Fees as Wakeel	(213,819)	-	(473,550)	(5,268,614)	(3,356,756)	-	(45,542)	-	(9,358,281)
Total	22,114,745	-	37,449,723	379,569,536	187,205,454	56,980,073	2,400,000	-	685,719,531
Less: deferred and suspended profits	-	-	-	(67,601,011)	-	-	-	-	(67,601,011)
Less: Deferred mutual insurance	-	-	-	(4,973,730)	-	-	-	-	(4,973,730)
Less: expected credit loss provision	-	-	-	(10,772,114)	-	-	-	-	(10,772,114)
Less: Impairment provision for repossessed assets	-	-	(536,881)	-	-	-	-	-	(536,881)
Ending Balance- Net	22,114,745	-	36,912,842	296,222,681	187,205,454	56,980,073	2,400,000	-	601,835,795
Number of investment units at end of the year									1,176,500
Value of investment units at end of the year									588,250,000
Investment risk reverse	-	-	-	2,387,682	-	-	-	-	2,387,682
Fair value reserve	4,256,733	-	2,686,097	-	-	-	-	-	6,942,830
Liabilities deferred tax	2,608,965	-	1,646,318	-	-	-	-	-	4,255,283
Ending Balance	6,865,698	-	4,332,415	2,387,682	-	-	-	-	601,835,795

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	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 the beginning of the year									1,124,494
Value of investment units at the 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

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(58) Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar

This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts – Baraka Group and Baraka bank*	31,435,415	50,782,180
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts – Central bank of Jordan	4,314,756	5,895,652
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts – Islamic Insurance Company	1,286,609	1,286,609
Total	37,036,780	57,964,441

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 October 19, 2025, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets and receivables amounting to JOD 19,424,176 were transferred from the "Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar Accounts pool- Albaraka group" to the "Joint Investment Accounts Pool". This transfer was executed due to the availability of liquidity in the latter portfolio and the desire of the Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar Accounts holders to liquidate a portion of their investments. These assets were transferred at book value, which is equivalent to their recoverable amount; accordingly, no impairment provisions were recognized as of the transfer date. Furthermore, these assets are divisible, and no foreign exchange differences were incurred. It is noted that the carrying amount of these assets at the beginning of the period was JOD 19,355,414 (Note 9)

(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 2025	31 December 2024
		JD	JD
Al Omariah Schools Company Ltd.	99.8%	16,000,000	16,000,000
Al Samaha For Islamic Financing 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

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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 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Items within Consolidated						
statement of financial position:						
Deferred sales receivables, Ijarah						
Muntahia Bittamleek receivables and						
other receivables	-	994,348	1,089,889	2,574,292	4,658,529	4,585,612
Financing of employees housing/ Musharaka	-	-	-	1,993,294	1,993,294	1,479,656
Deposits	94,400	13,577,950	3,444,281	3,708,246	20,824,877	19,107,587
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	-	101,567	591,000	95,160	787,727	737,664
Consolidated income						
statement items:						
Paid expenses	-	5,186,426	1,964,841	3,572,220	10,723,487	11,018,201
Received revenues	5	62,581	70,416	151,868	284,869	313,317
Paid Profits	-	368,088	103,521	115,339	586,948	453,046

Murabaha rate on granted financing ranged between 3.0% - 4.75% annually as at 31 December 2025 (2024: 3.0% - 4.75%).

Musharaka profit rate of financing granted to the employees ranged between 2% - 4.8% annually as at 31 December 2025 (2024: 2% - 4.8%).

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Guarantees commission rate ranged between 1% - 4% annually as at 31 December 2025 (2024: 1% - 4%). Letters of credit commission rate ranged between 1/4% - 3/8% quarterly as at 31 December 2025 (2024: 1/4% - 3/8% quarterly).

Individuals and corporate deposits profit's percentage is equal to 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 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Salaries, remunerations and transportation *	3,207,673	3,439,365
Total	3,207,673	3,439,365

* 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 - Other valuation techniques for which all the inputs that have significant impact to the fair value is directly or indirectly observable from market information.
- Level 3 - Other valuation techniques where inputs with significant impact to the fair value are used, but they are not based on information observable in the market.

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

31 December 2025	First Level	Second Level	Third Level	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	23,977,295	-	51,352,326	75,329,621
Financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-
31 December 2024				
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

(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. The responsibilities of the relevant parties for risk management and the mechanism for delegating authorities are determined according to the institutional governance for risk management (Risk Governance) provided in the general framework for risk management and risk management policies. The bank relies on the Three Lines of Defense Model as a basic framework for risk management, which clearly defines roles and responsibilities to ensure effective risk governance and achieve integration among different parties, 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.

Linking capital requirements to the actual level of risk the bank bears, through the results of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP).

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).
9. Ensuring the integration of environmental, social, and governance risks within the bank's comprehensive risk management framework, including the latest international guidelines in this field, in accordance with the Climate Risk Management Instructions No. (2) for the year 2025.

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.

F. 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.

Methodology for classifying credit exposures and calculating impairment provisions against them according to Central Bank Instructions No. 8/2024:

Scope of Application:

Credit exposures that include all types of direct credit facilities, debt instruments, interest, and commissions recorded within the on-balance sheet assets, as well as off-balance sheet items that include the bank's obligation to pay on behalf of the client.

Governance of the implementation of instructions for the classification of credit exposures and the calculation of provisions against them No. 8/2024 issued by the Central Bank of Jordan:

A - Board of Directors

The role of the Bank's Board of Directors and its subsidiary committees is as follows:

- Adopting a strategy that clarifies the bank's approach and procedures for the early identification of credit exposures that are likely to be classified or have been classified as non-performing, and the mechanisms for monitoring their current and expected levels, as well as determining the practical plans that will be followed to reduce the volume of these exposures within realistic time periods.
- Adopting the methodology for classifying credit exposures and calculating impairment provisions against them based on the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan No. 8/2024 and related policies.
- Ensuring the presence and implementation of effective control systems through which the roles of committees, departments, and work units in the bank are defined to ensure the proper application of the standard's requirements.

- Ensuring the availability of the infrastructure to guarantee the application of the standard, which includes (human resources/internal credit rating systems/automated systems for calculating expected credit losses, etc.), so that it can reach results that ensure sufficient hedging against expected credit losses.

B- Risk Management:

The role of risk management is as follows:

- Preparing a credit risk management policy, taking into account the inclusion of requirements for implementing the instructions within it.
- Preparing the methodology for classifying credit exposures and calculating the provisions for their impairment according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan 8/2024.
- Supervising the systems used in implementing instructions to ensure their proper application.

Classification of credit exposures and calculation of impairment provisions in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan instructions on at least a quarterly basis.

- Monitoring the expected amount of credit losses and ensuring that the bank maintains sufficient impairment provisions to cover them.
- Communicating with the system provider regarding any updates that may occur to the calculation mechanism or any other related inquiries.
- Preparing the required reports for the relevant authorities.
- If exceptional adjustments to the inputs and outputs of the impairment provision calculation process are needed, the Risk Management Committee derived from the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors shall be informed at their first meeting.

C - Internal Audit Management:

- Ensuring that the relevant departments adhere to the policies related to the implementation of instructions requirements.
- Reviewing the calculation process for impairment provisions and ensuring the adequacy of the required provisions to address them.

D- High-Level Executive Management Facilitation Committee:

In case it is necessary to perform an override on the classification of one of the bank's clients, a recommendation is made by the Credit Department to conduct an override to the Senior Executive Management Facilities Committee to approve the appropriate new classification.

E- Financial Management:

Reconciliation of balances with the bank's data tree.

F- Other relevant departments:

Provide all necessary data and technical and technological support, each according to their specialty, to enable risk management to calculate expected credit losses.

Classification of Customers by Stages and Categories (Staging Rules):

The classification mechanism has been unified between the (FAS 30) standard and the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan No. 8/2024, into the following stages and categories:

1. Credit exposures with acceptable risk (active).
2. Credit exposures under observation (performing).
3. Non-performing credit exposures.

Non-performing credit exposures are divided into 3 categories:

- 1- Substandard: Presence of receivables/payment been stopped for a period equal to or exceeding 90 days but not exceeding 180 days.
- 2- Doubtful: Presence of receivables/payment been stopped for a period equal to or exceeding 180 days but not exceeding 365 days.
- 3- Loss: Presence of receivables/payment been stopped for a period exceeding 365 days.

Calculation of impairment provisions:

1- Exposures to the Jordanian government and guaranteed by it:

They are treated without credit loss according to the requirements of Standard Instructions (FAS 30), and Instruction No. (8/2024).

2- Off-balance sheet credit exposures, which include the bank's commitment to pay on behalf of the client:

Credit losses are calculated against it using the same methodology adopted by the bank according to the requirements of the FAS 30 standard instructions, and instructions 8/2024.

3- Credit exposures classified as substandard:

A 5% impairment provision is prepared from the balance of direct credit exposures classified under the watchlist category after excluding the portion covered by eligible collateral as well as excluding the portion guaranteed by the Jordanian Loan Guarantee Corporation.

4- Credit exposures classified as non-performing loans:

A. Credit exposures not covered by any eligible collateral: A gradual impairment provision is prepared to cover the full principal of direct credit exposures, up to a maximum of one year from the date of default, as follows:

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

B. Credit exposures fully covered by eligible collateral: A gradual impairment provision is prepared to cover the full value of credit exposures over (5) years (1825 days) at a rate of (20%) of the original exposures annually, with the year counted from the date of default.

C. Credit exposures partially covered by eligible collateral: An impairment provision is prepared to cover the entire uncovered portion in the first year or (20%) of the original exposures, whichever is greater, and the remaining amount is completed over the subsequent four years (1460 days) equally, with the year counted from the date of default.

D. An impairment provision is prepared to cover the full principal of direct credit exposures classified as non-performing and covered by eligible financial collateral, with a maximum of one year from the date of default.

E. A provision for impairment shall be prepared to cover the entire principal amount of direct credit exposures classified as non-performing and guaranteed by the Jordanian Loan Guarantee Company, starting from the end of the third year from the date of default and gradually and evenly over the years from the end of the third year until the end of the fifth year, with full provisioning required for the portion not guaranteed by the Jordanian Loan Guarantee Company or not covered by any eligible guarantees in accordance with the requirements of the Jordanian Central Bank instructions No. (8/2024).

Mechanism for calculating the impairment provision according to the instructions for the classification and treatment of Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek transactions at Islamic banks No. 13/2025 (dated October 6, 2025) as follows:

Classification of Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables:

Acceptable risk from (1) day to (29) days.

Under Watch from (30) days to (89) days.

Non-performing from (90) days or more.

Impairment provision for Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables:

Acceptable Risk Category: Calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Accounting Standards Instructions issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic

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Financial Institutions and the instructions issued by the Central Bank of Jordan No. 6/2020 dated 5/July/2020.

Category under observation: (50%) of ijarah installment receivables.

Non-performing category: (100%) of ijarah installment receivables.

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 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Items within the consolidated statement of financial position:				
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	753,603,002	681,890,066
Balances with banks and financial institutions	103,158,365	74,443,121	61,966,654	103,769,877
Investment accounts at banks and financial institutions	12,052,757	12,052,748	-	-
Al-Wakala bi Al Istithmar accounts	42,511,422	42,496,332	-	-
Financial assets at amortized costs	557,602,126	482,408,649	-	-
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables:				
Individuals	1,141,875,250	950,744,733	20,501,473	19,127,231
Real estate	458,128,753	483,221,852	-	-
Companies:				
Corporate	914,432,663	758,028,639	666,396	1,068,656
Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	192,150,523	183,575,208	3,944,866	4,867,941
Government and public sector	868,009,003	757,775,641	2,995,084	2,995,084
Financing				
Musharaka:				
Individuals	-	-	-	43,098
Real estates	42,921,263	41,618,502	96,509	113,081
Off consolidated statement of financial position items:				
Guarantees	-	-	188,773,730	161,475,765
Letters of credit	13,338,330	13,868,260	24,953,838	15,429,524
Acceptances	-	-	3,326,474	875,488
Unutilized limits-direct	162,932,045	125,981,200	-	-
Unutilized limits-indirect	-	-	72,532,498	78,377,410
Total	4,509,112,500	3,926,214,885	1,133,360,524	1,070,033,221

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

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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							Self – financed						
	Companies							Companies						
	Real estate		Corporate	SMEs	Government and public sector	Banks and other financial institutions	Total	Real estate		Corporate	SMEs	Government and public sector	Banks and other financial institutions	Total
	Individuals	financing						Individuals	financing					
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2025														
Low risk	8,287,411	-	60,182,309	8,444,042	1,001,452,639	-	1,078,366,400	-	-	-	-	2,995,084	753,603,002	756,598,086
Acceptable risk	1,313,039,692	533,693,507	745,072,459	157,736,882	-	157,752,500	2,907,295,041	18,962,531	88,339	298,625	1,122,668	-	61,991,982	82,464,145
Due: *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 30 days	742,656	83,977	2,822,640	3,413,294	-	-	7,062,567	2,114,952	-	342,091	211,974	-	-	2,669,017
From 31 to 60 Days	1,160,227	251,302	1,721,653	1,574,307	-	-	4,707,489	372,493	-	15,538	39,021	-	-	427,052
Watch list	63,062,086	62,949,012	187,543,615	38,442,268	-	-	351,996,981	1,291,109	8,896	419,120	3,746,105	-	-	5,465,230
Non performing:														
Sub standard	7,106,815	1,835,778	1,782,808	1,377,445	-	-	12,102,846	263,674	-	-	4,479	-	-	268,153
Doubtful	9,161,526	4,289,741	6,065,273	2,326,845	-	-	21,843,385	195,279	-	-	334,387	-	-	529,666
Loss	34,969,480	14,363,944	23,103,860	8,121,149	-	-	80,558,433	1,977,704	-	284,718	472,643	-	4,044,850	6,779,915
Total	1,435,627,010	617,131,982	1,023,750,324	216,448,631	1,001,452,639	157,752,500	4,452,163,086	22,690,297	97,235	1,002,463	5,680,282	2,995,084	819,639,834	852,105,195
Less: deferred revenues	217,001,346	84,917,392	56,758,350	16,296,866	133,443,636	-	508,417,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less:suspended revenues	5,666,776	1,489,471	739,924	290,490	-	-	8,186,661	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less:Deferrd mutual insurance	35,149,835	10,485,956	29,154	578	-	-	45,665,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less:Expected credit loss provision	35,933,803	19,189,147	51,790,233	7,710,174	-	29,956	114,653,313	2,188,824	726	336,067	1,735,416	-	4,070,178	8,331,211
Net	1,141,875,250	501,050,016	914,432,663	192,150,523	868,009,003	157,722,544	3,775,239,999	20,501,473	96,509	666,396	3,944,866	2,995,084	815,569,656	843,773,984

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

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	Joint							Self – financed						
	Companies							Companies						
		Real estate			Government	Banks and			Real estate			Government	Banks and	
	Individuals	financing	Corporate	SMEs	and public	other financial	Total	Individuals	financing	Corporate	SMEs	and public	other financial	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	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	-	-	-	-	2,995,084	681,890,066	684,885,150
Acceptable risk														
	1,100,252,556	582,513,030	683,367,005	173,045,754	-	129,038,000	2,668,216,345	19,758,579	114,754	834,455	1,535,074	-	106,328,221	128,571,083
Due: *														
Up to 30 days	5,194,471	5,221,550	2,619,704	1,619,781	-	-	14,655,506	162,473	-	-	-	-	-	162,473
From 31 to 60 Days	1,738,896	1,738,423	4,201,497	2,039,977	-	-	9,718,793	11,513	-	-	-	-	-	11,513
Watch list	27,316,484	34,637,367	78,611,995	14,733,109	-	-	155,298,955	674,070	-	97,765	3,966,065	-	-	4,737,900
Non performing:														
Sub standard	6,081,421	534,103	1,666,755	417,415	-	-	8,699,694	183,779	-	-	33,393	-	-	217,172
Doubtful	6,645,465	1,258,451	73,002	1,065,935	-	-	9,042,853	258,825	-	4,294	82,192	-	-	345,311
Loss	30,171,352	20,245,048	22,718,917	10,548,075	-	-	83,683,392	2,046,455	-	254,909	141,763	-	-	2,443,127
Total														
	1,176,272,255	639,187,999	845,168,693	206,485,759	819,001,726	129,038,000	3,815,154,432	22,921,708	114,754	1,191,423	5,758,487	2,995,084	788,218,287	821,199,743
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:Deferred mutual														
insurance	25,932,744	10,916,490	18,395	463	-	-	36,868,092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less:Expected														
credit loss														
provision	38,257,767	16,088,292	47,000,563	10,615,774	-	45,799	112,008,195	3,751,379	1,673	122,767	890,546	-	2,558,344	7,324,709
Net	950,744,733	524,840,354	758,028,639	183,575,208	757,775,641	128,992,201	3,303,956,776	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

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

31 December 2025	Joint						Self – financed					
	Companies						Companies					
	Real estate		Corporate	SMEs	Government and public sector	Total	Real estate		Corporate	SMEs	Government and public sector	Total
	Individuals	financing					Individuals	financing				
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Collaterals against:												
Low risk	8,287,411	-	60,182,309	8,444,042	1,001,452,639	1,078,366,400	-	-	-	-	2,995,084	2,995,084
Acceptable risk	579,414,305	198,704,463	188,568,751	91,430,259	-	1,058,117,779	3,777,827	48,407	166,235	952,944	-	4,945,412
Watch list	57,740,847	46,472,617	106,132,265	25,401,520	-	235,747,249	453,259	8,896	130,344	3,231,179	-	3,823,678
Non performing:												
Substandard	5,410,045	629,079	864,724	1,046,163	-	7,950,011	197,673	-	-	940	-	198,613
Doubtful	6,921,620	2,508,347	803,234	2,038,143	-	12,271,344	136,429	-	-	108,879	-	245,308
Loss	21,346,103	6,093,526	11,278,096	5,894,692	-	44,612,417	365,814	-	266,737	125,969	-	758,520
Total	679,120,331	254,408,032	367,829,379	134,254,819	1,001,452,639	2,437,065,200	4,931,002	57,303	563,316	4,419,911	2,995,084	12,966,615
Of which :												
Cash margins	8,287,411	-	-	8,444,042	-	16,731,453	128,257	-	8,021	112,697	-	248,975
Acceptable bank guarantees	-	-	60,182,309	-	-	60,182,309	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate	124,431,124	240,091,163	280,507,801	85,108,436	-	730,138,525	2,680,879	51,709	530,850	507,696	-	3,771,134
Traded shares	-	-	879,206	79,993	-	959,199	370,340	-	-	3,747,589	-	4,117,929
Vehicles and machinery	546,401,796	14,316,869	26,260,063	40,622,348	-	627,601,076	1,751,526	5,594	24,445	51,929	-	1,833,494

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31 December 2024	Joint						Self – financed					
	Companies						Companies					
	Real estate		Corporate	SMEs	Government and public sector	Total	Real estate		Corporate	SMEs	Government and public sector	Total
	Individuals	financing					Individuals	financing				
	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

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 (13,265,410) as at 31 December 2025 against JD (15,530,615) as at 31 December 2024.

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. these have been classified as 'Watchlist' (Stage 2) receivables/facilities under the new Instructions No. 8 of 2024, and are currently undergoing the 12-month probation period and reclassifying these receivables/finances as watch list with total of JD (45,426,909) as at 31 December 2025 against JD (4,359,643) at 31 December 2024. Structured debts (twice within the year) are still under watch- list according to the previous instructions No. 47 of 2009.

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 2025

Rating	Financial assets at amortized cost JD
A	3,735,523
A-	3,540,229
BBB+	3,081,997
BBB-	3,337,416
BB-	501,489,474
B+	35,335,215
B	7,082,272
Total	<u>557,602,126</u>

31 December 2024

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

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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	753,603,002	-	-	-	-	-	753,603,002
Balances at banks and financial institutions	7,104,617	110,163,083	7,054,174	47,722	40,755,423	-	165,125,019
Investment accounts at bank and financial institutions	-	12,052,757	-	-	-	-	12,052,757
Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	42,511,422	-	-	-	-	42,511,422
Deferred sales and other receivables and financing:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individuals	1,162,376,723	-	-	-	-	-	1,162,376,723
Real estate financing	501,146,525	-	-	-	-	-	501,146,525
Companies:							
Large corporates	854,917,595	37,115,903	23,065,561	-	-	-	915,099,059
Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	196,095,389	-	-	-	-	-	196,095,389
Government and public sector	871,004,087	-	-	-	-	-	871,004,087
Sukuk:							
Within financial assets at amortized cost	501,489,475	56,112,651	-	-	-	-	557,602,126
Total as at 31 December 2025	4,847,737,413	257,955,816	30,119,735	47,722	40,755,423	-	5,176,616,109
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

* Except for Middle East Countries

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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	-	-	-	-	-	-	753,603,002	753,603,002
Balances at banks and financial institutions	165,125,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,125,019
Investment accounts at banks and financial institutions	12,052,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,052,757
Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	42,511,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,511,422
Deferred sales and other receivables and financing Sukuk:	60,181,464	367,789,832	642,695,809	501,146,525	40,527,343	1,162,376,723	871,004,087	3,645,721,783
Within financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	557,602,126	-	-	-	-	557,602,126
Total as at 31 December 2025	279,870,662	367,789,832	1,200,297,935	501,146,525	40,527,343	1,162,376,723	1,624,607,089	5,176,616,109
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

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. Diversifying sources of financing.
3. Establishing the Assets and Liabilities 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 2025 to 31 December 2025 (287.9%)(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 :

Statement	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Before adjustments and deductions	After adjustments and deductions	Before adjustments and deductions	After adjustments and deductions
	JD		JD	JD
Assets level one	1,230,093,918	1,230,093,918	1,192,966,851	1,192,966,851
Assets level two *	9,728,532	4,864,266	19,404,793	9,702,397
Total high quality liquid assets	1,239,822,450	1,234,958,184	1,212,371,644	1,202,669,248
Cash outflows	3,134,571,615	709,769,554	2,924,671,378	637,677,335
Cash inflows	463,338,780	260,095,433	549,139,133	242,241,493

* The maximum level for assets level two is JD 495,928,980 as of 31 December 2025 (484,948,658as of 31 December 2024) (40% of the total high-quality liquid assets).

Calculating the LCR as of 31 December 2025.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Statement	After Adjustments and deductoins	After Adjustments and deductoins
		JD
Total high quality liquid assets after adjustments	1,234,958,184	1,202,669,248
Net cash outflows	449,674,121	395,435,842
Liquidation coverage	274.6%	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 2025 to 31 December 2025 (115% and 104%), respectively. (, from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 ((118% and 111%), respectively). (The minimum for this percentage according to the instructions of the Central bank of Jordan is 100% and 70%, respectively).

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Net Stable Fund Ratio (NSFR) :

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Pre-weighted Value	After-weighted Value	Pre-weighted Value	After-weighted Value
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total available stable fund	6,786,334,471	5,709,498,142	6,122,472,173	5,119,138,832
Total required stable fund	6,786,334,471	4,401,539,273	6,122,472,173	3,881,199,303
Total required stable fund for off balance sheet items	506,736,922	25,336,846	191,649,037	9,582,452
Total required stable fund	7,293,071,393	4,426,876,119	6,314,121,210	3,890,781,755
Net Stable Fund Ratio		% 129.0		131.6%

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan regarding the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) No. (10/2025), which were implemented as of 01/10/2025.

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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 2025	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Liabilities:								
Due to banks and financial institutions	38,419,262	-	-	-	702,281	-	-	39,121,543
Customers' current accounts	507,672,574	194,423,979	153,333,451	112,242,923	120,603,403	281,407,941	-	1,369,684,271
Cash margins	14,040,198	7,895,363	8,164,312	9,300,358	11,503,323	26,841,088	-	77,744,642
Other provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,723,857	12,723,857
Income tax provision	-	-	35,224,351	-	-	-	-	35,224,351
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	37,172	1,584,919	-	602,650	2,224,741
Other liabilities	34,199,594	4,500,713	2,155,600	40,193,537	9,413,938	6,764,651	1,940,148	99,168,181
Quasi-equity and non-controlling interests	621,363,011	175,568,158	189,839,570	420,266,600	947,683,250	2,211,260,918	19,440	4,566,000,947
Total	1,215,694,639	382,388,213	388,717,284	582,040,590	1,091,491,114	2,526,274,598	15,286,095	6,201,892,533
Total assets (according to expected maturity date)	1,470,614,373	327,080,074	446,880,014	961,840,617	1,370,419,939	2,013,123,329	196,376,125	6,786,334,471

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	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
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-controlling 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

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Second: Off consolidated financial position items:

	31 December 2025			
	Up to one year	From one to five years	More than five years	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Letters of credit and acceptances	38,809,085	2,809,557	-	41,618,642
Guarantees	164,776,749	23,996,981	-	188,773,730
Unutilized limits-direct	162,932,045	-	-	162,932,045
Unutilized limits-indirect	72,532,498	-	-	72,532,498
Capital liabilities	13,446,636	-	-	13,446,636
Total	452,497,013	26,806,538	-	479,303,551

	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

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.

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 2025				
	Change (increase) in rate of return (1%)	Sensitivity (profits and losses)	Owner's equity sensitivity	Quasi-equity sensitivity
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Jordanian Dinars	11,972,186	-	6,197,452	5,774,734

31 December 2025				
	Change (decrease) in rate of return (1%)	Sensitivity (profits and losses)	Owner's equity sensitivity	Quasi-equity sensitivity
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Jordanian Dinars	(11,972,186)	-	(6,197,452)	(5,774,734)

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)

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 2025				
Currency	Net Position	Change in the exchange rate (5%)	Impact on profits and losses	Impact on owner's equity
USD	93,936,513	-	-	-
Euro	594,280	29,714	18,423	2,186
GBP	321,828	16,091	9,977	-
JPY	185	9	6	-
Other Currencies	4,008,292	200,415	124,257	-

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	-

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Concentration of foreign currency risks:

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	USD	Euro	GBP	JPY	Others	Total
Assets:						
Cash and balances at vault and central bank of Jordan	54,478,229	5,635,033	1,249,772	-	1,496,429	62,859,463
Cash at banks and financial institutions	149,150,448	4,537,150	1,844,177	47,725	6,316,881	161,896,381
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	121,083,920	26,130,816	2,235,231	-	3,920,025	153,369,992
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,367,379	43,717	-	-	-	2,411,096
Financial assets at amortized cost	153,676,544	-	-	-	-	153,676,544
Other assets	3,086,757	98,174	26,665	-	63,639	3,275,235
Total Assets	538,436,277	36,444,890	5,355,845	47,725	11,796,974	592,081,711
Liabilities:						
Due to banks and financial institutions	33,735,611	84,989	-	-	243,738	34,064,338
Cash margins	4,731,863	322,511	-	-	21,688	5,076,062
Current accounts	37,528,356	5,676,035	467,530	-	797,768	44,469,689
Quasi-equity	348,676,193	29,422,731	4,565,581	47,540	6,628,111	389,340,156
Other liabilities	19,827,741	344,344	906	-	97,377	20,270,368
Total liabilities	444,499,764	35,850,610	5,034,017	47,540	7,788,682	493,220,613
Net concentration in the consolidated financial position statement - 2025	93,936,513	594,280	321,828	185	4,008,292	98,861,098
Contingent Liabilities – off consolidated statement of financial position item – 2025	37,528,929	5,799,599	-	-	2,273,589	45,602,117
31 December 2024						
Total Assets	435,687,233	30,755,293	5,872,581	47,842	20,795,634	493,158,583
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

A. 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%) JD	Impact on losses and profits JD	Impact on owner's equity JD	Impact on investment account holders' equity JD
31 December 2025				
Amman Stock Exchange Index	201,110	-	-	201,110
31 December 2024				
Amman Stock Exchange Index	111,856	-	-	111,856

B. 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.

- Risks of non-compliance with Sharia

They are the risks of non-compliance with Sharia requirements that the bank may be exposed to due to failure to comply with instructions, codes of conduct, Islamic accounting standards, sound banking practices, and decisions and fatwas issued by the Sharia Supervisory Board. To protect the bank from these risks, the Sharia Compliance Department ensures that the bank, its policies, work procedures, contracts, forms, and agreements signed with external parties comply with all instructions, codes of conduct, Islamic accounting standards, sound banking practices, and decisions and fatwas issued by the Sharia Supervisory Board. This is done through establishing and developing a Sharia compliance policy and manual, preparing and developing a Sharia compliance policy, preparing procedures and work manuals regarding internal and external laws, regulations, and instructions, preparing a professional conduct charter, and conducting the necessary training courses.

- 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/ products and preparing documented work procedures and services design documents 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 (LDC) Automatically using an operational risk management system 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.

Preparation, updating, and reviewing the approval of the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and the Information Technology Disaster Recovery Plan (ITDR) to work on reducing exposures and interruptions faced by the bank, and Business Impact Analysis (BIA).

The legal department ensures the validity of the bank's contracts and documents, updates the templates and contracts, and approves them through a specialized committee.

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 and following up on the incidents related to that.

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.

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A. Expected credit losses distribution according to classification degree:

As at 31 December 2025	Classification according to (8/2024)	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	1,438,134,924	7,289,777	1.6%	AA- to B+	1,438,134,924	23%
Watch list	Performing loan	174,021,094	3,676,919	2.4%		174,021,094	17%
Watch list	Performing loan	168,168,509	23,904,265	6.8%		168,168,509	25%
External credit rating- acceptable risk	Performing loan	2,472,318,411	89,088	0.4%		2,472,318,411	27%
Collective Portfolio- acceptable risk	Performing loan	1,339,661,201	5,119,822	0.4%		1,339,661,201	41%
Collective Portfolio - watch list	Performing loan	54,265,057	5,448,428	28.5%		54,265,057	37%
Total Performing Exposures						5,646,569,196	
Non-Performing Exposures							
Substandard	Non performing loan	4,061,427	2,080,885	99%	D	5,940,655	33%
Doubtful	Non performing loan	2,089,637	926,778	99%		11,464,416	35%
Loss	Non performing loan	56,500,130	32,840,146	100%		50,590,817	39%
External credit rating- default	Non performing loan	4,823,980	4,384,676	100%		5,910,645	100%
Collective Portfolio- substandard	Non performing loan	5,560,329	3,305,552	98%		6,443,838	82%
Collective Portfolio- doubtful	Non performing loan	6,696,231	4,555,302	100%		9,824,565	80%
Collective Portfolio- loss	Non performing loan	24,550,278	14,454,623	100%		30,562,309	80%
Total Non-Performing Exposures						120,737,245	
Total Exposures						5,767,306,441	

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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	

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Distribution of exposure according to economic sector:

1. Financial instruments total exposure distribution:

								Government and public sector	Others	Total
As at 31 December 2025	Financial JD	Industrial JD	Commercial JD	Real estate JD	Agriculture JD	Shares JD	Individuals JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	753,603,002	-	753,603,002
Balances at banks and financial institutions	66,036,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,036,832
Investments and Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	157,752,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,752,500
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	70,588,125	351,407,024	417,203,974	520,129,685	46,681,689	235,378,801	858,358,829	871,004,087	393,853,960	3,764,606,174
Financial assets	57,961,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	501,489,475	-	559,451,019
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	57,961,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	501,489,475	-	559,451,019
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	352,339,001	351,407,024	417,203,974	520,129,685	46,681,689	235,378,801	858,358,829	2,126,096,564	393,853,960	5,301,449,527
Guarantees	7,261,702	15,095,815	39,198,910	-	1,555,562	-	6,056,822	6,544	119,598,375	188,773,730
Letter of credits	-	13,470,663	13,651,362	-	630,974	-	225,869	-	10,313,300	38,292,168
Acceptances	-	239,901	672,717	-	2,413,856	-	-	-	-	3,326,474
Unutilized limits	3,657,261	71,176,863	78,568,931	-	10,152,250	-	18,929,082	-	52,980,156	235,464,543
Grand total	363,257,964	451,390,266	549,295,894	520,129,685	61,434,331	235,378,801	883,570,602	2,126,103,108	576,745,791	5,767,306,442

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								Government and public sector	Others	Total
As at 31 December 2024	Financial JD	Industrial JD	Commercial JD	Real estate JD	Agriculture JD	Shares JD	Individuals 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

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

As at 31 December 2025

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial	355,266,804	1,061,949	672,619	36,734	6,219,858	363,257,964
Industrial	373,378,886	6,680,546	59,304,306	569,280	11,457,248	451,390,266
Commercial	353,754,341	39,981,630	111,114,928	4,233,290	40,211,705	549,295,894
Real estate	133,229,169	304,942,617	49,739,121	13,218,786	18,999,992	520,129,685
Agriculture	37,255,751	1,874,137	21,074,632	230,966	998,845	61,434,331
Shares	20,438,135	185,588,768	22,568,773	4,039,180	2,743,945	235,378,801
Individuals	32,185,157	773,383,143	19,094,073	30,799,392	28,108,837	883,570,602
Government and public sector	2,126,103,108	-	-	-	-	2,126,103,108
Others	466,265,098	38,725,299	58,213,441	1,545,138	11,996,815	576,745,791
Total	3,897,876,449	1,352,238,089	341,781,893	54,672,766	120,737,245	5,767,306,442

As at 31 December 2024

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	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

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Distribution of exposure according to geographical sectors:

1. Geographic sector total exposure distribution:

As at 31 December 2025

	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	753,603,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	753,603,002
Balances at banks and financial institutions	7,312,239	10,849,270	7,070,770	47,725	-	40,756,828	-	66,036,832
Investment and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	157,752,500	-	-	-	-	-	157,752,500
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	3,704,423,865	37,116,330	23,065,979	-	-	-	-	3,764,606,174
Financial assets	507,909,504	49,723,142	-	-	1,818,373	-	-	559,451,019
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	507,909,504	49,723,142	-	-	1,818,373	-	-	559,451,019
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for the year	4,973,248,610	255,441,242	30,136,749	47,725	1,818,373	40,756,828	-	5,301,449,527
Guarantees	187,172,361	1,360,960	240,409	-	-	-	-	188,773,730
Letter of credits	38,292,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,292,168
Acceptances	3,326,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,326,474
Unutilized limits	235,464,543	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,464,543
Grand total	5,437,504,156	256,802,202	30,377,158	47,725	1,818,373	40,756,828	-	5,767,306,442

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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

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

As at 31 December 2025

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Inside the Kingdom	3,573,984,809	1,352,238,089	341,781,893	54,672,766	114,826,599	5,437,504,156
Other Middle East Countries	252,709,929	-	-	-	4,092,273	256,802,202
Europe	30,377,158	-	-	-	-	30,377,158
Asia	47,725	-	-	-	-	47,725
Africa	-	-	-	-	1,818,373	1,818,373
America	40,756,828	-	-	-	-	40,756,828
Total	3,897,876,449	1,352,238,089	341,781,893	54,672,766	120,737,245	5,767,306,442

As at 31 December 2024

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	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

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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 2025	Total exposure	Guarantees Fair Value							Net exposure after guarantees	ECL
		Cash Margins	Traded shares	Accepted LC's	Real estate	Vehicles	Others	Total Guarantees		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	753,603,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	753,603,002	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	66,036,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,036,832	4,070,178
Investment and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	157,752,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,752,500	29,956
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan:	3,764,606,173	16,980,428	5,077,128	60,182,309	733,909,658	629,434,570	-	1,445,584,093	2,319,022,080	118,847,962
Individual	1,200,499,350	8,415,668	370,340	-	127,112,003	548,153,322	-	684,051,333	516,448,017	38,122,627
Real estate	520,336,398	-	-	-	240,142,872	14,322,463	-	254,465,335	265,871,063	19,189,873
Corporate	1,172,766,338	8,564,760	4,706,788	60,182,309	366,654,783	66,958,785	-	507,067,425	665,698,913	61,535,462
Large Corporate	967,225,359	8,021	879,206	60,182,309	281,038,651	26,284,508	-	368,392,695	598,832,664	52,126,300
SME's	205,540,979	8,556,739	3,827,582	-	85,616,132	40,674,277	-	138,674,730	66,866,249	9,445,590
Government and public sector	871,004,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	871,004,087	-
Sukuk:	559,451,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	559,451,019	1,848,893
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	559,451,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	559,451,019	1,848,893
Financial instrument	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,301,449,526	16,980,428	5,077,128	60,182,309	733,909,658	629,434,570	-	1,445,584,093	3,855,865,433	124,796,989
Guarantees	188,773,730	27,423,218	64,235	-	98,911,785	14,426,692	-	140,825,930	47,947,800	4,547,481
Letters of credit	38,292,168	5,234,386	13,366	-	8,560,410	307,736	-	14,115,898	24,176,270	68,611
Acceptances	3,326,474	1,867,731	-	-	417,608	9,774	-	2,295,113	1,031,361	9,700
Unutilized limits	235,464,543	11,031,682	133,437	-	91,638,743	11,367,146	-	114,171,008	121,293,535	547,363
Grand total	5,767,306,441	62,537,445	5,288,166	60,182,309	933,438,204	655,545,918	-	1,716,992,042	4,050,314,399	129,970,144

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As of 31 December 2024	Guarantees Fair Value							Net exposure after guarantees	ECL
	Total exposure	Cash Margins	Traded shares	Accepted LC's	Real estate	Vehicles	Others		
	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	116,728,761
Individual	1,011,924,208	5,888,305	950,848	-	118,921,174	503,008,387	-	383,155,494	42,009,146
Real estate	541,043,400	-	-	-	293,017,809	12,103,328	-	305,121,137	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	58,629,650
Large Corporate	806,220,625	34	-	58,731,019	251,518,472	24,175,556	-	334,425,081	47,123,330
SME's	199,949,469	6,695,949	3,760,848	-	95,636,095	32,117,459	-	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	-	3,314,877,296	121,162,120
Guarantees	161,475,765	23,695,122	-	-	100,090,581	14,130,619	-	23,559,443	3,943,917
Letters of credit	29,297,784	4,251,390	-	-	8,060,185	185,143	-	16,801,066	23,613
Acceptancecess	875,488	615,652	-	-	252,779	7,057	-	-	93
Unutilized limits	204,358,610	10,264,518	-	-	119,430,908	12,117,484	-	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	-	3,417,783,505	126,027,013

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E. Reclassified exposures:

1. Total reclassified exposures:

	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total reclassified exposures JD	Modified exposures percentage
	Total exposure	Reclassified exposures	Total exposure	Reclassified exposures		
	JD	JD	JD	JD		
As at 31 December 2025						
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	4,044,850	-	-	0%
Investment and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	357,462,210	84,988,991	109,850,888	28,737,750	113,726,741	24%
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	357,462,210	84,988,991	115,714,111	28,737,750	113,726,741	24%
Guarantees	14,388,248	4,144,237	5,003,279	564,475	4,708,712	24%
Letter of credits	1,486,960	370,930	-	-	370,930	25%
Acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Unutilized limits	23,117,241	7,521,174	19,855	1,058,369	8,579,543	37%
Grand total	396,454,659	97,025,332	120,737,245	30,360,594	127,385,926	25%

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	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total reclassified exposures JD	Modified exposures percentage
	Total exposure	Reclassified exposures	Total exposure	Reclassified exposures		
	JD	JD	JD	JD		
As at 31 December 2024						
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%
Acceptances	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%

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2. Expected credit loss for reclassified exposures:

	Reclassified exposures			ECL for reclassified exposures				
	Total	Total	Total	Exposures		Exposures		Total
	reclassified	reclassified		within stage 2		within stage 3		
	exposures	exposures	reclassified	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	
As at 31 December 2025	from stage 2	from stage 3	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	-	-	-	-	-	4,044,850	-	4,044,850
Investment and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	84,988,991	28,737,750	113,726,741	26,463,334	5,269,711	44,551,978	29,720,030	106,005,053
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	84,988,991	28,737,750	113,726,741	26,463,334	5,269,711	50,415,200	29,720,030	111,868,275
Guarantees	4,144,237	564,475	4,708,712	111,908	147,587	3,435,482	227,049	3,922,026
Letter of credits	370,930	-	370,930	3,482	326	-	-	3,808
Acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unutilized limits	7,521,174	1,058,369	8,579,543	173,563	30,803	425	9,380	214,171
Grand total	97,025,332	30,360,594	127,385,926	26,752,287	5,448,427	53,851,107	29,956,459	116,008,280

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	Reclassified exposures			ECL for reclassified exposures				
	Total	Total	Total	Exposures		Exposures		Total
	reclassified	reclassified		within stage 2		within stage 3		
	exposures	exposures	reclassified	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	
As at 31 December 2024	from stage 2	from stage 3	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

(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

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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 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total revenues	188,437,194	111,847,974	15,992,652	48,260,987	1,107,673	365,646,480	313,668,027
Deposits guarantee	(6,084,408)	(3,533,121)	(503,169)	(1,558,288)	(35,765)	(11,714,751)	(10,759,651)
Net income returned to quasi-equity	(74,658,164)	(42,280,627)	(6,956,866)	(19,009,096)	-	(142,904,753)	(128,300,828)
Segment results	107,694,622	66,034,226	8,532,617	27,693,603	1,071,908	211,026,976	174,607,548
Allocated expenses	(47,126,330)	(31,209,057)	(4,662,708)	(14,440,176)	-	(97,438,271)	(75,251,371)
Profits before tax	60,568,292	34,825,169	3,869,909	13,253,427	1,071,908	113,588,705	99,356,177
Income tax	(23,169,151)	(12,546,278)	(1,540,623)	(4,903,768)	(321,572)	(42,481,392)	(33,253,273)
Net income for the year	37,399,141	22,278,891	2,329,286	8,349,659	750,336	71,107,313	66,102,904
Sector assets	2,035,400,287	1,610,321,496	1,766,564,256	1,154,300,039	-	6,566,586,078	5,911,167,569
Investment in associates	-	-	10,063,561	-	-	10,063,561	9,207,604
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	209,684,832	209,684,832	202,097,000
Total assets	2,035,400,287	1,610,321,496	1,776,627,817	1,154,300,039	209,684,832	6,786,334,471	6,122,472,173
Segment liabilities	4,528,915,969	1,406,749,809	-	39,121,543	-	5,974,787,321	5,378,847,180
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	227,105,212	227,105,212	181,525,446
Total liabilities, quasi-equity, and non-controlling interests	4,528,915,969	1,406,749,809	-	39,121,543	227,105,212	6,201,892,533	5,560,372,626
Capital expenditures	-	-	-	-	7,746,943	7,746,943	6,864,812
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	-	7,944,770	7,944,770	6,914,234

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, which represents its local business.

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 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total revenues	349,879,022	303,372,092	15,767,458	10,295,935	365,646,480	313,668,027
Total assets	6,457,455,775	5,862,129,122	328,878,696	260,343,051	6,786,334,471	6,122,472,173
Capital expenditures	7,746,943	6,864,812	-	-	7,746,943	6,864,812

(64) Capital management

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

According to the Central Bank of Jordan instructions based on the decisions by Islamic Financial Services Board, the bank should maintain sufficient capital to face the 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.

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Capital adequacy ratio was calculated as at 31 December 2025 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 2025 Thousands JD	31 December 2024 Thousands JD
Common Equity Tier I	521,689	499,179
Paid-in capital	200,000	200,000
Statutory reserve	151,228	139,919
Voluntary reserve	95,045	83,897
Retained earnings	76,941	78,290
Accumulated change in full fair value	11,213	9,967
Intangible assets	(10,232)	(10,383)
Deferred tax assets	-	-
10% of less of investments in Banks, financial institutions and Takaful companies capital	(494)	(494)
10% or more of investments in Banks, financial institutions and Takaful companies capital, beyond unified regulatory scope	(2,012)	(2,017)
Additional Tier I	-	-
Additional Tier II	3,612	4,839
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	3,612	4,839
Total regulatory capital	525,301	504,018
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	2,734,696	2,470,836
Common Equity Tier I Ratio	19.08%	20.20%
Additional Tier I Ratio	-	-
Tier I Ratio	19.08%	20.20%
Tier II Ratio	0.13%	0.20%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	19.21%	20.40%

- Financial leverage percentage has reached 16.98% as of 31 December 2025 (2024: 17.78%).

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(65) Off balance sheet assets under management

Accounts managed for customers amounted to JD 898,868,919 as at 31 December 2025 compared to JD 857,076,489 as at 31 December 2024. 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 analysis of the Bank's assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

	31 December 2025		
	Within 1 year JD	More than 1 year JD	Total JD
Assets:			
Cash and balances with central bank of Jordan	934,610,841	-	934,610,841
Balances at banks and financial institutions	165,125,019	-	165,125,019
Investment accounts at banks and financial institutions	12,052,757	-	12,052,757
Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	24,800,333	17,711,089	42,511,422
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables –Net	1,496,022,695	2,082,469,518	3,578,492,213
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets – Net	110,017,501	924,269,044	1,034,286,545
Financing – Net	3,729,811	39,287,961	43,017,772
Financial Assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-
Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	60,637,919	14,691,702	75,329,621
Financial assets at amortized cost	299,964,686	257,637,440	557,602,126
Investments in associates	7,547,671	2,515,890	10,063,561
Investment in real estate	19,869,193	79,476,771	99,345,964
Al Qard Al Hasan – Net	21,272,513	2,939,285	24,211,798
Property and equipment- Net	-	86,106,018	86,106,018
Intangible assets – Net	-	10,232,415	10,232,415
Other assets	50,764,139	62,582,260	113,346,399
Total assets	3,206,415,078	3,579,919,393	6,786,334,471
Liabilities, quasi-equity:			
Due to banks and financial institutions	38,419,262	702,281	39,121,543
Customers' current and on demand accounts	967,672,927	402,011,344	1,369,684,271
Cash margins	39,400,231	38,344,411	77,744,642
Other provisions	-	12,723,857	12,723,857
Income tax provision	35,224,351	-	35,224,351
Deferred tax liabilities	37,172	2,187,569	2,224,741
Other liabilities	81,043,146	10,491,612	91,534,758
Quasi-equity	1,407,037,339	3,158,944,168	4,565,981,507
Fair value reserve	6,298	(964,773)	(958,475)
Investment accounts holders' reserve in subsidiaries and associates	-	8,591,898	8,591,898
Quasi equity share of Non-controlling interests	-	19,440	19,440
Total liabilities, quasi-equity	2,568,840,726	3,633,051,807	6,201,892,533
Net	637,574,352	(53,132,414)	584,441,938

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	31 December 2024		
	Within 1 year JD	More than 1 year JD	Total 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 comprehensive income	50,930,210	12,166,497	63,096,707
Financial assets at amortized cost– Net	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			
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	2,322,325,335	3,238,047,291	5,560,372,626
Net	447,943,578	114,155,969	562,099,547

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

A. Contingent credit commitments

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Letters of credit	38,292,168	29,297,784
Acceptances	3,326,474	875,488
Guarantees:	188,773,730	161,475,765
Payment	59,198,393	52,901,152
Performance	88,029,378	74,139,768
Others	41,545,959	34,434,845
Unutilized Limits/ Direct	162,932,045	125,981,200
Unutilized Limits/ Indirect	72,532,498	78,377,410
Total	465,856,915	396,007,647

B. Contractual commitments

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Property, equipment and softwares contracts	11,921,885	11,571,352
Construction project contracts	1,524,751	1,041,196
Total	13,446,636	12,612,548

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C. Indirect facilities expected credit loss:

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

As at 31 December 2025	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	257,703,764	51,842,991	79,298,416	1,479,910	5,682,566	396,007,647
New exposures during the year	339,210,432	31,521,601	36,120,497	1,120,808	4,965,769	412,939,107
Matured exposures	(258,451,820)	(36,958,142)	(39,728,561)	(1,769,771)	(6,181,545)	(343,089,839)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	47,930,057	1,028,062	(47,706,672)	(683,846)	(567,601)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(10,330,712)	(1,206,730)	10,780,246	1,256,095	(498,899)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(301,935)	(146,236)	(1,107,017)	(67,656)	1,622,844	-
Balance at the end of the year	375,759,786	46,081,546	37,656,909	1,335,540	5,023,134	465,856,915

As at 31 December 2024	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	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

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

As at 31 December 2025	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	429,549	391,132	195,955	291,665	3,556,592	4,864,893
Expected credit loss on new exposures during the year	704,636	176,885	267,813	157,204	3,643,775	4,950,313
Expected credit loss from matured exposures	(3,497)	(14,079)	(2,665)	(24,831)	(22,609)	(67,681)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	199,394	333,368	(91,510)	(144,571)	(296,681)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(14,727)	(18,859)	202,694	55,265	(224,373)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(393)	(1,712)	(4,747)	(24,454)	31,306	-
The effect on the provision -as at the end of the year due to changing the classification between the three stages during the year	(195,957)	(329,214)	(184,528)	(38,239)	(19,818)	(767,756)
Changes resulting from Adjustments	(317,646)	(305,731)	(94,058)	(93,323)	(2,995,856)	(3,806,614)
Balance at the end of the year	801,359	231,790	288,954	178,716	3,672,336	5,173,155
	Stage 1		Stage 2			

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	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Stage 3	Total
As at 31 December 2024	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

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

	31 December 2025						31 December 2024
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Credit rating from 1 to -6	194,049,314	-	12,570,088	-	-	206,619,402	177,342,522
Internal Credit rating from +7 to -7	-	-	10,320,978	-	-	10,320,978	2,732,489
Internal Credit rating from 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	8,500	8,500	225,683
Collective portfolio	-	18,278,133	-	226,175	11,355	18,515,663	24,057,916
Total	194,049,314	18,278,133	22,891,066	226,175	19,855	235,464,543	204,358,610

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

	31 December 2025						31 December 2024
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Credit rating from 1 to -6	30,264,994	-	1,209,489	-	-	31,474,483	22,694,803
Internal Credit rating from +7 to -7	-	-	259,923	-	-	259,923	733,849
Internal Credit rating from 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collective portfolio	-	337,737	-	17,548	-	355,285	341,623
External credit rating	6,202,477	-	-	-	-	6,202,477	5,527,509
Total	36,467,471	337,737	1,469,412	17,548	-	38,292,168	29,297,784

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

	31 December 2025						31 December 2024
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Credit rating from 1 to -6	3,256,729	-	-	-	-	3,256,729	875,488
Internal Credit rating from +7 to -7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Credit rating from 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collective portfolio	-	69,745	-	-	-	69,745	-
Total	3,256,729	69,745	-	-	-	3,326,474	875,488

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

	31 December 2025						31 December 2024
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Internal Credit rating from 1 to -6	140,145,232	-	5,783,699	-	-	145,928,931	120,508,448
Internal Credit rating from +7 to -7	-	-	7,512,732	-	-	7,512,732	4,887,602
Internal Credit rating from 8 to 10	-	-	-	-	4,626,976	4,626,976	4,583,139
Collective portfolio	-	27,395,931	-	1,091,817	328,880	28,816,628	29,755,059
External credit rating	1,841,040	-	-	-	47,423	1,888,463	1,741,517
Total	141,986,272	27,395,931	13,296,431	1,091,817	5,003,279	188,773,730	161,475,765

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I. Detailed Indirect facilities

31 December 2025						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Unutilized limits	194,049,314	18,278,133	22,891,066	226,175	19,855	235,464,543
Banking Guarantees	141,986,272	27,395,931	13,296,431	1,091,817	5,003,279	188,773,730
Letters of credit	36,467,471	337,737	1,469,412	17,548	-	38,292,168
Acceptances	3,256,729	69,745	-	-	-	3,326,474
Total at end of the year	375,759,786	46,081,546	37,656,909	1,335,540	5,023,134	465,856,915

31 December 2024						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	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

J. Detailed expected credit loss for indirect facilities

	31 December 2025					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Unutilized limits	254,489	78,702	173,564	30,803	9,805	547,363
Banking Guarantees	472,936	152,519	111,908	147,587	3,662,531	4,547,481
Letters of credit	64,340	463	3,482	326	-	68,611
Acceptances	9,594	106	-	-	-	9,700
Total at end of the year	801,359	231,790	288,954	178,716	3,672,336	5,173,155

	31 December 2024					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	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

(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 36.6 fils per share.
- Quasi-equity: The value of zakah due is 19.9 fils per dinar.
- Wakala Bil Istithmar accounts holders (investment portfolios): The value of zakah due is 16.8 fils per dinar.

(69) Lawsuits filed against the Bank

The lawsuits filed against the Bank (self) amounted to JD 125,855 as of 31 December 2025 with a required provision of JD 3,000 (provision booked amounted to JD 75,000) compared to JD 200,020 as of 31 December 2024 with a provision of JD 3,000. The lawsuits filed against the Bank (joint) as of 31 December 2025 amounted to JD 3,771,156 with a provision of JD 80,245 compared to JD 2,854,776 as of 31 December 2024 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.

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.

Financial Accounting Standard 51 – Partnership Ventures:

This new standard sets out the principles for accounting and financial reporting—specifically the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure that should be applied to partnership ventures (including the most common Mudaraba and Musharaka based structures/products). This standard replaces the previously issued FAS 3 (Mudaraba Financing) and FAS 4 (Musharaka Financing).

This standard addresses accounting for partnership ventures in the books of the managing partner (Mudarib/Partner) and the financial reporting of the venture itself. It also covers the treatment of the gradual transfer of ownership/units as diminishing equity-based ventures (such as Two-way Diminishing Musharaka).

Financial Accounting Standard 52 – (Deferred Delivery Sales: Salam and Istisna):

This new standard defines the accounting and financial reporting principles for buyers/customers and sellers/developers in deferred delivery sale transactions based on Salam and Istisna’. This standard supersedes its predecessors in several aspects, notably by aligning more closely with recent standards and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), providing counterparty accounting in line with AAOIFI’s revised standard-setting strategy, and streamlining the treatment of Parallel Salam and Parallel Istisna’ contracts.

Furthermore, the Board has granted preliminary approval for FAS 53, titled "Istisna’-based Development Contracts," which will be issued upon completion of due process. Together, these two standards replace the previous FAS 7 (Salam and Parallel Salam) and FAS 10 (Istisna’ and Parallel Istisna’), which were designated for revision under AAOIFI’s comprehensive Accounting Standards Review and Update Project.

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