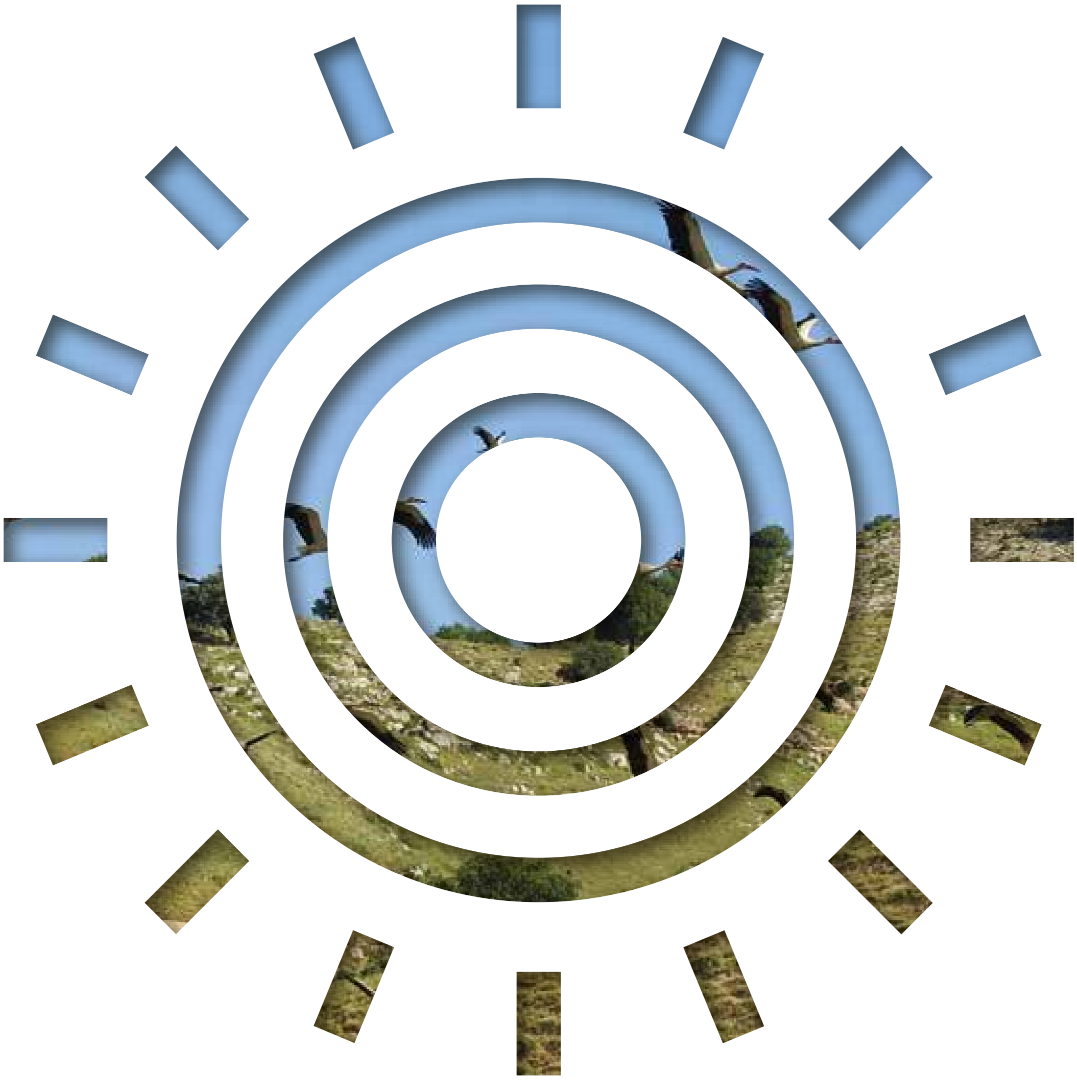


The Forty-First Annual Report for the Year 2023

الاستثماري
INVESTBANK

His Majesty
King Abdullah II bin Al Hussein

His Royal Highness

Crown Prince Hussein bin Abdullah II

Our Vision

We aim to become the leader in innovative banking contributing to the success of our Clients.

Our Mission

Is to partner with our clients in their success by providing innovative products, exceptional service and customized advice through our empowered employees, guided by our vision and values.

Content List **Page No.**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AL BUHTARI PARK

1,675 m^2

AL BUHTARI PARK

In line with its commitment to social responsibility, INVESTBANK significantly increased its efforts last year to expand green spaces in Jordan. The bank collaborated with the Greater Amman Municipality and the Khdir Collective to rehabilitate Al Buhtari Park, located in the Jabal Amman area. This project aimed to enhance the park, providing a safe and comfortable area for the local community, while promoting biodiversity and conserving native plants. Using the innovative Miyawaki technique, nineteen varieties of local tree species were planted, including oak, Malool (a type of oak tree), carob, pistacia atlantica, and redbud.

Board of Directors

Chairman of the Board,

Mr. Fahmi bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra

Vise-Chairman of the Board

Mr. Ayman Shafik Farhan Jumean

Board of Directors Members

Mr. Duried Akram AbdelLatif Jerab
Jordanian Drug Store Company, represented by Mr. Osama Munir Awad Fattalah
Bank of Palestine Company, represented by Mr. Roshdi Mahmoud Rashid Al-Ghalayini
Abdel-Rahim Jardaneh & Sons Company, represented by Mr. Jiries Spiro Jiries El-Issa
Mrs. Zina Nizar Abdel Rahim Jardaneh
Dr. Bassam Khaleel Abdul Raheem Al-Sakket
Mr. Izzat Najmeddin Izzat Dajani
Mr. Adel Ghazi Adel Akel
Dr. Naeem Omar Naeem Abdul Hadi

CEO

Mr. Muntaser Izzat Ahmed Abu Dawwas

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

DANA BIOSPHERE RESERVE

300 km^2

DANA BIOSPHERE RESERVE

The Dana Biosphere Reserve is one of Jordan's largest and most beautiful protected areas, renowned for its exceptional natural diversity. It is distinguished for hosting wildlife from Europe, Africa, and Asia, including over 891 plant species, 250 bird species (constituting 50% of Jordan's bird population), and more than 39 mammal and 44 reptile species. INVESTBANK collaborated with the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature to replant 7,000 trees of various types, such as juniper, pistacia, and oak, covering the affected and endangered region that spans across 14.1% of the reserve's total area, which measures 300 square kilometers.

Dear Shareholders,

On my own behalf and behalf of my colleagues on the Board of Directors of INVESTBANK, I am pleased to present to you the forty-first annual report for the year 2023, in which the bank achieved significant growth and outstanding results. This year has gained strong momentum in our efforts towards focusing on digital transformation and delivering a distinguished digital experience to our customers.

The Jordanian Economy

The Jordanian economy managed to achieve growth amid significant conditions and challenges, supported by effective government policies and proactive measures to ensure the stability of the banking sector, which has once again proven its strength and resilience.

Jordan efficiently overcame many economic challenges and crises by the end of 2023, managing to absorb a significant portion of them. The real GDP growth reached 2.75% at constant prices compared to 2.4% in 2022. Contrary to the sharp increase in inflation witnessed by most countries worldwide, the inflation rate in the Kingdom registered at the end of last year was 2.1%, half of its level recorded in 2022.

Regarding public finance, the total budget deficit rose to reach 1.98 billion dinars, accounting for 5.5% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2023. The public debt reached a level of 85.6% of the GDP after excluding the holdings of the Social Security Investment Fund. In 2023, an agreement was reached with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to sign a new four-year agreement valued at approximately 1.2 billion US dollars to support Jordan's economic program. On the other hand, credit rating agencies have maintained a "stable outlook," reflecting the international financial institutions' confidence in the management of the Jordanian economy.

Regarding foreign trade and the trade balance; the trade deficit decreased by 9% from the beginning of 2023 until the end of November of the same year. The total value of exports during the same period decreased by 2.38% compared to the same period in 2022, and the value of the Kingdom's imports from the beginning of 2023 until the end of November of the same year decreased by 5.96%.

The forecasts of the main economic indicators for 2024 indicate the continued recovery of the Jordanian economy, driven by the economic modernization vision launched under the patronage of His Majesty King Abdullah II in June 2022, and the structural reforms aimed at stimulating growth.

Accompanying these positive indicators for the Jordanian economy was a strong performance of the banking sector at the end of 2023. The Central Bank's net foreign reserves increased to 12.5 billion dollars, and bank deposits increased by 1.74 billion dinars during 2023, with a growth rate of 3.39% reaching 53 billion dinars. Simultaneously, the credit facilities provided by banks increased by about 1.2 billion dinars, with a growth rate of 3.5%.

INVESTBANK's Performance in 2023

Our team's efforts last year were focused on implementing a number of key pillars included in the bank's overall strategy, which involved continuing to respond to changing customer requirements, ensuring the bank's competitiveness in the medium and long term, continuous improvement in performance and operational efficiency, and fulfilling its responsibilities towards the community. This was achieved through adopting a sustainable business model and committing to fundamental changes in the bank's culture.

In 2023, INVESTBANK aimed to present itself as a bank offering specialized banking services targeted at its customer base. From this perspective, the bank consistently worked on strengthening its subsidiaries, which offer specialized services, and notably enhanced its presence in the electronic payment services sector during 2023. Additionally, the bank enhanced and developed its services provided through internal facilities departments for individuals and companies.

In this context, INVESTBANK achieved outstanding financial results and strong growth in all its main financial indicators by the end of 2023. Its net profits grew to 25 million dinars, and its pre-tax profits rose to 33.2 million dinars, a testament to our team's excellent performance and effective strategy.

The bank's net credit facilities granted to its individual and corporate clients by the end of the last year reached about 1.1 billion dinars, compared to 850 million dinars at the end of 2022, marking a 25% increase. Meanwhile, assets increased by 27% to reach 1.8 billion dinars compared to 1.4 billion dinars at the end of 2022.

Customer deposits also saw a significant rise of 35% compared to the end of the previous year, surpassing the 1.2-billion-dollar mark compared to 918 million dinars at the end of 2022.

Future Plans

INVESTBANK looks forward to continuing to achieve outstanding results in line with its meticulous strategic plans, taking into consideration the achievement of strategic goals on various fronts, especially in terms of strengthening the bank's financial position while managing all types of risks. This aims to achieve more rewarding and sustainable returns for the bank's shareholders and to elevate the digital services provided to customers.

The bank will continue its confident strides toward digital transformation in terms of automating internal processes and optimally using available resources. This contributes to creating a more efficient and productive work environment. Furthermore, the bank aims to expand in the areas of payment services, high-net-worth client service, and wealth management in order to build a strong customer base that contributes to achieving the targeted market share and enhancing its position in the local market.

Based on the bank's outstanding financial results, the Board of Directors recommends to the General Assembly the distribution of a cash dividend to shareholders for the year 2023 at a rate of 10% of the nominal value of the share.

In conclusion, I would like to express my deep gratitude and appreciation to you, our shareholders, customers, and our team, for your continuous support and trust in INVESTBANK. Together, we look forward to the year 2024 with confidence and optimism, ready to welcome new opportunities and tomorrow's challenges with the same determination and persistence that has characterized our journey so far.

Chairman of the Board
Fahmi Abu Khadra

The Forty-First Annual Report for the year 2023

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen...

INVESTBANK Board of Directors are pleased to present to you the bank's forty-first annual report, which includes the most important achievements and activities witnessed during the year 2023, in addition to the financial statements and the external auditor's report for the year ending 12/31/2023, noting what the bank has achieved, especially with the extraordinary financial performance for this year.

This report includes disclosures that allow current or potential shareholders to view the results of operations and the financial position of the bank.

Main activities:

The primary activity of the bank aims at providing financial and investment services to Jordanians working domestically and abroad. This includes opening current accounts, accepting deposits in Jordanian dinars and foreign currencies, financing real estate and housing projects, granting various types of credit facilities, opening, notifying and confirming the letters of credit and issuing guarantees, all in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.

Financial Achievements:

Profit

The bank achieved a net profit of 25.0 million dinars in 2023 compared to 20.25 million dinars in 2022. Meanwhile, pre-tax profits amounted to 33.2 million dinars, with a tax deduction of 8.2 million dinars. In all cases, profits are managed through operational mechanisms that ensure their improvement and increase, thereby enhancing the financial solvency of the bank, increasing its capital, and maximizing shareholder returns.

Total Income:

The bank's total income in 2023 amounted to 79.6 million dinars compared to 63.7 million dinars in 2022, the revenues from interests and commissions represent 91% of total income for the year 2023.

Balance Sheet

The bank's overall Balance Sheet in 2023 increased to 1.816 million dinars, up from 1.428 million dinars at the end of 2022, representing a growth rate of 27.1%. Total facilities amounted to 1.148 million dinars (1.061 million dinars net) compared to 920 million dinars (850 million dinars net) in 2022.

The following is a summary of the changes in key items of the financial data:

Statement	Rounded to the nearest thousand JD	
	2023	2022
Total Income	79,636	63,694
Net Interests and Commissions Revenues	72,696	58,142
Net Profit Before Taxes	33,170	29,964
Annual Profit	25,000	20,250
Clients Deposits	1,178,580	881,705
Total Direct Credit Facilities	1,147,993	920,119
Net Bank Shares Portfolio	63,445	61,795

Corporate Governance Manual

The bank is committed to applying all peremptory rules and general rules contained in the Governance Instructions for Listed Joint Stock Companies for the year 2017, and so that the Board of Directors can cover all the risks to which the Bank is exposed in a practical manner, the Board has established committees and divided tasks among them, so that each committee assumes specific tasks and responsibilities that supervise It is necessary to assist the Board of Directors in covering all activities properly, and to ensure that these committees do not hinder the work, and that they derive their strength and authority from the Board of Directors, and that the Board, which may delegate powers to these committees, always remains responsible for their work.

Names of the committees emanating from the Board of Directors:

- Corporate Governance Committee
- The Audit Committee
- Nominations and Remuneration Committee
- Risk Management Committee
- Compliance Committee
- Information Technology Governance Committee
- Supreme Committee for Facilities
- Investment Committee

Capital Investment:

As of December 31, 2023, the bank's capital investment amounted to 63,444,694 Jordanian dinars. This capital investment includes financial assets within equity instruments, including shares of companies and mutual funds, whether denominated in foreign currencies or Jordanian dinars.

The Bank's Competitive Position

The Bank works to improve its competitive position within the banking system, while seeking to attract stable deposits and grant facilities according to safe credit standards. The Bank's share of the domestic banking market is as follows: clients deposits 2.7%, total facilities 2.5%, total assets 2.4%.

INVESTBANK Achievements during 2023 and INVESTBANK Buisness Plan for 2024

Throughout 2023, INVESTBANK focused on key areas including ongoing response to the changing needs of clients, working to ensure the bank's long-term competitiveness, noticeable improvement in performance and operational efficiency, and fulfilling its responsibilities towards the community through adopting a sustainable business model and committing to fundamental changes in the bank's culture. The bank aimed to position itself as a provider of specialized banking services targeted at its clients base, continually working to strengthen its subsidiaries that offer specialized services. Moreover, the bank notably enhanced its presence in the electronic payment services sector during 2023 and continued to enhance and develop its services provided through internal facilities departments for individuals and companies.

The most notable achievements in the following areas were:

Bank's Business Management:
The bank's assets grew by 27.1% by the end of 2023. Net direct credit facilities increased by 24.9%. The bank's management continued its conservative policies by allocating expected credit loss provisions for direct credit facilities amounting to 62.8 million dinars by the end of 2023, while clients deposits increased by 33.7%. The bank's net profits reached 25 million dinars, with a capital adequacy ratio of 14.5%.

Bank's Geographic Expansion:

Added 5 ATMs outside the branch network, bringing the total number of ATMs to 12 within the branches network and 42 outside it. The external design of ATMs was revamped for clients convenience.

The bank collaborated with Jordan Ahli Bank to integrate ATM services, enhancing the ATM services to cover a wider geographical area and serve a larger clients segment. Clients of both banks can use any of the ATMs belonging to INVESTBANK or Jordan Ahli Bank to perform a range of banking transactions without any additional fees, across more than 150 ATMs throughout the kingdom.

Bank's Products and Services:

Launched the campaign "50 dinars on your credit card wins you Apple products every day".

Through a new campaign titled "50 dinars on your credit card wins you Apple products every day!" The bank conducted a daily draw for one winner to win one of Apple's products, providing clients one chance for every 50 dinars spent on any of INVESTBANK's credit cards on local, international, and online purchases.

Launched the campaign "5% cashback when you book your trip with your credit card".

Centered around providing clients with additional benefits on our credit cards within the campaign titled "5% cashback when you book your trip with your credit card". Accordingly, 2% cashback on monthly transactions was automatically credited at the issuance of the April statement, working to credit the additional 3% cashback on purchases made during the campaign period at the end of April to complete the 5% cashback for transactions that meet the campaign's conditions.

The additional 3% cashback was calculated for transactions made on credit cards related to travel during the campaign period, whether through Internet transactions, local transactions, or international transactions.

Raising the Maximum Limit for Contactless Payment Transactions on Credit Cards

The value of contactless (without using the PIN) payment transactions on credit cards has been adjusted to a maximum limit of 100 Jordanian Dinars per transaction, instead of 55 Jordanian Dinars, and a total of contactless transactions per day to: 300 Jordanian Dinars, instead of 150 Jordanian Dinars.

Launch of Sanad Digital ID Service

This service enables clients to activate their digital identity to access many features that allow them to fully use digital government services, access their personal information and digital government documents, digitally sign documents, and pay bills for government and private services.

Launch of a Campaign Titled "Attend the UEFA Champions League Final at the Stadium"

This campaign awarded 3 credit card users the opportunity to win a fully paid trip for two, including round-trip travel tickets, hotel accommodation, and tickets to attend the UEFA Champions League final held in Turkey in June 2023.

Launch of Wealth Management Service

The Wealth Management service was launched as an integrated addition to our suite of financial investment services, marking the culmination of careful planning and a steadfast commitment to providing our clients with comprehensive financial solutions. The Wealth Management department guides customers towards achieving their financial goals and securing their financial future, offering a range of services including financial and investment planning for clients, and expert investment advice. The service provides multiple investment tools including stocks in markets (American, European, British, Canadian, regional), bonds: local and international corporate bonds and sovereign bonds, and investment funds. The Wealth Management department offers investment services designed to consider clients risks and achieve better returns for clients, launching the INVESTRADE electronic trading application.

Adding New Features to the iBank Banking App Service

The iBank banking app service was updated, and new services and features were added to the latest version including the (Forget Username) service for the (Log-in) screen, Credit Card PIN Reminder service, Manage Limits service for controlling the limit of transactions on the credit card, and Credit Card Cycle to date service.

Launch of a Campaign on Savings Accounts Titled "Interest Festival"

To encourage clients to save and attract more clients to open savings accounts, INVESTBANK launched a campaign from 20/08/2023 until the end of the year titled "Interest Festival." During this period, both existing and new clients enjoy saving with the highest interest rate of 4.5% on any additional amounts in any of our savings' accounts.

The Bank's business model and future strategy:

The Bank is committed to meeting its future goals through a solid strategic plan that considers the bank's strategic objectives at various levels.

Strong financial position and profit growth

Through its strategic plan, the Bank aims to strengthen its financial position by considering risk management in all its forms, to achieve sustainable returns for the Bank's shareholders.

Enhancing the digital customer experience

Elevating the clients experience, especially in providing digital solutions that support the simplification of procedures and the speed of transaction processing, represents one of our top priorities in the next phase.

Digital transformation as a tool to enhance efficiency and productivity

The bank is confidently moving towards digital transformation in terms of automating internal processes, aiming to create an advanced work environment that optimally utilizes available resources, contributing to the reduction of operational expenses and achieving a more efficient and productive work environment.

Expansion in clients service areas

The Bank seeks to strengthen its position in the local market and to expand in the areas of payment services, VIP clients services, and wealth management by building a solid clients base to reach the targeted market share. This is based on the advanced infrastructure that the bank has been able to establish in the past few years.

Innovative products

The Bank works on providing financing solutions and innovative services to serve its individuals and corporate clients, in addition to keeping up with the latest developments in the banking industry on both local and global levels.

Bank's Activities & Financial Data
Firstly: Sources of Funds

1. Deposits

Clients deposits at the bank amounted to 1,179 million dinars, including 196 million dinars in foreign currency, at the end of 2023, compared to 882 million dinars, including 198 million dinars in foreign currency, in 2022. The bank focuses on clients deposits as the most important source of financing, especially those with low costs, taking into account the bank's needs to finance its activities, as reflected in both Table (1), which indicates the distribution of sources of funds, and Table (2), which shows the growth in the volume of clients deposits in dinars and foreign currency for the year 2023 compared to 2022, as follows:

Table (1) indicates the distribution of sources of funds to the nearest million dinars

Statement	Rounded to the nearest million JD			
	2023		2022	
Clients deposits	76%	1179	75%	882
Bank deposits	3%	52	3%	39
Cash insurances	4%	56	3%	36
Borrowed funds	17%	257	19%	225
Total	**100%**	**1545**	**100%**	**1182**

Statement	Rounded to the nearest million JD	
	2023	2022
Clients deposits in Jordanian Dinar	982	684
Clients deposits in foreign currency	196	198
Total	1,179	882

2.Increase Shareholders' Equity.

The bank's authorized and paid-up capital is 100 million dinars/share. Therefore, the bank has met the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan in this regard. Accordingly, shareholders' equity has reached 212 million dinars as of 12/31/2023. Compared to 195 million dinars as of 12/31/2022.

Secondly: Uses of funds

Table no. (3) shows how the assets grew in 2023 up to 2022 by 27%, are distributed according to their various uses and the portion of each item as follows:

Table (3)

Statement	to the nearest million Dinar			
	2023		2022	
Balances and deposits at banks and financial institutions	53	3%	77	6%
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Jordan	138	8%	84	6%
Credit facilities	1,061	63%	850	65%
Stocks portfolio	433	26%	293	22%
Total	**1,685**	**100%**	**1,304**	**100%**

1- Investing in financial assets portfolio

The bank made investments in stocks and bonds in 2023, at amount of 433 million dinars, distributed among: stocks at amount of 63 million dinars, and bonds at amount of 370 million dinars, as shown in Table No. (4), which shows the bank investments volume at the end of 2023 compared to Year2022.

Table (4)

Statement	to the nearest million Dinar	
	2023	2022
Financial assets/ stocks	63	62
Financial assets/ bonds	370	231
Total	**433**	**293**

2 -Credit facilities

In 2023, the bank continued to follow a thoughtful facilities granting policy in accordance with banking standards and credit worthiness, based on inspecting client's requests and subjecting them to standardized instructions and policies, whether related to direct or indirect facilities, as follows:

A- Direct facilities

Although the bank continued in 2023 to focus on various financing programs, personal loan programs, housing loans, and others, and doubled its efforts towards small and medium enterprises, financing foreign trade operations, and financing projects in various sectors, it continued to follow a cautious and considering policy before granting these facilities to avoid credit risks. And to preserve the interests of clients themselves and shareholders in the first place. Despite this, the bank's results for the year 2023 showed an increase in the volume of the credit facilities portfolio to reach 1,061 million dinars, compared to 850 million dinars in 2022, by increase of 25%

B- Indirect facilities

The Bank is aware of the importance of financing foreign trade operations through letter of credits, bills of exchange, and guarantees as the second base for using funds, and emphasizing its role in financing the foreign trade operations sector at the Kingdom level, the Bank has continued to provide facilities to this sector, considering the existing risks required study and review of each Facilities request precisely. The volume of facilities provided to this sector by the bank in the year 2023 is as shown in table no. (5) as follows:

Table (5)

Statement	to the nearest thousand Dinar	
	2023	2022
Letter of Credits and Bills of Collection	258,470	179,248
Bank Guarantees	41,847	42,452
Total	**300,317**	**221,700**

3- Income Statement and statement of changes in shareholders' equity

A-Income Statement

The total income during the year 2023 around 79.6 million dinars, and net profits around 25 million dinars after tax. The following table No. (6) shows the most important items of revenues and expenses achieved for the years 2023 and 2022.

Table (6)

Statement	to the nearest million Dinar			
	2023		2022	
Total Revenues	**150.033**	**100%**	**104.017**	**100%**
Credit Interests	123.075	82%	84.453	81%
Net Commissions	20.018	13%	14.011	13%
Profits on Financial Assets	2.828	2%	1.830	2%
Currency Differences and Others	4.112	3%	3.722	4%
Total Expenses	**116.863**	**100%**	**77.650**	**100%**
Debt Interests	70.397	60%	40.322	52%
Administrative and General Expenses	35.412	30%	30.395	39%
Debt Allowance and other Allowances	11.054	9%	6.932	9%
Subsidiary Acquisition Results	-	-	3.597	-
Net Profit before Tax from Continuing Operations	**33.170**	**-**	**29.964**	**-**
Income Tax	8.170	-	9.571	-
Net Profit for the Year from Continuing Operations	**25.000**	**-**	**20.393**	**-**
Discontinuous Operations	-	-	(0.143)	-
(Loss) Profit from Discontinued Operations- Net After Tax	**25.000**	**-**	**20.250**	**-**

B- Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

1- Profits

The total distributable profits in 2023 amounted to 39.4 million dinars, compared to 28.7 million dinars for the year 2022.

Table (7)

Statement	to the nearest million Dinar	
	2023	2022
The Balance at the Beginning of the year	**51.0**	**42.6**
The year Attributable Profit to the shareholders	24.6	19.8
Transferred to Reserved	(2.5)	(1.2)
Dividends*	(10.0)	(10.0)
Losses on the sale of financial assets through the other comprehensive income statement	(0.3)	(0.3)
The effect of increasing investment in subsidiaries	0.0	0.0
The Balance at the End of the year	**62.8**	**51.0**

2- Shareholders Equity

Total shareholders' equity at the end of 2023 amounted to 212.4 million Jordanian dinars, compared to 195.4 million Jordanian dinars in the year 2022, per increase of 8.7%. Table No. (8) shows the total shareholders' equity for the years 2022 and 2023 as follows:

Table (8)

Statement	to the nearest million Dinar	
	2023	2022
Paid up Capital	100.0	100.0
Legal Reserve	37.1	34.6
Net Financial Assets Valuation Reserve	8.8	6.4
Retained Earnings	62.8	51.0
Non – Controlling Rights	3.8	3.5
The Balance at the End of the year	**212.4**	**195.4**

Key Financial Ratios and Indicators

The historical financial indicators of the bank over the years from 2012 to 2023 demonstrate a continuous increase in several key metrics. Shareholders' equity has risen by approximately 55%, total assets by 156%, clients deposits by 156%, loans and facilities granted by 157%, and total income by 89%. These figures reflect the bank's growing activity and its sustained upward trend, coupled with the consolidation of its foundations on solid ground. This is manifested in the growth rates and financial data presented and reviewed in table no.(9) below

Statement	Rounded to the nearest million dinar											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
A. Growth												
Total shareholders' equity	134.509	138.754	145.463	153.759	162.037	173.880	174.226	177.371	178.567	182.360	195.448	208.644
Paid-up capital	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
Payments for capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	708.514	778.923	805.163	845.420	949.577	1,073.246	1,152.103	1,178.779	1,224.459	1,281.039	1,428.020	1,815.672
Clients deposits	458.082	517.866	561.391	584.076	622.817	676.100	747.519	764.775	766.815	792.518	881.705	1,178.580
Granted loans and facilities	445.998	468.907	497.569	485.064	568.277	683.708	638.708	720.093	784.786	843.215	849.620	1,147.993

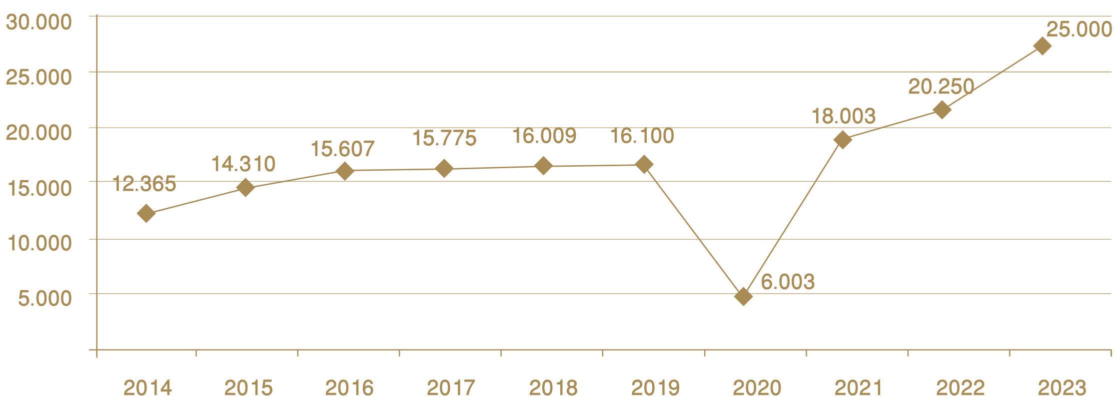
B. Profitability												
Total income	42.145	34.426	35.683	39.200	47.100	52.430	50.081	53.459	51.654	53.757	68.751	79.636
Yearly Profit (after tax)	11.252	11.931	12.365	14.310	15.607	15.775	16.009	16.100	6.003	18.003	20.250	25.000
Cash Dividends Distributed to Shareholders	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	-	12.00	10.00	10.00
Cash Distribution Ratio	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.11	-	0.12	0.10	0.10
Per Share Net Profit	113 Fills	119 Fills	123 Fills	143 Fills	153 fils	151 fils	155 fils	157 fils	0.058 fils	178 fils	198 fils	246 Fills
Return on Assets	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Return on Shareholders' Equity	8.40%	8.70%	8.64%	9.51%	9.69%	9.00%	8.90%	8.92%	3.3%	9.8%	10.6%	12.30%
C. Market Value												
Per Share (JOD)	1.18	1.20	1.22	1.34	1.49	1.53	1.32	1.29	1.22	1.47	1.55	1.54

Distribution of free shares:

The bank continued to distribute free shares to shareholders as part of its efforts to increase the bank's capital, in accordance with the requirements of the central bank and contributing to the establishment of its financial solidity, at a rate of 8.250 million shares annually over the years 2006 to 2010. As for the year 2023, there is no distribution of free shares, as shown in Table below:

Year	Percentage/Capital	Share
2006	25%	11,000,000
2007	11.50%	6,325,000
2008	14.15%	8,675,000
2009	10.74%	7,500,000
2010	10.00%	7,750,000

The chart indicates the annual profits after tax from 2014 to 2023



Board of Directors Recommendations

According to the above presented, the Board of Directors recommends the shareholders the following:

1- Approving the Bank's Financial Statements for the year 2023 and discharging the Board of Directors from Liability of this period.
2- Approving of the the Board of Directors Recommendation to distribute dividends to the shareholders in the amount of 10 million Jordanian Dinars equal to 10% of Bank's capital.
3- Electing the external auditor for the year 2024.

The Board of Directors sincerely thanks the shareholders and those whom dealing with INVESTBANK for their trust and kind support and thanks all INVESTBANK employees for their sincere efforts that have effectively contributed to achieving the bank's continued success.

Additional Declarations
1- Number of securities owned by members of the Board of Directors

Name	Position	Nationality	Number of Shares	Total	Total
	2023				2022
Mr. Fahmi bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra	Chairman of the Board	Saudi Arabia	5,994,399	5,994,399	5,994,399
Mr. Ayman Shafik Farhan Jumean	Vice president	Jordanian	57,561	57,561	57,561
Abdel-Rahim Jardaneh & Sons Company, represented by Mr. Jiries Spiro Jiries El-Issa	Member	Jordanian	5,000	10,000	10,000
		Jordanian	5,000		
Mr. Duried Akram AbdelLatif Jerab	Member	Jordanian	10,000	10,000	10,000
Jordanian Drug Store Company, represented by Mr. Osama Munir Awad Fattalah	Member	Jordanian	5,000	5,000	5,000
		Jordanian	0		
Mrs. Zina Nizar Abdel Rahim Jardaneh	Member	Jordanian	8,019,686	8,019,686	8,019,686
Bank of Palestine Company, represented by Mr. Roshdi Mahmoud Rashid Al-Ghalayini	Member	Palestinian	9,420,627	9,420,627	9,420,627
		Palestinian	0		
Dr. Bassam Khaleel Abdul Raheem Al-Sakket	Member	Jordanian	31,719	31,719	31,719
Mr. Izzat Najmeddin Izzat Dajani	Member	Jordanian	5,100	5,100	5,100
Mr. Adel Ghazi Adel Akel	Member	Jordanian	5,000	5,000	5,000
Dr. Naeem Omar Naeem Abdul Hadi	Member	Jordanian	5,000	5,000	5,000

- None of the members of the Board of Directors or their relatives own any shares in the bank other than what is stated in the table above.

List of shareholders who own 1% or more of the shares as of 31/12/2023

Shareholder name	Nationality	The number of owned shares	Contribution percentage in the capital	Ultimate beneficiary	The number of pledged shares	The number of reserved shares	Reservation Entity	The percentage of the pledged shares out of the total shareholding	Mortgage lenders
Bank of Palestine Company	Palestinian	9,420,627	9.421%	Hashim Hani Hashim Shawa (Administrative Control) Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bank of Palestine and owns a 3.97% stake in Bank of Palestine's capital.	-	5000	Board membership	-	-
Zina Nizar Abdel Rahim Jardaneh	Jordanian	8,019,686	8.020%	Ownself	-	5000	Board membership	-	-
Lina Nizar Abdel Rahim Jardaneh	Jordanian	6,142,121	6.142%	Ownself	-	-	-	-	-
Fahmi bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra	Saudi Arabia	5,994,399	5.994%	Ownself	-	5000	Board membership	-	-
Nizar Abdel Rahim Nizar Jardaneh	Jordanian	5,921,103	5.921%	Ownself	-	-	-	-	-
Hazem bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra	Saudi Arabia	5,733,449	5.733%	Ownself	4,066,779	-	-	70.93%	Arab Bank

Samer bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra	Saudi Arabia	5,733,274	5.733%	Ownself	2,110,000	-	-	36.80%	Arab Jordan Investment Bank
Ehab Shafik Farhan Jumean	Jordanian	4,875,496	4.875%	Ownself	-	-	-	-	-
Kamco Investment Company	Kuwaiti	4,350,000	4.350%	Sheikh Hamad Sabah AL-Ahmad Al-Sabah -10.31% (Ownership Control)	-	-	-	-	-
THE CONGRESS FOUNDATION	Liechtenstein	3,636,216	3.636%	Moufida Abdul Rahman Madi Madi 100% (Ownership Control)	-	-	-	-	-
Quds Bank Company	Palestinian	3,000,000	3.000%	Akram Abdul Latif Hasan Jerab Chairman of the Board of Directors of Quds Bank Company and owns 17.47% stake in Quds Bank capital (Ownership and Administrative Control)	-	-	-	-	-
Rawan Abdel Rahim Nizar Jardaneh	Jordanian	2,962,156	2.962%	Ownself	-	-	-	-	-
Darah Abdel Rahim Nizar Jardaneh	Jordanian	2,961,087	2.961%	Ownself	-	-	-	-	-
Zina Saad Khalaf Al-Tall	Jordanian	2,310,936	2.311%	Ownself	-	-	-	-	-
Tamara Saad Khalaf Al-Tall	Jordanian	2,310,935	2.310%	Ownself	-	-	-	-	-
Omar Naeem Abdul Karim Abdul Hadi	Jordanian	2,205,081	2.205%	Ownself	-	-	-	-	-
General Investment Company	Jordanian	2,176,210	2.176%	• Marwan Raouf Saad Abu Jaber – 10.432% (Ownership Control) • Ziyad Raouf Saad Abu Jaber - 9.693% (Ownership and Administrative Control)	-	-	-	-	-
Saad Hani Jamil Qaddumi	Kuwaiti	1,852,051	1.852%	Ownself	1,262,320	-	-	68.16%	Gulf Bank / Kuwait
United Insurance Company	Jordanian	1,833,022	1.833%	• Marwan Raouf Saad Abu Jaber -15.132% (Ownership Control) • Ziad Raouf Saad Abu Jaber -14.191% (Ownership and Administrative Control)	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Flour Mills of Zarqa Company	Jordanian	1,316,414	1.316%	• Osama Muhammad Yassin Al-Talhouni -19.54% (Ownership Control) • Khaldoun Muhammad Yassin Al-Talhouni 19.49% (Ownership Control)	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**82,754,263**	**82.754%**		**7,439,099**	**15,000**		**175.89%**	

B. Number of securities owned by relatives of the members of the Board of Directors (wife and minor children)

Number	Name	Position	Relationship	Nationality	No. of shares	
					2023	2022
1	Mr. Ayman Shafik Farhan Jumean	Vice president		Jordanian	57,561	57,561
	Nahla Tawfiq Grace Karadsheh		Wife	Jordanian	4,236	4,236
	Zaid Ayman Shafik Jamian		Son	Jordanian	5,736	5,736

2	Bassam Khaleel Abdel Raheem Al-Sakket	Member		Jordanian	31,719	31,719
	Wejdan Mohammed Yassin Khalil Al-Talhouni		Wife	Jordanian	115,329	97,000
3	Adel Ghazi Adel Akel	Member		Jordanian	5,000	5,000
4	Rima Tony Anis Sabbagh		Wife	Jordanian	5,000	0

- None of the relatives of the members of the Board of Directors own shares in the bank, other than what is stated in the table above.

3- Number of shares owned by companies controlled by Board members and their relatives:

					2023	2022
Name	Position	Name of the company/ controller	Company classification	Nationality	No. of shares owned by controlling company	No. of shares owned by controlling company
Mr. Ayman Shafik Farhan Jumean	Vice President	Company / Madaba for Financial Investments	Special contribution	Jordanian	38,138	38,138

- There is no control by any company owned by members of the Board of Directors other than what is mentioned in the table above.
-There is also no control by any company owned by relatives of board members other than what is mentioned in the table above.

4- Number of securities owned by senior/executive management persons.

				2023		2022	
Number	Name	Position	Nationality	Number of Shares	Contribution percentage	Number of Shares	Contribution percentage
1	Mr. Muntaser Izzat Ahmed Abu Dawwas	Chief Executive Officer	Jordanian	600,000	0.60%	500,000	0.50%
2	Mr. Ramzi Radwan Hasan Darwish	Assistant General Manager / Corporate	Jordanian	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3	Mr. Muhannad Zuhair Ahmad Boka	Assistant General Manager / Commercial Financial Services	Jordanian	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
4	Mr. Tariq "Moh'd Nazih" " Mohd Mamdooh" Sakkijha	Assistant General Manager / Consumer Banking	Jordanian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

5	Mr. Moh'd Al Waleed Hamadallah Al-Hiasat	Executive Manager / Legal, Collections and Remedial	Jordanian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
6	Mr. Jarir Na'il Jamil Ajluni	Head of Treasury	Jordanian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
7	Ms. Rawand Ziad Mohammad Al-Turk	Executive Manager / Compliance Department until 13/09/2023	Jordanian	37	0.0%	31	0.0%
8	Ms. Lana Munther Bashier Saudi	Executive Manager / Compliance Department since 25/10/2023	Jordanian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
9	Mr. Issam Fakhri Rajab Iskandarani	Chief Internal Audit	Jordanian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10	Ms. Lilian Martin Tawfic Cattan	Executive Manager / Risk Department	Jordanian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
11	Mr. Jihad Mazen Mohammad Saadeh	Executive Manager / Strategy & Business Transformation Dep. & Admin Department	Jordanian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12	Mr. Amer Akef Zakaria Quta	Executive Manager / IT Department & Central Operations	Jordanian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
13	Ms. Heba Ahmed Hasan Qasem	Chief Finance Officer & Human Resources	Jordanian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

- None of the senior executive management employees own shares in the bank other than those mentioned in the table above.

5- Number of securities owned by relatives of senior/executive management persons (wife and minor children).

There are no securities owned by relatives of senior/executive management persons.

6- Number of securities owned by companies controlled by senior management persons and their relatives.

There are no securities owned by companies controlled by senior management persons and their relatives.

7- Major Shareholders with more than 5% of the shares and the number of shares owned by each compared to the previous year as follows:

No	Name	2023		2022	
		Number of Shares	Percentage of Contribution	Number of Shares	Percentage of Contribution
1	Palestine Bank Company	9,420,627	9.421%	9,420,627	9.421%
2	Zina Nizar Abdel Rahim Jardaneh	8,019,686	8.019%	8,019,686	8.019%
3	Lina Nizar Abdel Rahim Jardaneh	6,142,121	6.142%	6,142,121	6.142%
4	Fahmi bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra	5,994,399	5.994%	5,994,399	5.994%
5	Hazem bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra	5,733,449	5.733%	5,733,449	5.733%
6	Samer bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra	5,733,274	5.733%	5,733,274	5.733%
7	Nizar Abdel Rahim Nizar Jardaneh	5,921,103	5.921%	5,921,103	5.921%

8- There are contracts, projects, and relationships that the bank has concluded with members of the Board of Directors and their relatives, as follows:

- Electrosec Company: Mr. Ayman Jumean, Member of the Board of Directors.

9- There are no contracts, projects, or affiliations concluded by the bank with subsidiaries, sister or allied companies, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the General Manager, any employee of the bank, or their relatives.

10- Benefits and rewards granted to Members of the Board of Directors for the year 2023:

Name	Position	Council Membership	Allowance for committee membership and/or additional support	Annual bonuses	Total of benefits and remuneration granted to members of the Board of Directors for the year 2023	Number of absences from Council meetings during 2023
Mr. Fahmi bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra	Chairman of the Board	11,200	117,000	5,000	133,200	-
Mr. Ayman Shafik Farhan Jumean	Vice President	5,600	14,500	5,000	25,100	-
Abdel-Rahim Jardaneh & Sons Company, represented by Mr. Jiries Spiro Jiries El-Issa	Member	5,600	16,600	5,000	27,200	-
Jordanian Drug Store Company, represented by Mr. Osama Munir Awad Fattalah	Member	5,600	9,200	5,000	19,800	-
Mrs. Zina Nizar Abdel Rahim Jardaneh	Member	5,600	13,700	5,000	24,300	-
Bank of Palestine Company, represented by Mr. Roshdi Mahmoud Rashid Al-Ghalayini	Member	5,600	8,400	5,000	19,000	-
Dr. Bassam Khaleel Abdul Raheem Al-Sakket	Member	5,600	13,600	5,000	24,200	-
Mr. Izzat Najmeddin Izzat Dajani	Member	5,600	19,600	5,000	30,200	-
Mr. Duried Akram AbdelLatif Jerab	Member	5,600	12,100	5,000	22,700	-
Mr. Adel Ghazi Adel Akel	Member	5,600	20,800	5,000	31,400	-
Dr. Naeem Omar Naeem Abdul Hadi	Member	5,600	15,200	5,000	25,800	-
Total		**67,200**	**260,700**	**55,000**	**382,900**	**-**

- There are no financial or non-financial rewards granted to members of the Board of Directors other than those mentioned above.
- No member of the Board of Directors received any undisclosed benefits from their work at the bank, whether those benefits were material or in-kind, for themselves personally or any of their relatives during the year 2023.

11- Benefits and rewards granted to senior management persons for the year 2023:

Name	Position	Basic annual salaries	Travels / per Diems' expenses	Annual bonuses	Total annual salaries
Muntaser Izzat Ahmed Abu Dawwas	Chief Executive Officer	641,040	4,600	320,000	965,640
Tariq "Moh'd Nazih" " Mohd Mamdooh" Sakkijha	Assistant General Manager / Consumer Banking	162,987	850	60,000	223,837
Ramzi Radwan Hasan Darwish	Assistant General Manager / Corporate	171,760	1,200	60,000	232,960
Muhannad Zuhair Ahmad Boka	Assistant General Manager / Commercial Financial Services	167,360	1,050	45,000	213,410
" Moh'd Ali" Waleed Hamadallah Al-Hiasat	Executive Manager / Legal, Collections and Remedial	132,507	1,425	45,000	178,932
Jarir Na'il Jamil Ajluni	Head of Treasury	117,720	-	40,000	157,720
Rawand Ziad Mohammad Al-Turk	Executive Manager / Compliance Department until 13/09/2023	42,868	-	17,500	60,368
Issam Fakhri Rajab Iskandarani	Chief Internal Audit	58,333	-	20,000	78,333
Lilian Martin Tawfic Cattan	Executive Manager / Risk Department	59,987	-	17,500	77,487
Heba Ahmed Hasan Qasem	Chief Finance Officer & Human Resources	84,820	-	25,000	109,820
Jihad Mazen Mohammad Saadeh	Executive Manager / Strategy & Business Transformation Dep. & Admin Department	52,659	2,100	15,000	69,759
Amer Akef Zakaria Quta	Executive Manager / IT Department & Central Operation	68,800	1,050	20,000	89,850
Lana Munther Bashier Saudi	Executive Manager / Compliance Department since 25/10/2023	12,467	750	-	13,217
TOTAL	**-**	**1,773,308**	**13,025**	**685,000**	**2,471,333**

12- There is no reliance on specific suppliers or major clients, locally or abroad, who constitute (10%) or more of total purchases and/or sales or revenues.

13- There are no decisions issued by the government, international organizations, or others that have a material impact on the bank's work, products, or competitive ability.

14- The bank applies international quality standards and has obtained a bb rating from Capital Intelligence.

15- There are no governmental protection or privileges granted to the bank or any of its products under applicable laws,regulations, etc.

16- There are no patents or franchise rights obtained by the bank.

17- There is no financial impact of operations of a non-recurring nature that occurred during the financial year and are not within the main activity of the bank.

18- Risks to which the bank is exposed:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as: "the possibility of not recovering the principal or interest on time and in full, which results in a financial loss to the bank". Given the importance of credit risks as the major portion of the risks to which the bank is exposed in general, the bank has given great importance to credit risk management by activating appropriate tools to identify, measure and monitor these risks to maintain the quality and composition of assets at the credit portfolio level. To meet this, the bank, based on its risk management strategy, has carried out the following:

1. Approving a document for acceptable risks, setting limits on credit risks and monitoring them periodically in order to mitigate the credit risks to which the bank may be exposed.
2. The bank applies a credit risk rating system from MOODY'S for major corporate and businesses clients, which will reflect on the quality of the credit portfolio and help in making appropriate credit decisions.
3. The bank applies a credit risk rating for individual clients, which will reflect on the quality of the credit portfolio and help in making appropriate credit decisions.
4. Mitigating credit risks through credit risk mitigators (cash, real estate, stock, or other guarantees) that are proportional to the credit risks to which the bank is exposed and in a way that ensures that the appropriate guarantees are met.
5. Preparing and conducting stress testing for credit risks.
6. Approved work policies and procedures that cover conservative and prudent credit foundations and standards for managing credit-related operations and include specific powers to approve the granting of credit, define the tasks and responsibilities of all entities and departments related to the credit granting process, and determine the necessary supervisory reports and statements that ensure monitoring of activities related to credit granting processes for various departments related to credit granting and monitoring processes.
7. Departments and committees to manage credit granting process in a way that ensures the segregation in tasks between different business departments and departments for monitoring, reviewing, and managing credit risks.
8. The bank considers its commitment to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan regarding the limits of large credit exposures, in addition to preparing and monitoring credit concentrations and declaring banking risks to the bank's clients.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as "the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events. This definition includes legal risk". Operational risk management aims to strengthen and develop the bank's internal controls, as the INVESTBANK has adopted the Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) method to manage operational risks by an automated system (CAREWeb System) dedicated to this purpose. The INVESTBANK is responsible for managing operational risks within the following parameters:

- Preparing and reviewing operational risk management policies and approving them by the bank's Board of Directors, which cover operational risks, fraud risks, and reputational risks.
- Creating risk profiles through which operational risks are identified and methods of responding

thereto are determined for all the bank's operations and products to be able to effectively manage them.
- Working to build a database of events resulting from operational risks and errors with the aim of assessing the extent of exposure facing the bank to operational risks and the efficiency of control procedures to mitigate these risks.
- Preparing and conducting stress testing for operational risks.

Market Risk
Market risks are defined as the risks that affect the value of the bank's investments and financial assets resulting from changes in market factors. The most important of these risks are interest rate risks, exchange rate risks, stock price risks, and commodity price risks. The bank monitors market risks by using appropriate methodology to evaluate, measure and monitor these risks, in addition to conduct stress testing based on a set of assumptions and changes in various market conditions and in accordance with the instructions of the regulatory authorities. This methodology includes:
- Stress testing for exchange rate risks and stock price risks.
- Stop Loss Limit.
- Monitoring open financial positions in foreign currency.
- Developing risk appetite for interest rate risks.
- Interest rate sensitivity analysis of financial assets.

Liquidity Risk
These are the risks that arise as a result of the bank's inability to meet its short- and long-term financial obligations when due. The Bank monitors liquidity risks by using appropriate methodology to evaluate, measure and monitor these risks as follows:
- Managing legal and personal reserves to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and internal policies.
- Managing liquidity by diversifying sources of funds and adopting a liquidity emergency plan that is updated and reviewed periodically.
- Monitoring the bank's liquidity ratios and submitting periodic reports to senior management in this regard.
- Setting risk appetite for liquidity risk.
- Stress testing for liquidity risks.

Compliance Risk
The risk of legal or regulatory penalties, material losses/fines, or reputational risks to which the bank is exposed as a result of non-compliance with laws, regulations, instructions, orders, codes of conduct, sound banking practices, regulatory requirements, applicable legislation, and international standards, including the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. The Executive Management has absolute responsibility for developing and applying the compliance policy and approving it by the Board of Directors and circulating it to all departments and employees of the bank. The bank believes in the importance of compliance with regulations, standards, and instructions, which represent a key factor for the bank's success and protection from international sanctions to preserve the interests of shareholders, depositors and stakeholders, as the responsibility and culture of compliance falls on all employees and administrators, each according to their responsibilities and entrusted duties.

Management at all levels also has the responsibility of ensuring that the appropriate procedures and measures are applied in case of detecting irregularities resulting from non-compliance, in addition to providing sufficient and qualified staff and providing the necessary resources to establish an independent compliance monitoring unit to apply the compliance policies. The Department has been provided with qualified and trained human resources and the automated systems necessary for it to achieve its objectives. The Department's employees have been given the powers that enable them to perform their duties with complete independence and the necessary budgets have been allocated to them. Compliance officers are appointed in all of the bank's subsidiaries and their work is followed up and supervised through the Compliance Department in the bank. The bank relies on internal policies and procedures within a sound and strong framework of internal controls, which are reviewed periodically to ensure the highest level of integrity, transparency, and commitment.

Information Security and Cyber Security Risks:
These are the risks that arise from threatening the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information. The Information Security and Protection Unit was established to work to provide protection for the information and data of users, customers, and all types of information assets through the application of security controls, including security policies, procedures, practices, and systems, to maintain a safer environment.

In order to enhance the security and protection of information, the Bank undertakes the management of information security and protection risks within the following principles:
- Continuous development and updating of information security policies in line with regulatory requirements and global standards.
- Adopting best practices regarding the application of cybersecurity controls.
- Periodic monitoring of systems, software and databases through specialized programs and response to any cyber threats.
- Granting, reviewing, and monitoring powers over various banking systems in accordance with policies, work requirements, job titles, and necessary approvals.
- Conducting periodic checks on systems and reviewing and addressing the security vulnerabilities.
- Reviewing and examining business continuity plans, crisis management, and the evacuation plan, and constantly updating them to suit the variables occurring in the work environment.
- Periodic evaluation specialized in aspects of physical security.
- Training and awareness of bank employees to recognize information security and cybersecurity risks and how to deal with them.
- Reporting the Risk Management Committee/Board of Directors regarding the most prominent updates related to cybersecurity risks and how to deal with them.
- Designing, applying, and monitoring the bank's IT governance system according to the COBIT framework.

There are no substantial risks that the bank was exposed to that had a material impact during 2023.

Community Service and Environmental Protection

Contributing to Building a Sustainable Community
At INVESTBANK, we have always believed that the growth and success of our business in the Jordanian banking market are closely linked to the prosperity of our community. Therefore, the goals and activities of our corporate social responsibility have aligned with our objectives at the bank, driven by the impact and alignment with national priorities in achieving social and environmental development.

Over the years, we have been accustomed at INVESTBANK to investing in supporting local communities, empowering individuals, and protecting our nation's most valuable natural resources. Our journey in giving back to the community has continued, and we have indeed succeeded in making a positive change in many of the sectors and areas we have supported.

In 2023, the bank's community compass focused on supporting environmental projects and their sustainability, providing green spaces for citizens within the Green Environment Fund programs, and supporting the INVESTBANK Charity Fund programs that combine the bank's social responsibility efforts aimed at supporting charitable and humanitarian work in Jordan under one umbrella.

Jordan Trail:
To enhance the sense of ownership and the bond of the local community, and as part of the Green Environment Fund's social responsibility programs, the bank signed an initiative with the Jordan Trail Association at the end of 2022 to adopt a trail named after the late "Abdul Rahim Jardaneh" as one of the association's trails.

At the beginning of 2023, the bank organized a 14.6 km trail from Khribet Al-Souq to King Talal Dam, participated by the bank's employees to find ways to rehabilitate the area, such as cleaning and replanting the damaged lands.

This project helped empower the local community by creating job opportunities for many youths in the villages and towns through which the trail passes, to maintain, care for, and develop it.

Dana Biosphere Reserve:

Believing in the importance of conserving environmental resources and biodiversity to ensure environmental sustainability, INVESTBANK signed an agreement with the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature in June 2023 to reforest Dana Biosphere Reserve by planting 7,000 trees of juniper, pistachio, and oak to protect the vegetation cover in the reserve from desertification.

This project, under the Green Environment Fund, empowers the local community by providing job opportunities for residents of communities near the reserve.

Recognizing the importance of this project, the bank has made it possible for individuals, both customers and non-customers, to donate to the reserve through eFAWATEER.com or the iBank online banking service. The bank is working on providing POS terminals as an easy way for clients and non-clients to make donations through them, aiming to reach a target of 100,000 Jordanian dinars.

Green Amman Gardens:

In the same context, to enhance biodiversity and preserve the region's native plants, the bank partnered with the Greater Amman Municipality and the Friends of Green and Vegetation Society. Over several months last year, they rehabilitated Al-Bohtari Park in the Jabal Amman area. This was achieved by planting 19 different types of local trees, including oak, pine, carob, pistachio, and laurel trees.

The rehabilitation of Al-Bohtari Park, located in the Jabal Amman area, which was opened in the second quarter of 2023. The park, frequented by many visitors, was transformed into a self-sufficient urban forest with local trees, in addition to creating areas suitable for children and the elderly through this project.

The park was rehabilitated using the Miyawaki method to create an urban forest by creating a harmonious environment for plants in balance with the soil and surrounding climatic conditions. The trees were carefully selected to be diverse and represent the local environmental heritage. In 2023, the rehabilitation works were completed, and the park was opened in August, which is now frequented by residents, the local community, and visitors in a safe environment.

Sama Gaza:

INVESTBANK continued its cooperation with the Sama Gaza organization to improve the social, economic, and living conditions of Palestinian refugees in the Jerash camp. The bank supported a project to rebuild the roofs of 60 families' homes in the camp, which is among the poorest refugee camps in Jordan. Most of these homes had roofs made of zinc sheets that were deteriorating under harsh weather conditions or made of asbestos, which can cause serious diseases like cancer.

Therefore, the roofs were replaced with zinc sheets of better quality in terms of thickness and durability, supported by steel beams and additional materials to enhance the overall finishing of the homes.

About 423 people benefited from this project, including the workers who replaced the roofs.

Palestinian Medical Relief Society:

To meet the basic health needs of the refugees in the Jerash camp, INVESTBANK donated 18,000 Jordanian dinars to the Palestinian Medical Relief Society (MAP) to equip the health center in the camp with an ultrasound device and medical supplies. The number of people visiting the center exceeded 3,300, with about 345 of them returning for a second visit.
Thanks to this support, the medical center managed by the society was able to treat many emergency cases.

Seven Hills Park:

In its pursuit to integrate people with special needs into society, the bank, at the beginning of 2022, completed the rehabilitation of the Seven Hills Skatepark and opened it with the presence of the Greater Amman Municipality. The bank funded the construction of an amphitheater in addition to providing paths suitable for people with special needs, including those with mobility difficulties and wheelchair users, to make the park accessible to all abilities and ages.

Sana Program:

Recognizing the importance of education in the development of communities, the bank signed a cooperation agreement with the Sana Program at the end of 2022, which provides financial assistance for the education and rehabilitation of children with mental disabilities and their families. At the beginning of 2023, scholarships were provided to seven families to enable them to cover the educational expenses of their children with mental disabilities.

Al-Aman Fund:

In the same context, in 2023, INVESTBANK signed a 4-year agreement with the Al-Aman Fund for the Future of Orphans. This organization aims to provide educational scholarships to orphans living below the poverty line, to secure their future. Under this agreement, the bank will provide 10,000 dinars each year to offer educational scholarships to nine orphans from various governorates, covering university tuition fees for students benefiting from the fund.

The Hashemite Charity Organization – Charity Clothing Bank:

As part of INVESTBANK's charitable programs, the bank continued its cooperation with the Charity Clothing Bank, one of the arms of the Hashemite Charity Organization of Jordan, by placing two donation boxes in both the Mecca Street branch and the Zarqa branch for collecting in-kind donations, including clothes, shoes, and toys, for the benefit of the Charity Clothing Bank's beneficiaries.

FabricAid for donating clothes:

INVESTBANK also collaborated with another entity for the same purpose, signing a cooperation agreement with FabricAid, which was established in 2017 with the goal of creating environmental and social awareness by improving the collection, sorting, and recycling of used clothes, to provide a dignified shopping experience for marginalized communities. Under this agreement, the bank placed five boxes in five of its strategic branches: Abdoun, Shmeisani, Dabouq, Sweifieh, and Emaar Towers. These boxes collected about 2,065 kilograms of clothing.

The Hashemite Charity Organization – Syria Earthquake:

INVESTBANK donated 35,000 Jordanian Dinars to the Hashemite Charity Organization in Jordan to aid families affected by the earthquake that struck Syria in early 2023. The donated amount covered the cost of providing Syrian families with tents and blankets to offer better shelter for the afflicted families.

The Hashemite Charity Organization of Jordan – Medical Aid for Palestine:

As part of its humanitarian role and under the INVESTBANK Charity Fund, INVESTBANK announced in 2023 its donation of 200,000 Jordanian Dinars to the Hashemite Charity Organization of Jordan to purchase medicines for Palestinian hospitals.

Donations, grants, and sponsorships provided by the bank illustrated as below:

Organization	The amount of the grant/support/sponsorship is in Jordanian dinars
Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature	105,000
The Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organization	35,000
Association of Banks in Jordan	35,000
The seven hills	700
Sana Association	10,500
Cosmic Action Training	39,917
Fabric Aid	2,790
Palestinian Medical Aid Society	18,551
Sama Gaza for Community Development	15,000
Al-Aman Fund for the Future of Orphans	10,000
Royal Hashemite Court/Royal Initiatives	177,000
The Jordanian Hashemite Charitable Organization - Gaza	200,000
Total	**649,458**

Amount of the audit fees of INVESTBANK and Subsidiaries :

Audit fees of INVESTBANK for 2023 amounted to 78,880 JD.
Audit fees of the subsidiary (TAMKEEN Leasing Company) for 2023 amounted to 8,309 JD.
Audit fees of the subsidiary (AL IMDAD Trade Finance Solutions) for 2023 amounted to 4,310 JD.
Audit fees of the subsidiary (AL TAS-HEELAT Company) for 2023 amounted to 20,480 JD.
Audit fees of the subsidiary (BINDAR Company) for 2023 amounted to 20,000 JD.

Human Resources:

The bank's management pays careful attention to attracting qualified candidates for vacant positions to identify the best among them based on approved selection criteria and employment policies. This ensures the availability of the right number of people with the required qualifications at the right time, in accordance with workforce plans and the bank's organizational structure. This enables the identification of individuals who are qualified and capable of fully assuming responsibility towards achieving INVESTBANK mission and reaching its desired goals. In 2023, the bank hired a number of employees with exceptional competencies and experiences in the banking market to support its staff, bringing the total number of employees at the bank and its subsidiaries to 785 by the end of 2023.

The following is a review of the number of employees according to their qualifications, and their distribution among the general management, branches, and subsidiaries:

Number of employees at the bank and its subsidiaries and their qualification categories:

A. Number of INVESTBANK employees according to their qualifications (excluding subsidiaries):

Statement	No.
Ph.D.	0
Master's	30
Higher Diploma	0
Bachelor's	458
Diploma	37
High School	13
Below High School	25
Total	**563**

B. BINDAR Company

Statement	No.
Ph.D.	0
Master's	2
Higher Diploma	0
Bachelor's	61
Diploma	4
High School	10
Below High School	1
Total	**78**

C. AL TAS-HEELAT Company

Statement	No.
Ph.D.	0
Master's	5
Higher Diploma	0
Bachelor's	67
Diploma	6
High School	4
Below High School	3
Total	**85**

D. TAMKEEN

Statement	No.
Ph.D.	0
Master's	2
Higher Diploma	0
Bachelor's	18
Diploma	1
High School	2
Below High School	0
Total	**23**

E. IMDAD Company

Statement	No.
Ph.D.	0
Master's	1
Higher Diploma	0
Bachelor's	17
Diploma	3
High School	0
Below High School	15
Total	**36**

2. Resignations from the Senior Executive Management:

Ms. Rawand Ziad Mohammed Al-Turk / Executive Director of the Compliance Department resigned on 13/09/2023.

3. Distribution of Employees among the General Management, Bank Branches, and Subsidiaries:

Employees are distributed among the general administrative, branches, AL IMDAD Trade Finance Solutions, TAMKEEN Leasing, AL TAS-HEELAT Company and BINDAR,, according to work requirements and needs. This distribution ensures the proper execution of tasks required from each one of them and allows for the highest levels of performance and productivity. The distribution of these employees is as follows:

-General Administrative and Branches / INVESTBANK

Statement	No.
General Administrative / Abdul Hamid Sharaf Street	296
Main Branch / General Administrative	18
PRIME Customer Service Center for VIP Customers / General Management	14
Mecca Street Branch / Mecca Street	8
Emaar Branch / Emaar Towers	7
Taj Mall Branch / Taj Mall	7
Sweifieh Branch / Al Wakalat Street	7
Al-Wihdat Branch / Middle East Roundabout	7
Sahab Branch / Sahab Industrial City	5
Zarqa Branch / King Hussein Street	4
Irbid Branch / Wasfi al-Tal Street	6
Aqaba Branch / Al-Nahda Street	6
Abdoun Branch / Suleiman Al-Quda Street	6
Dabouq Branch / Mohammed Ahmed Tarif Street	4
Sales Department	168
Total	**563**

Subsidiaries Companies / INVESTBANK

Statement	No.
AL IMDAD Trade Finance Solutions / Al-Qastal	36
Tamkeen Leasing Company / Mecca Street	23
AL TAS-HEELAT Company (Subsidiary of Tamkeen Leasing Company) / Shmeisani	85
BINDAR Company (Subsidiary of Tamkeen Leasing Company) / Madina Munawara Street	78
Total	**222**

4. Employee Skill Development:

Stemming from the bank's commitment to enhancing the efficiency of its employees and developing their knowledge, skills, and abilities to enable them to perform their tasks efficiently and effectively, which contributes to improving the bank's performance and productivity and providing the highest level of services, 85% of the bank's employees participated in a specialized training courses and workshops, including:

Program Name	Number of Employees
Human Resource Management Diploma	1
Amplify Persuasive Impact	1
Artificial Intelligence Integration for non- specialists - for Managers Executives	1
ASP.NET	9
Business Writing	7
Certified Anti money Laundering Specialist (CAMS)	1
Cash Flow Analysis	4
CBJ Public Key Infrastructure	4
CCNA	2
Certified Compliance Manager (CCM)	3
Certified Fraud Examiner	2
Certified Information Security Manager	
Chat GPT	2
Diploma In international Financial Reporting	1
Dot Cyber Summit	1
Generative AI To Augment Human HR Experts the Future of Work Workshop	1
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) training course	1
IFRS9	6
Introduction to Fintech	1
Investment Management	1
Investors Relations	1
ISO 2007	1
IT RISK Fundamental's	1
ITIL Foundation v4	8
Legal Affairs Management: Advanced Skills and Competencies	1
Palo Alto Training	2
Skills for leaders	1
Power BI	1
Strategic Management Workshop	3
TOT	1
Latest Amendments to the Social Security, Labor, and Tax Law	1
Priority Management and Task Completion	27
Anger and Stress Management	5
Risk Management and Financial Derivatives	5
Regulatory Compliance for Managers	1
Comprehensive Training Program for Teller Employees	6
Banking Cards and Electronic Banking Services	5
Advanced Bank Selling	4

Banking Marketing and Customer Service	13
Accounts, Bank Checks, and Electronic Clearing	6
Professional Diploma in Letters of Credit	1
Professional Diploma in Banking Credit	1
Professional Diploma for Training New Bankers	5
Masters in finance and Banking	7
Legal Aspects of Banking Operations	8
Compliance Awareness Program for All Bank Employees	294
Cybersecurity Awareness Program for All Bank Employees	480
Operational Risk Awareness Program for All Bank Employees	381
Professional Diploma Program in Financial Analysis	3
Leadership Skills Development Program	17
English Language Training	10
Corporate Risk Rating	2
Financial Technology Applications	9
Development of Supervisors and Front-Line Managers	17
Development of Communication Skills for Employees	4
Skill Development for Collection Staff in Following Up and Collecting Debts	4
International Trade Finance and Bank Guarantees	2
Linking Financial Analysis Results to Estimating Financing Needs for Companies	2
Banking Secrecy	7
Certified Internal Control Specialist (CICS) Credential	1
Incorporating Artificial Intelligence in Banking Services	2
Syndicated Loans	1
Detecting Banking Fraud and Forgery	2
International Professional in Human Resources (PHRI)	1
Creativity and Innovation Skills	31
Sales and Marketing Skills	2

The Subsidiary Companies along with their details:

1. Company name: Tamkeen Leasing Company.
- Legal Status: Private Shareholding Company
- Main Activity: Leasing activities, importing what is necessary for achieving company goals.
- Capital: 20 million Dinars
- Bank Ownership Percentage: 97.5%
- Address: Amman - Mecca Street, INVESTBANK Building - Building No. 244
- Number of Employees: 23
- Branch Addresses: None
- Owned Projects and Capital: All financed assets and projects are registered under the company's name through leasing contracts and/or documented with the relevant authorities.

2. Company name: AL IMDAD Trade Finance Solutions
- Legal Status: Private Shareholding Company
- Main Activity: Financing working capital, exports, and imports of goods and raw materials.
- Capital: 3,000,000 Dinars
- Bank Ownership Percentage: 94%
- Address: Amman - Qastal - Cargo Street
- Number of Employees: 43
- Branch Addresses: None
- Owned Projects and Capital: None

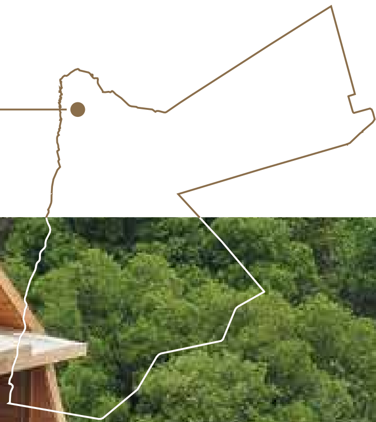
3. Company name: AL TAS-HEELAT Company
- Legal Status: Public Shareholding Company
- Main Activity: Granting loans and facilities.
- Capital: 16,500,000 Dinars
- Bank Ownership Percentage: 94.4%
- Address: Amman - Shmeisani - Abdul Hameed Sharaf Street
- Number of Employees: 86
- Owned Projects and Capital: None

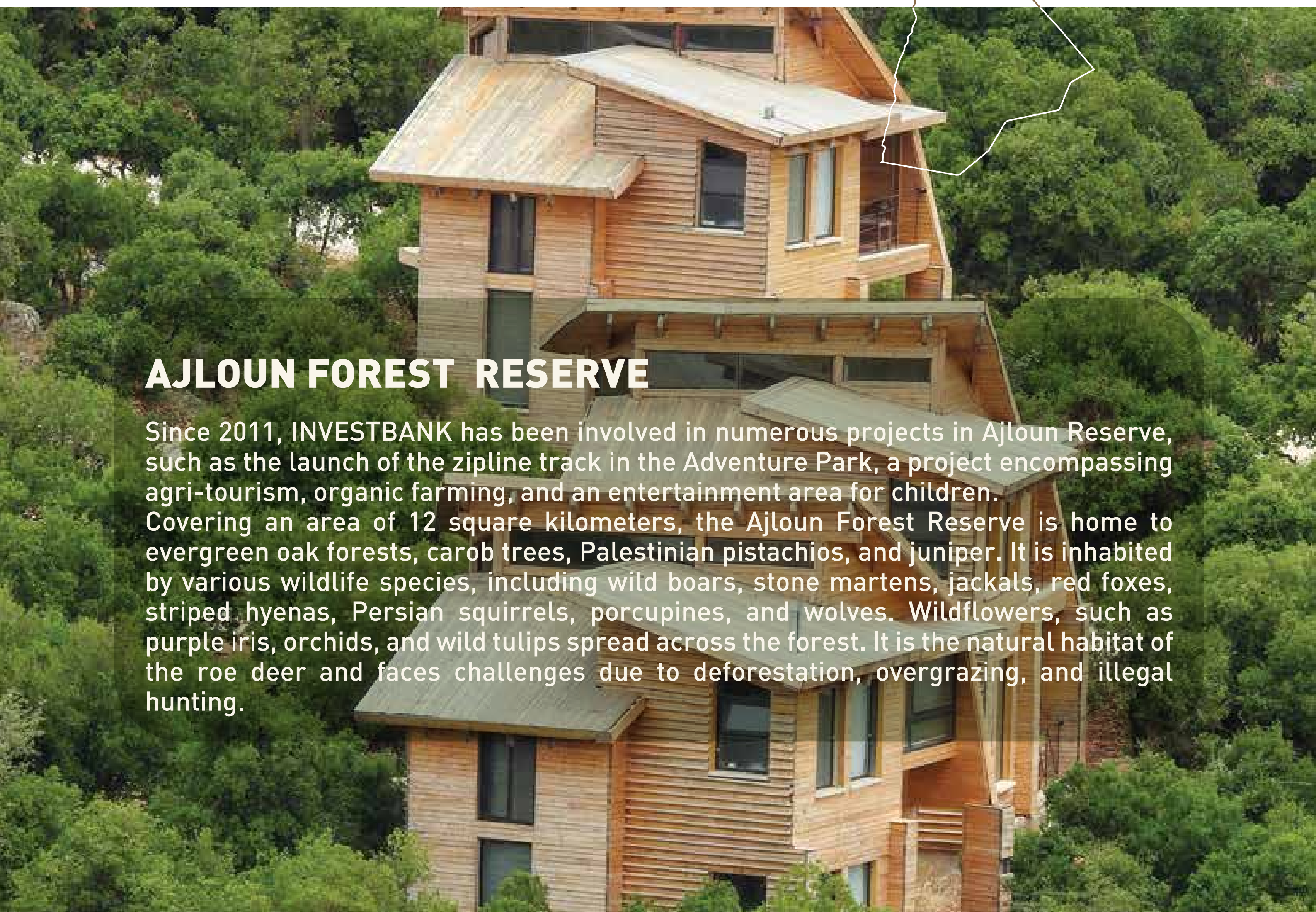
4. Company name: BINDAR Company
- Legal Status: Public Shareholding Company
- Main Activity: Granting loans and facilities.
- Capital: 20,000,000 Dinars
- Bank Ownership Percentage: 96.7%
- Address: Amman - Madina Munawara Street
- Number of Employees: 80
- Owned Projects and Capital: None

NAMES AND CURRICULA VITAE OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AJLOUN FOREST RESERVE

12 km^2





AJLOUN FOREST RESERVE

Since 2011, INVESTBANK has been involved in numerous projects in Ajloun Reserve, such as the launch of the zipline track in the Adventure Park, a project encompassing agri-tourism, organic farming, and an entertainment area for children.
Covering an area of 12 square kilometers, the Ajloun Forest Reserve is home to evergreen oak forests, carob trees, Palestinian pistachios, and juniper. It is inhabited by various wildlife species, including wild boars, stone martens, jackals, red foxes, striped hyenas, Persian squirrels, porcupines, and wolves. Wildflowers, such as purple iris, orchids, and wild tulips spread across the forest. It is the natural habitat of the roe deer and faces challenges due to deforestation, overgrazing, and illegal hunting.

No.	(1)
Chairman of Board of Directors	Mr. Fahmi bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra
Number of shares owned by the member in the bank's capital	5,994,399 Shares
Date of birth	21/7/1964
Date of joining the Board	27/4/2011
Nature of membership	Non-executive / non-independent
Academic Qualifications	• Master of Business Administration; 1986 • Bachelor of Business Administration; 1985
Practical experiences and positions	• 1987-1989 Banking Facilities Head / General Department, Arab Bank. • 2001-1989 General Manager of El-Ryad for Medical Services. • 2001-1991 Member of the Board of Directors of Amman Surgical Hospital. • 1997 Manager General of United Medical Industries Co. Ltd. / Saudi Arabia. • 2022-1999 Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sutures Limited / Britain. • 2003 Chairman of the Board of Directors of Amman Surgical Hospital. • 2004 Manager of the Medical and Rubber Materials Factory/Saudi Arabia. • 2022-2007 Manager General of healthcare institution / Saudi Arabia

No.	(2)
Vise-Chairman of Board of Directors	Mr. Ayman Shafik Farhan Jumean
Number of shares owned by the member in the bank's capital	57,561 Shares
Date of birth	14/3/1961
Date of joining the Board	30/4/2006
Nature of membership	Non-executive / non-independent
Academic Qualifications	• Master of Engineering Management - George Washington University; 1985. • Bachelor's degree in civil engineering - The Citadel University; 1983
Practical experiences and positions	• Honorary Consul of the Republic of Estonia. • 2003-Til now Chairman of the Board of Directors of Solcoma Co. • Chairman of the Board of Directors of JOFICO • 2001-Til now General Manager of MADABA Financial Investments Company. • 1996-2001 Regional Manager of Coca-Cola, Cyprus. • 1994-1996 Manager of Al Khaled Commercial Group, UAE • 1990-1994 International Marketing Manager, USA-BMY • 1985-1990 Officer in the Jordanian Armed Forces.

No.	(3)
Member of the Board of Directors	Abdel-Rahim Jardaneh & Sons Company
Number of shares owned by the member in the bank's capital	5,000 shares
Name of the representative of the legal person	Mr. Jiries Spiro Jiries El-Issa
Number of shares owned by the representative	5,000 shares
Date of birth	1/1/1948
Date of joining the Board	26/5/2008
Nature of membership	Non-executive / non-independent
Academic Qualifications	• Master of Business Administration - American University - Beirut; 1978 • Bachelor of Business Administration - American University - Beirut; 1969
Practical experiences and positions	• 1970-1974; Department of Foreign Relations - Central Bank of Jordan • 1974- 1983; Facilities of Companies vice chairman - Citibank - Amman, Jordan • 1983 - 2005 Regional Director - Credit Administration - Arab Bank

No.	(4)
Member of the Board of Directors	Jordanian Drug Store Company
Number of shares owned by the member in the bank's capital	5,000 shares
Name of the representative of the legal person	Mr. Osama Munir Awad Fattalah
Number of shares owned by the representative	-
Date of birth	5/3/1966
Date of joining the Board	30/4/2006
Nature of membership	Non-executive / non-independent
Academic Qualifications	1983-1987 Bachelor of Computer Science - West Virginia University
Practical experiences and positions	• Current management positions - 2017 - Til now EZ-advisor Company - Managing Partner • Previous management positions: - 2012-2017 Jordan Aircraft Maintenance Limited (Joramco) - CEO - 2011-2017 Zad Company - Founding Partner - 2010-2011 Kingdom Electricity Company - CEO - 1987-2010 Aramex - Chief Operating Officer • Membership of the Board of Directors: - Nutridar Company - Jordan Free and Development Zones Group

No.	(5)
Member of the Board of Directors	Bank of Palestine Company
Number of shares owned by the member in the bank's capital	9,420,627 shares
Name of the representative of the legal person	Mr. Roshdi Mahmoud Rashid Al-Ghalayini
Number of shares owned by the representative	-
Date of birth	26/5/1962
Date of joining the Board	14/9/2010
Nature of membership	Non-executive / non-independent
Academic Qualifications	• Bachelor of Economics and Computer Science / American University in Cairo / Arab Republic of Egypt; 1986 • Certificate in risk measurement and banks management / Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt
Practical experiences and positions	• Member of the Board of Directors of the INVESTBANK in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 2014 - until now • Chairman of the Board of Directors of Al-Shamal International Industrial Company. • Member of the Board of Directors of the Palestinian Company for Transporting Money and Valuables 2014 - until now • Member of the Board of Directors of the Education for Employment Foundation 2015-2018. • Member of the Board of Directors of the Arab Islamic Bank 2017-2020. • Member of the Board of Directors of the Association of Banks in Palestine 2017-2020. • Member of the Board of Directors of the Palestinian Banking Institute 2017-2020 • Member of the Board of Directors of PayPal Electronic Payment Company 2017-present. • Member of the Board of Directors of the Union of Arab Banks 2018-2020. • Chairman of the Board of Directors - Arab Islamic Bank 2021 - until now.

No.	(6)
Member of the Board of Directors	Mrs. Zina Nizar Abdel Rahim Jardaneh
Number of shares owned by the member in the bank's capital	8,019,686 shares
Date of birth	25/4/1960
Date of joining the Board	30/4/2014
Nature of membership	Non-executive / non-independent
Academic Qualifications	Bachelor of Pharmacy from the University of Nottingham; 1983
Practical experiences and positions	• 1983-1993 General Manager of Jordan Drugstore Co. • Member of the Board of Trustees and Board of Directors of the Children's Museum/ Amman • Member of the Board of Directors of the Institute for Palestine Studies / Beirut • Honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects / London • Member of the Board of Directors of Jordan Drugstore Co. • Member of the Board of Directors of Abdel Rahim Jardaneh & Sons Co. • Member of the Board of Directors of the Arab Consulting Company for Drug Industries • Member of the Board of Trustees of the Cooperation Foundation (Geneva)

No.	(7)
Member of the Board of Directors	Mr. Izzat Najmeddin Izzat Dajani
Number of shares owned by the member in the bank's capital	5,100 shares
Date of birth	6/11/1967
Date of joining the Board	25/4/2018
Nature of membership	Non-executive / Independent
Academic Qualifications	• Master of Business Administration - Massachusetts Institute of Technology MIT; 1992 • Bachelor of Accounting and Financial Management (CPA) - Syracuse University; 1988
Practical experiences and positions	• 2008 Chairman of the Board of Directors of Allied Marine - Dubai • 2002 Member of the Board of Directors of Bahamas -Nd&F Limited • 2006-2011 Member of the Board of Directors of China Franchises SA, China • 1997-2008 Manager of the Investment Office / Member of the management committee - The Private Office of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Khalifa – Qatar Member/owner representative • 1997-2008 Qatar Industrial Services Corporation - Qatar • 1999-2005 Heron Property Portfolio Isle of Man Company • 2006-2008 Galler Holdings UK & Belgium • 2000-2008 yacht projects Department, Bahamas & Netherlands • 2000-2008 Representative of the Office of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Khalifa - the Board of Directors and Executive Committees of the International Bank of Qatar. • 1992-1997 Project Development Manager - a joint project between the Jordan Tobacco Company and R.J Reynolds • 1988-1990 Credit Manager - Qatar National Bank

No.	(8)
Member of the Board of Directors	Dr. Bassam Khaleel Abdul Raheem Al-Sakket
Number of shares owned by the member in the bank's capital	31,719 Shares
Date of birth	1/1/1944
Date of joining the Board	25/4/2018
Nature of membership	Non-executive / Independent
Academic Qualifications	• Bachelor of Economics / Faculty of Economics and Political Science - University of Baghdad; 1966-1962. • High Diploma in Economic Growth - Oxford University - England; 1968-1970. • PhD in Economics - Oxford University - England; 1976. • Diploma in Financial Analysis / IMF Institute, World Bank - United States - Washington; 1973. • PhD in Economics - Keele University, Staffordshire - Britain; 1976.
Practical experiences and positions	• 1966-1983 Economic and Financial Analyst - Central Bank of Jordan • 1976-1984 Economic Advisor to His Highness Prince Hassan bin Talal - Office of the Crown Prince • 1976-1984 Royal Scientific Society - Member of the Board of Trustees and Manager of the Economic Department • 1984-1986 Director General of the Retirement Fund - the investment arm of the state • 1986-1989 Secretary General of the Royal Hashemite Court Al-Amer • 1989; Minister of Agriculture • 1990-1993 Chairman of the Board of Directors of Jordanian Cement Factories • 1993 Minister of Industry and Trade • 1997 Minister of transport and postal communications • 1998-2012 Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Securities Commission • 2013 Member of the Twenty-Sixth Jordanian Senate

Miscellaneous Membership	• 1990-1993 Member of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank • 1993-1999 Member of the Board of Trustees of Amman University. • 1997-1994 Member of the Board of Trustees of the Jordanian American Fulbright Educational Exchange Association. • Member of the Jordanian Economists Association and member of JSSR • 1984-2001 Member of the Board of Trustees of the International Baccalaureate School and the Hashemite Scientific Society. • 1980 - 1995 Member and Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab Thought Forum. • 1986 Member of the Queen Noor Al Hussein Foundation for Culture. • Chairman of the Society of Friends of Al Hussein Bin Talal University. • Member of Al-Salt Charity Society. • Member of the Board of Trustees of the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions, Bahrain. • Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordanian Exporters Association; From 1996 to March 1999. • Honorary Chairman of the World Development Forum - Amman; From 1996 to September 1998. • Member of the Board of Trustees of the Founding King Hospital, University of Science and Technology - Irbid, from June 2003 to 2011. • 2004-2008 Member and elected within the Executive Committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) Madrid, Spain. • 2004-2008 Elected Vice-Chairman of the Emerging Financial Markets Committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), Madrid, Spain. • Member of the Higher Education Council from August 2005 to 2010. • Chairman of the Union of Arab Financial Market Supervision Institutions, based in Dubai, from 3 January 2008 to January 2010. • 2011 Deputy and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Securities and Commodities Authority Training Center - Dubai - United Arab Emirates.
Medals	• Medal of Merit from the president of ITALY; 1985. • Austrian President Kurt Waldheim Medal; 1978. • Order of the Star of Jordan, First Class, from King Hussein bin Talal; 1993 • The First State Centenary Medal from His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein; 2021

No.	(9)
Member of the Board of Directors	Mr. Adel Ghazi Adel Akel
Number of shares owned by the member in the bank's capital	5,000 Shares
Date of birth	15/3/1970
Date of joining the Board	25/4/2022
Nature of membership	Non-executive / Independent
Academic Qualifications	• Bachelor of Accounting/Economics (University of Jordan); 1987-1991 • Chartered Auditor (JCPA); 1997 • IFRS Master Trainer – The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England & Wales (ICAEW) • Certified Quality Control (Peer Reviewer) American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)
Practical experiences and positions	• Partner in ADEL HABIB & CO. (Certified Accountants) since 1993 • Member of the Board of Directors of the AGN International Organization since 2017 • Member of the Board of Directors at Madaen Al Abdali Real Estate Investment and Development Company (limited private contribution) • Member of the Board of Directors at Al-Sarraj Real Estate Development Company (limited private contribution).

No.	(10)
Member of the Board of Directors	Dr. Naeem Omar Naeem Abdul Hadi
Number of shares owned by the member in the bank's capital	5,000 Shares
Date of birth	22/5/1982
Date of joining the Board	25/4/2022
Nature of membership	Non-executive / Independent
Academic Qualifications	• Bachelor of Civil Engineering and Environmental Engineering - University College London (UCL) - 2003 - London. • Master of Geotechnical and Environmental Engineering – Imperial College - 2004 - London. • PhD in Geotechnical and Environmental Engineering - Massachusetts University of Technology (MIT) - 2009 - United States of America
Practical experiences and positions	• Executive Director and Board Member of the Arab Center for Engineering Studies Group (ACES); 2021– Till now. • Deputy Executive Director of the Arab Center for Engineering Studies Group (ACES); 2012-2013 • Member of the Board of Directors of the Welfare Association. • Member of the Board of Directors of the Engineering Forum. • Member of the International Business Presidents Organization (YPO) and the Jordanian Engineers Union.

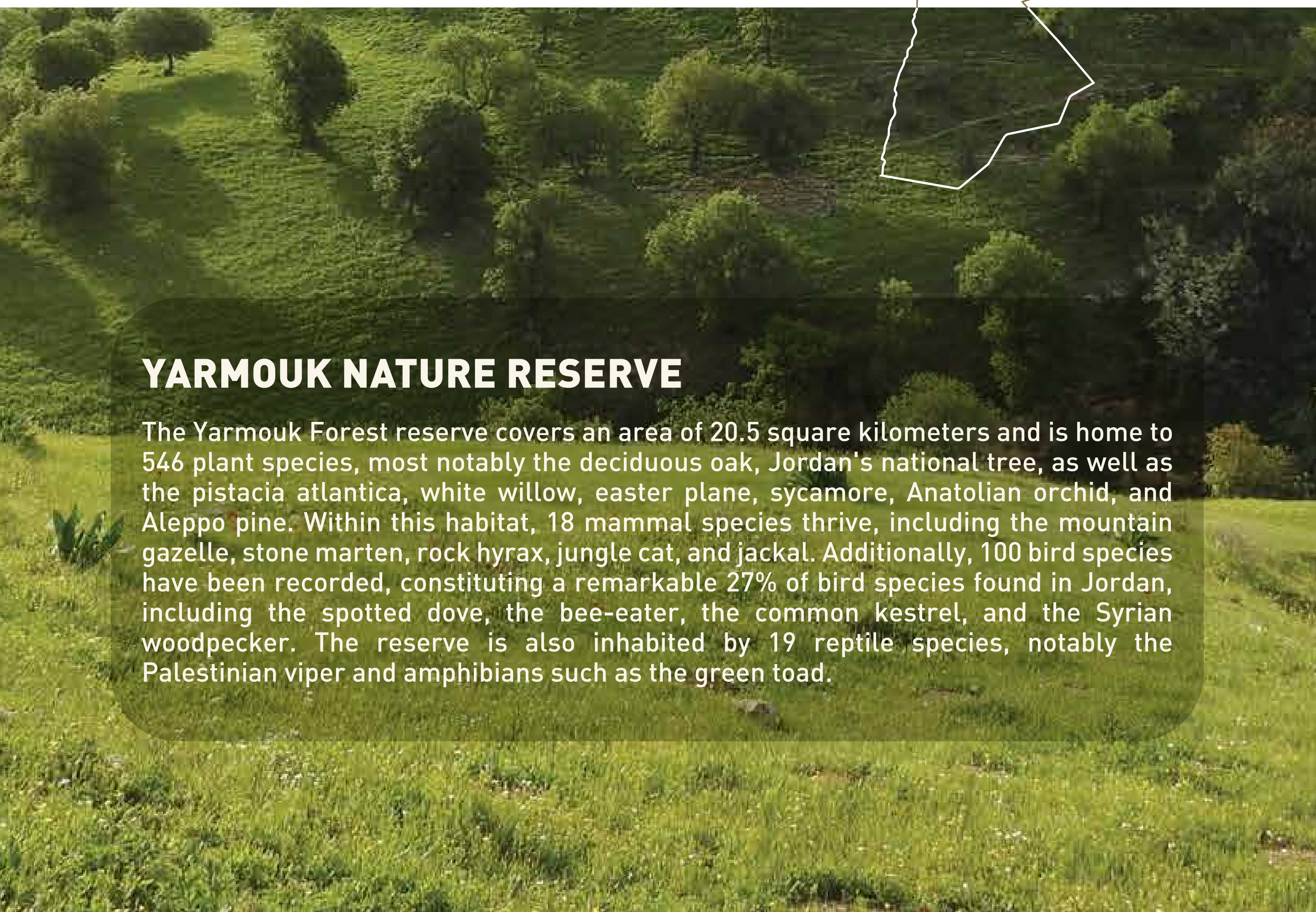
No.	(11)
Member of the Board of Directors	Mr. Duried Akram AbdelLatif Jerab
Number of shares owned by the member in the bank's capital	10,000 Shares
Date of birth	22/5/1980
Date of joining the Board	25/4/2022
Nature of membership	Non-executive / non-independent
Academic Qualifications	• Bachelor of Business Administration - University of Kent - England; 2001 • Master of Business Administration - Durham University - England; 2002 • Certificate in Global Banking Program – Columbia University - New York; 2022 Global Banking Program (Colombia Business School – 2022)
Practical experiences and positions	• Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Quds Bank • General Manager of the Medical Department - Karmel Company • 2007-2015; Member of the Board of Directors - Dar Al-Dawa Investment • 2011-2014; Member of the Board of Directors - Nutridar Company

Name	Ruba Tawfiq Muhammad AbdulKhaliq
Rank	Secretary of the Board of Directors
Academic degree	• Bachelor of Accounting and Business Administration / University of Jordan; 1998 • Certified Board Director • Certified Board Secretary
Date of Appointment	18/1/2010
Date of Birth	26/4/1975
Practical experiences and positions	• 1999-2006; Arab Bank - Amman - Jordan. • 2006-2007; Arab Bank - Dubai - United Arab Emirates. • 2010-2011; - Wealth Management - IINVESTBANK. • 2012-Till now; Secretariat of the Board of Directors - INVESTBANK. • 2017-Till now, Secretary of the Board of Directors of Bindar Trade and Investment Co. • 2022; Secretary of the Board of Directors of Al-Qima Company

NAMES AND CURRICULA VITAE OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT

YARMOUK NATURE RESERVE

20.5 km^2



YARMOUK NATURE RESERVE

The Yarmouk Forest reserve covers an area of 20.5 square kilometers and is home to 546 plant species, most notably the deciduous oak, Jordan's national tree, as well as the pistacia atlantica, white willow, easter plane, sycamore, Anatolian orchid, and Aleppo pine. Within this habitat, 18 mammal species thrive, including the mountain gazelle, stone marten, rock hyrax, jungle cat, and jackal. Additionally, 100 bird species have been recorded, constituting a remarkable 27% of bird species found in Jordan, including the spotted dove, the bee-eater, the common kestrel, and the Syrian woodpecker. The reserve is also inhabited by 19 reptile species, notably the Palestinian viper and amphibians such as the green toad.

1- Mr. Muntaser Izzat Ahmed Abu Dawwas
Chief Executive Officer
Date of appointment: 1/08/2011
Date of birth: 13/05/1972

Academic Qualifications:
- Bachelor of Accounting and Financial Management, University of Buckingham - United Kingdom, 1994
- Certified Public Accountant - USA, 2000

Practical experiences and positions:
- 2011- present / INVESTBANK Chief Executive Officer
- Since 2022, Board member of the Jordan Payments and Clearing Company (JOPAC).
- 2019 Board member - Institute of Banking Studies – until 24/8/2023
- 2018 Board member - Association of Banks in Jordan from March 2018 until March 2021
- 2012 Board member - Quds Bank
- 2011 Board member at the Islamic International Arab Bank
- 2011 Board member of Visa Jordan Company.
- 2011 Board member at the Arab Bank – Syria
- 2011 Board member of Al-Nisr Al-Arabi Insurance Company
- 2008 - 2011 Executive Vice President - Consumer Banking Group - Arab Bank.
- 6/2008 Head of Consumer Banking Group - Arab Bank/Jordan.
- 8/2007 Chief Executive Officer of Consumer Banking Group - Standard Chartered Bank/ Singapore
- 9/2005 Regional Head of the North Gulf and Levant Consumer Banking Group - Standard Chartered Bank / Bahrain
- 1/2002 Head of Jordan Consumer Banking Group - Standard Chartered Bank / Jordan.
- 5/2001 Financial Director - Jordan Group - Standard Chartered Bank / Jordan.
- 1996 - 2001 Financial Director - Jordan Group - Citi bank.

2- Mr. Ramzi Radwan Hasan Darwish
Assistant General Manager / Corporatet
Date of appointment: 17/05/2007
Date of birth: 04/11/1971

Academic Qualifications:
- Master Of Business Administration, George Washington University, USA, 1995.
- Bachelor of Economics/Accounting - University of Jordan, 1993.

Practical experiences and positions:
- 2007 – Present, INVESTBANK, Assistant General Manager / Corporate
- 2005-2007 Egyptian Arab Land Bank (locally)
- 2001-2004 HSBC Bank (locally)
- 1997-2001 Arab Bank Group (locally and internationally)
- 1996-1997 Cairo Amman Bank (locally)

3- Mr. Tariq "Moh'd Nazih" " Mohd Mamdooh" Sakkijha
Assistant General Manager / Consumer Banking
Date of appointment: 23/10/2011
Date of birth: 16/06/1977

Academic Qualifications:
- Master Of Business Administration - University of Wales - Cardiff Business School/ Britain, 2002
- Bachelor of Public Administration and political Science - American University - Beirut - 1999.

Practical experiences and positions:
- 2011-Present, INVESTBANK, Assistant General Manager / Consumer Banking
- 2008-2011 Product Development Manager - Credit Cards - Consumer Banking Group - Arab Bank
- 2006 - 2008 Personal Loans and Credit Card Sales Manager - Standard Chartered Bank / Jordan
- 2005-2006 Consultant - Next Move Company/ Jordan
- 2002-2006 Sales Manager - Spinneys Food Distribution Company
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of Tamkeen Leasing Company
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of AL TAS-HEELAT Company

4- Mr. Muhannad Zuhair Ahmad Boka
Assistant General Manager / Commercial Financial Services
Date of appointment: 01/05/2012
Date of birth: 19/06/1975

Academic Qualifications:
- Bachelor of Science in Economics - University of Applied Sciences/ Jordan, 2000

Practical experiences and positions:
- 2012 - Present; Assistant General Manager / Commercial Financial Services
- 2011-2012 Director of Corporate - HSBC Bank/Jordan
- 2010-2011 Director of the Commercial Companies Department - HSBC Bank Ramallah / Palestine
- 2009-2011 Director of the international Payments and Cash Management Department - HSBC Bank/ Jordan
- 2007-2008 Assistant Vice President of Business - Washington Mutual Bank/California
- 2006-2007 Assistant Vice President of Business - Wachovia Bank N.A./California
- 2005-2006 Assistant Vice President of Business - Wells Fargo Bank/California
- 2003-2005 Senior Analyst for Small and Medium Enterprises - Wells Fargo Bank/ California
- Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordanian Duty-Free Shops Company.
- Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of AL TAS-HEELAT Company
- Board of Directors member of the First Duty Free Shops Company.
- Board of Directors of the Second Duty Free Shops Company for General Trade.

5- Mr. " Moh'd Ali" Waleed Hamadallah Al-Hiasat
Executive Manager / Legal, Collections and Remedial
Date of appointment: 25/07/2000
Date of birth: 03/08/1972

Academic Qualifications:
- Bachelor of Laws from University of Jordan, Jordan, 1994

Practical experiences and positions:
- 2012-Present INVESTBANK, Executive Manager / Legal, Collections and Remedial
- 2000-2011 Legal Department, INVESTBANK

6- Mr. Jarir Na'il Jamil Ajluni
Head of Treasury
Date of appointment: 04/08/2012
Date of birth: 20/10/1980

Academic Qualifications:
- Bachelor of Economics/University of Applied Sciences, Jordan, 2002
- Master of Financial Economics/University of Leicester, United Kingdom 2004

Practical experiences and positions:
- 2013 - Present INVESTBANK, Head of Treasury
- 2012-2013 INVESTBANK, Executive Director, Assets and Liabilities department
- 2007-2012 Standard Chartered Bank, Jordan Liquidity Manager, Assets and Liabilities Department, International Markets Department
- 2006-2007 Standard Chartered Bank, Jordan, research analyst
- 2004-2006 University of Leicester, United Kingdom, Assistant Lecturer (part-time), Department of Economics
- Board member / Jordanian Mortgage Refinance Company L.T.D

7- Ms. Heba Ahmed Hasan Qasem
Chief Finance Officer & Human Resources
Date of appointment: 05/11/2013
Date of birth: 01/11/1984

Academic Qualifications:
- Bachelor of Finance - University of Jordan, 2006.

Practical experiences and positions:
- 11/2022- Present; INVESTBANK - Chief Finance Officer & Human Resources
- 2013–2022 INVESTBANK - Financial Department
- 2010-2013 Al Rajhi Bank - Financial Department
- 2006-2010 Capital Bank (Capital Bank of Jordan) - Financial Department
- 08/11/2022 Board member of AL TAS-HEELAT Company, Representative of Tamkeen Leasing Company.
- 08/11/2022 Board member of Tamkeen Leasing Company, Representative of INVESTBANK

8- Mr. Amer Akef Zakaria Quta
Executive Manager / IT Department & Central Operation
Date of appointment: 04/02/2002
Date of birth: 20/11/1979

Academic Qualifications:
- Bachelor of Financial and Banking Sciences - Al-Ahliyya Amman University, 2001.

Practical experiences and positions:
- 2023- Present INVESTBANK,Executive Manager / IT Department & Central Operation
- 2002-2023 INVESTBANK, Central Operations Department (Held various positions in deposits and treasury, trading- support unit, treasury operations, and the bank's investment portfolio operations.)
- 1997- 2001 Arab Bank Group (locally and Internationally).
- 1996-1997 Cairo Amman Bank.

9- Mr. Issam Fakhri Rajab Iskandarani
Chief Internal Audit
Date of appointment: 04/01/2015
Date of birth: 11/10/1972

Academic Qualifications:
- Master of Financial Management - The Arab Academy for Management, Banking, and Financial Science, 2003
- Bachelor of Accounting - University of Jordan 1996.
- (CAMS) Association of Certified Anti- Money Laundering Specialists

Practical experiences and positions:
- 2021- Present INVESTBANK, Chief Internal Audit
- 2015-2021 INVESTBANK, Internal Audit Manager
- 1999-2014 Bank of Jordan - Facilities, Credit Review and Branches Departments.
- 1996-1998 Jordan Kuwait Bank - Facilities Department.

10- Ms. Lilian Martin Tawfic Cattan
Executive Manager / Risk Department
Date of appointment: 18/08/2019
Date of birth: 28/03/1983

Academic Qualifications:
- Master Of Business Administration /German Jordanian University, Jordan, 2011
- Bachelor of Computer Information Systems / Al- Balqa' Applied University, Jordan, 2005
- ISO/IEC 27001:2022 (Information Security Management System - ISMS) Lead Implementer
- (RMP) Risk Management Professional
- (CORE) Certified Operational Risk Executive
- (CORP)Certified Operational Risk Professional

Practical experiences and positions:
- 2019- Present INVESTBANK, Executive Manager / Risk Department
- 2015 - 2019 Bank of Jordan - Head of the Operations Risk Unit

11- Ms. Rawand Ziad Mohammad Al-Turk
Executive Manager / Compliance Department until 13/09/2023
Date of appointment: 13/10/2019
Resignation date: 13/09/2023
Date of birth: 11/04/1980

Academic Qualifications:
- Bachelor of Business Administration/Al-Ahliyya Amman University, Jordan, 2003
- Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists (CAMS)
- Certified Compliance Officer (CCO)
- Certified Compliance Manager (CCM)

Practical experiences and positions:
- 2019-2023 Executive Manager / Compliance Department until 13/09/2023, INVESTBANK
- 2018-2019 Responsible of Customer Investigation and Complaints Unit /Société Générale bank-Jordan
- 2017-2018 Director of Compliance Department / National Bank of Abu Dhabi.

- 2014-2017 Head of the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Division / Bank of Jordan
- 2010-2014 Deputy Section Head - Compliance and Anti Money Laundry Division/Bank Audi
- 2010-2010 Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Officer / Cairo Amman Bank
- 2008-2010 Administrative Affairs Officer / Cairo Amman Bank
- 2006-2008 Local Guarantees Officer / Cairo Amman Bank
- 2004-2006 Human Resources Officer / Cairo Amman Bank

12- Ms. Lana Munther Bashier Saudi

Executive Manager / Compliance Department since 25/10/2023
Date of appointment: 25/10/2023
Date of birth: 08/01/1978

Academic Qualifications:

- Bachelor of Financial Economics - University of Jordan, 2000.

Practical experiences and positions:

- 25/10/2023- Present- Executive Manager / Compliance Department- INVESTBANK.
- 11/08/2023-19/10/2023- Compliance Manager - Arab Jordan Investment Bank.
- 01/05/2020-10/08/2023-Executive Director of the Compliance, Financial Crimes, and Conduct Department, and Notification Director--Standard Chartered Bank/Jordan
- 5/2016-5/2020 Compliance Manager - Compliance, Financial Crimes, and Conduct Department, and Deputy Notification Director-Standard Chartered Bank/Jordan
- 1/2013-5/2016- Compliance Officer, Financial Crimes and Conduct and Deputy Notification Director-Standard Chartered Bank/Jordan
- 12/2010-1/2013 Operational risk manager and Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Head-Standard Chartered Bank / Jordan, Lebanon, and Egypt
- 2/2004-12/2010 Operational risk Officer and Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Officer-Major companies Department - Standard Chartered Bank / Jordan, Lebanon, and Egypt
- 12/2000-12-2002 Financial Analyst - Local Markets - Arab Jordan Investment Bank - Investment Department.

13- Mr. Jihad Mazen Mohammad Saadeh

Executive Manager / Strategy & Business Transformation Dep. & Admin Department
Date of appointment: 16/12/2015
Date of birth: 29/12/1989

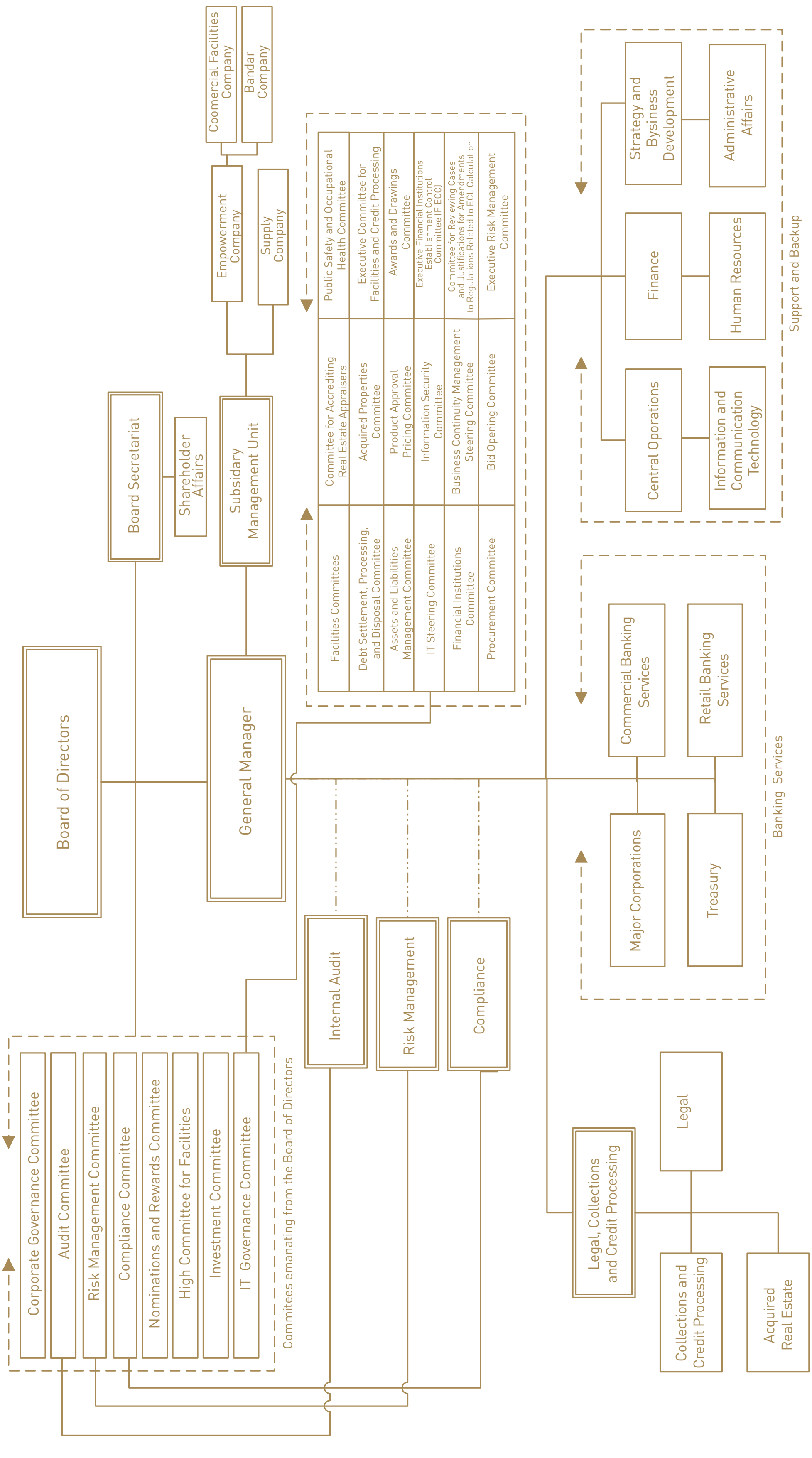
Academic Qualifications:

- Bachelor of Accounting and Commercial Law - Hashemite University, 2011.

Practical experiences and positions:

- 11/2022- Present; INVESTBANK, Executive Manager / Strategy & Business Transformation Dep. & Admin Department
- 2020-2022 INVESTBANK- Strategic Department and Business Transformation Department
- 2015-2020 INVESTBANK-Financial Department
- 2015 Al Rajhi Bank Jordan Branch - Financial Control management Department
- 2011-2015 Capital Bank - Financial Control Department
- 13/09/2021 Board member of AL IMDAD Trade Financial Solution

The Organizational Structure for INVESTBANK for the year 2023



Corporate Governance Report

a) The information and details related to the implementation of the provisions of these instructions and corporate governance rules in the company.

The bank is committed to implementing all mandatory rules and general rules contained in the corporate governance instructions for the year 2017 listed companies so that the Board of Directors can cover all the risks facing the bank practically. The Board has established committees and divided tasks among them, with each committee taking on specific tasks and responsibilities under its supervision. This is to assist the Board of Directors in covering all activities properly and ensuring that these committees do not hinder work, derive their strength and authority from the Board of Directors, and that the Board, which may delegate powers to these committees, remains always responsible for their actions.

b)The names of current and resigned members of the Board of Directors during the year, specifying whether the member is executive or non-executive, Independent or non-Independent.

Chairman of the Board:	Mr. Fahmi bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra
Nature of Membership	Non-Executive / Non-Independent
Vice Chairman of the Board:	Mr. Ayman Shafik Farhan Jumean
Nature of Membership	Non-Executive / Non-Independent
Board Member:	Mr. Duried Akram AbdelLatif Jerab
Nature of Membership	Non-Executive / Non-Independent
Board Member:	Jordanian drug store Company, represented by Mr. Osama Munir Awad Fattalah
Nature of Membership	Non-Executive / Non-Independent
Board Member:	Bank of Palestine Company, represented by Mr. Roshdi Mahmoud Rashid Al-Ghalayini
Nature of Membership	Non-Executive / Non-Independent
Board Member:	Abdel-Rahim Jardaneh & Sons Company, represented by Mr. Jiries Spiro Jiries El-Issa
Nature of Membership	Non-Executive / Non-Independent
Board Member:	Mrs. Zina Nizar Abdel Rahim Jardaneh
Nature of Membership	Non-Executive / Non-Independent
Board Member:	Dr. Bassam Khaleel Abdul Raheem Al-Sakket
Nature of Membership	Non-Executive / Independent
Board Member:	Mr. Izzat Najmeddin Izzat Dajani
Nature of Membership	Non-Executive / Independent
Board Member:	Mr. Adel Ghazi Adel Akel
Nature of Membership	Non-Executive / Independent
Board Member:	Dr. Naeem Omar Naeem Abdul Hadi
Nature of Membership	Non-Executive / Independent

c) The names of representatives of the legal members of the Board of Directors and a determination of whether the member is executive or non-executive and independent or non-independent.

No.	Name of the legal person	Type	Member capacity
1	Abdel-Rahim Jardaneh & Sons Company	Limited liability	Non-independent/non-executive
2	Jordanian drug store Company	Limited liability	Non-independent/non-executive
3	Bank of Palestine Company	Public contribution	Non-independent/non-executive

d) Executive Positions in the Bank and the Names of the Individuals Occupying Them:

Mr. Muntaser Izzat Ahmed Abu Dawwas
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Ramzi Radwan Hasan Darwish
Assistant General Manager / Corporate

Mr. Muhannad Zuhair Ahmad Boka
Assistant General Manager / Commercial Financial Services

Mr. Tariq "Moh'd Nazih" " Mohd Mamdooh" Sakkijha
Assistant General Manager / Consumer Banking

Mr. " Moh'd Ali" Waleed Hamadallah Al-Hiasat
Executive Manager / Legal, Collections and Remedial

Mr. Jarir Na'il Jamil Ajluni
Head of Treasury

Ms. Rawand Ziad Mohammad Al-Turk
Executive Manager / Compliance Department until 13/09/2023

Ms. Lana Munther Bashier Saudi
Executive Manager / Compliance Department since 25/10/2023

Mr. Issam Fakhri Rajab Iskandarani
Chief Internal Audit

Ms. Lilian Martin Tawfic Cattan
Executive Manager / Risk Department

Mr. Jihad Mazen Mohammad Saadeh
Executive Manager / Strategy & Business Transformation Dep. & Admin Department

Mr. Amer Akef Zakaria Quta
Executive Manager / IT Department & Central Operation

Ms. Heba Ahmed Hasan Qasem
Chief Finance Officer & Human Resources

e) All board memberships held by a member of the board of directors in public shareholding companies in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, if any

number	Chairman and members of the Board of Directors	Name of the legal person's representative	His membership in the board of directors of other companies within the Kingdom
1	Mr. Ayman Shafik Farhan Jumean	None	Chairman of the Board of Directors of JOFICO

f) Name of governance liaison officer

• Mrs. Rawand Ziad Muhammad Al-Turk until (9/13/2023)
• Mrs. Lana Munther Bashir Al-Saudi since (10/25/2023)

g) Names of the committees emanating from the Board of Directors:

- Corporate Governance Committee
- The Audit Committee
- Nominations and Remuneration Committee
- Risk Management Committee
- Compliance Committee
- Information Technology Governance Committee
- Supreme Committee for Facilities
- Investment Committee

h) Name of the Chairman and Members of the Audit Committee and a brief description of their qualifications and experience in financial or accounting matters:

Member Name	Position	Scientific qualifications	Practical experiences
Mr. Adel Ghazi Adel Akel	Chairman	• Bachelor's degree in accounting/ economics (University of Jordan) - 1991 - 1987 • Certified Auditor (JCPA) – 1997 • IFRS Master Trainer – The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England & Wales (ICAEW) • Certified Quality Control (Peer Reviewer) - American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)	• Partner in Adel Habib & Partners (Certified Accountants) since 1993 • Member of the Board of Directors of Mada'in Al Abdali Company for Investment and Real Estate Development (private limited shareholding) • Member of the Board of Directors at Al-Sarraj Real Estate Development Company (private limited shareholding) • Member of the Board of Directors of AGN International Organization
Bank of Palestine Company, represented by Mr. Roshdi Mahmoud Rashid Al-Ghalayini	Member	• Bachelor's degree in economics and computer science from the American University in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, 1986 • Certificate in risk measurement and management in banks - Cairo	• Member of the Board of Directors of the INVESTBANK in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 2014 - until now • Chairman of the Board of Directors of Al-Shamal International Industrial Company • Member of the Board of Directors of the Palestinian Company for Transporting Money and Valuables 2014 - until now • Member of the Board of Directors of the Education for Employment Foundation -2015 2018 • Member of the Board of Directors of the Arab Islamic Bank 2020-2017 • Member of the Board of Directors of the Association of Banks in Palestine 2020-2017 • Member of the Board of Directors of the Palestinian Banking Institute 2020-2017 • Member of the Board of Directors of PayPal Electronic Payment Company -2017present • Member of the Board of Directors of the Union of Arab Banks 2020-2018 • Chairman of the Board of Directors - Arab Islamic Bank 2021 - until now

Mr. Izzat Najmeddin Izzat Dajani	Member	• Master of Business Administration - MIT - 1992 • Bachelor's degree in accounting (CPA) and Financial Management - Syracuse University - 1998	• - From 2008 to date, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Allied - Marine - Dubai • From 2002 - to date Member of the Board of Directors of Nd & F Bahamas - Limited 2006 - 2011 • 2011 - 2006 - Member of the Board of Directors of China Franchises SA • 2008 - 1997 Director of the Investment Office / Member of the Board of Directors - The Private Office of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Khalifa - Qatar Member / Owner Representative: • 2008 - 1997 Qatar Industrial Services Corporation - Qatar • 2005 – 1999 Heron Property Portfolio UK7Isle Of Man • 2008 - 2006 Galler Holdings UK & Belgium • 2008 - 2000 Yacht Project Management Bahamas & Netherlands • 2008 - 2000 Representative of the Office of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Khalifa on the Board of Directors and Executive Committees of the International Bank of Qatar. • 1997 - 1992 Project Development Manager - a joint project between the Jordan Tobacco Company and AR. Gee. Reynolds • 1990 - 1988 Credit Manager - Qatar National Bank

h) Name of Chairman and Members of the Audit Committee, Nominations and Remuneration Committee, Corporate Governance Committee, Risk Management Committee, and Compliance Committee

Audit Committee:

Member Name	Position
Mr. Adel Ghazi Adel Akel	Chairman
Bank of Palestine Company, represented by Mr. Roshdi Mahmoud Rashid Al-Ghalayini	Member
Mr. Izzat Najmeddin Izzat Dajani	Member

Nominations and Remuneration Committee:

Member Name	Position
Dr. Naeem Omar Naeem Abdul Hadi	Chairman
Mr. Fahmi bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra	Member
Dr. Bassam Khaleel Abdul Raheem Al-Sakket	Member

Corporate Governance Committee:

Member Name	Position
Dr. Bassam Khaleel Abdul Raheem Al-Sakket	Chairman
Mr. Fahmi bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra	Member
Mr. Adel Ghazi Adel Akel	Member

Risk Management Committee:

Member Name	Position
Mr. Izzat Najmeddin Izzat Dajani	Chairman
Abdel-Rahim Jardaneh & Sons Company, represented by Mr. Jiries Spiro Jiries El-Issa	Member
Mr. Adel Ghazi Adel Akel	Member

Compliance Committee:

Member Name	Position
Mrs. Zina Nizar Abdel Rahim Jardaneh	Chairman
Dr. Naeem Omar Naeem Abdul Hadi	Member
Mr. Duried Akram AbdelLatif Jerab	Member

j) Number of meetings of each of the committees during the year, with a statement of the present members:

1. Corporate Governance Committee:

Member Name	Position	Number of absences during 2023
Dr. Bassam Khaleel Abdul Raheem Al-Sakket	Chairman	0
Mr. Fahmi bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra	Member	0
Mr. Adel Ghazi Adel Akel	Member	0

- The committee held (4 meetings in full attendance of committee members) during the year of 2023

2. Audit Committee:

Member Name	Position	Number of absences during 2023
Mr. Adel Ghazi Adel Akel	Chairman	0
Bank of Palestine Company, represented by Mr. Roshdi Mahmoud Rashid Al-Ghalayini	Member	0
Mr. Izzat Najmeddin Izzat Dajani	Member	0

- The committee held (6 meetings in full attendance of committee members) during the year of 2023

3. Nominations and Remuneration Committee

Member Name	Position	Number of absences during 2023
Dr. Naeem Omar Naeem Abdul Hadi	Chairman	0
Mr. Fahmi bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra	Member	0
Dr. Bassam Khaleel Abdul Raheem Al-Sakket	Member	0

- The committee held (5 meetings in full attendance of committee members) during the year of 2023

4. Risk Management Committee

Member Name	Position	Number of absences during 2023
Mr. Izzat Najmeddin Izzat Dajani	Chairman	0
Abdel-Rahim Jardaneh & Sons Company, represented by Mr. Jiries Spiro Jiries El-Issa	Member	0
Mr. Adel Ghazi Adel Akel	Member	0

- The committee held (7 meetings in full attendance of committee members) during the year of 2023

5. Compliance Committee

Member Name	Position	Number of absences during 2023
Mrs. Zina Nizar Abdel Rahim Jardaneh	Chairman	0
Dr. Naeem Omar Naeem Abdul Hadi	Member	0
Mr. Duried Akram AbdelLatif Jerab	Member	0

• The committee held (5 meetings in full attendance of committee members) during the year of 2023

6. Information Technology Governance Committee:

Member Name	Position	Number of absences during 2023
Mr. Ayman Shafik Farhan Jumean	Chairman	0
Dr. Naeem Omar Naeem Abdul Hadi	Member	0
Dr. Bassam Khaleel Abdul Raheem Al-Sakket	Member	0
Jordanian Drug Store Company represented by Mr. Osama Munir Awad Fattalah	Member	0

• The committee held (4 meetings in full attendance of committee members) during the year of 2023

7. The Supreme Committee for Facilities:

The Supreme Facilitation Committee consists of five members of the Board of Directors as follows: -

• Abdel-Rahim Jardaneh & Sons Company, represented by Mr. Jiries Spiro Jiries El-Issa, "Chairman".
• Mr. Ayman Shafik Farhan Jumean "Member".
• Mrs. Zina Nizar Abdel Rahim Jardaneh, "member".
• Jordanian Drug Store Company, represented by Mr. Osama Munir Awad Fattalah, "member".
• Mr. Duried Akram AbdelLatif Jerab, "Member".

The committee held (22 meetings) during the year of 2023.

8. Investment Committee:

The Investment Committee consists of five members of the Board of Directors as follows:

• Mr. Fahmi bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra, "Chairman".
• Mr. Ayman Shafik Farhan Jumean "Member".
• Bank of Palestine Company, represented by Mr. Roshdi Mahmoud Rashid Al-Ghalayini, "Member".
• Mr. Izzat Najmeddin Izzat Dajani, "Member".
• Mr. Duried Akram AbdelLatif Jerab, "Member".

The committee held (3 meetings) during the year of 2023

k) Number of Audit Committee meetings with the external auditor during the year:

4 times

l) Number of Board of Directors meetings during the year, with a statement of the members attending

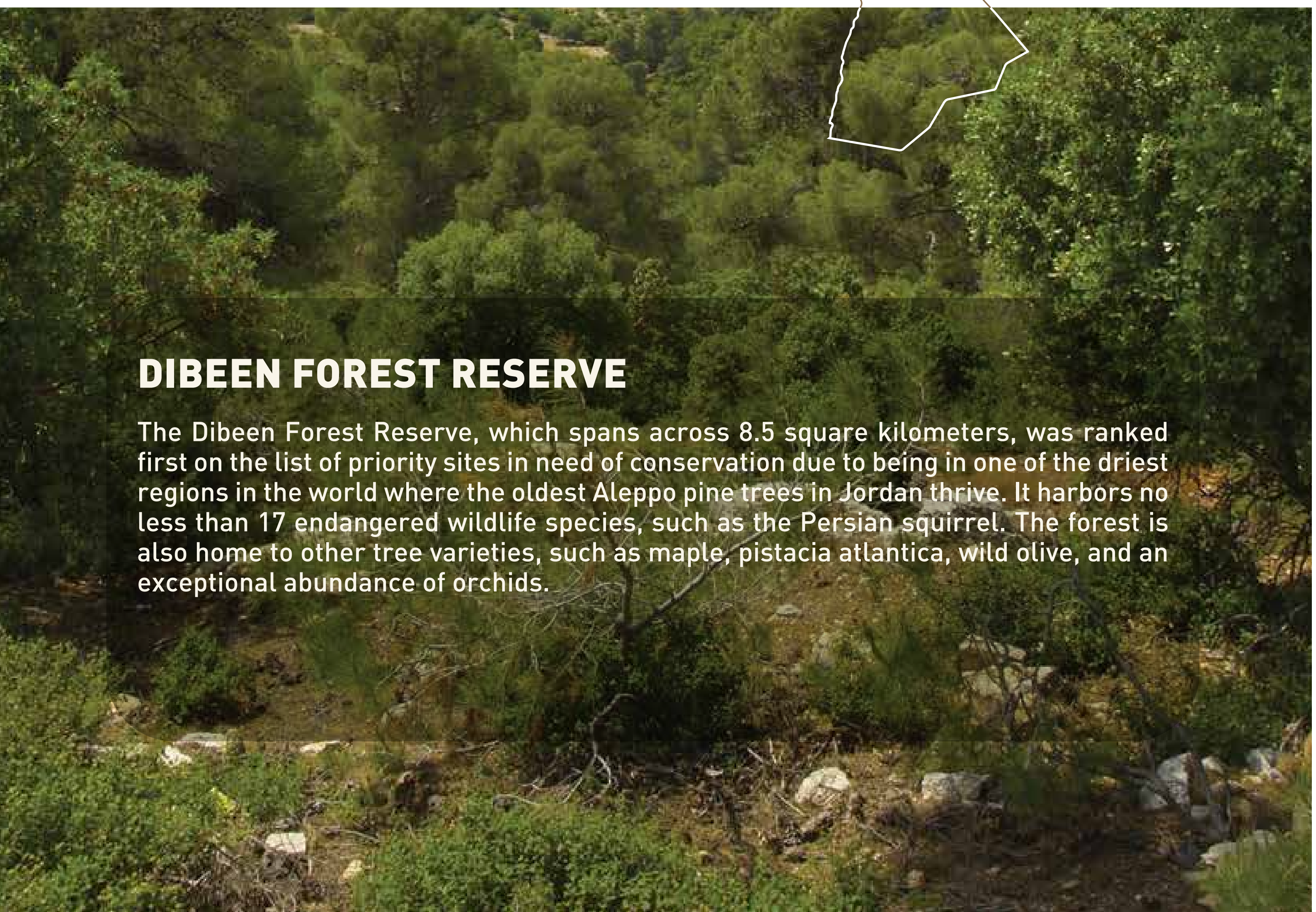
7 times

Board of Directors Meetings 2023	
Board of Directors	**Total absences during 2023**
Mr. Fahmi bin Fayek bin Fahmi Abu Khadra	0
Mr. Ayman Shafik Farhan Jumean	0
Mr. Duried Akram AbdelLatif Jerab	0
Jordanian drug store Company, represented by Mr. Osama Munir Awad Fattalah	0
Bank of Palestine Company, represented by Mr. Roshdi Mahmoud Rashid Al-Ghalayini	0
Abdel-Rahim Jardaneh & Sons Company, represented by Mr. Jiries Spiro Jiries El-Issa	0
Mrs. Zina Nizar Abdel Rahim Jardaneh	0
Dr. Bassam Khaleel Abdul Raheem Al-Sakket	0
Mr. Izzat Najmeddin Izzat Dajani	0
Mr. Adel Ghazi Adel Akel	0
Dr. Naeem Omar Naeem Abdul Hadi	0
Number of Board of Directors meetings during the year 2023	**7 meetings**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

DIBEEN FOREST RESERVE

8.5 km^2



DIBEEN FOREST RESERVE

The Dibeen Forest Reserve, which spans across 8.5 square kilometers, was ranked first on the list of priority sites in need of conservation due to being in one of the driest regions in the world where the oldest Aleppo pine trees in Jordan thrive. It harbors no less than 17 endangered wildlife species, such as the Persian squirrel. The forest is also home to other tree varieties, such as maple, pistacia atlantica, wild olive, and an exceptional abundance of orchids.

INVESTBANK

(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)

AMMAN – HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Consolidated financial statements
31 December 2023

Content	**Page**

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of INVESTBANK
Public Shareholding 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 INVESTBANK (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as at 31 December 2023, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as amended by the Central Bank of Jordan instructions.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:
- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated statement of income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview

Key Audit Matter	Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

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

We have designed the scope of the audit to perform sufficient procedures that enable us to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the Groups structure, accounting processes, controls and business segments.

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Measurement of Expected Credit Losses The Group applies the Expected Credit Loss model (ECL) on all its financial instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial guarantee contracts including financing commitments in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS 9) "financial instruments" as amended by the Central Bank of Jordan instructions. 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. For defaulted exposures, the Group exercises judgements to estimate the expected future cash flows related to individual exposures, including the value of collateral. The Group's impairment policy under IFRS 9 as amended by the Central Bank of Jordan Instructions is presented in Note (2,3) to the consolidated financial statements and regarding the differences between IFRS 9 as applicable and what has been applied in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan and information on the accounting policies applied when calculating expected credit losses. Measurement of ECL is considered as a key audit matter as the Group applies significant judgments and makes a number of assumptions in the staging criteria applied to the financial instruments as well as in developing ECL models for calculating its impairment provisions.	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 2023: - We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls over the calculation of the excepted credit losses model. - We tested the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the calculation of ECL. - For a sample of exposures, we tested the appropriateness of the Group's application of the staging criteria. - We involved our internal specialists to assess the following aspects: • Conceptual framework used for developing the Group's impairment policy in the context of its compliance with the requirements of IFRS 9 as amended by the Central Bank of Jordan instructions. • 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. • Reasonableness of the assumptions made in developing the modelling framework including assumptions used for estimating forward looking scenarios and significant increase in credit risk. • Recalculation of the expected credit losses for a sample of the impaired financial assets at each stage.

	How we responded to key audit matters
	- In addition, for the Stage 3 corporate portfolio, the appropriateness of provisioning assumptions were independently assessed for a sample of exposures selected on the basis of risk and the significance of individual exposures. An independent view was formed on the levels of provisions recognised, based on the detailed loan and counterparty information available in the credit file. For the Stage 3 retail portfolio, assumptions were independently assessed for each product category and an independent view was formed on the levels of provisions recognised at each category level. - We recalculated the provision for non-performing loans in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan Instructions Number (47/2009). - We compared the expected credit loss calculated in accordance with IFRS 9 as amended by the Central Bank of Jordan Instructions with the provision for expected credit losses calculated in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan No. (47/2009) and ensured that the Group has recorded whichever is higher. - We assessed the consolidated financial statement disclosures to ensure compliance with IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 as amended by the Central Bank of Jordan Instructions. We have also ensured completeness and accuracy of the disclosures by verifying the information to accounting records.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the other information included in the Group's annual report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report therein), 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 do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as amended by the Central Bank of Jordan instructions, 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 consolidated 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

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

• Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Group maintains proper accounting records in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as amended by the Central Bank of Jordan, which are in agreement with the accompanying consolidated financial statements. We recommend that the General assembly of the Shareholders approve these consolidated financial statements.

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers "Jordan"

Omar Jamal Kalanzi
License No. (1015)

Certified Public Accountants
pwc
Amman - Jordan

Amman - Jordan
8 February 2024

INVESTBANK (PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

Assets	Notes	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Jordan	4	137,598,457	84,081,624
Balances at banks and financial institutions	5	46,206,056	73,657,044
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	6	7,088,366	3,544,932
Financial assets at fair value through the statement of profit or loss	7	2,799	1
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	63,441,895	61,794,622
Financial assets at amortized cost	9	369,724,473	231,184,848
Direct credit facilities at amortized cost – net	10	1,060,853,398	849,619,656
Property and equipment- net	11	31,440,219	30,108,130
Intangible assets	12	3,815,941	3,063,082
Right of use of assets	14	4,068,172	4,108,272
Deferred tax assets	21	19,943,770	18,853,869
Other assets	13	71,343,006	67,858,416
		1,815,526,552	**1,427,874,496**
Assets held for sale	50	145,188	145,229
Total assets		**1,815,671,740**	**1,428,019,725**

Liabilities and Equity Liabilities			
Banks and financial institutions deposits	15	52,081,563	38,730,800
Customers' deposits	16	1,178,579,654	881,704,812
Cash margins	17	56,464,360	36,433,056
Borrowed funds	18	257,376,326	224,968,902
Bonds	19	17,720,000	13,960,000
Lease liabilities	14	3,104,073	2,994,059
Sundry provisions	20	680,760	420,608
Income tax provision	21	8,228,335	9,383,036
Deferred tax liabilities	21	1,345,153	3,981,771
Other liabilities	22	27,660,513	19,992,148
		1,603,240,737	**1,232,569,192**
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	50	335	2,360
Total liabilities		**1,603,241,072**	**1,232,571,552**

Equity Bank's shareholders' equity			
Authorized, subscribed and paid in capital	23	100,000,000	100,000,000
Statutory reserve	24	37,075,439	34,583,047
Financial asset revaluation reserve-net	25	8,766,780	6,435,777
Retained earnings	26	62,801,714	50,972,953
Total equity attributable to the Bank's shareholders		**208,643,933**	**191,991,777**
Non-controlling interest	28	3,786,735	3,456,396
Total equity		**212,430,668**	**195,448,173**
Total liabilities and equity		**1,815,671,740**	**1,428,019,725**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 51 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and shall be read in conjunction therewith.

INVESTBANK (PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2023

		For the year ended 31 December	
		2023	2022
	Notes	JD	JD
Continued operations:			
Interest income	29	123,074,611	84,453,153
Interest expense	30	(70,396,821)	(40,322,198)
Net interest income		**52,677,790**	**44,130,955**
Net commission income	31	20,017,850	14,011,105
Net interest and commissions income		**72,695,640**	**58,142,060**
Gains from foreign currencies	32	967,840	784,731
Gains from financial assets at fair value through the statement of profit or loss	33	508,145	684,611
Cash dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	2,320,342	1,145,252
Other income	34	3,144,347	2,937,703
Gross Income		**79,636,314**	**63,694,357**
Staff Expenses	35	(20,313,782)	(18,076,667)
Depreciation and amortization	11, 12 & 14	(3,667,863)	(3,076,229)
Other expenses	36	(11,430,113)	(9,242,351)
Reversal from (provision for) impairment of assets seized by the Bank in settlement of outstanding debts and the provision for assets seized in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan	13	764,237	(651,323)
Expected Credit Loss against direct credit facilities at amortized cost	10	(11,283,195)	(7,726,939)
(Provision for) reversed from expected credit loss provision on financial assets and off-balance sheet items	37	(261,909)	1,463,558
Sundry provisions	20	(273,448)	(17,427)
Total Expenses		**(46,466,073)**	**(37,327,378)**
Bargain on purchase of a subsidiary	51	-	3,596,992
Profit before tax		**33,170,241**	**29,963,971**
Income tax expense	21	(8,170,189)	(9,570,577)
Net Profit for the period from continued operations		**25,000,052**	**20,393,394**
Discontinued operations:			
Loss from discontinued operations – net after tax	50	-	(143,374)
Net profit		**25,000,052**	**20,250,020**
Attributable to:			
Banks' shareholders		24,628,584	19,826,223
Non-controlling interest	28	371,468	423,797
		25,000,052	**20,250,020**
Basic and diluted earnings per share from net profit attributable to the Banks' shareholders	38	JD/ share 0.246	JD/ share 0.198

The accompanying notes from 1 to 51 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and shall be read in conjunction therewith.

INVESTBANK (PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHINSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2023

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Net profit for the period	25,000,052	20,250,020
Other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:		
Net Changes in financial assets revaluation reserve – net after tax	2,008,094	(189,098)
Total other comprehensive income items	**2,008,094**	**(189,098)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**27,008,146**	**20,060,922**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Banks' shareholders	26,636,828	19,637,189
Non-controlling interest	371,318	423,733
	27,008,146	**20,060,922**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 51 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and shall be read in conjunction therewith.

INVESTBANK (PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Authorized, subscribed and paid in capital	Reserves		Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to the bank's shareholders	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Statutory	Financial Asset revaluation reserve-net				
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
As of 01 January 2023	**100,000,000**	**34,583,047**	**6,435,777**	**50,972,953**	**191,991,777**	**3,456,396**	**195,448,173**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	24,628,584	24,628,584	371,468	25,000,052
Net changes in financial assets revaluation reserve –net after taxes	-	-	2,008,244	-	2,008,244	(150)	2,008,094
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**2,008,244**	**24,628,584**	**26,636,828**	**371,318**	**27,008,146**
Gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income transferred to the retained earnings – equity instruments – net after tax	-	-	322,759	(322,759)	-	-	-
Dividend distributions (Note 19)	-	-	-	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	-	(10,000,000)
Transferred to reserves	-	2,492,392	-	(2,492,392)	-	-	-
Effect of increase in investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	15,328	15,328	(40,979)	(25,651)
As of 31 December 2023	**100,000,000**	**37,075,439**	**8,766,780**	**62,801,714**	**208,643,933**	**3,786,735**	**212,430,668**
As of 01 January 2022	**100,000,000**	**33,371,695**	**6,362,363**	**42,612,312**	**182,346,370**	**3,065,361**	**185,411,731**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	19,826,223	19,826,223	423,797	20,250,020
Net changes in financial assets revaluation reserve –net after taxes	-	-	(189,034)	-	(189,034)	(64)	(189,098)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**(189,034)**	**19,826,223**	**19,637,189**	**423,733**	**20,060,922**
Gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income transferred to the retained earnings – equity instruments – net after tax	-	-	262,448	(262,448)	-	-	-
Dividend distributions (Note 19)	-	-	-	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	-	(10,000,000)
Transferred to reserves	-	1,211,352	-	(1,211,352)	-	-	-
Effect of increase in investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	8,218	8,218	(32,698)	(24,480)
As of 31 December 2022	**100,000,000**	**34,583,047**	**6,435,777**	**50,972,953**	**191,991,777**	**3,456,396**	**195,448,173**

- Retained earnings include an amount of JD 19,943,769 as of 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: JD 18,853,869) restricted against deferred tax assets in accordance with the instructions of Central Bank of Jordan and Jordan Securities Commission
- Retained earnings include a restricted amount of JD 1,039,200 as of 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, which represents the remaining balance of the illegal transactions in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.
- Retained earnings include a restricted amount of JD 415,199 as of 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, which represents the effect of the early adoption of IFRS (9). Such amounts are restricted and cannot be utilized unless realized through actual sale as instructed by Jordan Securities Commission.
- It is prohibited to utilize any amount that represents unrealized gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as of 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.
- In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan Circular No. (13/ 2018), the accumulated balance of the general banking risk reserve which amounted to JD 6,365,000 as of 31 December 2017 has been transferred to the retained earnings to offset the impact of the IFRS 9. The surplus after the offset which amounted to JD 1,971,056 is restricted.
- The use of the credit balance of the valuation reserve of financial assets through other comprehensive is restricted in accordance with the instructions of Central Bank of Jordan and Jordan Securities Commission.

The accompanying notes from 1 to 51 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and shall be read in conjunction therewith.

INVESTBANK (PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	For the year ended 31 December	
		2023	2022
		JD	JD
Operating activities			
Income before income tax		33,170,241	29,963,971
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortization	11, 12 & 14	3,667,863	3,076,229
Expected credit loss provision on direct credit facilities	10	11,283,195	7,726,939
Lawsuits provision	20	258,478	52,684
Provision for (reversal from) expected credit loss provision on financial assets and off-balance sheet items	37	261,909	(1,463,558)
(Reversal from) provision for impairment on assets seized by the bank in settlement of outstanding debts and the provision for seized assets	13	(764,237)	651,323
Provision for (reversal from) sundry provision	20	14,970	(35,257)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		(1,322,995)	(4,958)
Loss (gain) from sale of assets seized by the bank	34	858,712	(561,254)
Reversal from impairment in real estate investments		(34,315)	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	14	149,741	155,896
Unrealized gain from revaluation of financial assets at fair value through P&L	33	(102)	-
Net interest expenses		(754,682)	(737,187)
Bargain on purchase of a subsidiary		-	(3,596,992)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	32	(11,110)	(21,616)
		46,777,668	**35,206,220**
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Deposits at banks and financial institutions due in more than 3 months	6	(3,545,000)	(3,545,000)
Financial assets at fair value through P&L	7	(2,696)	-
Direct credit facilities at amortized cost	10	(222,516,937)	(59,662,010)
Assets and liabilities held for sale		(1,984)	(142,869)
Other assets	13	573,906	(12,831,917)
Customers' deposits	16	296,874,842	89,186,808
Cash margins	17	20,031,304	4,845,528
Other liabilities	22	4,205,470	1,750,770
Net cash flows from operating activities before income tax and provisions paid		**142,396,573**	**54,807,530**
Paid from lawsuits provisions	20	(13,296)	(130,268)
Income tax paid	21	(10,077,616)	(8,983,216)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		**132,305,661**	**45,694,046**

	Notes	For the year ended 31 December	
		2023	2022
		JD	JD
Investing activities			
Purchases of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(12,104,306)	(28,799,554)
Sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		9,828,659	5,046,233
Purchases of financial assets at amortized cost		(238,677,582)	(84,408,927)
Matured financial assets at amortized cost		99,638,999	37,824,125
Purchase of property and equipment and advances for purchases of property, equipment and projects under progress	11	(4,197,172)	(3,406,254)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		2,022,138	20,654
Purchase of intangible assets	12	(1,281,343)	(502,410)
Net cash flows used in purchase of a subsidiary		-	(3,438,366)
Net cash flows generated from purchase of a subsidiary		-	238,672
Net cash flows used in purchases of additional share in subsidiaries		(25,651)	(24,480)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(144,796,258)**	**(77,450,307)**
Financing activities			
Dividends paid	27	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Lease liabilities payments	14	(973,066)	(864,067)
Borrowed funds	18	32,407,424	27,995,601
Bonds	19	3,760,000	680,000
Net cash flows generated from (used in) financing activities		**25,194,358**	**17,811,534**
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	32	11,110	21,616
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**12,714,871**	**(13,923,111)**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		119,008,897	132,932,008
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**39**	**131,723,768**	**119,008,897**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 51 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and shall be read in conjunction therewith.

INVESTBANK (PUBLIC LIMITED SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

(1) General information

- INVESTBANK (the "Bank") was established as a Jordanian public shareholding company under registration No. (173) dated 12 August 1982 in accordance with the Companies Law No. (12) for the year 1964 with a paid in capital of JD 6 million distributed over 6 million shares with a par value of JD 1 per share. The Bank's capital was increased several times, the latest increase was on 10 April 2012. the Bank's authorized, subscribed and paid in capital became JD 100 Millions / JD 1 per share.

- The Bank's Head Office is located in Amman, Abd Alhameed Sharaf Street, Shmesani, Tel: 06-5001500, P.O Box 950601, Amman – 11195 Hashemite kingdom of Jordan.

- The Bank provides banking and related financial services through its Head Office and its twelve branches in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and through its subsidiaries.

- INVESTBANK is a Public Shareholding Company listed on Amman Stock Exchange.

- These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Bank's Board of Directors on their meeting number (01/2024) held on 07 February 2024, and are subjected to the approval of Central Bank of Jordan and the General Assembly of shareholders.

(2) Material accounting policy information

Following are the material accounting policies used by the Group in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

2-1 Basis of preparation the consolidated financial statements

- The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 for the Bank and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") were prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee affiliated to the International Accounting Standards Board, as amended by the Central Bank of Jordan instructions.

The main differences between the IFRS accounting standards as they shall be applied and what has been approved by the Central Bank of Jordan are the following:

1- Provisions for expected credit losses are formed in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan (No. 13/ 2018) "Application of the IFRS (9)" dated 6 June 2018 and in accordance with the instructions of the supervisory authorities in the countries in which the bank operates, whichever is stricter. The significant differences are as follows:

- Debt instruments issued or guaranteed by the Jordanian government are excluded, so that credit exposures are treated and guaranteed by the Jordanian government without calculating the expected credit losses.

- When calculating expected credit losses against credit exposures, a comparison is made between the calculation results as per IFRS 9 with the instructions of the Central bank of Jordan no. (47/2009) Dated December 10, 2009 at each stage, the stricter results are used, and classified in accordance with Central bank of Jordan requirements in this regard.

- Interest and commissions are suspended on non-performing credit facilities and facilities classified within the third stage in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.

- According to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan No. (47/2009) issued on 10 December 2009 regarding the classification of credit facilities and the calculation of the impairment provisions, credit facilities were classified into the following categories:

A- Low risk credit facilities, which do not calculate provision dated:

1) Facilities granted and guaranteed by the Jordanian government, as well as to the governments of countries in which Jordanian banks have branches, provided that these facilities are granted in the same currency of the host country.

2) Cash guaranteed by (100%) of the outstanding balance at any time.

3) Facilities guaranteed with an acceptable bank guarantee at (100%).

B- Acceptable risk credit facilities, which do not require provision:

1) Strong financial positions and adequate cash flows.

2) Contracted and covered with duly accepted guarantees.

3) Having good sources of repayment.

4) Active account movement and regular repayment of principal and interest.

5) Efficient management of the client.

C- Credit facilities listed under the watch-list (requiring special attention) which impairment allowances for are calculated within a range of (1.5% - 15%):

These credit facilities are characterized by any of the following:

1) The existence of dues for a period of more than (60) days and less than (90) days for the principal of credit facilities and/or interest.

2) Exceeding the overdraft predetermined limit by (10%), and for a period of more than (60) days and less than (90) days.

3) Credit facilities that have previously been classified as non-performing credit facilities then reclassified from the list upon meeting the rescheduling criteria.

4) Acceptable-risk credit facilities that has been rescheduled twice in one year.

5) Credit facilities that have been expired for more than 60 days and less than (90) days and have not been renewed.

This is in addition to other conditions detailed in the instructions.

D- Non-performing credit facilities:

The credit facilities that have any of the following characteristics:

1) The maturity of the credit facilities or one of its instalments, default payment of the principal amount and / or interest, or dormant overdrafts that have been past due for the following periods:

Classification	Past due days	Provision percentage the 1st year
Sub-standard credit facilities	(90) - (179) days	25%
Doubtful credit facilities	(180) to (359) days	50%
Bad debt/loss credit facilities	(360) days and more	100%

2) Overdrafts that exceed the granting limit by (10%) and more, and for the duration of (90) days and more.
3) Credit facilities that have been expired for 90 days or more and have not been renewed.
4) Credit facilities granted to any customer declared bankrupt or to any company that has been deemed under liquidation.
5) Credit facilities that were restructured three times within a year.
6) Current and on-demand accounts overdrawn for (90) days or more.
7) Guarantees paid by the bank on behalf of the clients and had not been reclaimed for (90) days or more.

The expected credit losses provision against credit facilities is calculated in accordance with the 2009/47 instructions for this category of facilities according to the above ratios and the amount of unguaranteed credit facilities during the first year, while the allocation of the covered amount is completed at 25% and over four years.

2- Assets that have been seized by the Bank in settlement of due debts are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position within other assets at the acquisition cost or the fair value, whichever is lesser, and are revalued on the date of the consolidated financial statements individually. Any impairment in their value is recorded as a loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and any appreciation in value is not recorded as income. The subsequent increase is taken to the consolidated statement of income to the extent that it does not exceed the value of the previously recorded impairment. A gradual provision is calculated against seized assets at a percentage of (5%) of the total book value of these properties (regardless of the period of violation) starting from the year 2022, so that the required provision percentage of 50% of these properties is reached by the end of the year 2030. In accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan Circular No. 10/3/16234 dated 10 October 2022 the calculation of the gradual provision against seized assets was stopped, provided that the provisions recorded against seized assets that violate the provision of banking law are maintained and to be released upon the disposal of such assets.

3- Additional provisions are calculated in the consolidated financial statements against some of the Bank's foreign investments in some neighboring countries, if any, and in compliance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan.

- Some items are classified and presented in the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of profit or loss and the consolidated statement of cash flows and the related disclosure, such as credit facilities, interest in suspense, expected credit losses, investments, fair value levels, segments classification and disclosures related to risks and others, are presented and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan, its instructions and circulated guidance which might not include all the requirements of IFRS accounting standards such as IFRS 7, 9 and 13.

4- Cash and balances with the Central Bank item includes, the cash reserve requirement item, which represent restricted balances according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan and in accordance with the instructions of the supervisory authorities in the countries in which the Bank operates, whichever is stricter.

5- The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost conversion except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income which are measured at fair value at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Also, financial assets and financial liabilities for which the risk of change in their fair value has been hedged are shown at fair value.

- The Jordanian Dinar is the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements, which is also the Group's functional currency.

2-2 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

- The accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the last consolidated financial statements for the Group for the year ended 31 December 2022, except for the adoption of new standards and amendments to the existing standards as mentioned below.

A- Applicable accounting policies:

New standards issued and applicable for the annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2023

• IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

- Effective starting on or after 1 January 2023:

- IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 as replacement for IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. It requires a current measurement model where estimates are re-measured in each reporting period.
Contracts are measured using the building blocks of:
• discounted probability-weighted cash flows
• an explicit risk adjustment, and
• a contractual service margin (CSM) representing the unearned profit of the contract which is recognized as revenue over the coverage period.

- The standard allows a choice between recognizing changes in discount rates either in the statement of profit or loss or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers account for their financial assets under IFRS 9.

- An optional, simplified premium allocation approach is permitted for the liability for the remaining coverage for eligible groups of insurance contracts, which are often written by non-life insurers.

- Targeted amendments made in July 2020 aimed to ease the implementation of the standard by reducing implementation costs and making it easier for entities to explain the results from applying IFRS 17 to investors and others. The amendments also deferred the application date of IFRS 17 to 1 January 2023.

- Further amendments made in December 2021 added a transition option that permits an entity to apply an optional classification overlay in the comparative period(s) presented on initial application of IFRS 17.

• Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement

- Effective starting on or after 1 January 2023:

- The IASB amended IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to require entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies.

- The amendments define what is 'material accounting policy information' (being information that, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements) and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information. To support this amendment, the IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 "Making Materiality Judgements to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures".

• Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

- Effective starting on or after 1 January 2023:

- The amendment to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors clarifies how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important, because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period.

• Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

- Effective starting on or after 1 January 2023:

- The amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes require companies to recognize deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences, and will require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities.

- The amendment should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognize deferred tax assets (to the extent that it is probable that they can be utilized) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:
  • Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and
  • decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related assets.

- The cumulative effect of recognizing these adjustments is recognized in the opening balance of retained earnings, or another component of equity, as appropriate.

- IAS 12 did not previously address how to account for the tax effects of on balance sheet leases and similar transactions and various approaches were considered acceptable. Some entities may have already accounted for such transactions consistent with the new requirements. These entities will not be affected by the amendments.

OECD Pillar Two Rules:

- In December 2021, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) released the Pillar Two model rules (the Global AntiBase Erosion Proposal, or 'GloBE') to reform international corporate taxation. Large multinational enterprises within the scope of the rules are required to calculate their GloBE effective tax rate for each jurisdiction where they operate. They will be liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between their GloBE effective tax rate per jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate.

- In May 2023, the IASB made narrow-scope amendments to IAS 12 which provide a temporary relief from the requirement to recognize and disclose deferred taxes arising from enacted or substantively enacted tax law that implements the Pillar Two model rules, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes described in those rules.

The amendments also require affected companies to disclose:

• the fact that they have applied the exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

• their current tax expense (if any) related to the Pillar Two income taxes, and

• during the period between the legislation being enacted or substantially enacted and the legislation becoming effective, known or reasonably estimable information that would help users of financial statements to understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation. If this information is not known or reasonably estimable, entities are instead required to disclose a statement to that effect and information about their progress in assessing the exposure.

** The amendments must be applied immediately, subject to any local endorsement process, and retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. However, the disclosures about the known or reasonably estimable exposure to Pillar Two income taxes are only required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and do not need to be made in interim financial reports for interim periods ending on or before 31 December 2023.

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

B- The Group has not yet applied the following new standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective

The new standards, amendments, and interpretations issued are required to be applied to annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2024
financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

• Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1 Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1

- Effective starting on or after 1 January 2024:

- Amendments made to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements in 2020 and 2022 clarified that liabilities are classified as either current or noncurrent, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the entity's expectations or events after the reporting date (e.g. the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). Covenants of loan arrangements will not affect classification of a liability as current or non-current at the reporting date if the entity must only comply with the covenants after the reporting date. However, if the entity must comply with a covenant either before or at the reporting date, this will affect the classification as current or non-current even if the covenant is only tested for compliance after the reporting date. The amendments require disclosures if an entity classifies a liability as noncurrent and that liability is subject to covenants that the entity must comply with within 12 months of the reporting date.

- The disclosures include:
• The carrying amount of the liability
• Information about the covenants, and
• Facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulty complying with the covenants.

- The amendments also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the transfer of the entity's own equity instrument can only be ignored for the purpose of classifying the liability as current or non-current if the entity classifies the option as an equity instrument. However, conversion options that are classified as a liability must be considered when determining the current/non-current classification of a convertible note.

- The amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the normal requirements in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. Special transitional rules apply if an entity had early adopted the 2020 amendments regarding the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

• **Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16**

- Effective starting on or after 1 January 2024:

- In September 2022, the IASB finalized narrow-scope amendments to the requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 Leases which explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction.

- The amendments specify that, in measuring the lease liability subsequent to the sale and leaseback, the seller-lessee determines 'lease payments' and 'revised lease payments' in a way that does not result in the seller lessee recognizing any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use that it retains. This could particularly impact sale and leaseback transactions where the lease payments include variable payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.

• **Supplier finance arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7**

- the terms apply to periods starting on or after 1 January 2024

- The IASB has issued new disclosure requirements about supplier financing arrangements ('SFAs'), after feedback to an IFRS Interpretations Committee agenda decision highlighted that the information required by IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments:

- Disclosures falls short of meeting user information needs. The objective of the new disclosures is to provide information about SFAs that enables investors to assess the effects on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and the exposure to liquidity risk. The new disclosures include information about the following:

The terms and conditions of SFAs:

1. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are part of SFAs and the line items in which those liabilities are presented.
2. The carrying amount of the financial liabilities in (b) for which suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers.
3. The range of payment due dates for both the financial liabilities that are part of SFAs, and comparable trade payables that are not part of such arrangements.
4. Non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of financial liabilities in (b).
5. Access to SFA facilities and concentration of liquidity risk with finance providers.

- The IASB has provided transitional relief by not requiring comparative information in the first year, and also not requiring disclosure of specified opening balances. Further, the required disclosures are only applicable for annual periods during the first year of application. Therefore, the earliest that the new disclosures will have to be provided is in annual financial reports for December 2024 year-ends, unless an entity has a financial year of less than 12 months.

• **Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28**

- Effective starting on or after 1 January 2024:

- The IASB has made limited scope amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

- The amendments clarify the accounting treatment for sales or contribution of assets between an investor and their associates or joint ventures. They confirm that the accounting treatment depends on whether the nonmonetary assets sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture constitute a 'business' (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations).

- Where the non-monetary assets constitute a business, the investor will recognize the full gain or loss on the sale or contribution of assets. If the assets do not meet the definition of a business, the gain or loss is recognized by the investor only to the extent of the other investor's interests in the associate or joint venture. The amendments apply prospectively.

*** In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the application date of this amendment until such time as the IASB has finalized its research project on the equity method.

- The management is still in the process of evaluating the impact of these new amendments on the Group's consolidated financial statements, and it believes that there will be no material impact on the consolidated financial statements when they are implemented.

- There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current year starting 1 January 2023 or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

2-3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and the companies under its control (its subsidiaries), and control is achieved when the Bank:

- Has the ability to control the investee;
- Is exposed to variable returns, or has the right to variable returns, resulting from its association with the investee;
- Has the ability to use its power to influence the returns of the investee.

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

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

- The volume of voting rights the Bank has in relation to the number and distribution of other voting rights;
- Potential voting rights held by the Bank and any other voting rights holders or parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances indicating that the bank has, or does not have, a current responsibility to direct the relevant activities at the time the required decisions are taken, including how to vote in meetings of previous general assembly's meetings.

Adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries, when required, to align their accounting policies with those used by the Bank.

The subsidiary is consolidated when the Bank controls the subsidiary and is deconsolidated when the Bank loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of operations of subsidiaries acquired or excluded during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss from the date on which control is achieved until the date the control of the subsidiary is lost.

Profits and losses and each item of the comprehensive income are distributed to the owners in the entity and the non-controlling interest, the comprehensive income for the subsidiaries belonging to the owners in the entity and the non-controlling share is distributed even if this distribution will lead to a deficit in the balance of the non-controlling interest.

All assets , liabilities, equity, income and expenses related to transactions and balances between the bank and its subsidiaries are eliminated when consolidating.

Non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries are determined separately from the Bank's equity in these entities. The non-controlling interests of the shareholders currently present in the equity granted to their owners with a proportionate share of the net assets upon liquidation may be measured initially at fair value or by the proportionate share of non-controlling interests in the fair value of the identifiable net purchase amount of assets. The measurement is selected on an acquisition basis. Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. After acquisition, the carrying value of non-controlling interests is the value of these interests upon initial recognition, in addition to the non-controlling interest's share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributable to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit in the non-controlling interests balance.

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

When the bank loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss resulting from the disposal is calculated in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, with the difference between (1) the total fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any remaining shares and (2) the present value of the assets (including goodwill), less the liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests.

All amounts previously recognized in the other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Bank had directly disposed of the assets or liabilities related to the subsidiary.

The fair value of the investment that is held in the previous subsidiary at the date of loss of control is considered to be the fair value upon initial recognition of subsequent accounting under IFRS (9) "Financial instruments" when the provisions of this standard apply, or the cost of initial recognition of investment in an associate or a joint venture.

These consolidated financial statements include the Bank and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2023:

Name of the Company	Paid in capital	Bank's ownership	Nature of operations	Location	Date of acquisition
Tamkeen Leasing Co.	20,000,000	97.5%	Finance leasing	Amman	2006
Al Istethmari Letamweel Selselat Al Imdad Co.	3,000,000	94%	Management and operation of bonded warehouses	Amman	2010

Tamkeen Leasing Company owns the following subsidiaries:

Name of the Company	Paid in capital	Bank's ownership	Nature of operations	Location	Date of acquisition
Jordan Trade Facilities Co.	16,500,000	95.4%	Granting loans and facilities	Amman	2016
Trade Facilities for Finance Leasing Co.	2,000,000	95.4%	Finance leasing	Amman	2016
Bindar Trade and Investment Co.	20,000,000	96.7%	Granting loans and facilities	Amman	2017
Ruboua Al Sharq Real Estate Co.	50,000	96.7%	Sale of lands and properties owned by the Co.	Amman	2017
Rakeen Real Estate Co.	30,000	96.7%	Sale of lands and properties owned by the Co.	Amman	2017
Bindar Finance Leasing Co.*	1,000,000	96.7%	Finance leasing	Amman	2017

- Based on the decision of the Bank's Board of Directors in its first meeting for the year 2022, it was approved to shut down the Jordanian Factoring Company. And based on the decision of the General Assembly of Jordanian Factoring Company (former subsidiary) in its extraordinary meeting held on 16 November 2022 it was approved to reduce the Company's capital by an amount JD 1,292,000, so that the authorized and paid-in capital becomes JD 208,000, and the reduction procedures were completed on 15 December 2022. A liquidator has been appointed for the Company in accordance with the Jordanian Companies Law, on 14 January 2024 the company registration certificate has been canceled and it was officially liquidated.

- Based on the decision of the general assembly of Bindar Trade and Investment Company (a subsidiary) on its extraordinary meeting held on January 4, 2022 it was approved to purchase all shares of Summit Auto Trade Facilities Company, with a value of 3,438,366 JD, the Central Bank of Jordan approval on the acquisition has been obtained according to their letter No. (10/2/16687) dated October 31, 2021, the acquisition was completed during the first quarter of 2022.

- Based on the decision of the General Assembly of Bindar Trade and Investments Company (a subsidiary) in its extraordinary meeting held on 23 November 2022 it was approved to merge Summit Auto Trade Facilities Company (former subsidiary) with Bindar Trade and Investments Company. The General Companies Controller in the Ministry of Industry Trade & Supply announced the merger of Bindar Trade and Investments Company and Summit Auto Trade Facilities Company with the merging company being Bindar Trade and Investments company and canceling the registration of the merged company on 25 July 2023. The registration certificate of Summit Auto Trade Facilities company was canceled on 6 August 2023. And the merger committee announced a new authorization matrix for Bindar Trade and Investments.

* Based on the decision of Bindar Trade and Investments Company (a subsidiary) Board of Directors No. 18/2022 dated on 3 October 2022 it was approved to cease the operations of Bindar Financial Leasing Company (a subsidiary) and liquidate it voluntarily during the year 2023 therefore, the company's assets, liabilities and results have not been consolidated with the group's consolidated financial statements and have been presented as assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale.

- The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same financial year of the Bank, using the same accounting policies used by the Bank. If the accounting policies adopted by the subsidiaries are different, the required adjustments are made on the financial statements of the subsidiaries to be consistent with the accounting policies used by the Bank.

- The financial statements of the subsidiaries are consolidated in the consolidated statement of profit or loss from the date of their ownership which is the date on which the control on the subsidiaries is actually transferred to the Bank, and stops consolidating when the Bank loses this control.

- Non-controlling interest represents the share in net profit or loss and net assets not owned - directly or indirectly - by the Bank in its subsidiaries and are shown in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, and within the equity in the consolidated statement of financial position separately from those attributable to the Bank's shareholders.

In the case of preparing separate financial statements for the Bank as a separate entity, the investments in the subsidiaries are stated at cost.

2-4 Segment Information

The business segment represents a group of assets and operations that jointly provide products or services subject to risks and returns that are different from those related to other business segments and that are measured According to the reports that are used by the executive management and decision makers in the Bank.

A geographical segment is associated with the provision of products or services in a particular economic environment that is subject to risks and rewards different from those related to segments operating in other.

2-5 Net interest income

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments with the exception of those classified as held for trading or measured or those determined at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss in "net interest income" as "interest income" and "interest expenses" are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method. Interest on financial instruments measured at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss is also included in the fair value movement during the period.

The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

The interest income/ interest expense is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non- credit impaired financial assets (i.e., at the amortized cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance), or to the amortized cost of financial liabilities. For credit-impaired financial assets the interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortized cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (i.e., the gross carrying amount less the allowance for expected credit losses). For financial assets originated or purchased and are credit-impaired, the EIR reflects the ECL in determining the future cash flows expected to be received from the financial asset.

Interest income and expense in the Bank's consolidated statement of profit or loss also includes the effective portion of fair value changes for derivatives that are designated as hedging instruments in the cash flow hedges of interest rate risk. As for the fair value hedges of interest rate risk on interest expense and income, the effective portion of fair value changes for specific derivatives are also included, and fair value changes to the specific risks of the hedged item are also included in interest income and expense. Interest expenses also include the value of the interest against the lease obligations.

2-6 Net commissions income

Commissions' net income and expense include fees other than those that are an integral part of EIR. The commissions included in this part of the Bank's consolidated statement of profit or loss also include commissions charged for the loan service, non-use commissions related to loan obligations when this is unlikely to result in a specific arrangement for lending and commissions of co-financing loans.

2-7 Commission's expenses with regard to services upon receipt of services

Contracts with clients that result in recognition of financial instruments, part of which may be related to IFRS (9) or (15), in which case commissions are recognized in the part related to IFRS (9) and the remainder is recognized according to the IFRS (15).

2-8 Net income of financial instruments at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss:

Net income from financial instruments at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss includes all gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The Bank has elected to present the movement at the full fair value of the assets and liabilities at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss in this item, including interest income, expenses and related from dividends.

2-9 Dividend's income:

Dividend's income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established, being the date preceding the dividends of listed shares, and usually the date on which the shareholders agree to dividends of unlisted shares.

The dividends distribution in the consolidated statement of profit or loss depends on the classification and measurement of the shares, i.e.:

• With regard to equity instruments held through the consolidated statement of profit or loss, dividend income is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under the item of profit (loss) of financial assets at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

• In the case of equity instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as dividend from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2-10 Financial instruments
Initial recognition of measurement:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and loans and advances to customers are recognized if they are credited to the customers' account.

Financial assets and liabilities are measured initially at fair value, and transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and liabilities are added to the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, or deducted therefrom, as necessary, upon initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly related to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss are recognized directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities are measured initially at fair value, and transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and liabilities are added to the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, or deducted therefrom, as necessary, upon initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly related to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss are recognized directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

If the transaction price differs from fair value at initial recognition, the Group will account for such difference as follows:

• When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognized on initial recognition (i.e., profit or loss on the first day).

• In all other cases, the fair value will be adjusted to align with the transaction price (i.e., day 1 profit or loss will be deferred by including it in the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability).

After initial recognition, the deferred gain or loss will be released to the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a rational basis, only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability, or upon the de-recognition of such instrument.

2-10-A Financial assets:

Initial recognition:

All financial assets are recognized on the trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is made under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and is initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets classified as at FVTPL are recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement:

All recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS (9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Specifically:

• The financing instruments held in the business model that aims to collect contractual cash flows, and which have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding and are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

• The financing instruments held within the business model that aim to both collect contractual cash flows and sell debt instruments, which have contractual cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding and are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

• All other financing instruments (such as debt instruments managed on fair value basis, or held for sale), and equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

However, the Bank can take a non - irrevocable option/ determination after initial recognition of the financial asset on an asset-by-asset basis, as follows:

• The Group can take the non - irrevocable option by including subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment in equity that is not held for trading or a possible replacement recognized by the buyer within the business combination to which the IFRS (3) applies, in other comprehensive income.

• The Group can determine in a non-irrevocable manner the financing instruments that meet the criteria of amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as measured by the fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss if it eliminates or significantly reduces mismatches in accounting (referred to as the fair value option).

Debt instruments at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income:

The Group assesses the classification and measurement a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding.

For the purpose of the SPPI test, the principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g., if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending options and risks, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset isdenominated.

The contractual cash flows represent SPPI, which are consistent with the basic financing arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic financing arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic financing arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

Business model assessment:

An assessment of business models for managing financial assets is fundamental to the classification of a financial asset. The Group determines the business models at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Group's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument; therefore, the business model assessment is performed at aggregation rather than on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

The Group may adopt more than one business model for managing its financial instruments which reflect how the Group manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The Group's business models determine whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both.

The Group takes into account all relevant information available when making the business model assessment. However, this assessment is not performed on the basis of scenarios that expected to Bank does not reasonably expect to occur, such as the so-called 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios. The Bank also takes into account all relevant evidence available such as:

• The policies and declared objectives of the portfolio and the application of those policies and whether the management strategy focuses on obtaining contractual revenue, maintaining a specific rate of profit, and matching the period of financial assets with the period of financial liabilities in which those assets are financed cash flows are realized through the sale of assets.

• How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the key management personnel.

• The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed.

• How managers of the business are compensated (e.g., whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

On initial recognition of the financial asset, the Group determines whether the recently recognized financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether it reflects the beginning of a new business model. The group reassesses its business models in each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the previous period.

When a debt instrument that is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognized, the cumulative gain/ loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income in equity is reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss. On the other hand, as for equity investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain/ loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is not subsequently reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss but is rather transferred directly within equity.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortized cost or at Fair value through other comprehensive income are tested for impairment.

Financial assets - Assessing whether contractual cash flows are payments of the principal and interest only:

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether contractual cash flows are only SPPI, the Group has considered the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial assets involve a contractual period that can change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows and therefore they do not meet the conditions of SPPI In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- Contingent events that change the amount or timing of cash flows.
- Prepaid features and the possibility to extend.
- Terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets.

Financial assets at fair value through the statement of profit or loss:

Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss are:

• Assets of contractual cash flows, and which have been not Principal debt and interest on the principal amount.
• Assets held within the business model other than those held to collect contractual cash flows or held for collection and sale.
• Assets designated at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss using fair value option.

These assets are measured at fair value, and any gains/ losses arising from re-measurement are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Reclassification:

If the business model under which the Group holds financial assets changes, the financial assets that were affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in reclassifying the Bank's financial assets. Changes in contractual cash flows are considered within the framework of the accounting policy for the amendment and exclusion of financial assets set out below.

Foreign exchange gains and losses:

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in foreign currency is determined and translated at the rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Specifically:

- For financial assets measured at amortized cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences on the amortized cost of the debt instrument are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Other exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income in the investment's revaluation reserve.
- For financial assets measured at amortized cost through the consolidated statement of profit or loss that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, gains and losses of exchange differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- For equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income within investments revaluation reserve.

Fair value option:

A financial instrument with a fair value can be measured reliably at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss (fair value option) upon initial recognition, even if the financial instruments are not acquired or incurred primarily for the purpose of selling or repurchasing. The fair value option for financial assets can be used if it substantially eliminates or reduces the inconsistency of the measurement or recognition that would otherwise have arisen from the measurement of assets or liabilities, or the recognition of related profit and loss on a different basis ("accounting mismatch"). The fair value option for financial liabilities can be chosen in the following cases:

- If the choice leads to the cancellation or substantially reduces accounting mismatch
- If the financial liabilities are part of a portfolio managed on a fair value basis, according to a documented risk or investment management strategy.
- If there is a derivative that is included in the host financial or non-financial contract and the derivative is not closely related to the host contract.

These tools cannot be reclassified to fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss while they are held or issued. Financial assets designated at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss are recorded at fair value with any unrealized gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment income.

Expected credit losses:

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit loss on the following financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss:

- Loans and credit facilities (direct and indirect).
- Debt instruments carried at amortized cost.
- Debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Financial guarantees provided in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9.

• Receivables related to leases are within the requirements of IAS (17) and IFRS (16).
• Trade receivables.
• Credit exposures to banks and financial institutions [excluding current balances used to cover the Bank's transactions such as remittances, guarantees and credits within a very short period of time (days)].

Provisions for expected credit losses are formed in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan (No. 13/ 2018) "Application of the IFRS (9)" dated 6 June 2018 and in accordance with the instructions of the supervisory authorities in the countries in which the bank operates, whichever is stricter. The significant differences are as follows:

• Debt instruments issued or guaranteed by the Jordanian government are excluded, so that credit exposures are treated and guaranteed by the Jordanian government without credit losses.

• When calculating credit losses against credit exposures, the calculation results are compared according to the IFRS (9) under the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan No. (47/2009) dated 10 December 2009 for each stage separately and the stricter results are taken.

Impairment loss is not recognized in equity instruments.

With the exception and notes Impairment losses are Purchased or Originated Rating-Impaired' (POCI) financial assets (which are considered separately below), ECL are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

• 12-month ECL, i.e., lifetime ECL that result from those default events on the financial instrument that can be realized within 12 months after the reporting date, referred to in Stage 1.

• 12-month ECL, i.e., lifetime ECL that result from those possible default events over the age of the financial instrument, referred to in Stage 2 and Stage 3.

A loss allowance for lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECL are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.
ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Bank under the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive, which arise from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's effective interest rate.

For the unutilized limits, the expected credit loss is the difference between the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows due to the Bank if the borrower withdraws the financing and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive if the financing is utilized.

For financial guarantee contracts, the ECL is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Bank expects to receive from the instrument holder, the customer or any other party.

The Group measures ECL on an individual basis, or on the portfolio basis that share similar economic risk characteristics. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flows using the asset's original EIR, regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a portfolio basis.

Credit-impaired financial assets:

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets. Evidence of credit-impairment includes observable data about the following:

• Significant financial difficulty faced by borrower or issuer.
• Breach of contract, for example, default or delay in payment.
• The Group grants the borrower a waiver for economic or contractual reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulty.
• The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.
• The purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event, instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit impaired. The Group assesses whether debt instruments that are financial assets measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI are credit-impaired at each reporting date. To assess if sovereign and corporate debt instruments are credit impaired, the Group considers factors such as bond yields, credit ratings and the ability of the borrower to increase funding.

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

Interest and commissions are suspended on non-performing credit facilities granted to clients in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions.

The credit facilities and their suspended interests, covered by provisions, are transferred entirely off the consolidated statement of financial position, in accordance with the decisions of the Board of Directors in this regard.

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

Purchased or originated credit-impaired' (POCI) financial assets:

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

Definition of default:

The definition of default is deemed critical to the determination of ECL. The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default (PD) which affects both the measurement of ECL and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk as shown below.

The Group considers the following as an event of default:
• The borrower defaults for more than 90 days on any significant credit obligation to the Group.
• The borrower is unlikely to pay his credit obligations of the Bank in full.

The definition of default is appropriately tailored to reflect different characteristics of different types of assets. Overdrafts are considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or has been advised of a limit smaller than the current amount outstanding.

When assessing if the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation, the Bank takes into account both qualitative and quantitative indicators. The information assessed depends on the type of the asset, for example in corporate lending a qualitative indicator used is the breach of covenants, which is not relevant for retail lending. Quantitative indicators, such as overdue status and non-payment of another obligation to the same counterparty are key inputs in this analysis. The Bank uses a variety of sources of information to assess default which are either developed internally or obtained from external sources.

Significant increase in credit risk:

The Group monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Group will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

The Group will not consider that financial assets with 'low' credit risk at the reporting date did not have a significant increase in credit risk. As a result, the Bank monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to impairment for significant increase in credit risk.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date based on the remaining maturity of the instrument with the risk of a default that was anticipated for the remaining maturity at the current reporting date when the financial instrument was first recognized. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort, based on the Group's historical experience and expert credit assessment including forward-looking information.

Multiple economic scenarios form the basis of determining the probability of default at initial recognition and at subsequent reporting dates. Different economic scenarios will lead to a different probability of default. It is the weighting of these different scenarios that forms the basis of a weighted average probability of default that is used to determine whether credit risk has significantly increased.

For corporate financing, forward-looking information includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's counterparties operate, that can be obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organizations, as well as taking into consideration various internal and external sources of actual and forecast economic information.For individuals financing, forward looking lending information includes the same economic forecasts as corporate lending with additional forecasts of local economic indicators, particularly for regions with a concentration to certain industries, as well as internally generated information of customer payment behavior. The quantitative information is a primary indicator of significant increase in credit risk and is based on the change in lifetime PD by comparing:
• The remaining lifetime PD at the date of reporting.

• The remaining lifetime PD at a point in time that was estimated based on facts and circumstances at the initial recognition of the exposure.

The PDs are considered forward-looking, and the Group uses the same methodologies and data used to measure the expected credit loss provisions.

The qualitative factors that indicate significant increase in credit risk are reflected in PD models on a timely basis. However, the Bank still considers separately some qualitative factors to assess if credit risk has increased significantly. For corporate lending, there is particular focus on assets that are included on a 'watch list' given an exposure is on a watch list once there is a concern that the creditworthiness of the specific counterparty has deteriorated. For retail lending, the Bank considers the expectation of forbearance and payment holidays, credit scores and events such as unemployment, bankruptcy, divorce or death.

Given that a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is a relative measure, a given change, in absolute terms, in the PD will be more significant for a financial instrument with a lower initial PD than compared to a financial instrument with a higher PD.

As a backstop when an asset becomes 30 days past due, the Group considers that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred and the asset is in stage 2 of the impairment model, i.e. the loss allowance is measured as the lifetime ECL.

Modification and de-recognition of financial assets

A modification of a financial asset occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial asset. A modification affects the amount and/ or timing of the contractual cash flows either immediately or at a future date. In addition, the introduction or adjustment of existing covenants of an existing loan would constitute a modification even if these new or adjusted covenants do not yet affect the cash flows immediately but may affect the cash flows depending on whether the covenant is or is not met (e.g., a change to the increase in the interest rate that arises when covenants are breached).

The Group renegotiates loans with customers who face financial difficulties to increase collection and reduce the risk of default. The terms of repayment of the loan are facilitated in cases where the borrower has made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms, and an important risk of default or default has occurred, and it is expected that the borrower will be able to fulfil the revised terms. The revised terms in most of the cases include an extension of the maturity of the loan, changes to the timing of the cash flows of the loan (principal and interest repayment), reduction in the amount of cash flows due (principal and interest forgiveness) and amendments to covenants. The Group has a waiting policy that applies to corporate and individual lending.

When a financial asset is modified, the Group assesses whether this amendment leads to de-recognition. As per the Group's policy, the modification leads to de-recognition when it causes a significant difference in the terms.

• Qualitative factors, such as the non-existence of contractual cash flows after modification as SPPI, change in currency or change in the counterparty, or extent of change in interest rates, maturity, or covenants. If this does not clearly indicate a fundamental modification.

• Conducting a quantitative evaluation to compare the present value of the remaining contractual cash flows under the original terms with the contractual cash flows in accordance with the revised terms and deduct both amounts based on the original effective interest.

In the case where the financial asset is derecognized, the loss allowance for ECL is remeasured at the date of de-recognition to determine the net carrying amount of the asset at that date the difference between this revised carrying amount and the fair value of the new financial asset with the new terms will lead to a gain or loss on de-recognition. The new financial asset will have a loss allowance measured based on 12-month ECL except in the rare occasions where the new loan is considered to be originated as credit- impaired. This applies only in the case where the fair value of the new loan is recognized at a significant discount to its revised paramount because there remains a high risk of default which has not been reduced by the modification. The Group monitors credit risk of modified financial assets by evaluating qualitative and quantitative information, such as if the borrower is in past due status under the new terms.

When the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in de- recognition, the Group determines if the financial asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing:
• The remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms.
• The remaining PD at the reporting date based on the revised terms.

For financial assets modified as part of the Group's forbearance policy, where modification did not result in de- recognition, the estimate of PD reflects the Group's ability to collect the modified cash flows taking into account the Group's previous experience of similar forbearance action, as well as various behavioral indicators, including the borrower's payment performance against the modified contractual terms. If the credit risk remains significantly higher than what was expected at initial recognition, the loss allowance will continue to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The loss allowance on forborne loans will generally only be measured based on 12-month ECL when there is evidence of the borrower's improved repayment behavior following modification leading to a reversal of the previous significant increase in credit risk.

Where a modification does not lead to de-recognition, the Group calculates the modification gain/ loss comparing the gross carrying amount before and after the modification (excluding the ECL allowance). Then, the Group measures ECL for the modified asset, where the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the expected cash shortfalls from the original asset.

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.
On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain/ loss that had been recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, with the exception of equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, where the cumulative gain/ loss previously recognized in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Write-offs:

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as the customer not participating in a payment plan with the Group. The Group classifies the funds or amounts due for write-off after exhausting all possible payment methods and taking the necessary approvals. However, if the financing or receivable is written off, the Group continues the enforcement activity to try to recover the outstanding receivables, which are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss upon recovery.

ECL provision of presentation in the consolidated statement of financial position:

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:
• For financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
• For debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: no provision is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the loss allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in the investments revaluation reserve;
• Loan's commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision.
• Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component, the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision.

2-10-B Financial liabilities and equity:

Issued Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.
A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Group or a contract that will or may be settled in theGroup's own equity instruments and is a non- derivative contract for which the Group is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments, or a derivative contract over own equity that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash (or another financial asset) for a fixed number of the Group's own equity instruments.

Loans and advances:

The "loans and advances" included in the statement of financial position comprise the following:

- Loans and advances measured at amortized cost; initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

- Loans and advances, which are measured at FVTPL or designated as at FVTPL; are measured at fair value with changes recognized immediately in profit or loss.

- Lease receivables.

Equity instruments:
Share capital:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Treasury shares:

Repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain/ loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue, or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

Composite instruments:

The component parts of the composite instruments (such as convertible notes) issued by the Group are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the content of the contractual arrangements, definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments. The transfer option that will be settled by exchanging a fixed cash amount or other financial asset for a specified number of the company's equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing interest rate in the market for similar non-convertible instruments. In the case of non-embedded related derivatives, they are first separated, and the remaining financial liabilities are recorded on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until they are extinguished upon conversion or on the instrument's maturity date.

Financial liabilities:

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss:

Financial liabilities are classified at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss when financial liabilities (a) are held for trading or (b) are classified at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

• It is incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.
• Upon initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Bank and has a modern actual pattern of short-term profit taking.
• It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for the purpose of trading or the potential consideration that a buyer may pay as part of a business combination at fair value is determined through the consolidated statement of profit or loss upon initial recognition if:
• This designation substantially eliminates or reduces the inconsistency of the measurement or recognition that may otherwise arise.
• The financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis.
• If the financial obligation forms part of a contract that contains one derivative or more. IFRS 9 allows a fully hybrid contract (composite) to be determined at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss includes any interest paid on the financial liabilities and is incorporated in the item "net profit or loss from other financial instruments" at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

However, in respect of non-derivative financial liabilities classified at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liabilities that resulted from changes in the credit risk of those liabilities is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless recognition of the effects of changes in the credit risk of liabilities in other comprehensive income would create or increase accounting mismatch in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The remaining amount of changes in the fair value of the liability is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, and changes in the fair value attributable to the credit risk of financial liabilities recognized in other comprehensive income are not reclassified subsequently to the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon de-recognition of the financial liability.

With regard to liabilities for issued loans and financial guarantee contracts classified as fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss, all gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

When determining whether recognition of changes in the credit risk of liabilities in other comprehensive income will create or increase the accounting mismatch in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the Group assesses whether it expects to offset the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liabilities in the consolidated statement of profit or loss with a change in the fair value of another financial instrument that has been measured at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities, including deposits and loans, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are then measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method for calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and allocating interest expenses over the relevant period. An effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments during the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount at initial recognition to obtain details on the effective interest rate.

De-recognition of financial liabilities:

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The exchange between the Group and its existing lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Likely, the Group treats the significant modification of the outstanding obligation conditions or part thereof as extinguishment of the original financial liabilities and the recognition of new liabilities. The terms are assumed to be substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

2-11 Derivative financial instruments:

The Group enters a variety of derivative financial instruments, some of which are held for trading while others are maintained to manage exposure to interest rate risk, credit risk, and foreign exchange rate risk. Financial derivatives include foreign currency forward contracts, interest rate swaps, interest rate swaps across currencies and credit default swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at the date of each statement of financial position. The resulting profits/ losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is identified and are effective as a hedging instrument, in which case the timing of recognition in the consolidated statement of profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. The Group identifies certain derivatives as either fair value hedges for recognized assets and liabilities, or for the company's obligations (fair value hedges), potential forecasting hedges, foreign currency risk hedges for fixed obligations (cash flow hedges) or net investments in foreign operations (net investment hedges).

Derivatives with positive fair value are recognized as a financial asset, while derivatives with negative fair value are recognized as financial liabilities. Derivatives are presented as non-current assets or non-current liabilities if the residual maturity of the instrument is more than (12) months and is not expected to be realized or settled within (12) months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

Embedded derivatives:

Derivatives embedded in financial liabilities or other non-financial asset host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

An embedded derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the hybrid instrument to which the embedded derivative relates is more than 12 months and is not expected to be realized or settled within 12 months. Other embedded derivatives are presented as other assets or other liabilities.

2-12 Financial guarantee contracts:

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss incurred because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group's entity are initially measured at their fair value, and if they are not determined at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss that does not result from the transfer of a financial asset, they are subsequently measured:
• The amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS (9).
• The amount initially recognized, less, where appropriate, the amount of accumulated profit or loss recognized in accordance with the Bank's revenue collection policies, whichever is greater.

Financial guarantee contracts that are not designated at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss are presented as provisions in the consolidated statement of financial position and remeasurement is presented in other income.

The Group did not specify any financial guarantee contracts at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2-13 Commitments to provide a loan at an interest rate lower than the market price:

Commitments to provide a loan at an interest rate lower than the market price are measured initially at their fair value, and if they are not determined at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss, they are subsequently measured:
• The amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS (9).

• The amount initially recognized, less, where appropriate, the amount of accumulated profit or loss recognized in accordance with the Group's revenue collection policies, whichever is greater.

Commitments to provide a loan at an interest rate lower than the market price, which are not designated at fair value through the consolidated statement of income are presented as provisions in the consolidated statement of financial position, and remeasurement is presented in other income.

The Group did not designate any commitments to provide a loan at an interest rate lower than the market price, which are designated at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2-14 Hedge accounting

- The Group identifies certain derivatives as hedging instruments with respect to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk in fair value hedges, cash flow hedges or net investment hedges in foreign operations, as appropriate. Foreign exchange risk hedges on the Group's commitments are also accounted for as cash flow hedges. The Group does not apply fair value hedge accounting to hedges of interest rate risk portfolio. In addition, the Group does not use the exemption to continue to use hedge accounting rules using IAS (39), i.e., the Group applies the hedge accounting rules of IFRS (9).

- At the beginning of the hedge relationship, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, as well as the risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. Furthermore, at the commencement of the hedging and on a continuous basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item that can be attributed to the hedged risk, and for which all hedging relationships meet the following hedging effectiveness requirements:
• There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
• The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from this economic relationship.
• The hedge ratio for the hedge relationship is the same as that results from the amount of the hedged item to which the Group actually hedges and the amount of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that amount of the hedged item.

- The Group rebalances the hedging relationship in order to comply with the requirements of the hedge rate when necessary. In such cases, the suspension may apply to only part of the hedge relationship. For example, the hedge ratio may be adjusted in such a way that part of the hedged item is not part of the hedge relationship, and therefore the hedge accounting is suspended only for the size of the hedging item that is no longer part of the hedge relationship.

- If the hedge relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirements related to the hedge ratio but the risk management objective of this hedge relationship remains the same, the Group adjusts the hedge ratio for the hedging relationship (such as the hedge rebalance) so that the qualification criteria are combined again.

- In some hedging relationships, the Group only determines the true value of the options. In this case, a change in the fair value of the component of the time value of the option in the other comprehensive income is deferred, over the hedging period, to the extent that it relates to the hedged item and is reclassified from equity to the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the hedged item does not lead to recognition of non-financial items. The Group's risk management policy does not include hedging items that lead to recognition of non-financial items, because the Group's risks relate to financial items only.

- The hedged items determined by the Group are hedging items related to the period, which means that the original time value of the option related to the hedged item of equity is amortized to the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a rational basis (for example, according to the straight-line method) over the period of hedging relationship.

- In some hedging relationships, the Group does not determine the forward component of a forward contract or the difference on a currency basis for the hedging instrument across the currencies. In this case, a similar treatment applies to the time value of the options. It is optional to treat the forward component of the forward contract and the difference on a currency basis, and the option is applied on a hedging basis separately, other than treating the time value of options that are mandatory. Regarding hedging relationships and forward derivatives or foreign currencies such as interest rate swaps across currencies, when the forward component or the difference on the currency basis is excluded from classification, the Group generally recognizes the excluded item in other comprehensive income.

- Details of the fair values of the derivative instruments used for hedging purposes and movements in the hedging reserve are determined in equity.

Fair value hedges:

- The change in the fair value of the qualified hedging instrument is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss except when the hedging instrument hedges the equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income. The Group has not specified fair value hedging relationships when the hedging instrument hedges the equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

- The carrying amount of the hedged item that was not measured at fair value is adjusted for the change in the fair value, which can be attributed to the hedged risk and a corresponding recognition in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. For debt instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the carrying amount is not adjusted as it is at fair value, but the profit or loss portion of the fair value on the hedged item associated with the risk hedged is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss instead of the other comprehensive income. When the hedged item has a fair value equity instrument determined through other comprehensive income, the hedging gains/ losses remain in the other comprehensive income to match the hedging instrument.

- When the hedging gains/ losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, they are recognized in the same item as the hedged item.

- The Group does not suspend hedging accounting except when the hedging relationship (or part of it) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if any). This includes cases where the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, or exercised, and exclusion is stated for the future effect. Amortization is accounted for the fair value adjustment to the book value of the hedged items for which the effective interest method is used (i.e., tools we have measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income) that results from the hedged risk in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as of a date not later than the date of suspension of hedge accounting.

Cash flow hedges

- The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives and other qualified hedging instruments that are determined and qualify as cash flow hedges in the hedging reserve for cash flow is recognized, as a separate component, in other comprehensive income. This is limited to the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item from the start of the hedge less any amounts recycled to the consolidated statement of profit of loss.

- Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and the accumulation of shareholders' equity in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the periods in which the hedging item affects profit or loss are reclassified in the same line of the hedged recognized item. If the Group no longer expects the transaction to occur, then this amount is immediately reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

- The Group does not suspend hedging accounting except when the hedging relationship (or part of it) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if any). This includes cases where the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when the occurrence of a specific hedging transaction is not considered to be highly probable. Suspension is calculated with a future effect. Any gains/ losses recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remain in equity and recognized when the expected transaction is finally recorded in profit or loss. When the occurrence of a forecast transaction becomes unpredictable, the accumulated profits/ losses in shareholders' equity is reclassified and recognized directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations

- Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges. Any gains/ losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the reserve of foreign exchange.

- The profits and losses resulting from the hedging instrument related to the effective portion of the hedging accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve are reclassified into profits or losses in the same way as the foreign exchange differences of the foreign operation as described above.

2-15 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amounts are reported in the consolidated statement of financial position, only when legally enforceable rights are established and when such amounts are settled on a net basis, and when assets and liabilities are settled simultaneously.

2-16 Accounts managed for the interest of clients

Accounts managed by the Bank on behalf of clients are not considered as assets of the Bank. Fees and commissions for managing these accounts are shown in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. A provision is made against the decrease in the value of the capital-guaranteed portfolios, which are managed for the interest of clients.

2-17 Fair Value

- Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Bank takes into account, when pricing the asset or liability, if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/ or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value such as value as used in IAS (36).

- In addition, for the purposes of preparing financial reports, fair value measurements are categorized to level (1), (2) or (3) based on the clarity of the inputs in relation to the fair value measurements and the importance of the inputs in relation to the full fair value measurements, and they are defined as follows:

• Level 1: inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

• Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

• Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

2-18 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has obligations at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position arising from past events and obligations can be paid and measured reliably.

2-19 Employees' benefits

Employees' short-term benefits

Employee's short-term benefits are recognized as expenses when providing related services. The commitment relating to the amount expected to be paid is recognized when the Bank has a current legal or constructive obligation to pay for the previous services provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Employees' other long-term benefits

- The Bank's net liabilities in relation to employees' benefits are the number of future benefits that employees have received for their services in the current and previous periods. Those benefits are deducted to determine their present value. The remeasurement is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

2-20 Income tax

- Tax expenses represent amounts of tax payable and deferred tax.

- Payable tax expenses are calculated based on taxable profits. Taxable profits are different from profits disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, as the disclosed profits include revenue that is not subject to tax, expenses that are not deductible in the financial year but in subsequent years or accumulated losses that are accepted in terms of tax, or items that are not taxable or deductible for tax purposes.

- Taxes are calculated as per the tax rates established by the laws, regulations and instructions applicable in the countries where the Group operates.

- Deferred tax is the tax expected to be paid or recovered as a result of temporary timing differences between the value of assets or liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the value based on which taxable profit is calculated. Deferred tax is calculated using the liability method in the statement of financial position, and deferred tax is accounted for in accordance with tax rates expected to be applied to settle the tax liability or realize deferred tax assets.

- Deferred tax balance is reviewed at the consolidated financial statements date and written down when it is not probable to utilize tax assets partially or fully.

2-21 Assets seized by the Bank in settlement of due debts

- Assets seized by the Group are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position within the "other assets" item at the lower of the value reverted to the Group and the fair value and are revaluated at the consolidated financial statements date at fair value separately. Any impairment is recorded as a loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and the increase is not recognized as revenue. Subsequent increase is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss to the extent that impairment value does not exceed the previously recorded value.

- The required provisions against real estate acquired is made at the rate of (5%) of the total book values of these properties (regardless of the period of violation) as of the year 2022, so that the required percentage of (50%) of these properties are reached by the end of the year 2030, According to the Central Bank's Circular No. 10/1/16239 dated 10 October 2022, the calculation of the gradual provision against seized assets was stopped , provided that the allocations allocated against expropriated real estate in violations of the provisions pf the banking laws, and that the allocations allocates against any of the infringing properties that are disposed of.

2-22 Pledged financial assets

- These are the financial assets pledged in favor of other parties, with the other party having the right to dispose of it (by selling or re-pledging). These assets continue to be evaluated according to the accounting policies used to evaluate each asset according to its original classification.

2-23 Repurchase or sale contracts

- Sold assets, which are simultaneously committed to be repurchased at a future date, because the Group continues to control those assets and because any risks or benefits accrue to the Group as they occur, continue to be recognized in the consolidated financial statements. They continue to be evaluated according to the accounting policies used. (In the event that the buyer has the right to dispose of these assets (sale or re-pledging), they must be reclassified as pledged financial assets). The amounts corresponding to the amounts received for these contracts are included in the liabilities in the borrowed funds line item, and the difference between the sale and repurchase price is recognized as interest expense to be accrued over the life of the contract using the effective interest method.

- As for the assets purchased with the simultaneous commitment to resell them on a specific future date, they are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements, due to the lack of control over these assets and because any risks or benefits that are not assigned to the Group if they occur, and the amounts paid related to these contracts, are included in deposits at Group and other financial institutions or within credit facilities, as the case may be. The difference between the purchase price and the resale price is treated as interest income due over the contract period using the effective interest method.

2-24 Property and equipment

- Property and equipment are stated at cost, less the accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Property and equipment are depreciated (excluding) lands), when they are ready for use at the straight-line method over their expected useful lives using the following annual percentages:

	%
Buildings	2 - 2.5
Equipment, devices and furniture	10 - 25
Transport	14 - 20
Computers	20 - 33
Decorations	17 - 25

- The useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed at the end of each year, and if the expectations of the useful lives differ from the estimates made previously, then the change in the estimate for subsequent years is recognized as a change in the estimates.

- Property and equipment are derecognized at disposal or when there are no expected future benefits from their use or disposal.

2-25 Intangible assets

Goodwill

- Goodwill is recorded at cost which represents the increase in the acquisition or purchase cost of an investment over the fair value of the company's net assets at the acquisition date. Goodwill resulting from investing in subsidiaries is recorded in a separate item as intangible assets. Goodwill resulting from investing in associates appears as part of the investment account in the associate and the cost of goodwill is subsequently reduced by any impairment in the investment value.

- Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating unit(s) for the purpose of impairment testing.

- Goodwill impairment is tested at the reporting date. Goodwill is written down if there is an indication that it is impaired and if the estimated recoverable amount of cash-generating unit(s) to which the goodwill belongs is lower than the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit (s). Impairment is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Other intangible assets

- Intangible assets that are acquired through the merger are stated at fair value at the date of acquisition. The intangible assets that are obtained by a method other than the merger are stated at cost.

- Intangible assets are classified based on their estimated lifetime for a definite or indefinite period. Intangible assets that have a definite lifetime are amortized during this lifetime and are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. For intangible assets that have a indefinite lifetime, their impairment is reviewed at the date of the consolidated financial statements and any impairment is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

- Intangible assets resulting from the Group's business are not capitalized and are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the same period.

- Any indications for the impairment of intangible assets are reviewed at the date of the financial statements. The estimate of the useful lives of those assets is reviewed and any adjustments are made for subsequent periods.

- Computer software and systems: these are amortized using the straight-line method over a period not exceeding 5 years from the date of purchase.

2-26 Impairment of non-financial assets:

- The carrying value of the Group's non-financial assets is reviewed at the end of each fiscal year except for the deferred tax assets, to determine whether there is an indication of impairment. In the event of an indication of impairment, the amount recoverable from these assets will be estimated.

- If the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the recoverable amount from those assets, the impairment loss is recorded in those assets.

- The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value -less costs to sale - and the value in use.

- All impairment losses are taken to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

- The impairment loss for goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, the impairment loss is reversed only if the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that was determined after the depreciation or amortization has taken place if the impairment loss is not recognized.

2-27 Foreign currencies:

- For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each company in the Group are expressed in the functional currency of the Bank, and the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements.

- The separate financial statements of the Bank's subsidiaries are prepared, and the separate financial statements of each of the Group's companies are presented in the main functional economic currency in which they operate. Transactions are recorded in currencies other than the Bank's functional currency, according to the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of those transactions. On the date of the statement of financial position, the financial assets and liabilities are translated into foreign currencies at the exchange rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value and denominated in foreign currencies are also translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non- monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not reclassified.

- Exchange differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise, except for:
• Foreign currency exchange differences on transactions made in order to hedge foreign currency risk.
• Foreign currency exchange differences on monetary items required to/ from a foreign operation that are not planned or unlikely to be settled in the near future (and therefore these differences are part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which is recognized initially in the calculation of other consolidated comprehensive income and are reclassified from equity to the consolidated statement of profit or loss upon sale or partial disposal of net investment.

- For the purpose of the presentation of the consolidated financial statements, assets and liabilities of foreign operations of the Bank are transferred according to the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the statement of financial position. Revenue is also transferred according to the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates change significantly during that period, in which case exchange rates are used on the date of transactions. Emerging differences, if any, are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and grouped into a separate component of equity.

- When excluding foreign operations (i.e. eliminating the Bank's entire share in foreign operations, or that resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary within foreign operations or partial disposal of its share in a joint arrangement or an associate of a foreign nature in which the held share becomes a financial asset), all foreign currency exchange differences accumulated in the separate item that represent the equity of that operation attributable to the owners of the bank, are reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

- In addition, with regard to partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes foreign operations and does not result in the Bank losing control of the subsidiary, its share of the accumulated exchange differences is reversed to net comprehensive income at a rate that is excluded and is not recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. As for all other partial liquidations (such as partial liquidation of associates or joint ventures that do not result in the Bank losing significant influence or joint control), the share of accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2-28 Leases contracts

- The Bank has implemented IFRS (16) "Leases" that have replaced existing guidance on leases as of 1 January 2019, including IAS (17) "Leases" and IFRIC (4) "Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease", SIC (15) "Operating lease -incentives "and SIC (27) retrospectively from 1 January 2018"Evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a lease contract".

A- Accounting policy applied:

- The Group determines whether the contract is a lease or includes lease. A contract is considered a lease or includes a lease if it includes transferring control of a specific asset for a specific period in exchange for a consideration according to the definition of a lease in the standard.

B- The Group as a lessee

- On the date of signing the contract, or on the date of the revaluation of the contract that contains the lease elements, the Group distributes the entire contract value to the contract components in a proportional manner consistent with the value. It is to be noted that the Group has decided for leases that include land and building to treat the components of the contract as one item.

Short-term leases and leases for low-value assets:

- The Group chose not to recognize the right of use assets and lease obligations for short-term leases for items with a 12-month lease term or less and the low-value leases. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these contracts as operating expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

C- The Group as a lessor

- When the Group is lessor, at the start of the lease, it determines whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

- To classify each lease, the Group performs a comprehensive evaluation to demonstrate whether the lease largely transfers all risks and benefits associated with ownership of this asset. If this is the case, the lease is a finance lease; if not, it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Bank takes into account certain indicators such as whether the lease is the greater part of the economic life of the asset.

- The Group applies the requirements of de-recognition and impairment in IFRS 9 for net investment in the lease. The Bank performs a periodic review of the expected non-guaranteed residual value that was used to calculate the total investment amount in the lease.

2-29 Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and cash balances that mature within three months. They include cash balances at Central banks and balances at banks and financial institutions, less deposits at banks and financial institutions that mature within three months, as well as restricted balances.

2-30 Earnings per share (EPS):

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated for ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the Group's shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the profit or loss for the year, which is attributable to the Group's shareholders and the weighted average of ordinary shares, so that it shows the effect on the share's profit on all the ordinary shares traded during the year and its return is likely to decrease.

(3) Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

- The preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the application of accounting policies require the Group's management to make estimates and judgements that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. These estimates and judgments generally affect the revenues, expenses, provisions and ECLs, as well as the changes in fair value that appears in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within shareholders' equity. Specifically, the Group's management is required to issue critical judgements and assumptions to estimate the amounts of future cash flows and their timings. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions and several factors involving varying degrees of estimations and uncertainty. Therefore, actual results may differ from the estimates as a result of changes in conditions and circumstances of those estimates in the future.

- Judgements, estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The impact of change in estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

- **The Group's management believes that its estimates in the consolidated financial statements are reasonable and detailed as follows:**

3-1 Impairment of seized properties:

Impairment of seized properties is recognized based on recent property valuation approved by credited valuators for the purposes of calculating the impairment. The impairment is reviewed periodically.

3-2 Useful lives of tangible assets and intangible assets:

Management reassessed the useful lives of tangible assets and intangible assets periodically for the purpose of calculating annual depreciation and amortization based on the overall condition of those assets and estimates of expected useful lives in the future useful lives. Impairment loss is taken to the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year.

3-3 Income tax:

The financial year is charged with its own income tax expense in accordance with the laws and regulations, and accounting standards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities and required tax provision are accounted for.

3-4 Lawsuits provision:

A provision is made for any potential legal obligations based on the legal study prepared by the Group's legal advisor that identifies the potential risks that may occur in the future. Such study is reviewed periodically.

3-5 Provision for end of service benefits:

The provision for end-of-service benefits that represents the Group's obligations to employees is calculated and computed according to the Group's internal regulations.

3-6 Assets and liabilities that are stated at cost:

Management reviews, on a regular basis, the assets and liabilities that are stated at cost to estimate impairments, if any. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year.

3-7 Provision for expected credit loss:

The Group's management is required to use significant judgments and estimates to estimate future cash flows amounts and timings and estimate the risks of a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets after initial recognition and future measurement information for expected credit losses. The most significant policies and estimates used by the Group's management are detailed in Note (41).

3-8 Business model assessment:

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence, including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance is measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Bank monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business held. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

3-9 Significant increase in credit risk:

ECLs are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased, the Group takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information. Estimates used by the Bank's management, which are related to the significant change in credit risk that led to a change in classification within the three stages (1, 2, and 3) are detailed in Note (41).

3-10 Establishing groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics:

When the expected credit losses are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on common risk characteristics (such as the type of instrument, the degree of credit risk, the type of collateral, the initial recognition date, the remaining period of maturity date, the industry, the borrower's geographic location, etc.). The Group monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is required in order to ensure that should credit risk characteristics change there is appropriate re-segmentation of the assets. This may result in new portfolios being created or assets moving to an existing portfolio that better reflects the similar credit risk characteristics of that group of assets.

3-11 Re-segmentation of portfolios and movement between portfolios:

Re-segmentation of portfolios and movement between portfolios is more common when there is a significant increase in credit risk (or when that significant increase reverses) and so assets move from 12- month to lifetime ECL, or vice versa, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12-month or lifetime ECL but the amount of ECL changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.

3-12 Models and assumptions used:

The Group uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL, as outlined in Note (41). Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk.

A- Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities

- The Group classifies financial instruments or components of financial assets upon initial recognition, either as a financial asset, financial liability, or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreements and the definition of the instrument. Reclassification of a financial instrument in the consolidated financial statements is subject to its substance rather than its legal form.

- The Group determines the classification upon initial recognition as well as a reassessment of that determination, if possible and appropriate, at the date of each consolidated statement of financial position.

- When measuring financial assets and liabilities, some of the Group's assets and liabilities are remeasured at fair value for the purposes of preparing financial reports. When estimating the fair value of any of the assets or liabilities, the Group uses the observable available market data. In the absence of Level 1 inputs, the Group performs the assessments using professionally qualified independent evaluators. The Group works in close cooperation with qualified external evaluators to develop appropriate valuation techniques and data on the fair value estimation model.

B- Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities

In the event that it is not possible to obtain from the active markets the fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position, those fair values are determined using a set of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The data entered for these models is obtained from the market data, if possible. In the absence of such market data, fair values are determined by judgment. These provisions include considerations of liquidity and data entered for the models, such as volatility of derivatives, longer-term discount ratios, prepayment ratios and default ratios on securities backed by the assets. Management believes that the valuation techniques used were appropriate to determine the fair value of the financial instruments.

3-13 Options of extension and termination of leases

Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases. These conditions are used to increase operational flexibility in terms of contract management. Most of the extension and termination options held are renewable by both the Group and the lessor.

3-14 Determination of lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. The extension options (or periods after the termination options) are included only in the term of the lease if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The evaluation is reviewed in the event of a significant event or significant change in the circumstances that affect this evaluation and that are under the control of the lessee.

3-15 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are key estimations that the management has used in the process of applying the of the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of types product/ MARKET and determining the forward-looking information relevant to each scenario:

When measuring ECL, the Group uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

• Probability of default (PD)
PD is a key entry point in the measurement of expected credit loss. PD is an estimate of the probability of default, over a certain period of time, which includes the computation of historical data, assumptions and projections related to future conditions.

• Loss given default (LGD)
LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

• Measurement and assessment procedures of fair value
When estimating the fair value of assets or liabilities, the Group uses the observable available market data. In the absence of Level 1 inputs, the Group performs the assessments using appropriate valuation models to determine the fair value of financial instruments.

• Discounting lease payments
Lease payments are discounted using the Group's additional borrowing rate ("IBR"). Management applied provisions and estimates to determine the additional borrowing rate at the start of the lease.

(4) Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Jordan
The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Cash on hand	15,361,075	15,634,069
Balances at the Central Bank of Jordan:		
Current and demand accounts and cash reserve requirements	60,837,382	46,047,555
Term and notice deposits	20,500,000	3,000,000
Certificate of deposit	40,900,000	19,400,000
Total	**137,598,457**	**84,081,624**

There are no restricted balances except for the statutory cash reserve which amounted to 60,002,897 as of December 31, 2023, and 44,861,860 as of December 31, 2022.

There are no amounts matured during a period of more than 3 months as of December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022.

The Bank has not calculated and recorded the provision for expected credit losses on the balances with the Central Bank of Jordan, in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions (13/2018) regarding the implementation of IFRS (9).

(5) Balances at banks and financial institutions
The details of this item are as follows:

	Local banks and financial institutions		Foreign banks and financial institutions		Total	
	31 December		31 December		31 December	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current and matures at call accounts	349,359	1,122,178	11,850,356	25,479,530	12,199,715	26,601,708
Deposits maturing within 3 months or less	5,000,000	10,000,000	29,007,159	37,056,365	34,007,159	47,056,365
Expected credit losses	(77)	(12)	(741)	(1,017)	(818)	(1,029)
Total	**5,349,282**	**11,122,166**	**40,856,774**	**62,534,878**	**46,206,056**	**73,657,044**

- Balances at banks and financial institutions, with no interest amounted to JD 12,258,546 as of December 31, 2023, compared to JD 26,608,622 as of December 31, 2022.

- There are no restricted balances as on December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Movement on the balances of cash at banks and financial institutions:

2023	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance as at the beginning of the year	73,658,073	-	-	73,658,073
New balances during the year	37,387,714	-	-	37,387,714
Repaid/ derecognized balances	(64,838,913)	-	-	(64,838,913)
Transferred to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from amendments	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-
Amendments resulting from changes in currency exchange	-	-	-	-
Total Balance as at the end of the year	**46,206,874**	**-**	**-**	**46,206,874**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance as at the beginning of the year	64,351,315	-	-	64,351,315
New balances during the year	55,460,832	-	-	55,460,832
Repaid/ derecognized balances	(46,154,074)	-	-	(46,154,074)
Transferred to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from amendments	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-
Amendments resulting from changes in currency exchange	-	-	-	-
Total Balance as at the end of the year	**73,658,073**	**-**	**-**	**73,658,073**

Disclosure of the movement of provision for expected credit loss:

2023	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at beginning of the year	1,029	-	-	1,029
Expected credit loss on new balances during the year	818	-	-	818
Reversed expected credit loss on repaid/ derecognized balances	(1,029)	-	-	(1,029)
Transferred to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Effect on the provision -as at the end of the year- due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the year	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-
Amendments resulting from changes in currency exchange	-	-	-	-
Total Balance as at the end of the year	**818**	**-**	**-**	**818**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at beginning of the year	37	-	-	37
Expected credit loss on new balances during the year	1,029	-	-	1,029
Reversed expected credit loss on repaid/ derecognized balances	(37)	-	-	(37)
Transferred to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Effect on the provision -as at the end of the year- due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the year	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-
Amendments resulting from changes in currency exchange	-	-	-	-
Total Balance as at the end of the year	**1,029**	**-**	**-**	**1,029**

(6) Deposits at banks and financial institutions

The details of this item are as follows:

	Local banks and financial institutions		Foreign banks and financial institutions			
	31 December		31 December		Total	
	2023 JD	2022 JD	2023 JD	2022 JD	2023 JD	2022 JD
Deposits matures within more than 3 months	-	3,545,000	7,090,000	-	7,090,000	3,545,000
Less: expected credit loss provision	-	(68)	(1,634)	-	(1,634)	(68)
Total	**-**	**3,544,932**	**7,088,366**	**-**	**7,088,366**	**3,544,932**

There are no restricted deposits as December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022.

Movement on deposits at banks and financial institutions:

2023	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance as at the beginning of the year	3,545,000	-	-	3,545,000
New balances during the year	7,090,000	-	-	7,090,000
Repaid/ derecognized balances	(3,545,000)	-	-	(3,545,000)
Transferred to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-
Amendments resulting from changes in currency exchange	-	-	-	-
Total Balance as at the end of the year	**7,090,000**	**-**	**-**	**7,090,000**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
New balances during the year	3,545,000	-	-	3,545,000
Repaid/ derecognized balances	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	-		-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-
Amendments resulting from changes in currency exchange	-	-	-	-
Total Balance as at the end of the year	**3,545,000**	**-**	**-**	**3,545,000**

Movement on the expected credit loss provision:

2023	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	68	-	-	68
Expected credit loss on new balances during the Year	1,634	-	-	1,634
Reversed expected credit loss on repaid/ derecognized balances	(68)	-	-	(68)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Effect on the provision - at the end of the period – due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the year	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-
Amendments resulting from changes in currency exchange	-	-	-	-
Total balance as at the end of the period	**1,634**	**-**	**-**	**1,634**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss on new balances during the Year	68	-	-	68
Reversed expected credit loss on repaid/ derecognized balances	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Effect on the provision - at the end of the period – due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the year	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-
Amendments resulting from changes in currency exchange	-	-	-	-
Total balance as at the end of the period	**68**	**-**	**-**	**68**

(7) Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Corporate shares	2,798	-
Investments funds	1	1
Total	**2,799**	**1**

(8) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Quoted Shares	38,456,500	37,290,529
Unquoted Shares*	24,985,395	24,504,093
Total	**63,441,895**	**61,794,622**

* The fair value of the unlisted shares was determined according to the third level of the fair value hierarchy, using that net book value method (net assets value) which is considered the best available instrument for measuring the fair value of these investments.

- The realized losses from the sale of assets at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to JD 322,759 for the year ended December 31, 2023, against gain in an amount of JD 262,448 for the year ended December 31, 2022 that was directly recorded in the retained earnings in consolidated statement of owner equity.

- Cash dividends from the above financial assets amounted to JD 2,320,341 for the year ended December 31, 2023 against JD 1,145,252 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

(9) Financial assets at amortized cost

The details of this item are as follows:

Quoted financial assets:	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Treasury bills	10,375,007	9,983,387
Government bonds and bonds guaranteed by the government	318,460,757	166,488,820
Corporate bonds and debentures	-	3,545,000
Total	**328,835,764**	**180,017,207**

Unquoted financial assets:	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Treasury bills	-	3,466,794
Government bonds and bonds guaranteed by the government	7,798,960	4,112,140
Corporate bonds and debentures	33,596,000	43,596,000
Total	**41,394,960**	**51,174,934**
Expected credit loss	(506,251)	(7,293)
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**369,724,473**	**231,184,848**

Analysis of bonds and treasury bills	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Fixed-rate	364,134,724	196,551,141
Floating rate	5,589,749	34,633,707
	369,724,473	**231,184,848**

- The bank didn’t calculate or record expected credit loss provision on government bills and treasury bonds in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan No. (13/2018) related to the application of International Financial Reporting Standard No. (9).

Movement of financial assets at amortized cost:

2023	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	227,096,141	-	4,096,000	231,192,141
New investments during the year	238,677,582	-	-	238,677,582
Matured/derecognized investments during the year	(99,638,999)	-	-	(99,638,999)
Change in fair value	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the Year	**366,134,724**	**-**	**4,096,000**	**370,230,724**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	182,987,339	-	5,120,000	188,107,339
The impact of selling a subsidiary	(3,500,000)	-	-	(3,500,000)
New investments during the year	84,408,927	-	-	84,408,927
Matured/derecognized investments during the year	(36,800,125)	-	(1,024,000)	(37,824,125)
Change in fair value	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the Year	**227,096,141**	**-**	**4,096,000**	**231,192,141**

Movement on expected credit loss:

2023	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at beginning of the year	7,293	-	-	7,293
Impairment loss on new investments	-	-	500,000	500,000
Reversal from impairment loss on matured/ derecognized investments	(26)	-	-	(26)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Impact on the provision - at the end of the Year – due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the year	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(1,016)	-	-	(1,016)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**6,251**	**-**	**500,000**	**506,251**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at beginning of the year	36,821	-	680,000	716,821
The impact of selling a subsidiary	(11,926)	-	-	(11,926)
Impairment loss on new investments	7,267	-	-	7,267
Reversal from impairment loss on matured/ derecognized investments	(23,932)	-	(680,000)	(703,932)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Impact on the provision - at the end of the period – due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the year	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(937)	-	-	(937)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**7,293**	**-**	**-**	**7,293**

(10) Direct credit facilities at amortized cost – net

The details of this item are as follows:

Individuals (Retail)	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Overdraft	2,513,889	1,625,935
Loans and discounted bills *	315,000,217	261,298,820
Credit cards	99,339,549	82,582,084
Real estate loans	**126,693,272**	**130,294,396**
Corporates **Large Corporates**		
Overdraft	71,563,541	65,383,994
Loans and discounted bills *	235,522,461	234,310,174
SMEs		
Overdraft	7,526,367	7,321,781
Loans and discounted bills *	44,382,204	43,702,109
Government and public sector	245,451,960	93,599,640
Total	**1,147,993,460**	**920,118,933**
Less:		
Expected credit loss provision	62,752,501	51,622,891
Interest in suspense **	24,387,561	18,876,386
Net direct credit facilities	**1,060,853,398**	**849,619,656**

* The balance is presented in net, after deducting the commissions and interest received in advance which amounted to JD 80,897,715 as of 31 December 2023, against JD 55,472,581 as of 31 December 2022.

** interest in suspense included an amount of JD 2,160,182 as of December 31, 2023, against JD 3,983,377 as of December 31, 2022, which represents interests in suspense against some performing accounts classified within stage 2 and stage 3.

- Non-performing credit facilities according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan amounted to JD 90,858,770 which is equivalent to 7.9% of the total direct credit facilities balance as of 31 December 2023, against JD 59,292,495 which is equivalent to 6.4% of the total direct credit facilities balance as of 31 December 2022.

- Non-performing credit facilities according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan after deducting interest in suspense amounted to JD 68,631,391 which is equivalent to 6.1% of the total direct credit facilities balance after deducting interest in suspense as of 31 December 2023 against JD 44,399,486 which is equivalent to 4.9% of the direct credit facilities balance after deducting interest in suspense as of 31 December 2022.

- Credit facilities granted to the Jordanian Government and/or with its guarantee amounted to JD 219,275,406 which is equivalent to 21.4% of the total direct credit facilities at amortized cost as of 31 December 2023 against JD 60,980,390 which is equivalent to 6.6% of total direct credit facilities at amortized cost as of 31 December 2022.

- Non-performing loans which amounted to zero JD during the year 2023 were transferred off the consolidated balance sheet against 892,493 JD during the year 2022.

- The value of non-performing loans transferred off the consolidated balance sheet amounted to JD 61,374,980 as of 31 December 2023, and as of 31 December 2022.

A- Provision for expected credit loss on direct credit facilities – collective bases
The movement on the provision for expected credit losses on direct credit facilities was as follows:

2023	Retail JD	Real estate loans JD	Companies		Total JD
			Corporate JD	SMEs JD	
Balance at the beginning of the year	19,729,466	4,454,694	13,248,467	14,190,264	51,622,891
Deducted from revenue during the year	5,624,981	1,518,381	6,407,023	(2,267,190)	11,283,195
Provision utilized during the period (written off debts)	(110,735)	(8,476)	(3,357)	(31,017)	(153,585)
Balance at the end of the year	**25,243,712**	**5,964,599**	**19,652,133**	**11,892,057**	**62,752,501**
2022					
Balance at the beginning of the year	14,685,741	2,716,848	15,332,634	7,659,848	40,395,071
The impact of acquiring a subsidiary	1,106,575	-	-	3,766,468	4,873,043
The impact of selling a subsidiary	(255,854)	-	-	(119)	(255,973)
The impact of liquidating a subsidiary	-	-	(22)	(707)	(729)
Deducted from (reversed to) revenue during the year	4,365,427	2,106,596	(2,079,074)	3,333,990	7,726,939
Provision utilized during the period (written off debts)	(172,423)	(368,750)	(5,071)	(569,216)	(1,115,460)
Balance at the end of the year	**19,729,466**	**4,454,694**	**13,248,467**	**14,190,264**	**51,622,891**

B- Total credit facilities movement according to the stage and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan:

2023	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3 JD	Total JD
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD		
Total balance at the beginning of the year	732,850,366	-	109,509,781	-	77,758,786	920,118,933
New balances during the year/ additions	379,544,919	-	14,629,608	-	6,964,543	401,139,070
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(103,008,722)	-	(16,014,932)	-	(7,149,807)	(126,173,461)
Transferred to stage 1	36,272,880	-	(33,889,445)	-	(2,383,435)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(56,372,532)	-	58,414,012	-	(2,041,480)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(12,343,401)	-	(10,529,545)	-	22,872,946	-
Changes due to adjustments	(45,052,071)	-	(2,558,767)	-	1,054,309	(46,556,529)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	(534,553)	(534,553)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**931,891,439**	**-**	**119,560,712**	**-**	**96,541,309**	**1,147,993,460**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	644,682,736	-	122,320,781	-	76,211,605	843,215,122
The impact of acquiring a subsidiary	7,053,922	-	936,845	-	6,849,445	14,840,212
The impact of selling a subsidiary	(8,585,741)	-	(85,611)	-	(660,820)	(9,332,172)
The impact of liquidating a subsidiary	(830,922)	-	-	-	-	(830,922)
New balances during the year/ additions	228,762,199	-	8,713,955	-	5,932,826	243,408,980
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(103,798,297)	-	(21,896,137)	-	(7,973,241)	(133,667,675)
Transferred to stage 1	41,459,296	-	(40,757,727)	-	(701,569)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(37,841,466)	-	51,790,390	-	(13,948,924)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(7,370,290)	-	(7,192,445)	-	14,562,735	-
Changes from adjustments	(30,681,071)	-	(4,320,270)	-	(637,272)	(35,638,613)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	(1,875,999)	(1,875,999)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**732,850,366**	**-**	**109,509,781**	**-**	**77,758,786**	**920,118,933**

C - Movement on expected credit loss provision for credit facilities per sector:

2023	Retail JD	Real estate loans JD	Companies Corporate JD	Companies SMEs JD	Government and public sector JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	19,729,466	4,454,694	13,248,467	14,190,264	-	51,622,891
Expected credit loss on new balances during the year / additions	9,496,015	2,168,594	5,222,547	3,410,113	-	20,297,269
Reversed expected credit loss on repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(3,873,451)	(693,244)	(1,795,470)	(2,940,881)	-	(9,303,046)
Transferred to stage 1	664,249	47,042	233,826	792,093	-	1,737,210
Transferred to stage 2	405,263	(22,213)	(236,163)	345,558	-	492,445
Transferred to stage 3	(1,069,512)	(24,829)	2,337	(1,137,651)	-	(2,229,655)
Impact on the provision - at the end of the period – due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to adjustments	2,417	43,031	2,979,946	(2,736,422)	-	288,972
Written off balances	(110,735)	(8,476)	(3,357)	(31,017)	-	(153,585)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the period	**25,243,712**	**5,964,599**	**19,652,133**	**11,892,057**	**-**	**62,752,501**

2022	Retail JD	Real estate loans JD	Companies Corporate JD	Companies SMEs JD	Government and public sector JD	Total JD
Balance at beginning of the year	14,685,741	2,716,848	15,332,634	7,659,848	-	40,395,071
The impact of acquiring a subsidiary	1,106,575	-	-	3,766,468	-	4,873,043
The impact of selling a subsidiary	(255,854)	-	-	(119)	-	(255,973)
The impact of liquidating a subsidiary	-	-	(22)	(707)	-	(729)
Expected credit loss on new balances during the year / Additions	7,180,149	2,904,482	1,753,176	2,552,840	-	14,390,647
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(2,097,257)	(590,992)	(1,355,101)	(2,543,097)	-	(6,586,447)
Transferred to stage 1	399,653	76,133	470,708	100,752	-	1,047,246
Transferred to stage 2	(177,683)	71,007	(575,782)	(19,674)	-	(702,132)
Transferred to stage 3	(221,970)	(147,140)	105,074	(81,078)	-	(345,114)
Impact on the provision - at the end of the period – due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes from adjustments	(717,465)	(206,894)	(2,477,149)	3,324,247	-	(77,261)
Written off balances	(172,423)	(368,750)	(5,071)	(569,216)	-	(1,115,460)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**19,729,466**	**4,454,694**	**13,248,467**	**14,190,264**	**-**	**51,622,891**

D- Interests in suspense

The following is the movement on interest in suspense:

2023	Retail JD	Real estate loans JD	Companies Corporate JD	Companies SMEs JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	**4,924,316**	**2,420,654**	**8,056,007**	**3,475,409**	**18,876,386**
Interest in suspense during the year	2,076,762	674,772	3,447,860	1,172,261	7,371,655
Interest transferred to revenues	(730,746)	(169,447)	(95,684)	(483,635)	(1,479,512)
Written off Interest in suspense*	(234,869)	(18,555)	(21,980)	(105,564)	(380,968)
Total balance at the end of the year	**6,035,463**	**2,907,424**	**11,386,203**	**4,058,471**	**24,387,561**
2022					
Balance at the beginning of the year	**3,852,831**	**1,771,634**	**5,646,871**	**2,913,438**	**14,184,774**
Impact of acquiring a subsidiary	215,181	-	-	702,681	917,862
Impact of selling a subsidiary	(144,433)	-	(22,129)	-	(166,562)
Interest in suspense during the year	1,425,609	790,851	2,595,513	598,409	5,410,382
Interest transferred to revenue	(201,432)	(73,115)	(164,237)	(270,747)	(709,531)
Written off Interest in suspense*	(223,440)	(68,716)	(11)	(468,372)	(760,539)
Total balance at the end of the year	**4,924,316**	**2,420,654**	**8,056,007**	**3,475,409**	**18,876,386**

*According to the decisions of the Bank's Board of Directors and the subsidiaries Executive Managements, non-performing credit facilities with their related interest, against which provisions and interest in suspense were booked, were written off by an amount of JD 534,553 during the year ended 31 December 2023, against JD 1,875,999 for the year ended 31 December 2022.

E- Gross facilities distribution according to the Bank's internal credit rating categories:

	Stage 1		Stage 2				
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total 2023 JD	Total 2022 D
(1 to 5)	500,930,503	-	35,386,511	-	-	536,317,014	353,027,241
(6 to 7)	44,986,842	-	32,602,048	-	2,425,477	80,014,367	122,927,135
(8 to 10)	-	-	-	-	44,262,492	44,262,492	21,844,250
Unclassified	385,974,094	-	51,572,153	-	49,853,340	487,399,587	422,320,307
Total	**931,891,439**	**-**	**119,560,712**	**-**	**96,541,309**	**1,147,993,460**	**920,118,933**

F- The total movement on the expected credit loss provision per stage:

	Stage 1		Stage 2			
2023	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,529,397	-	4,377,530	-	44,715,964	51,622,891
Expected credit loss on new balances during the year / Additions	7,489,668	-	4,422,528	-	8,385,073	20,297,269
Reversed expected credit loss on repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(326,413)	-	(1,016,415)	-	(7,960,218)	(9,303,046)
Transferred to stage 1	2,070,598	-	(624,265)	-	(1,446,333)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(331,326)	-	1,570,617	-	(1,239,291)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(103,288)	-	(352,133)	-	455,421	-
Impact on the provision - at the end of the year – due to changes in the classification between the three stages	(8,000,061)	-	(1,098,028)	-	9,098,089	-
Changes due to adjustments	235,965	-	193,206	-	(140,199)	288,972
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	(153,585)	(153,585)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**3,564,540**	**-**	**7,473,040**	**-**	**51,714,921**	**62,752,501**

2022	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,885,428	-	2,812,451	-	34,697,192	40,395,071
The impact of acquiring a subsidiary	351,913	-	174,657	-	4,346,473	4,873,043
The impact of selling a subsidiary	(215)	-	(1,346)	-	(254,412)	(255,973)
The impact of liquidating a subsidiary	(729)	-	-	-	-	(729)
Expected credit loss on new balances during the year / Additions	4,608,278	-	5,183,167	-	4,599,202	14,390,647
Reversed expected credit loss on repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(430,511)	-	(1,381,094)	-	(4,774,842)	(6,586,447)
Transferred to stage 1	1,357,164	-	(1,003,638)	-	(353,526)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(213,820)	-	694,705	-	(480,885)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(96,099)	-	(393,199)	-	489,298	-
Impact on the provision - at the end of the period – due to changes in the classification between the three stages	(5,198,008)	-	(1,525,257)	-	6,723,265	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(734,004)	-	(182,916)	-	839,659	(77,261)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	(1,115,460)	(1,115,460)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**2,529,397**	**-**	**4,377,530**	**-**	**44,715,964**	**51,622,891**

G- 1 Impairment loss of credit facilities granted to individuals:
Distribution of total facilities according to the Bank's internal credit classification categories:

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total 2023	Total 2022
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD	JD
(1 to 5)	7,023,705	-	2,546,715	-	-	9,570,420	11,942,889
(6 to 7)	3,225,146	-	781,042	-	-	4,006,188	4,416,790
(8 to 10)	-	-	-	-	328,740	328,740	423,734
Unclassified	327,363,850	-	39,888,197	-	35,696,260	402,948,307	328,723,426
Total	**337,612,701**	**-**	**43,215,954**	**-**	**36,025,000**	**416,853,655**	**345,506,839**

Total credit facilities movement according to the stage and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan - individuals:

2023	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	302,034,460	-	17,744,100	-	25,728,279	345,506,839
New balances during the period/additions	128,210,501	-	6,056,831	-	2,480,750	136,748,082
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the period	(36,343,479)	-	(2,561,144)	-	(2,907,389)	(41,812,012)
Transferred to stage 1	5,309,332	-	(4,200,326)	-	(1,109,006)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(30,089,681)	-	31,257,627	-	(1,167,946)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(9,367,223)	-	(4,397,059)	-	13,764,282	-
Changes due to adjustments	(22,141,209)	-	(684,075)	-	(418,366)	(23,243,650)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	(345,604)	(345,604)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**337,612,701**	**-**	**43,215,954**	**-**	**36,025,000**	**416,853,655**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	252,058,204	-	19,816,464	-	19,286,385	291,161,053
The impact of acquiring a subsidiary	3,302,409	-	526,734	-	1,622,081	5,451,224
The impact of selling a subsidiary	(5,391,165)	-	(85,611)	-	(585,945)	(6,062,721)
New balances during the year/ additions	103,012,239	-	2,103,080	-	1,075,684	106,191,003
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(31,818,406)	-	(2,550,813)	-	(2,278,344)	(36,647,563)
Transferred to stage 1	9,929,432	-	(9,397,935)	-	(531,497)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(10,442,212)	-	10,910,572	-	(468,360)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(4,752,687)	-	(3,518,153)	-	8,270,840	-
Changes from adjustments	(13,863,354)	-	(60,238)	-	(266,702)	(14,190,294)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	(395,863)	(395,863)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**302,034,460**	**-**	**17,744,100**	**-**	**25,728,279**	**345,506,839**

Movement on expected credit loss provision - individuals:

2023	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,839,247	-	1,183,561	-	16,706,658	19,729,466
Expected credit loss on new balances during the year / additions	5,680,034	-	2,001,655	-	1,814,326	9,496,015
Reversed expected credit loss on repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(189,178)	-	(460,328)	-	(3,223,945)	(3,873,451)
Transferred to stage 1	1,000,173	-	(330,698)	-	(669,475)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(255,277)	-	1,013,790	-	(758,513)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(91,705)	-	(266,582)	-	358,287	-
Impact on the provision - at the end of the year – due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the year	(6,022,049)	-	(549,605)	-	6,571,654	-
Changes due to adjustments	268,644	-	(128,193)	-	(138,034)	2,417
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	(110,735)	(110,735)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**2,229,889**	**-**	**2,463,600**	**-**	**20,550,223**	**25,243,712**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the Year	1,970,016	-	836,075	-	11,879,650	14,685,741
The impact of acquiring a subsidiary	146,401	-	50,790	-	909,384	1,106,575
The impact of selling a subsidiary	(96)	-	(1,346)	-	(254,412)	(255,854)
Expected credit loss on new balances during the year / Additions	3,339,692	-	2,608,567	-	1,231,890	7,180,149
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(221,602)	-	(407,185)	-	(1,468,470)	(2,097,257)
Transferred to stage 1	591,734	-	(355,001)	-	(236,733)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(128,623)	-	392,247	-	(263,624)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(64,531)	-	(216,264)	-	280,795	-
Impact on the provision - at the end of the year – due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the year	(3,389,563)	-	(1,636,214)	-	5,025,777	-
Changes from adjustments	(404,181)	-	(88,108)	-	(225,176)	(717,465)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	(172,423)	(172,423)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**1,839,247**	**-**	**1,183,561**	**-**	**16,706,658**	**19,729,466**

G- 2 Impairment loss of credit facilities granted to real estate loans:

Distribution of total facilities according to the Bank's internal credit classification categories:

	Stage 1		Stage 2				
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total 2023 JD	Total 2022 JD
(1 to 5)	32,693,077	-	8,650,254	-	-	41,343,331	41,944,549
(6 to 7)	8,669,337	-	15,694,735	-	-	24,364,072	20,389,828
(8 to 10)	-	-	-	-	3,520,714	3,520,714	1,249,934
Unclassified	46,093,909	-	7,657,355	-	3,713,891	57,465,155	66,710,085
Total	**87,456,323**	**-**	**32,002,344**	**-**	**7,234,605**	**126,693,272**	**130,294,396**

Movement of facilities

	Stage 1		Stage 2			
2023	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	100,614,519	-	25,118,382	-	4,561,495	130,294,396
New balances during the period/ additions	18,667,548	-	2,556,652	-	256,638	21,480,838
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(14,925,911)	-	(1,573,221)	-	(1,371,208)	(17,870,340)
Transferred to stage 1	1,694,448	-	(1,636,527)	-	(57,921)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(9,988,782)	-	9,988,782	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(927,408)	-	(2,544,974)	-	3,472,382	-
Changes due to adjustments	(7,678,091)	-	93,250	-	400,250	(7,184,591)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	(27,031)	(27,031)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**87,456,323**	**-**	**32,002,344**	**-**	**7,234,605**	**126,693,272**

	Stage 1		Stage 2			
2022	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	111,594,159	-	14,928,443	-	16,586,544	143,109,146
New balances during the period/ additions	17,351,390	-	379,074	-	733,687	18,464,151
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(17,680,381)	-	(5,390,567)	-	(650,328)	(23,721,276)
Transferred to stage 1	4,863,357	-	(4,803,844)	-	(59,513)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(7,928,505)	-	21,003,401	-	(13,074,896)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(871,095)	-	(591,579)	-	1,462,674	-
Changes due to adjustments	(6,714,406)	-	(406,546)	-	793	(7,120,159)
Written off balances		-	-	-	(437,466)	(437,466)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**100,614,519**	**-**	**25,118,382**	**-**	**4,561,495**	**130,294,396**

Movement on expected credit loss provision - real estate loans:

2023	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the Year	265,733	-	2,191,822	-	1,997,139	4,454,694
Expected credit loss on new balances during the year / additions	412,677	-	627,709	-	1,128,208	2,168,594
Reversed expected credit loss on repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(36,468)	-	(30,611)	-	(626,165)	(693,244)
Transferred to stage 1	69,536	-	(21,489)	-	(48,047)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(17,847)	-	17,847	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(4,647)	-	(18,571)	-	23,218	-
Impact on the provision - at the end of the year – due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the year	(415,098)	-	(5,498)	-	420,596	-
Changes due to adjustments	(111,486)	-	92,904	-	61,613	43,031
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	(8,476)	(8,476)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**162,400**	**-**	**2,854,113**	**-**	**2,948,086**	**5,964,599**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at beginning of the year	448,830	-	420,357	-	1,847,661	2,716,848
Expected credit loss on new balances during the year / Additions	559,168	-	183,648	-	2,161,666	2,904,482
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(90,971)	-	(296,559)	-	(203,462)	(590,992)
Transferred to stage 1	133,029	-	(116,659)	-	(16,370)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(35,238)	-	208,260	-	(173,022)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(21,658)	-	(20,594)	-	42,252	-
Impact on the provision - at the end of the year – due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the year	(554,352)	-	1,847,285	-	(1,292,933)	-
Changes from adjustments	(173,075)	-	(33,916)	-	97	(206,894)
Written off balances		-	-	-	(368,750)	(368,750)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**265,733**	**-**	**2,191,822**	**-**	**1,997,139**	**4,454,694**

G- 3 Impairment loss of credit facilities granted to large corporate:
Distribution of total facilities according to the Bank's internal credit classification categories:

	Stage 1	Stage 2			
	Individuals JD	Individuals JD	Stage 3 JD	Total 2023 JD	Total 2022 JD
(1 to 5)	198,555,045	22,829,452	-	221,384,497	197,060,148
(6 to 7)	29,244,460	12,386,453	2,077,311	43,708,224	88,853,764
(8 to 10)	-	-	37,804,742	37,804,742	12,344,083
Unclassified	2,955,816	347,367	885,356	4,188,539	1,436,173
Total	**230,755,321**	**35,563,272**	**40,767,409**	**307,086,002**	**299,694,168**

Total credit facilities movement according to the stage and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan - large corporate:

	Stage 1	Stage 2		
2023	Individuals JD	Individuals JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	209,559,590	60,282,639	29,851,939	299,694,168
New balances during the period/additions	59,113,889	3,849,275	2,748,409	65,711,573
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(41,395,724)	(10,452,093)	(1,052,860)	(52,900,677)
Transferred to stage 1	27,667,335	(27,309,076)	(358,259)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(13,413,742)	13,569,920	(156,178)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(1,767,444)	(3,381,145)	5,148,589	-
Changes due to adjustments	(9,008,583)	(996,248)	4,611,106	(5,393,725)
Written off balances	-	-	(25,337)	(25,337)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**230,755,321**	**35,563,272**	**40,767,409**	**307,086,002**

	Stage 1	Stage 2		
2022	Individuals JD	Individuals JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	187,549,679	80,194,772	28,398,145	296,142,596
The impact of selling a subsidiary	(626,034)	-	(74,875)	(700,909)
The impact of liquidating a subsidiary	(435,512)	-	-	(435,512)
New balances during the year/ additions	65,423,539	5,022,639	3,367,682	73,813,860
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(42,123,063)	(12,103,206)	(895,456)	(55,121,725)
Transferred to stage 1	24,104,264	(24,104,264)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(17,435,433)	17,744,328	(308,895)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(521,554)	(2,213,107)	2,734,661	-
Changes from adjustments	(6,376,296)	(4,258,523)	(3,364,241)	(13,999,060)
Written off balances	-	-	(5,082)	(5,082)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-
Total Balance as at the end of the year	**209,559,590**	**60,282,639**	**29,851,939**	**299,694,168**

Movement on expected credit loss provision - large corporate:

2023	Stage 1 Individuals JD	Stage 2 Individuals JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the Year	289,259	484,297	12,474,911	13,248,467
Expected credit loss on new balances during the year / additions	1,275,007	1,674,515	2,273,026	5,222,548
Reversed expected credit loss on repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(80,930)	(177,039)	(1,537,501)	(1,795,470)
Transferred to stage 1	268,657	(205,168)	(63,489)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(33,414)	33,414	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(1,417)	(64,409)	65,826	-
Impact on the provision - at the end of the year – due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the year	(753,429)	(126,184)	879,613	-
Changes due to adjustments	182,045	328,066	2,469,834	2,979,945
Written off balances	-	-	(3,357)	(3,357)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**1,145,778**	**1,947,492**	**16,558,863**	**19,652,133**

2022	Stage 1 Individuals JD	Stage 2 Individuals JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at beginning of the year	224,752	1,190,054	13,917,828	15,332,634
The impact of liquidating a subsidiary	(22)	-	-	(22)
Expected credit loss on new balances during the year / additions	230,273	1,599,440	(76,537)	1,753,176
Reversed expected credit loss on repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(46,668)	(539,383)	(769,050)	(1,355,101)
Transferred to stage 1	409,533	(408,374)	(1,159)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(14,291)	18,806	(4,515)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(716)	(105,173)	105,889	-
Impact on the provision - at the end of the year – due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the year	(465,865)	(1,167,444)	1,633,309	-
Changes due to adjustments	(47,737)	(103,629)	(2,325,783)	(2,477,149)
Written off balances	-	-	(5,071)	(5,071)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**289,259**	**484,297**	**12,474,911**	**13,248,467**

G- 4 Impairment loss of credit facilities granted to SMEs companies:
Distribution of total facilities according to the Bank's internal credit classification categories:

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3 JD	Total 2023 JD	Total 2022 JD
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD			
(1 to 5)	17,206,716	-	1,360,090	-	-	18,566,806	8,480,016
(6 to 7)	3,847,899	-	3,739,818	-	348,166	7,935,883	9,266,753
(8 to 10)	-	-	-	-	2,608,296	2,608,296	7,826,499
Unclassified	9,560,519	-	3,679,234	-	9,557,833	22,797,586	25,450,622
Total	**30,615,134**	**-**	**8,779,142**	**-**	**12,514,295**	**51,908,571**	**51,023,890**

Total credit facilities movement according to the stage and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan - SMEs companies

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3 JD	Total JD
2023	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD		
Total balance at the beginning of the year	27,042,157	-	6,364,660	-	17,617,073	51,023,890
New balances during the period/additions	16,827,952	-	2,166,850	-	1,478,746	20,473,548
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(5,470,899)	-	(1,428,474)	-	(1,818,350)	(8,717,723)
Transferred to stage 1	1,601,765	-	(743,516)	-	(858,249)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(2,880,327)	-	3,597,683	-	(717,356)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(281,326)	-	(206,367)	-	487,693	-
Changes due to adjustments	(6,224,188)	-	(971,694)	-	(3,538,681)	(10,734,563)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	(136,581)	(136,581)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**30,615,134**	**-**	**8,779,142**	**-**	**12,514,295**	**51,908,571**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	26,942,633	-	7,381,102	-	11,940,531	46,264,266
The impact of acquiring a subsidiary	3,751,513	-	410,111	-	5,227,364	9,388,988
The impact of selling a subsidiary	(2,568,542)	-	-	-	-	(2,568,542)
The impact of liquidating a subsidiary	(395,410)	-	-	-	-	(395,410)
New balances during the year/ additions	11,040,744	-	1,209,162	-	755,773	13,005,679
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(7,303,739)	-	(1,851,551)	-	(4,149,113)	(13,304,403)
Transferred to stage 1	2,562,243	-	(2,451,684)	-	(110,559)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(2,035,316)	-	2,132,089	-	(96,773)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(1,224,954)	-	(869,606)	-	2,094,560	-
Changes from adjustments	(3,727,015)	-	405,037	-	2,992,878	(329,100)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	(1,037,588)	(1,037,588)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**27,042,157**	**-**	**6,364,660**	**-**	**17,617,073**	**51,023,890**

Movement on expected credit loss provision - SMEs companies:

2023	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the period	135,158	-	517,850	-	13,537,256	14,190,264
Expected credit loss on new balances during the period / additions	121,951	-	118,649	-	3,169,513	3,410,113
Reversed expected credit loss on repaid/ derecognized balances during the period	(19,838)	-	(348,437)	-	(2,572,607)	(2,940,882)
Transferred to stage 1	732,232	-	(66,910)	-	(665,322)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(24,788)	-	505,566	-	(480,778)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(5,519)	-	(2,571)	-	8,090	-
Impact on the provision - at the end of the period – due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the period	(809,485)	-	(416,741)	-	1,226,226	-
Changes due to adjustments	(103,238)	-	(99,571)	-	(2,533,612)	(2,736,421)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	(31,017)	(31,017)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the period	**26,473**	**-**	**207,835**	**-**	**11,657,749**	**11,892,057**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at beginning of the year	241,830	-	365,965	-	7,052,053	7,659,848
The impact of acquiring a subsidiary	205,512	-	123,867	-	3,437,089	3,766,468
The impact of selling a subsidiary	(119)	-	-	-	-	(119)
The impact of liquidating a subsidiary	(707)	-	-	-	-	(707)
Expected credit loss on new balances during the year / Additions	479,145	-	791,512	-	1,282,183	2,552,840
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(71,270)	-	(137,967)	-	(2,333,860)	(2,543,097)
Transferred to stage 1	222,868	-	(123,604)	-	(99,264)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(35,668)	-	75,392	-	(39,724)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(9,194)	-	(51,168)	-	60,362	-
Impact on the provision - at the end of the period – due to changes in the classification between the three stages during the year	(788,228)	-	(568,884)	-	1,357,112	-
Changes from adjustments	(109,011)	-	42,737	-	3,390,521	3,324,247
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	(569,216)	(569,216)
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**135,158**	**-**	**517,850**	**-**	**13,537,256**	**14,190,264**

G- 5 Impairment loss of credit facilities granted to government and public sector:
Distribution of total facilities according to the Bank's internal credit classification categories:

	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total 2023 JD	Total 2022 JD
(1 to 5)	245,451,960	-	-	-	-	245,451,960	93,599,640
(6 to 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(8 to 10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**245,451,960**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**245,451,960**	**93,599,640**

Total credit facilities movement according to the stage and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan - Government and public sector:

2023	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3 JD	Total JD
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD		
Total balance at the beginning of the period	93,599,640	-	-	-	-	93,599,640
New balances during the year/ additions	156,725,029	-	-	-	-	156,725,029
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(4,872,709)	-	-	-	-	(4,872,709)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-					-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**245,451,960**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**245,451,960**

2022	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3 JD	Total JD
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD		
Total balance at the beginning of the year	66,538,061	-	-	-	-	66,538,061
New balances during the year/ additions	31,934,287	-	-	-	-	31,934,287
Repaid/ derecognized balances during the year	(4,872,708)	-	-	-	-	(4,872,708)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes from adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments resulted from changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**93,599,640**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**93,599,640**

* The Bank has not calculated and recorded the provision for expected credit losses on government bills and/ or guaranteed by government, in accordance with the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions regarding the implementation of IFRS (9).

H- Direct credit facilities are distributed according to the economic sector as follows, noting that all these facilities are granted to parties inside the Kingdom:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Financial	49,903,387	42,157,476
Manufacturing and mining	55,449,598	65,972,110
Trade	109,449,987	111,615,647
Real estate	126,693,272	130,294,396
Constructions	29,553,144	39,752,113
Agriculture	195,993	826,259
Tourism, restaurants, and public facilities	112,405,935	97,960,798
Government and public sector	245,451,960	93,599,640
Individuals	418,890,184	337,940,494
Total	**1,147,993,460**	**920,118,933**

(11) Property and equipment- net

The details of this item are as follows:

2023 **Cost:**	Lands* JD	Buildings* JD	Equipment, devices, furniture and decoration JD	Transport JD	Computers JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,349,066	16,002,332	19,655,836	566,523	3,156,215	49,729,972
Additions	-	-	3,075,771	119,100	475,085	3,669,956
Disposals	(209,960)	(719,059)	(701,967)	(98,505)	(88,162)	(1,817,653)
Transfers from payment of purchase property and equipment and projects under	-	-	885,429	-	105,560	990,989
Balance at the end of the year	**10,139,106**	**15,283,273**	**22,915,069**	**587,118**	**3,648,698**	**52,573,264**
Accumulated depreciation:						
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	3,838,254	13,983,595	482,659	2,385,251	20,689,759
Additions	-	317,017	1,458,760	43,565	346,598	2,165,940
Disposals	-	(434,682)	(515,608)	(85,652)	(82,568)	(1,118,510)
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**3,720,589**	**14,926,747**	**440,572**	**2,649,281**	**21,737,189**
Net book value of property and equipment at the end of the year	**10,139,106**	**11,562,684**	**7,988,322**	**146,546**	**999,417**	**30,836,075**
Payment for purchase of property and equipment, and projects under construction	-	-	525,191	-	78,953	604,144
Net property and equipment	**10,139,106**	**11,562,684**	**8,513,513**	**146,546**	**1,078,370**	**31,440,219**

2022 Cost:	Lands* JD	Buildings* JD	Equipment, devices, furniture and decoration JD	Transport JD	Computers JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,349,066	16,002,332	17,950,753	553,823	3,679,849	48,535,823
impact of acquiring a subsidiary	-	-	224,816	50,300	110,749	385,865
Impact of selling Subsidiary	-	-	(17,925)	-	(43,871)	(61,796)
Impact of liquidation of subsidiary	-	-	(638)	-	(551)	(1,189)
Additions	-	-	2,031,219	-	263,876	2,295,095
Disposals	-	-	(655,225)	(37,600)	(864,859)	(1,557,684)
Transfers from payment of purchase property and equipment and projects under construction	-	-	122,836	-	11,022	133,858
Balance at the end of the year	**10,349,066**	**16,002,332**	**19,655,836**	**566,523**	**3,156,215**	**49,729,972**
Accumulated depreciation:						
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	3,511,049	13,376,963	421,122	2,925,071	20,234,205
impact of acquiring a subsidiary	-	-	197,100	50,300	89,668	337,068
Impact of selling Subsidiary	-	-	(17,690)	-	(38,790)	(56,480)
Impact of liquidation of subsidiary	-	-	(191)	-	(96)	(287)
Additions	-	327,205	1,070,607	48,835	270,594	1,717,241
Disposals	-	-	(643,194)	(37,598)	(861,196)	(1,541,988)
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**3,838,254**	**13,983,595**	**482,659**	**2,385,251**	**20,689,759**
Net book value of property and equipment at the end of the year	**10,349,066**	**12,164,078**	**5,672,241**	**83,864**	**770,964**	**29,040,213**
Payment for purchase of property and equipment, and projects under construction	-	-	962,357	-	105,560	1,067,917
Net property and equipment	**10,349,066**	**12,164,078**	**6,634,598**	**83,864**	**876,524**	**30,108,130**

-Property and equipment include JD 18,393,794 as of December 31, 2023, which represents fully depreciated consumed assets compared to JD 17,551,861 as of December 31, 2022.

*This item includes land and buildings mortgaged at JD 7,272,207 as of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2022 for the specialized financing rental company against financing lease granted to Al Istethmari latemweel selselat Al Imdad company (subsidiary) for JD 1,563,903 as of December 31, 2023, compared to JD 2,140,982 as of December 31, 2022.

(12) Intangible assets

The details of this item are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023			
	Advance payment for the purchase of systems JD	Software and programmes JD	Goodwill** JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	293,931	1,338,553	1,430,598	3,063,082
Additions*	703,437	577,906	-	1,281,343
Less:				
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Amortization for the year	-	528,484	-	528,484
Transfers	(101,813)	101,813	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**895,555**	**1,489,788**	**1,430,598**	**3,815,941**

	As of December 31, 2022			
	Advance payment for the purchase of systems JD	Software and programmes JD	Goodwill** JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	326,468	1,246,711	1,430,598	3,003,777
Impact of selling Subsidiary	-	(2,550)	-	(2,550)
Impact of liquidation of subsidiary	-	(24,980)	-	(24,980)
Additions*	175,688	354,252	-	529,940
Less:				
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Amortization for the year	-	443,105	-	443,105
Transfers	(208,225)	208,225	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**293,931**	**1,338,553**	**1,430,598**	**3,063,082**

*Additions to computer systems and software represents the amounts paid for purchasing and developing of banking systems and programming.

**Resulting from the Bank acquiring %94.7 of Jordan Trade Facilities Company Public shareholding company (which owns %100 of Trade Facilities Company for Finance Leasing) via the subsidiary (Tamkeen for Finance Leasing) during 2016 through purchased of 15,390,385 shares with a par value of JD 1 per share. The investment cost amounted to JD 20,774,620 and the fair value of the net assets acquired upon acquisition amounted to JD 19,344,022 resulting in a goodwill of JD 1,430,598.

Goodwill impairment loss tested as December 2023 ,31, and the result was that there was no impairment of goodwill.

(13) Other assets

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Interest and income receivables	7,994,512	3,776,935
Prepaid expenses	1,753,896	1,381,865
Assets seized by the Bank in settlement of due debts*	24,869,270	41,917,423
Refundable deposits	914,760	738,939
Clearing Cheques	12,813	198,086
Balances related to fraudulent transaction -net**	1,039,200	1,039,200
Purchased acceptances	26,697,103	12,542,345
Others	8,061,452	6,263,623
Total	**71,343,006**	**67,858,416**

*According to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan, the Bank must dispose of assets seized by the Bank in settlement of customers due debts within two years from the date of their acquisition, and the Central Bank of Jordan may, in exceptional cases, extend this period for a maximum of two consecutive years. The seized assets are shown at net after deducting the impairment provision which amounted to JD 93,155 as of 31 December 2023, against JD62,758 as of 31 December 2022, and the seized assets provision according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan in which amounted to JD 1,257,317 JD as of 31 December 2023 against JD 2,051,951 as of 31 December 2022.

Below is the movement of assets seized by the Bank in settlement of debts:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	41,917,423	40,685,861
Additions	2,485,500	6,193,762
Disposals	(20,253,720)	(4,310,877)
Amortization of increase in fair value of assets seized by subsidiaries as at the date of acquisition	(44,170)	-
Recoveries from provision impairment seized assets	(690)	4,050
Recoveries from the (provision) of properties in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan	764,927	(655,373)
Balance at end of the year	**24,869,270**	**41,917,423**

** This item represents net balance related to irregular operations after deducting the related provision as shown below:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Balance related to irregular operations	12,974,700	12,974,700
Less: provision recorded against this balance	10,435,500	10,435,500
Less: proceeds from the insurance company	1,500,000	1,500,000
Balance at the end of the year	**1,039,200**	**1,039,200**

During 2012, the Bank was exposed to a manipulation in the Bank's cash accounts with other banks and financial institutions, which led to a loss of amounts estimated at JD 12.9 million, mainly due to the possibility of collusion between some of the Bank's employees through deceiving the internal controls and control procedures in place. All the necessary legal procedures were taken by the Bank's management and a provision for an amount of JD 10.4 million was booked against the transaction as of 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 after netting the amounts expected to be recovered from the repossessed assets and the deduction of the proceeds collected from the insurance company which amounted to JD 1.5 million. Noting that the lawsuit procedures had been completed from the General Attorney and is currently presented in Amman's Criminal Court, the residual value represents the value of the properties placed under the arbitrator's secretariat for the Bank, and it will be transferred to the bank upon the case completion.

(14) Operatng lease contracts

A- Right of use assets:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,108,272	3,884,618
Add:		
Right of use assets during the year	1,044,705	1,139,537
Less:		
Depreciation during the year	(973,439)	(915,883)
Impact of cancelling lease contracts	(111,366)	-
Balance at end of the year	**4,068,172**	**4,108,272**

B- Lease liabilities:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,994,059	2,562,692
Add:		
Lease liabilities during the year	1,044,705	1,139,537
Interest expense during the year	149,741	155,897
Less:		
Paid liabilities during the year	(973,066)	(864,067)
Impact of canceling lease contract	(111,366)	-
Balance at end of the year	**3,104,073**	**2,994,059**
of which is:		
Lease liabilities due within less than one year	748,061	710,893
Lease liabilities due within more than one year	2,356,012	2,283,166
Total	**3,104,073**	**2,994,059**

(15) Banks and financial institutions deposits

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
	Inside Jordan JD	Outside Jordan JD	Total JD	Inside Jordan JD	Outside Jordan JD	Total JD
Current and on demand accounts	-	24,333,366	24,333,366	29,671	9,575,182	9,604,853
Term and notice deposits*	5,698,197	22,050,000	27,748,197	3,025,947	26,100,000	29,125,947
Total	**5,698,197**	**46,383,366**	**52,081,563**	**3,055,618**	**35,675,182**	**38,730,800**

*There are no amounts matured during a period of more than 3 months as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

(16) Customers' deposits

The details of this item are as follows:

31 December 2023	Individuals JD	Large corporates JD	SMEs JD	Government and public sector JD	Total JD
Current and call accounts	104,441,411	112,424,304	12,875,440	1,536,569	231,277,724
Saving deposits	40,477,395	2,374,253	115,885	-	42,967,533
Term and notice deposits	520,129,178	268,792,895	10,841,127	94,388,441	894,151,641
Certificates of deposits	10,182,756	-	-	-	10,182,756
Total	**675,230,740**	**383,591,452**	**23,832,452**	**95,925,010**	**1,178,579,654**
31 December 2022					
Current and call accounts	85,871,756	119,088,937	12,956,753	1,486,074	219,403,520
Saving deposits	54,006,691	3,055,337	8,059	-	57,070,087
Term and notice deposits	381,144,856	155,889,061	9,794,243	58,403,045	605,231,205
Total	**521,023,303**	**278,033,335**	**22,759,055**	**59,889,119**	**881,704,812**

- Government and public sector deposits amounted to JD 95,925,010 which is equivalent to 8.1% of the total deposits as of 31 December 2023 against to JD 59,889,119, which is equivalent to 6.8% of the total deposits as of 31 December 2022.

- Non-interest-bearing deposits amounted to JD 184,930,074 which is equivalent to 15.7% of the total deposits as of 31 December 2023 against JD 187,808,100 which is equivalent to 21.3% of the total deposits as of 31 December 2022.

- Retained (restricted) deposits amounted to JD 10,909,924 which is equivalent to 0.9% of the total deposits as of 31 December 2023 against JD 6,722,225 which is equivalent to 0.8% of the total deposits as of 31 December 2022.

- Dormant deposits amounted to JD 8,410,522 as of 31 December 2023, against JD 10,066,973 as of 31 December 2022.

(17) Cash margins

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Cash margins against direct facilities	22,946,804	10,431,732
Cash margins against indirect facilities	25,788,589	22,886,207
Other collaterals	7,728,967	3,115,117
Total	**56,464,360**	**36,433,056**

(18) Borrowed funds

The details of this item are as follows:

		Number of installments				
31 December 2023	Amount JD	Total JD	Remaining JD	Instalments frequency JD	Guarantees JD	Bowrroing Interest rate JD
Borrowings from the Central Bank of Jordan	10,204,014	2,127	1,207	Monthly	Promissory notes	0.5% to 1.0%
Borrowings from local banks/ financial institutions	239,901,517	590	304	Monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and at maturity	Cash deposits/ mortgage bonds/ equipment and property mortgage/ promissory notes	5.30% to 9.25%
Borrowings from foreign institutions	7,270,795	16	11	Semi-annual and at maturity	-*	6.40% to 6.95%
Total	**257,376,326**					
31 December 2022						
Borrowing from the Central Bank of Jordan*	11,324,276	2,069	1,470	Monthly	Promissory notes	0.5% to 1.0%
Borrowing from local banks/ institutions	202,816,069	594	283	Monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and at maturity	Case margin/ mortgage bonds/ equipment and property mortgage/ promissory notes	4.5% to 6.5%
Borrowing from foreign institutions	10,828,557	21	15	Semi-annual and at maturity	-*	3.1% to 6%
Total	**224,968,902**					

- Borrowings from the Central Bank of Jordan which amounts to JD 10,204,014 represent amounts borrowed to refinance customers' facilities through medium term financing programs and the Central Bank of Jordan program to assist SMEs in facing COVID-19, the loans were re-lent with an average interest rate of 3.27%.

- The number of beneficiaries from the Central Bank of Jordan's program which aims to assist SMEs in facing COVID-19 is 27 clients as of 31 December 2023. These loans are matured within a period of 54 months from the granting date including the grace period according to the requirements of the program.

- Borrowed funds include amounts borrowed from local banks which amounts to JD 217,401,517 Such borrowings include overdraft accounts and revolving loans granted to the subsidiaries (Al-Istethmari Letamweel Selselat Al Imdad, Tamkeen Leasing Company, Jordan Trade Facilities Company and Bindar Trading and Investment Company).

- Borrowed funds from local institutions include amounts borrowed from Jordan Mortgage Refinancing Company which amounts to JD 22,500,000 as of 31 December 2023 against 30,500,000 as of 31 December 2022, additionally, housing loans are refinanced with an average interest rate of 10.5% as of 31 December 2023 against 8.5% as of 31 December 2022.

- Borrowed funds from foreign institutions include amounts borrowed from "Sanad" fund to finance small projects which amounts to USD 10.3 Million, equivalent to JD 7,270,795 as of 31 December 2023 for the Bank and its subsidiary (Jordan Trade Facilities Company), against USD 15.3 Million, equivalent to JD 10,828,557 as of 31 December 2022.

- Fixed interest loans amounted to JD 54,161,784 and variable interest loans amounted to JD 203,214,542 as of 31 December 2023 against JD 70,064,986 of fixed interest loans and JD 154,903,916 of variable interest loans as of 31 December 2022.

* There is a letter of comfort issued by the Bank.

(19) Bonds

This item represents bonds issued by subsidiaries as follows:

Subsidiary 31 December 2023	Value of bonds JD	Interest rate	Gross instalments	Remaining instalments	Frequency of instalments maturity	Guarantees	Issue date	Maturity date
Tamkeen Leasing Company	7,500,000	7.75%	1	1	One payment at the maturity date	N/A	30 October 2023	28 November 2024
Tamkeen Leasing Company	5,970,000	7.75%	1	1	One payment at the maturity date	N/A	8 November 2023	7 November 2024
Tamkeen Leasing Company	2,000,000	7.50%	1	1	One payment at the maturity date	N/A	18 July 2023	17 July 2024
Tamkeen Leasing Company	1,200,000	7.50%	1	1	One payment at the maturity date	N/A	12 October 2023	11 October 2024
Tamkeen Leasing Company	1,050,000	7.50%	1	1	One payment at the maturity date	N/A	7 February 2023	7 February 2024
Total	**17,720,000**							
31 December 2022								
Tamkeen Leasing Co	7,500,000	6.5%	1	1	One payment at the maturity date	N/A	2 October 2022	01 November 2023
Jordan Trade Facilities Company	6,460,000	7.0%	1	1	One payment at the maturity date	N/A	14 December 2022	14 December 2023
Total	**13,960,000**							

(20) Other provisions

The details of this item are as follows:

31 December 2023	Beginning balance JD	Balances from investment in subsidiaries JD	Additions JD	Paid JD	Reversals JD	Ending balance JD
Provision for legal cases against the Bank and its subsidiaries (note 49)	314,889	-	258,478	(7,917)	-	565,450
Other	105,719	-	14,970	(5,379)	-	115,310
Total	**420,608**	**-**	**273,448**	**(13,296)**	**-**	**680,760**
31 December 2022						
Provision for legal cases against the Bank and its subsidiaries (note 49)	329,550	-	483,814	(67,345)	(431,130)	314,889
Other	112,368	91,531	3,108	(62,923)	(38,365)	105,719
Total	**441,918**	**91,531**	**486,922**	**(130,268)**	**(469,495)**	**420,608**

(21) Income tax

A) Income tax provision

The movement in the income tax provision is as follows:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	**9,383,036**	**7,057,031**
Total income tax paid	(10,077,616)	(8,983,216)
Excluded balances due to the sale of a subsidiary	-	(200,968)
Balances resulted from the acquisition of a subsidiary	-	75,352
Income tax for previous years	8,279	-
(Recovery of) Income tax from previous years	(500,000)	-
Income tax for the year	9,414,636	11,434,837
Balance at the end of the year	**8,228,335**	**9,383,036**

Income tax is calculated in accordance with the income tax laws number (38) for the year 2018, the statutory income tax rate in Jordan for the bank and its subsidiaries amounts to 35% and 3% national contribution, 24% and 4% national contribution respectively.

Income tax presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss consists of the following:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Income tax on current year profit	9,414,639	11,434,837
Income tax Paid on previous years	345,451	-
(Recovery of) Income tax from previous years	(500,000)	-
Deferred tax assets for the year	(9,545,348)	(5,424,413)
Amortization of deferred tax assets for the year	8,455,447	3,560,153
	8,170,189	**9,570,577**

The Bank's tax status:

- The financial period is charged with its own income tax expense in accordance with the regulations, laws and International Financial Reporting Standards, and the necessary tax provision is calculated and recorded.

- A Final clearance was made with the Income and Sales Tax Department for the financial years until the end of the year 2018.

- The Bank has submitted the tax returns for the years from 2019 until 2022 on the legally specified date and in compliance with the regulations.

- In the opinion of the Bank's management and the tax advisor, the provisions booked are sufficient to meet the tax liabilities as of 31 December 2023.

Tax status of Tamkeen Leasing Company (Subsidiary):

- The company did not submit the self-assessment statement for the period from its inception on 31 October 2006 until December 31, 2009, as it did not operate during those years.

- A final clearance was made with the Income and Sales Tax Department regarding income tax for the years from 2010 until 2017.

- The Company submitted the tax return for the years 2018 on the legally specified date and was accepted without any amendments within the sampling system.

- The Company submitted the tax return for the years from 2019 until 2022 on the legally specified date.

- The Company submitted the sales tax returns on the legally specified date, and the Income and Sales Tax Department audited the general sales tax returns until 31 December 2017, and subsequent returns were submitted on the date specified by law and the related tax due was paid up to the date of preparing consolidated these financial statements.

- In the opinion of the Company's management and its tax advisor, the Company will not have any liabilities that exceed the booked provision as of 31 December 2023.

Tax status of Al Istethmari Letamweel Selselat Al Imdad Company (Subsidiary):

- The company was tax assessed up to the end of the year 2017, with no tax liabilities for this period. The tax return for the year 2018 was accepted under the sampling system. Tax returns for the years 2019, 2020, and 2021 were audited by the Income and Sales Tax Department and were objected to by the company.

- The Company submitted the tax return for the year 2022 on the legally specified date.

- Sales tax returns were accepted without modification until the end period 11 + 12 / 2017 and has no tax obligations, and the company submitted the tax return for the period from 1 + 2 / 2018 until the period 9 + 10 / 2023 on the legally specified date and the related tax due was paid.

- In the opinion of the Company's management and its tax advisor, the Company will not have any liabilities that exceed the booked provision as of 31 December 2023.

Tax status of Jordan Trade Facilities Company and its subsidiaries (Subsidiary):

- A final clearance was made with the Income and Sales Tax Department until the end of 2014, The tax declarations have been audited, and the statements have been adjusted with approval for the years 2015 and 2016.

- The Company has submitted the tax return for the years from 2019 until 2022 according to the regulations and on the legally specified date.

- The Company has submitted the general sales tax returns on the legally specified date, and the Income and Sales Tax Department has audited the returns submitted for the end of the fiscal year 2016 taking into onsideration the returns submitted for the tax periods up to end of 2018 were accepted according to the laws and the returns of subsequent periods were submitted on time.

- The subsidiary (Jordan Trade Facilities for Finance Leasing) submitted annual income tax returns until the end of 2022, and they were accepted by the Income and Sales Tax Department within sampling system.

- The subsidiary (Jordan Trade Facilities for Finance Leasing) has submitted the tax return on the legally specified date, General sales tax returns were audited until the end of 2022, and subsequent tax returns were filed on the legally specified date.

- In the opinion of the Company's management and its tax advisor, the Company and its subsidiaries will not have any liabilities that exceed the booked provision as of 31 December 2023.

Tax status of Bindar Trade and Investments Company and its subsidiaries (Subsidiary):

- A final clearance was made with the Income and Sales Tax Department until the end of 2018 and 2020.

- The Company has submitted the tax return for the years from 2019 until 2022 and paid the tax due on the legally specified date.

- General sales tax returns were audited until the end of 2017, and subsequent tax returns were filed on the legally specified date and the related tax due was paid up until the date of preparing these consolidated financial statements.

- The subsidiary (Bindar Leasing Company) made a final clearance with income tax and sales tax Department until the end of year 2020 in addition the company has submitted the tax return until end of the year 2021 and 2022 on the legally specified date and has no tax obligations until the date of these consolidation financial statements.

- The subsidiary (Bindar Leasing Company) has register for sales tax starting from 1 January 2017 and the subsequent tax returns were submitted and tax due was paid up until the date of these consolidated financial statements.

- The subsidiary (Robou Al Sharq Real Estate) made a final clearance with income tax and sales tax Department until the end of years 2018 and 2020.

- The subsidiary (Robou Al Sharq Real Estate) submitted the tax return for the years 2019 ,2021 and 2022 and the tax due was paid on the legally specified date.

- The subsidiary (Rakeen Real Estate Company) made a final clearance with income tax and sales tax Department until the end of years 2018 and 2020.

- The subsidiary (Rakeen Real Estate Company) submitted the tax return for the years 2019 ,2021 and 2022 and the tax due was paid on the legally specified date.

- In the opinion of the Company's management and its tax advisor, the Company and its subsidiaries will not have any liabilities that exceed the booked provision as of 31 December 2023.

B) Deferred Tax assets/ liabilities

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December 2023					31 December 2022
Included accounts **A-Deferred tax assets**	Beginning balance JD	Released amounts JD	Added amounts JD	Ending balance JD	Deferred tax JD	Deferred tax JD
Provision for cases filed by the bank	17,537	(7,917)	166,917	176,537	67,084	6,664
Provisions prepared as per IFRS 9/ Bank	10,043,449	(11,077,390)	13,363,966	12,330,025	4,685,410	3,816,511
Provision for impairment of assets seized	22,060	-	690	22,750	8,645	8,383
Provision for assets seized for more than 4 years	2,051,951	(1,109,654)	315,019	1,257,316	477,780	779,741
Provision for balances attributable to non-statutory operations*	10,435,500	-	-	10,435,500	3,965,490	3,965,490
Interest suspense against working accounts classified into the stages two and three in accordance with IFRS 9	3,715,588	(2,641,410)	655,524	1,729,702	657,287	1,411,923
IFRS 16 applying impact	294,018	-	2,904	296,922	112,830	111,727
Employees' bonuses unpaid	2,213,767	(1,530,507)	2,291,244	2,974,504	1,130,312	841,231
Other accrued expenses	458,300	(450,000)	355,700	364,000	138,320	174,154
Provision for ECL/ Tamkeen for Finance Leasing	2,342,846	(685,105)	892,676	2,550,417	714,117	655,996
Other provisions/ Tamkeen for Finance Leasing	231,134	(77,763)	92,215	245,586	68,764	64,717
Provision for ECL/ Al Istithmari for Tamwel Selselt Al Imdad	4,283,878	(235,934)	392,541	4,440,485	1,243,336	1,199,486
Provision for cases/ Jrodan Trade Facilities Co.	232,357	-	52,643	285,000	79,800	65,060
Provision for ECL/ Jordan Trade Facilities Company	8,085,957	(2,002,843)	2,761,574	8,844,688	2,476,513	2,264,069
Interest in suspense/ Jordan Trade Facilities Co.	2,642,553	(372,519)	1,257,147	3,527,181	987,611	739,915
Other provisions/ Jordan Trade Facilities Co.	77,937	(17,122)	29,696	90,511	25,343	21,822
Interests of operating lease obligations/ Jordan Trade Facilities Company	3,044	(3,044)	8,015	8,015	2,244	852
Provision for ECL/ Bindar for Trade and Investment Company	9,643,785	(3,970,906)	4,219,467	9,892,346	2,769,856	2,700,259
Interest in suspense/ Bindar for Trade and Investment Company	-	-	984,770	984,770	275,736	-
Other provisions/ Bindar for Trade and Investment Company	27,393	-	73,310	100,703	28,196	7,670
Provision for cases/ Bindar for Trade and Investment Company	64,995	-	38,918	103,913	29,096	18,199
	56,888,049	**(24,182,114)**	**27,954,936**	**60,660,871**	**19,943,770**	**18,853,869**
B-Deferred tax liabilities						
Financial assets revaluation reserve	10,266,320	(2,014,332)	1,699,675	9,951,663	1,345,153	3,981,771
	10,266,320	**(2,014,332)**	**1,699,675**	**9,951,663**	**1,345,153**	**3,981,771**

- Deferred tax liabilities 1,345,153 representing tax liabilities against profits of valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that appear in the Financial assets revaluation reserve - net of equity.

* This item represents the deferred tax benefits expected from making a provision against balances due to non-statutory operations (Note 13) and the management believes that these amounts can be used in the near future.

The movement of the account of tax assets/ liabilities is as follows:

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Assets JD	Liabilities JD	Assets JD	Liabilities JD
Balance at beginning of the year	18,853,869	3,981,771	15,801,272	3,490,066
Impact of acquiring a subsidiary	-	-	1,588,189	-
Impact of selling a subsidiary	-	-	(84,941)	-
Impact of liquidating a subsidiary	-	-	(91,031)	-
Additions	9,545,348	209,532	5,424,413	1,030,999
Disposal	(8,455,447)	(2,846,150)	(3,784,033)	(539,294)
Balance at end of the year	**19,943,770**	**1,345,153**	**18,853,869**	**3,981,771**

C) The summary of the reconciliation between accounting income and taxable income is as follows:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Accounting profit	33,227,815	39,799,933
Non-taxable profits	(11,218,789)	(18,529,483)
Deductable tax expenses for prior years	(18,488,426)	(5,228,422)
Non-deductable tax expenses	23,660,788	14,081,512
Taxable profit	**27,181,388**	**30,123,540**

The Bank's statutory income tax percentage*	38%	38%
The subsidiaries statutory income tax percentage*	28%	28%

* Except for some items subject to different tax rates according to the applicable income tax law.

(22) Other liabilities

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Certified and acceptable Cheques	1,703,885	1,667,068
Interest payable	8,528,042	5,065,147
Sunday creditors	4,426,318	4,682,787
Unpaid dividend distributions	651,293	121,072
Safe boxes insurances	150,813	148,423
Unpaid accrued expenses	3,622,547	2,758,303
Other liabilities	8,153,679	4,802,724
Expected credit loss provision on off-balance sheet items	423,936	746,624
Total	**27,660,513**	**19,992,148**

(23) Share capital

Authorized and paid-in capital amounted to JD 100 million distributed to 100 million shares with a par value of 1 JD for each as at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(24) Reserves

Amounts accumulated in this account represent 10% of the annual profits before tax transferred in accordance with the Jordanian Companies Law. This reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.

(25) Financial asset revaluation reserve-net

The movement on this item is as follows:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,435,777	6,362,363
Unrealized (losses) gains on stocks	(628,374)	302,671
Deferred tax liabilities	2,636,618	(491,705)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income losses that were transferred to the retained earnings	322,759	262,448
Balance at the end of the year	**8,766,780**	**6,435,777**

(26) Retained earnings

The movement on retained earnings is summarized as follows:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	50,972,953	42,612,312
Profit for the year	24,628,584	19,826,223
Transferred to reserves	(2,492,392)	(1,211,352)
Dividend distributions	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Loss on sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(322,759)	(262,448)
Effect of the increase in investment in subsidiaries	15,328	8,218
Balance at the end of the year	**62,801,714**	**50,972,953**

(27) Proposed dividends

The Board of Directors decided to recommend to the Shareholders' General Assembly to distribute JD 10 million of retained earnings during the year 2024 for the year 2023, equivalent to 10% of the Bank's capital., which is subject to the approval of Central Bank of Jordan. and the general assembly of shareholders, pursuant to a decision of the general assembly of shareholders On April 19, 2023, 10 million JD were distributed from retained earnings for the year 2022, equivalent to 10% of the bank's capital.

(28) Non-controlling interests

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
	% non-controlling interests %	Non-controlling interest in net profit JD	Non-controlling interest in net assets JD	% Non-controlling interests %	Non-controlling interest in net profit JD	Non-controlling interest in net assets JD
Tamkeen Leasing Co.	2.5	(6,646)	466,925	2.5	4,031	473,571
Al Istethmari Latemweel Selselat Al Imdad Co.	6.0	2,732	201,243	6.0	(9,797)	240,658
Jordan Trade Facilities Co.	4.6	286,577	2,010,217	4.7	186,325	1,734,150
Bindar Trade and Investment Co.	3.3	88,805	1,108,350	3.5	243,238	1,008,017
		371,468	**3,786,735**		**423,797**	**3,456,396**

(29) Interests income

The details of this item are as follows:

Direct credit facilities: Individuals (Retail):	2023 JD	2022 JD
Loans and bills	31,425,591	23,684,455
Overdrafts	311,530	63,382
Credit cards	10,672,447	8,443,598
Real estate loans	**10,355,549**	**9,790,506**
Large corporate:		
Loans and bills	19,630,032	16,154,956
Overdrafts	5,820,274	5,010,292
SMEs		
Loans and bills	3,933,408	3,775,319
Overdrafts	763,650	648,813
Government and public sector	**12,736,042**	**4,869,519**
Balances at the Central Bank of Jordan	7,397,344	1,377,472
Balances and deposits at banks and financial institutions	5,249,160	944,460
Financial assets at amortized cost	14,779,584	9,690,381
Total	**123,074,611**	**84,453,153**

(30) Interests Expense

The details of this item are as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	1,622,842	879,175
Customers' deposits:		
Current and call accounts	1,179,727	324,580
Saving deposits	114,678	119,861
Term and notice deposits	45,641,841	23,494,792
Certificates of deposits	254,309	-
Cash margins	1,389,367	631,157
Borrowed funds	18,258,578	13,033,421
Bonds	1,132,466	615,824
Deposits guarantees fees	653,272	1,067,492
Interest expense on lease liabilities	149,741	155,896
Total	**70,396,821**	**40,322,198**

(31) Net commissions Income

The details of this item are as follows:

Commissions income:	2023 JD	2022 JD
Direct facilities commissions	18,702,318	14,843,983
Indirect facilities commissions	3,980,090	2,162,752
Other commissions	5,698,976	2,242,882
Total commissions income	**28,381,384**	**19,249,617**
Less: commissions expense	8,363,534	5,238,512
Net commissions income	**20,017,850**	**14,011,105**

(32) Foreign currency exchange gains

The details of this item are as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Profits resulting from trading/ transaction	956,730	763,115
Profits resulting from valuation	11,110	21,616
Total	**967,840**	**784,731**

(33) Profits of financial assets at fair value through the statement of profit and loss

The details of this item are as follows:

2023	Unrealized (loss) profit JD	Unrealized loss JD	Shares dividends returns JD	Total JD
Companies shares	46,984	102	101	47,187
share options	460,958	-	-	460,958
Total	**507,942**	**102**	**101**	**508,145**
2022				
Companies shares	181,805	-	402	182,207
share options	502,404	-	-	502,404
Total	**684,209**	**-**	**402**	**684,611**

(34) Other income

The details of this item are as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Bounded revenues	1,639,813	1,410,225
Telecommunication revenues	85,229	54,221
(Loss) Gains on sale of assets sized by the Bank	(858,712)	561,254
Recoveries from bad debts	165,727	240,314
Gains on sale of property and equipment	1,322,995	4,958
Other	789,295	666,731
Total	**3,144,347**	**2,937,703**

(35) Employees' expenses

The details of this item are as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Employees' salaries, benefits and bonuses	17,531,500	15,541,784
Banks and subsidiaries' contribution in the social security	1,475,581	1,338,242
Medical expenses and insurance	983,175	949,887
Traveling and transportation	77,770	31,132
Employees' training expenses	166,087	153,578
Employees' life insurance expenses	39,750	41,992
Travel per diem	27,125	8,740
The Bank's contribution in social committee	12,794	11,312
Total	**20,313,782**	**18,076,667**

(36) Other expenses

The details of this item are as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Stationery and printing	292,868	190,140
Advertisement	997,502	1,021,289
Subscription and fees	1,304,650	1,175,804
Telecommunication and post expenses	906,270	737,930
Maintenance and repairs of buildings and equipment	606,590	447,054
Maintenance of systems and software license	1,593,446	1,121,600
Insurance expenses	819,878	788,236
Judicial charges and fees	182,049	113,468
Electricity, water and fuel	180,104	169,593
Auditing fees	131,980	159,780
Professional and consultation fees	481,835	469,419
Donations	586,101	261,640
Credit card expenses	183,526	141,607
Board of Directors transportation fees and bonuses	546,096	509,409
Safety and security expenses	229,533	229,883
Cleaning expenses	238,106	208,379
Other expenses	2,149,579	1,497,120
Total	**11,430,113**	**9,242,351**

(37) Provision (Recoveries) from expected credit losses of financial assets and off the statement of financial position items

The details of the movement on expected credit loss provision is as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Provision (Recoveries from) for expected credit losses on Deposits at banks and financial institutions	1,355	1,060
(Recoveries from) Provision for expected credit losses on financial assets in amortized cost	498,958	(697,602)
(Recoveries from) Provision for expected credit losses on other assets	84,284	(2,293)
(Recoveries from) Provision from off balance sheet items	(322,688)	(764,723)
Total	**261,909**	**(1,463,558)**

(38) Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the Banks' shareholders
The details of this item are as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Profit for the year attributable to Bank's shareholders	24,628,584	19,826,223
Weighted average number of shares	100,000,000	100,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share from net profit for the year	0.246	0.198

The basic earnings per share from the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Bank equals the diluted earnings as the Bank does not issue any financial instruments that have an impact on the basic.

(39) Cash and cash equivalents
The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Jordan maturing within three months	137,598,457	84,081,624
Add: Balances at banks and financial institutions maturing within three months	46,206,874	73,658,073
Less: Deposits at banks and financial institutions maturing within three months	52,081,563	38,730,800
	131,723,768	**119,008,897**

(40) Transactions With Related Parties
The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and its following subsidiaries:

Company Name	**Shareholding percentage %**	**Company's share capital**	
		31 December 2023 JD	**31 December 2022 JD**
Tamkeen Leasing Co.	97.5%	20,000,000	20,000,000
Al Istethmari Letamweel Selselat Al Imdad Co.	94%	3,000,000	3,000,000
Jordanian Factoring Co.*	-	-	208,000
Jordan Trade Facilities Co.	95.4%	16,500,000	16,500,000
Trade Facilities for Finance Leasing Co.	95.4%	2,000,000	2,000,000
Bindar Trade and Investment Co.	96.7%	20,000,000	20,000,000
Ruboua Al Sharq Real Estate Co.	96.7%	50,000	50,000
Rakeen Real Estate Co.	96.7%	30,000	30,000
Bindar Finance Leasing Co.**	96.7%	1,000,000	1,000,000

* Based on the decision of the bank's board of directors in its first meeting during the year 2022, it was approved to close the Jordanian Factoring Company. Consequently, the bank booked a provision against the investment in the company, equivalent to the amount of accumulated losses and the losses appearing in the company's accounts as of December 31, 2022, which amounted to 152,187 JD. A liquidator was appointed for the company in accordance with Jordanian Company Law, and liquidation approval was obtained. The company's registration certificate was cancelled on January 14, 2024.

** Based on the decision of Bindar Trade and Investments Company (a subsidiary) Board of Directors No. 18/2022 dated on 3 October 2022 it was approved to cease the operations of Bindar Financial Leasing Company (a subsidiary) and liquidate it voluntarily during the year 2023 therefore, the bank's assets and the company's liabilities and results have not been consolidated in the consolidated financial statements and have been presented as assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale.

The Bank has entered into transactions with members of the Board of Directors, key management, subsidiaries and major shareholders within the normal activities of the Bank and by using normal interest rates and commercial commissions. All credit facilities granted to related parties are considered performing and no provisions are made for them, except as mentioned below.

The following represents a summary of balances and transactions with related parties:

	Related party			Total	
On-Balance Sheet Items:	Subsidiaries* JD	Board of directors' members & executive management JD	Other (employees and their relative, relative of members of the board of directors and executive management and controlled companies) JD	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Credit facilities	2,059,682	3,458,293	21,941,406	27,459,381	30,115,759
Provision for impairment on direct credit facilities **	-	-	20,674	20,674	33,591
Deposits, current accounts and cash margins	2,483,433	5,896,134	7,166,044	15,545,611	19,460,996
Deposits from banks and financial institutions	-	16,947,080	-	16,947,080	16,260,413
Off balance sheet items:					
LGs	141,500	630,302	419,228	1,191,030	1,290,393
Statement of profit or loss Items:					
Interest and commission income	208,987	215,368	1,311,487	1,735,842	2,378,448
Interest and commission expense	180,648	1,233,417	248,300	1,662,365	1,084,131
Impairment provision on credit facilities**	-	-	(12,917)	(12,917)	(6,066)

Maximum interest rate on direct credit facilities in JD	21%
Maximum interest rate on direct credit facilities in FCY	12%
Maximum interest rate on deposits in JD	6.65%
Maximum interest rate on deposits in FCY	4.3%
Maximum commission rate on credit	1%
Minimum interest rate on direct credit facilities in JD	2%
Minimum interest rate on direct credit facilities in FCY	12%
Minimum interest rate on deposits in JD	Zero
Minimum interest rate on deposits in FCY	Zero
Minimum commission rate on credit	Zero

- The executive management salaries and benefits for the Bank and its subsidiaries amounted to JD 3,924,214 for the year ended on 31 December 2023, against JD 3,378,436 for the year ended on 31 December 2022.

- The number of related parties' clients amounted to 1,001 clients as of 31 December 2023, against 936 as of 31 December 2022.

- The value of the collaterals provided by the related clients against the granted credit facilities amounted to JD 19,151,804 as of 31 December 2023 against JD 20,322,863 as of 31 December 2022.

* The balances and transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated in these consolidated financial statements and are shown for explanatory purposes only.

** Presents the provisions recorded according to the Central Bank of Jordan instructions no. (47/2009).

(41) Risk management

The overall risk management framework

The Group has set the supervisory levels (defense lines) to manage risk at the Group's level, by setting the general framework for these levels as follows:

• **Business Units:** Employees within the business units represent the first line of defense and are directly responsible for managing risks and evaluating control procedures related to them.

• **Risk Management Function:** The risk management staff represents one of the elements of the second defense line and they are responsible for coordinating the risk management efforts and facilitating the process of supervising the mechanisms used and followed by the Group to manage the risks.

• **Compliance Department:** Compliance Department is another component of the second line of defense. Compliance Department staff are concerned with ensuring compliance with laws, regulations, instructions, orders, codes of conduct, standards and sound banking practices.

• **Internal Audit:** The internal audit staff represents the third line of defense and are responsible for conducting the independent review of the control procedures, processes, and systems associated with risk management at the Group's level.

The Group formed a risk and compliance management committee emanating from the Board of Directors, this committee is concerned with risk management to ensure that all risks to which the Group is exposed or may be exposed, are managed in an efficient manner to mitigate its impact on the various activities of the Group and to ensure the proper functioning of its management, and its consistency with the Group's strategy to maximize equities and maintain the Group's growth within the approved risk framework the committee has the following main tasks:

A - Reviewing the Group's risk management framework.

B - Reviewing the Group's risk management strategy before approving it by the Board of Directors.

C - Reviewing the Group's risk management policies before approving it by the Board of Directors.

D - Ensuring the availability of policies and a framework for managing the necessary risks, programmed and tools, with annual reviews as a minimum to ensure their effectiveness and amending them if necessary.

E - Ensuring that adequate and appropriate support is provided to the Risk Management Function to perform its tasks in accordance with the approved policies and procedures and the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.
F - Ensuring the use of modern methods in managing and evaluating the Group's risks.

G - Reviewing periodic risk management reports.

H - Reviewing the Group's acceptable risks documents and before approving it by the Board of Directors.

I- Reviewing the methodology by which the expected credit loss is calculated and submitted to the Board for approval.

J- Verifying the existence and application of effective internal control systems, internal credit rating systems, and automated systems for calculating expected credit losses and appropriate screening and verification procedures so that this system is able to reach results within adequate hedging against expected credit risks.

K- Ensuring that there is an independent body that has the power to decide on exception or amendment on the calculation of ECL and to present these cases to the Board of Directors or its relevant committees at its first meeting and to obtain its approval.

L- Reviewing the internal evaluation methodology of the Group's capital adequacy and submitting the same to the Board of Directors for approval, so that this methodology is comprehensive, effective and capable of identifying all risks that the Bank may face and take into account the Group's strategic plan and capital plan. Reviewing this methodology periodically and verifying its application and ensuring that the bank maintains sufficient capital to meet all the risks it faces.

M - Ensuring the independence of the risk management.

As for compliance management, the Committee aims to add value to the Group's operations by improving the effectiveness of risk management, internal control systems and corporate governance, through ensuring that the Group and its internal policies comply with all laws, regulations, instructions, orders, codes of conduct, standards, and sound banking practices issued by local and international oversight bodies and reporting to the Board of Directors on the Group's compliance.

The Committee carries out the following main tasks:
A - Ensuring full compliance with the laws, regulations, policies and orders that the Group's business is subject to and the existence of a general framework for correct professional behavior and monitoring the Group's compliance and commitment to implementing the provisions of the legislation in force and the requirements of regulatory authorities.

B - Ensuring that there is an integrated general framework for internal control, improving it when necessary, and reviewing compliance with the corporate governance manual.

C - Reviewing the related parties 'dealings with the Group and giving recommendations to the Board of Directors before concluding them.

D - Verifying that sufficient qualified human resources are available to comply with compliance management and to train them and is responsible for assessing the performance of the compliance manager and staff and determining their remuneration.

E - Reviewing and approving any disclosures in the annual report related to risks and internal control systems.

F - Adopting the compliance control policy, money laundering and terrorist financing policy, and evaluating the degree of effectiveness with which the Bank manages the compliance department at least once a year and reviewing it when making any changes to it.

G - Monitoring and following up the implementation of the compliance policy and verifying compliance with the Group's internal policies, international standards and related.

H - Reviewing clients' complaints reports and making sure that appropriate measures are taken to follow up on these complaints.

I - Taking the necessary measures to enhance the values of integrity and sound professional practice within the Bank in a manner that makes compliance with applicable laws, regulations, instructions, orders and standards a primary goal to be achieved.

J - Reviewing and approving compliance programmers and plans annually.

In addition, the bank has established an Executive Risk Management Committee, tasked with overseeing efforts to manage all types of risks that the bank may encounter, as well as enhancing and supporting the regulatory environment within the group. This committee also discusses recent events related to group risks, and reviews new laws and regulations in this regard.

The Risk Management Function undertakes the process of managing the Bank's various risks on a daily basis (credit, operating and market risks) within the general framework of the approved risk management policies, through:

- Risk identification.
- Risk assessment.
- Risk control mitigation.
- Risk monitoring.

Noting that the Group adheres to the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan related to each of the Basel III decisions and the process of (ICAAP) in addition to the requirements of stress tests and the requirements of the IFRS No. (9).

(41) A-Credit risk:

Credit risk is defined as: "the probability that the principal or interest will not be recovered on time and completely, resulting in a financial loss for the Group.

Given the importance of credit risks as the largest part of the risks to which the Group is exposed in general, the Group has given credit management great importance by activating the appropriate tools to monitor and identify these risks at the level of the credit portfolio. To achieve this, the Group, based on its risk management strategy, conducted the following:

1 - Approving a document of acceptable risks, setting credit limits for credit risks and monitoring them periodically to mitigate the credit risks that the Group can be exposed to.

2 - The Group implements a credit risk rating system from Moody's for clients of major companies and commercial companies, which would reflect on the quality of the credit portfolio and help in making appropriate credit decisions as follows:

- Through the system, the clients' credit rating is obtained as follows:
    • Large corporate
    • SMEs

- Classification of clients on the system to ten levels, where the rating scores are distributed from 1 (high quality companies with few risks) to 10 (classified company not preforming), as the classification system includes classification of performing debts within (7) degrees and non-performing.

- Analyzing the borrower's risks as per economic sector, management, financial status, experience, etc.

- Analyzing client's data and financial statements to extract the most important financial ratios and indicators that help in making credit decisions.

- There is a specific matrix for each credit rating on the Moody's system, as the rating is correlated with the likelihood of default corresponding to that rating.

3 - Mitigating credit risk through credit risk mitigators (cash, real estate, shares or other guarantees) that are commensurate with the credit risk to which the Group is exposed and in a manner that ensures that appropriate guarantees are met.

4 - Preparing and conducting stress testing for credit risk.

5 - Approved business policies and procedures that cover the approved basis for managing credit related operations and which include the following:
- Specific powers of approval of granting credit

- Defining the tasks and responsibilities of all parties and departments related to the credit granting process.

- Defining the necessary supervisory reports and statements that ensure that activities related to credit granting operations are monitored and followed up by the various departments involved in credit granting operations.

6 - The existence of departments and committees to manage credit granting operations, in a manner that ensures separation of duties between the various business departments and the credit monitoring and reviewing of credit risk management departments, as follows:

- Specialized committees for the approval of credit.
- Specialized departments for reviewing credit.
- Specialized departments for managing credit.
- A specialized unit for legal documentation.
- Specialized departments for following up the collection of receivables and past-due debts.

7 - The Group ensures that it is committed to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan regarding credit concentrations in addition to preparing and monitoring credit concentrations and declaring banking risks to the Group's customers.

8 - Sound and appropriate legal and credit documentation for all conditions associated with credit facilities, including legal documentation required for the Group's guarantees.

Descriptive disclosure (IFRS 9)

Duties and responsibilities of the board of directors and its (related committees):

- Provide an appropriate governance's structure and procedures that ensure the proper application of the standard by defining the role of the committees, department and units.

- Adopting a business models/model through which the objectives and bases for the acquisition and classification of financial instruments are defined, in a manner that guarantees integration with other business requirements.

- Adopting the mythology through which the expected credit losses (ECL) are calculated according to the requirements of (IFRS 9).

- Ensuring that the control units in the bank, in particular the risk management and the internal audit department , curry out all the necessary work to verify the correctness and integrity of the methodologies and systems used in the framework of implementing (IFRS 9) and work to provide the necessary support for these control units .

- Approval or rejection of exceptional cases and the justifications in which amendments are requested to the outputs of calculate (ECL).

- Reviewing the methodology by which the expected credit loss (ECL) is calculated, or any amendments that was submitted to the Board of Directors.

- The audit committee verifies the adequacy of the expected credit loss (impairment loss) allocated by the Group.

Detailed explanation of the Group internal credit rating system and it work:

The Group implements a credit risk rating system for MOODY'S for large corporate and commercial companies, which would be reflected in the quality of the credit portfolio and assist in making appropriate credit decision as follows:

- Through the system, the credit rating of customers is obtained as follows:
• Large companies
• Small and medium size companies

- Classification of customers on the system into ten levels, where the classification degrees are distributed from 1 (High quality companies with low risk) to 10 (companies classified as non-operating), where the classification systems includes the classification of operating debts within (7) grades and non-operating working with (3) grades.

- Analyzing borrower risks by economic sector, management, financial status, experience... etc.

- Analyzing customer data and financial statements to extract the most important financial ratios and indicators that help in making decisions fiduciary.

- There is specific matrix for each credit rating on the system (MOODY'S) where the rating is linked with the probability of default corresponding to this rating.

General framework for the application of the requirements of IFRS (9):

- Based on INVESTBANK's keenness to adhere to the IFRS (9), and based on the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan regarding the implementation of the IFRS (9), INVESTBANK implemented the standard within the following:

1. Engaging with a specialized company to provide necessary consultations on the application of the standard.

2. Purchasing an automated system specialized to apply the standard requirements.

3. Developing the framework document for the implementation of the standard and its approval by the Board of Directors.

4. Contracting with another specialized company, and independent third party, to evaluate the general framework documents for the application.

5. Recognizing (classifying) all credit exposures/ debt instruments that are subject to the measurements and calculation of ECL within one of the following stages:

- Stage 1: This represents the expected credit loss weighted with PD for credit exposure/ debt instrument during the next (12) months, as credit exposures/ debt instruments have been included in this item, which did not have a significant increase or affecting its credit risks since the initial recognition of exposure/ instrument or that which has low credit risk at the date of preparing the financial statements, and credit risk is considered low if the conditions mentioned within the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan based on the requirements of the standard are met, and examples of these indicators include the following:

    - Low default risk.
    - The debtor has a high ability in the short term to meet commitments.

- Stage 2: This stage includes credit exposure/ debt instruments, which had a significant increase in credit risk since their initial recognition but have not yet reached a default stage due to the lack of objective evidence to establish default. The expected credit loss for the entire lifetime of the credit exposure/ debt instrument is calculated as the ECL resulting from all PDs over the remaining time period of the credit exposure/ debt instrument.

- Stage 3: The Bank is taking into account the indicators included in the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan, which is derived from the requirements of the standard relative to the classification of credit exposures/ debt instruments within this stage. Examples of these indicators are as follows:

    - Non-compliance with contractual conditions such as the existence of maturities equal to or greater than (90) days.
    - The existence of clear indications that the debtor is near bankruptcy.
    - In addition to the indicators received in the instructions of the Central Bank No. 2009/47.

6. The mechanism adopted to calculate expected credit losses (ECL) on financial instruments for each item:

- The calculation of ECL depends on the PD, which is calculated according to credit risk and economic factors, and the LGD ratio, which is based on the collectible value of the collateral, the EAD. Accordingly, the Bank adopted the following mathematical model to calculate the ECL in accordance with IFRS No. (9). The following equation applies to all exposures as follows:

- ECL = PD% x EAD (JOD) x LGD%
- ECL: Expected credit loss
- PD: Probability of default
- EAD: Exposure at Default
- LGD: Loss Given Default

- Scope of application/ ECL:

- In accordance with the requirements of IFRS (9), ECL measurement model is applied within the following framework (except as measured at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss):

• Loans and credit facilities (direct and indirect).
• Debt instruments carried at amortized cost.
• Debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.
• Financial guarantees provided in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9.
• Receivables related to leases are within the requirements of IAS (17) and IFRS (16).
• Trade receivables.
• Credit exposures to banks and financial institutions [excluding current balances used to cover bank transactions such as remittances, guarantees and credits within a very short period of time (days)].

7. Calculation of the PD: The Group calculates the PD according to the following data:

- Economic indicators and macroeconomic factors (GDP, unemployment and inflation, real interest rates) to be used in calculating ECL (PD) were taken into account.

- With regard to clients who are treated on an individual basis and classified through the credit rating system, the PD extracted from the credit rating system has been relied upon as a calibration of the default rates on the system to align with the requirements of the standard and after taking into account the historical defaults data of the Group.

8. Calculation of (EAD): The Group has taken the following data into account when calculating EAD:

- Credit exposure type.

- Balance of credit exposure.

9. Calculating LGD, as the Group made the calculation by analyzing historical data of the Group's recovery rates (recovery rates), after taking into consideration a set of factors, the most important of which are the nature of guarantees and products and clients' classification. Accordingly, LGD ratios have been developed either on individual level for clients classified through the credit rating system or at collective basis for exposures that bear similar characteristics to clients not rated on the credit rating system.

1- Credit risk exposures (after provision for impairment, interest in suspense, collaterals and other risk mitigation)

On-Balance Sheet Items:	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Balances at the Central Bank of Jordan	122,237,382	68,447,555
Balances at banks and financial institutions	46,206,056	73,657,044
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	7,088,366	3,544,932
Credit facilities:		
Individuals	385,574,480	320,853,057
Real estate mortgage	117,821,249	123,419,048
Corporates		
Large corporate	276,047,666	278,389,694
SMEs	35,958,043	33,358,217
government and public sector	245,451,960	93,599,640
Bills and bonds		
Financial assets at amortized cost	369,724,473	231,184,848
Other assets	41,443,762	20,957,446
Total On-Balance Sheet Items:	**1,647,553,437**	**1,247,411,481**
Off-Balance Sheet Items:		
Guarantees	58,420,394	62,167,820
Letters of credit	20,456,188	14,019,628
Acceptances and time-drawings	4,239,346	5,490,386
Unutilized direct credit facilities limits	18,042,102	24,771,030
Unutilized indirect credit facilities limits	26,897,392	31,395,217
Total off-Balance sheet items	**128,055,422**	**137,844,082**
Total	**1,775,608,859**	**1,385,255,563**

To hedge the credit exposures mentioned above, the Bank uses the following mitigators and within specific conditions in the Bank's credit policy:

1 - Cash margins.
2 - Bank guarantees accepted.
3 - Real estate guarantees
4 - Mortgage of shares traded.
5 - Mortgage of vehicles and machineries.
6 - Collateral of funded goods.

2- Distribution of credit exposure by risk degree:

The credit exposures are distributed according to the risk degrees as per the following table:

2023	Retail JD	Real estate loans JD	Companies		Government and public sector JD	Banks and other financial institutions JD	Total JD
			Large corporate JD	SMEs JD			
Low risk	6,017,787	-	13,583,792	92,511	678,147,512	-	697,841,602
Acceptable risk	362,306,889	107,601,230	296,760,143	35,863,937	26,176,554	81,993,977	910,702,730
Of which are matured (*):							
Up to 30 days	215,071	303,635	2,730,970	12,762	-	-	3,262,438
31 to 60 days	176,932	253,461	822,461	22,162	-	-	1,275,016
Watch list	12,952,099	14,828,432	4,906,490	3,112,080	-	-	35,799,101
Non-performing:							
Sub-standard	4,775,503	738,546	273,403	533,484	-	-	6,320,936
Doubtful	7,519,168	120,125	18,443,204	774,812	-	-	26,857,309
Defaulted	23,282,209	3,404,939	19,461,629	11,531,747	-	-	57,680,524
Total	**416,853,655**	**126,693,272**	**353,428,661**	**51,908,571**	**704,324,066**	**81,993,977**	**1,735,202,202**
Expected credit loss	25,243,712	5,964,599	20,152,133	11,892,057	-	8,703	63,261,204
Interests in suspense	6,035,463	2,907,424	11,386,203	4,058,471	-	-	24,387,561
Net	**385,574,480**	**117,821,249**	**321,890,325**	**35,958,043**	**704,324,066**	**81,985,274**	**1,647,553,437**

The credit exposures (financial assets and financial investments) are distributed as per the credit rating:

Credit rating	Government and public sector	financial institutions
(AAA to -AA)	-	4,772,048
(A+ to -A)	-	33,753,015
(BBB+ to -BBB)	-	501,510
(BB+ to -B)	704,324,066	139,610
Less than (-B)	-	-
Unclassified	-	42,819,091
	704,324,066	**81,985,274**

2022	Retail JD	Real estate loans JD	Companies: Large corporate JD	Companies: SMEs JD	Government and public sector JD	Banks and other financial institutions JD	Total JD
Low risk	8,309,792	-	332,140	2,243	313,479,056	-	322,123,231
Acceptable risk	305,996,103	111,345,290	322,032,021	33,182,660	32,619,280	95,290,418	900,465,772
Of which are matured (*):							
Up to 30 days	195,799	112,909	2,925,798	15,755	-	-	3,250,261
31 to 60 days	62,100	25,739	1,224,310	24,917	-	-	1,337,066
Watch list	6,556,860	14,524,513	10,246,153	4,710,123	-	-	36,037,649
Non-performing:							
Sub-standard	2,482,311	594,405	311,108	208,147	-	-	3,595,971
Doubtful	4,881,375	671,397	1,029,689	1,683,295	-	-	8,265,756
Defaulted	17,280,398	3,158,791	15,754,158	11,237,422	-	-	47,430,769
Total	**345,506,839**	**130,294,396**	**349,705,269**	**51,023,890**	**346,098,336**	**95,290,418**	**1,317,919,148**
Expected credit loss	19,729,466	4,454,694	13,248,467	14,190,264	-	8,390	51,631,281
Interests in suspense	4,924,316	2,420,654	8,056,007	3,475,409	-	-	18,876,386
Net	**320,853,057**	**123,419,048**	**328,400,795**	**33,358,217**	**346,098,336**	**95,282,028**	**1,247,411,481**

The credit exposures (financial assets and financial investments) are distributed as per the credit rating:

Credit rating	Government and public sector	financial institutions
(AAA to -AA)	-	9,847,122
(A+ to -A)	-	46,686,585
(BBB+ to -BBB)	-	7,893,443
(BB+ to -B)	346,098,336	7,055,061
Less than (-B)	-	-
Unclassified	-	23,799,817
	346,098,336	**95,282,028**

* The entire debt balance is considered due in the event of a premium or interest being due, and the overdraft accounts is considered receivable and due if the ceiling is exceeded the limit.

Credit exposures include facilities, bank balances and deposits, as well as financial assets.

The following is the distribution of the fair value of collaterals provided against facilities:

2023 **Collaterals against:**	Retail JD	Real estate mortgage JD	Companies Large corporate JD	 SMEs JD	Total JD
Low risk	6,017,787	-	13,583,792	92,511	19,694,090
Acceptable risk	98,565,997	114,318,843	222,653,574	21,455,878	456,994,292
Watch list	181,445	74,587	13,858,769	225,698	14,340,499
Non-performing:					
Sub-standard	2,899,728	993,688	88,547	198,563	4,180,526
Doubtful	3,086,880	305,350	12,965,697	55,214	16,413,141
Defaulted	6,801,359	2,677,445	888,547	532,471	10,899,822
	117,553,196	**118,369,913**	**264,038,926**	**22,560,335**	**522,522,370**
Including:					
Cash margins	6,017,787	-	13,583,792	92,511	19,694,090
Real estate	79,461,397	118,369,913	215,414,557	11,213,710	424,459,577
Trade stocks	-	-	402,145	-	402,145
Vehicles and equipment	32,074,012	-	34,638,432	11,254,114	77,966,558
	117,553,196	**118,369,913**	**264,038,926**	**22,560,335**	**522,522,370**

2022 **Collaterals against:**	Retail JD	Real estate mortgage JD	Companies Large corporate JD	 SMEs JD	Total JD
Low risk	8,309,792	-	332,140	2,243	8,644,175
Acceptable risk	156,984,269	129,389,175	230,391,445	20,425,247	537,190,136
Watch list	51,254	48,474	13,521,226	352,958	13,973,912
Non-performing:					
Sub-standard	2,562,147	452,362	55,222	257,829	3,327,560
Doubtful	3,813,250	152,365	259,658	31,433	4,256,706
Defaulted	8,811,039	252,020	166,588	379,854	9,609,501
	180,531,751	**130,294,396**	**244,726,279**	**21,449,564**	**577,001,990**
Including:					
Cash margins	8,311,748	-	332,140	2,243	8,646,131
Real estate	89,656,338	130,294,396	206,536,998	9,922,547	436,410,279
Trade stocks	-	-	311,254	-	311,254
Vehicles and equipment	82,563,665	-	37,545,887	11,524,774	131,634,326
	180,531,751	**130,294,396**	**244,726,279**	**21,449,564**	**577,001,990**

The fair value of collateral is valued upon granting the facilities based on the valuation techniques usually adopted for these collaterals, and in subsequent periods the value is updated at market prices or the prices of similar assets.

- Rescheduled debts

These are the debts that were previously classified as non-performing credit facilities and were taken out of the framework of non-performing credit facilities under a fundamental schedule and classified as watch list debt or transferred to performing and they amounting to 8,971,403 as at December 31, 2023 compared to JD 9,403,335 as at December 31, 2022

-Restructured debt

Restructuring means re-arranging the status of credit facilities in terms of adjusting the premiums, extending the life of credit facilities, postponing some of the instalments or extending the grace period, amounting to JD 66,740,644 as at December 31, 2023 compared to JD 131,601,799 for the year 2022.

3 - Bills, bonds and notes

The following table shows the classifications of bills, bonds and notes according to the external rating institutions and the internal classification of the Bank:

2023 Rating grade	Within financial assets at fair value through statement of P&L JD	Within financial assets at amortized cost JD	Total JD
Unrated	-	31,096,000	31,096,000
Rated (A - B+)	-	1,993,749	1,993,749
According to the Bank's internal rating	-	-	-
Governmental and under its guarantee	-	336,634,724	336,634,724
Total	**-**	**369,724,473**	**369,724,473**

2022 Rating grade	Within financial assets at fair value through statement of P&L JD	Within financial assets at amortized cost JD	Total JD
Unrated	-	43,588,733	43,588,733
Rated (A - B+)	-	3,544,974	3,544,974
According to the Bank's internal rating	-	-	-
Governmental and under its guarantee	-	184,051,141	184,051,141
Total	**-**	**231,184,848**	**231,184,848**

Distribution of credit exposures

Bank's internal rating grade	Rating category as per the instructions (47/2009)	Gross amount of exposure JD	Expected credit losses (ECL) JD	Probability of Default (PD) JD	Rating according to external rating institutions JD	Exposure at default (EAD) JD	Loss given default (LGD)% JD
Performing exposures							
1	Performing exposures	232,502,615	-	(00.00% - 00.92%)	-	232,502,615	3.98%
2+	Performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Performing exposures	8,780,163	-	(00.00%)	-	8,780,163	2.70%
2-	Performing exposures	9,318,966	2,102	(00.00% - 00.92%)	-	9,318,966	3.15%
3+	Performing exposures	17,854,733	8,638	(00.00% - 06.01%)	-	17,854,733	3.14%
3	Performing exposures	36,358,782	927	(00.00% - 01.21%)	-	36,358,782	2.85%
3-	Performing exposures	41,230,624	5,927	(00.00% - 01.21%)	-	41,230,624	7.04%
4+	Performing exposures	41,611,241	759,549	(00.00% - 04.31%)	-	41,611,241	8.89%
4	Performing exposures	65,639,242	53,099	(00.00% - 31.51%)	-	65,639,243	13.05%
4-	Performing exposures	26,786,204	32,517	(00.00% - 38.57%)	-	26,786,204	3.47%
5+	Performing exposures	10,421,296	20,923	(00.04% - 04.31%)	-	10,421,296	4.24%
5	Performing exposures	76,759,977	198,516	(00.07% - 77.33%)	-	76,759,976	13.86%
5-	Performing exposures	40,910,236	777,201	(00.00% - 04.31%)	-	40,910,237	2.66%
6+	Performing exposures	9,227,493	71,902	(00.01% - 04.31%)	-	9,227,493	8.10%
6	Performing exposures	14,774,861	77,522	(00.04% - 16.22%)	-	14,774,861	10.05%
6-	Performing exposures	48,978,392	983,021	(00.00% - 85.67%)	-	48,978,392	11.47%
7+	Performing exposures	1,364,185	17,950	(04.31% - 18.37%)	-	1,364,184	4.78%
7	Performing exposures	12,623,108	981,332	(04.31% - 100.00%)	-	12,458,453	11.23%
7-	Performing exposures	14,559,623	2,369,944	(04.31% - 74.88%)	-	12,986,913	2.57%
Unclassified	Performing exposures	940,172,142	7,194,293	(00.00% -100.00%)	(+3 - 7-)	939,749,323	11.33%
Gross performing exposures/ current year		**1,649,873,883**	**13,555,363**			**1,647,713,699**	
Gross performing exposures/ comparative year		**1,328,254,665**	**11,489,184**			**1,324,271,287**	

Bank's internal rating grade	Rating category as per the instructions (47/2009)	Gross amount of exposure JD	Expected credit losses (ECL) JD	Probability of Default (PD) JD	Rating according to external rating institutions JOD	Exposure at default (EAD) JD	Loss given default (LGD)% JD
Non-performing exposures							
8	Sub-standard	850,563	279,946	(100.00%)	-	826,858	21.7%
Unclassified	Sub-standard	5,491,226	1,507,464	(100.00%)	-	5,364,957	22.7%
9	Doubtful	18,951,949	2,874,134	(100.00%)	-	14,348,156	3.6%
Unclassified	Doubtful	8,046,385	3,899,792	(100.00%)	-	7,610,481	44.6%
10	Defaulted	25,262,174	17,626,094	(100.00%)	-	18,591,033	53.2%
Unclassified	Defaulted	33,058,941	24,033,290	(100.00%)	-	22,692,376	81.6%
Total non-performing exposures/ current year		**91,661,238**	**50,220,720**			**69,433,861**	
Total non-performing exposures/ comparative year		**59,813,870**	**40,895,380**			**44,920,862**	
Total exposures/ current year		**1,741,535,121**	**63,776,083**			**1,717,147,560**	
Total exposures/ comparative year		**1,388,068,535**	**52,384,564**			**1,369,192,149**	

4- Total distribution of exposures by financial instruments

Item	Financial JD	Manufacturing JD	Trading JD	Real Estate JD	Agricultural JD	Individuals JD	Government and public sector JD	Other JD	Total JD	Interest in suspense JD	Provision JD	Net JD
Balances at banks and financial institutions	46,206,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,206,874	-	818	46,206,056
Deposit at banks and financial institutions	7,090,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,090,000	-	1,634	7,088,366
Credit facilities	49,903,387	55,449,598	109,449,987	156,246,416	195,993	418,890,184	245,451,960	112,405,935	1,147,993,460	24,387,561	62,752,501	1,060,853,398
Bonds and Bills:									-			-
Within financial assets at amortized cost	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	301,634,724	66,596,000	370,230,724	-	506,251	369,724,473
Other Assets	-	-	-	441,618	-	-	-	41,093,087	41,534,705	-	90,943	41,443,762
Total/ current year	**105,200,261**	**55,449,598**	**109,449,987**	**156,688,034**	**195,993**	**418,890,184**	**547,086,684**	**220,095,022**	**1,613,055,763**	**24,387,561**	**63,352,147**	**1,525,316,055**
Total/ comparative year	**124,905,549**	**65,972,110**	**111,615,647**	**170,928,291**	**826,259**	**337,940,494**	**277,650,781**	**159,638,700**	**1,249,477,831**	**18,876,386**	**51,637,940**	**1,178,963,926**
Guarantees	10,962,745	3,454,339	8,452,170	17,441,532	1,150,839	5,000	8,560,401	8,644,408	58,671,434	-	251,040	58,420,394
Letters of credit	18,715,704	674,569	848,465	92,516	-	-	-	128,753	20,460,007	-	3,819	20,456,188
Acceptances and time-drawing	1,243,302	205,156	-	2,795,835	-	-	-	-	4,244,293	-	4,947	4,239,346
Other obligations (un-utilized)	1,611,587	9,623,339	14,390,648	6,871,096	-	415,883	9,292,570	2,898,501	45,103,624	-	164,130	44,939,494
Including direct credit limits	714,537	6,548,667	8,120,309	510,806	-	415,883	-	1,839,227	18,149,429	-	107,327	18,042,102
Including indirect credit limits	897,050	3,074,672	6,270,339	6,360,290	-	-	9,292,570	1,059,274	26,954,195	-	56,803	26,897,392
Grand total/ current year	**137,733,599**	**69,407,001**	**133,141,270**	**183,889,013**	**1,346,832**	**419,311,067**	**564,939,655**	**231,766,684**	**1,741,535,121**	**24,387,561**	**63,776,083**	**1,653,371,477**
Grand total/ comparative year	**147,771,451**	**81,438,243**	**148,280,258**	**196,693,488**	**1,927,516**	**339,032,315**	**296,249,762**	**176,675,503**	**1,388,068,536**	**18,876,386**	**52,384,564**	**1,316,808,007**

B. Distribution of exposures by classification stages under (IFRS 9):

Item	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD	Interest in suspense JD	Provision JD	Net JD
Financial	136,096,025	-	716,239	-	921,335	137,733,599	122,602	856,926	136,754,071
Manufacturing	55,944,026	-	8,399,913	-	5,063,062	69,407,001	1,633,774	3,711,189	64,062,038
Trade	99,189,523	-	23,760,016	-	10,191,731	133,141,270	4,026,713	9,960,361	119,154,196
Real Estate	132,517,588	-	40,042,112	-	11,329,313	183,889,013	4,787,124	8,986,894	170,114,995
Agricultural	1,142,445	-	183,163	-	21,224	1,346,832	2,483	20,861	1,323,488
Individuals	382,786,974	-	18,476,706	-	18,047,387	419,311,067	2,052,817	10,304,616	406,953,634
Government and public sector	564,939,655	-	-	-	-	564,939,655	-	-	564,939,655
Other	134,756,357	-	41,119,726	-	55,890,601	231,766,684	11,762,048	29,935,236	190,069,400
Grand total/ current year	**1,507,372,593**	**-**	**132,697,875**	**-**	**101,464,653**	**1,741,535,121**	**24,387,561**	**63,776,083**	**1,653,371,477**
Grand total/ comparative year	**1,183,946,877**	**-**	**121,393,384**	**-**	**82,728,275**	**1,388,068,536**	**18,876,386**	**52,384,564**	**1,316,808,007**

5. Total distribution of exposures by geographical areas:

Item	Inside the Kingdom JD	Other Middle East JD	Europe JD	Asia JD	Africa JD	America JD	Other countries JD	Total JD	Interest in suspense JD	Provision JD	Net JD
Balances at banks and financial institution	27,343,457	1,785,931	16,977,641	-	-	-	99,845	46,206,874	-	818	46,206,056
deposit at banks and financial institutions	7,090,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,090,000	-	1,634	7,088,366
Credit facilities	1,147,993,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,147,993,460	24,387,561	62,752,501	1,060,853,398
Bills, bonds and notes:											
Within financial assets at amortized cost	370,230,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	370,230,724	-	506,251	369,724,473
Other Assets	41,534,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,534,705	-	90,943	41,443,762
Grand total/ current year	**1,594,192,346**	**1,785,931**	**16,977,641**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**99,845**	**1,613,055,763**	**24,387,561**	**63,352,147**	**1,525,316,055**
Grand total/ comparative year	**1,183,396,936**	**4,179,511**	**38,016,755**	**89,887**	**-**	**23,140,320**	**654,422**	**1,249,477,831**	**18,876,386**	**51,637,940**	**1,178,963,926**
Financial guarantees	58,671,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,671,434	-	251,040	58,420,394
Letters of credit	20,460,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,460,007	-	3,819	20,456,188
Acceptances and time-drawings	4,244,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,244,293	-	4,947	4,239,346
Other obligations (un-utilized credit limits)	45,103,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,103,624	-	164,130	44,939,494
Including direct credit limits	18,149,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,149,429	-	107,327	18,042,102
Including indirect credit limits	26,954,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,954,195	-	56,803	26,897,392
Total/ current year	**1,722,671,704**	**1,785,931**	**16,977,641**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**99,845**	**1,741,535,121**	**24,387,561**	**63,776,083**	**1,653,371,477**
Total/ comparative year	**1,321,987,641**	**4,179,511**	**38,016,755**	**89,887**	**-**	**23,140,320**	**654,422**	**1,388,068,536**	**18,876,386**	**52,384,564**	**1,316,808,007**

D- Distribution of exposures by classification stages under IFRS 9

Item	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage1 Collective JOD	Stage2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD	Interest in suspense JD	Provision JD	Net JD
Inside the Kingdom	1,488,509,176	-	132,697,875	-	101,464,653	1,722,671,704	24,387,561	63,775,606	1,634,508,537
Other Middle East	1,785,931	-	-	-	-	1,785,931	-	-	1,785,931
Europe	16,977,641	-	-	-	-	16,977,641	-	477	16,977,164
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other countries	99,845	-	-	-	-	99,845	-	-	99,845
Total/ current year	**1,507,372,593**	**-**	**132,697,875**	**-**	**101,464,653**	**1,741,535,121**	**24,387,561**	**63,776,083**	**1,653,371,477**
Total/ comparative year	**1,183,946,877**	**-**	**121,393,384**	**-**	**82,728,275**	**1,388,068,536**	**18,876,386**	**52,384,564**	**1,316,808,007**

Distribution of fair value of collaterals against credit exposures:

A. Distribution of fair value of collaterals against gross credit exposures as at 31/12/2023 according to requirements of IFRS (9):

Item	Gross amount of exposure JD	Fair value of collaterals						Gross amount of collaterals JD	Net exposures after collaterals JD	ECL JD
		Cash margins JD	Trade shares JD	Bank guarantees accepted JD	Real estate JD	Vehicles and equipment JD	Other JD			
Balances at banks and financial institutions	46,206,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,351,229	818
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	7,090,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,090,000	1,634
Credit facilities:	1,147,993,460	21,068,349	598,815	-	166,862,930	874,738	30,060,389	219,465,221	996,143,553	62,752,501
Individuals	416,853,655	9,585,350	-	-	6,430,549	649,416	-	16,665,315	405,456,459	25,243,712
Real estate loans	126,693,272	253,000	-	-	73,709,715	52,429	-	74,015,144	63,061,788	5,964,599
Large corporate	307,086,002	11,129,999	586,072	-	85,495,944	65,355	12,628,720	109,906,090	235,547,820	19,652,133
SMEs	51,908,571	100,000	12,743	-	1,226,722	107,538	17,431,669	18,878,672	46,625,526	11,892,057
Government and public sector	245,451,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245,451,960	-
Bills and bonds:	**370,230,724**	**-**	**3,136,806**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,136,806**	**367,093,918**	**506,251**
Including Financial assets at fair value through the statement of profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Including Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Including Financial assets at amortized cost	370,230,724	-	3,136,806	-	-	-	-	3,136,806	367,093,918	506,251
Other assets	41,534,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,534,705	90,943
Total/ current year	**1,613,055,763**	**21,068,349**	**3,735,621**		**166,862,930**	**874,738**	**30,060,389**	**222,602,027**	**1,458,213,405**	**63,352,147**
Total/ comparative year	**1,249,477,831**	**13,664,180**	**2,955,929**	**-**	**217,132,841**	**6,102,336**	**28,238,194**	**268,093,480**	**1,059,063,123**	**51,637,940**
Financial guarantees	58,671,434	7,352,022	88,525	-	13,734,579	-	-	21,175,126	46,972,192	251,040
Letters of credit	20,460,007	13,335,324	-	-	1,814,487	-	-	15,149,811	7,403,878	3,819
Acceptances and time-drawings	4,244,293	-	-		-	-	-	-	4,244,292	4,947
Other obligations (un-utilized credit limits)	45,103,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,697,867	164,130
Including direct credit limits	18,149,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,800,475	107,327
Including indirect credit limits	26,954,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,897,392	56,803
Grand total/ current year	**1,741,535,121**	**41,755,695**	**3,824,146**	**-**	**182,411,996**	**874,738**	**30,060,389**	**258,926,964**	**1,561,531,634**	**63,776,083**
Grand total/ comparative year	**1,388,068,536**	**51,083,115**	**3,048,870**	**-**	**227,779,039**	**6,102,336**	**28,238,194**	**316,251,554**	**1,176,737,206**	**52,384,564**

Distribution of fair value of collaterals against credit exposures:

B. Distribution of fair value of collaterals against gross credit exposures listed within (stage 3) as at 31/12/2022 according to requirements of IFRS (9):

Fair value of collaterals

Item	Gross amount of exposure JD	Fair value of collaterals						Gross amount of collaterals JD	Net exposures after collaterals JD	ECL JD
		Cash margins JD	Trade shares JD	Bank guarantees accepted JD	Real estate JD	Vehicles and equipment JD	Other JD			
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit facilities:	**96,541,309**	**136,999**	-	-	**20,225,743**	**265,302**	**1,040,988**	**21,669,032**	**81,470,614**	**51,714,921**
Individuals	36,025,000	107,000	-	-	241,405	115,624	-	464,029	36,274,009	20,550,223
Real estate loans	7,234,605	-	-	-	1,948,889	42,140	-	1,991,029	4,919,290	2,948,086
Large corporate	40,767,409	29,999	-	-	17,778,563	-	536,602	18,345,164	28,274,194	16,558,863
SMEs	12,514,295	-	-	-	256,886	107,538	504,386	868,810	12,003,121	11,657,749
Government and public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bills and bonds:	**4,096,000**	-	**3,136,806**	-	-	-	-	**3,136,806**	**959,194**	**500,000**
Including Financial assets at fair value through the statement of profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Including Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Including Financial assets at amortized cost	4,096,000	-	3,136,806	-	-	-	-	3,136,806	959,194	500,000
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total/ current year	**100,637,309**	**136,999**	**3,136,806**	-	**20,225,743**	**265,302**	**1,040,988**	**24,805,838**	**82,429,808**	**52,214,921**
Total/ comparative year	**81,854,786**	**220,899**	**2,378,245**	-	**21,538,310**	**6,102,336**	**1,229,134**	**31,468,924**	**55,312,176**	**44,715,964**
Financial guarantees	827,244	103,088	-	-	-	-	-	103,088	724,733	129,304
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptances and time-drawings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other obligations (un-utilized credit limits)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Including direct credit limits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Including indirect credit limits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand total/ current year	**101,464,553**	**240,087**	**3,136,806**	-	**20,225,743**	**265,302**	**1,040,988**	**24,908,926**	**83,154,541**	**52,344,225**
Grand total/ comparative year	**82,728,273**	**359,614**	**2,378,245**	-	**21,538,310**	**6,102,336**	**1,229,134**	**31,607,639**	**56,047,547**	**44,869,670**

6. Reclassified credit exposures:

A. Total credit exposures classified:

Item	Stage 2		Stage 3		Exposures Reclassified JD	Percentage of exposures reclassified JD
	Gross amount of exposure JD	Exposures reclassified JD	Gross amount of exposure JD	Exposures reclassified JD		
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit facilities	118,037,262	57,125,373	96,541,308	22,872,946	79,998,319	37.28%
Bonds and Bills						
Including financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	4,096,000	-	-	-
Other assets	-		-	-	-	-
Total/ current year	**118,037,262**	**57,125,373**	**100,637,308**	**22,872,946**	**79,998,319**	**36.58%**
Total/ comparative year	**109,509,781**	**51,790,390**	**81,854,787**	**14,562,735**	**66,353,125**	**34.67%**
Financial guarantees	8,391,202	4,453,674	827,245	59,550	4,513,224	48.96%
Letters of credit	454,756	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptances and time-drawings	116,532	-	-	-	-	-
Other obligations (un-utilized credit limits)	4,174,166	1,745,689	-	-	1,745,689	41.82%
Including direct credit limits	1,606,315	500,000	-	-	500,000	31.13%
Including indirect credit limits	2,567,851	1,245,689	-	-	1,245,689	48.51%
Grand total/ current year	**131,173,918**	**63,324,736**	**101,464,553**	**22,932,496**	**86,257,232**	**37.08%**
Grand total/ comparative year	**121,393,384**	**54,223,775**	**82,728,274**	**14,761,635**	**68,985,410**	**33.80%**

B. Reclassified exposures of ECL:

Item	Reclassified exposures			ECL for reclassified exposures				
	Gross reclassified exposures to Stage 2	Gross reclassified exposures to Stage 3	Gross reclassified exposures	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 2 Collective	Stage 3 Individual	Stage 3 Collective	Total
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit facilities	57,125,373	22,872,946	79,998,319	1,546,455	-	455,421	-	2,001,876
Bills, bonds and notes:	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Within financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total/ current year	**57,125,373**	**22,872,946**	**79,998,319**	**1,546,455**	**-**	**455,421**	**-**	**2,001,876**
Total/ comparative year	**51,790,390**	**14,562,735**	**66,353,125**	**694,705**	**-**	**489,298**	**-**	**1,184,003**
Financial guarantees	4,453,674	59,550	4,513,224	13,833	-	1,282	-	15,115
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptances and time-drawings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other obligations (un-utilized credit limits)	1,745,689	-	1,745,689	5,738	-	-	-	5,738
Including direct credit limits	500,000	-	500,000	4,545	-	-	-	4,545
Including indirect credit limits	1,245,689	-	1,245,689	1,193	-	-	-	1,193
Grand total/ current year	**63,324,736**	**22,932,496**	**86,257,232**	**1,566,026**	**-**	**456,703**	**-**	**2,022,729**
Grand total/ comparative year	**54,223,775**	**14,761,635**	**68,985,410**	**700,279**	**-**	**489,988**	**-**	**1,190,267**

Distribution of the total ECL by classification stages:

2023	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Balances at banks and financial institutions	818	-	-	-	-	818
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	1,634	-	-	-	-	1,634
Credit facilities	3,564,540	-	7,473,040	-	51,714,921	62,752,501
Financial assets at amortized cost	6,251	-	-	-	500,000	506,251
Financial guarantees	55,774	-	65,963	-	129,303	251,040
Un-utilized credit limits	87,527	-	76,603	-	-	164,130
Letters of credit	6,583	-	2,183	-	-	8,766
Other assets	90,943	-	-	-	-	90,943
Total	**3,814,070**	**-**	**7,617,789**	**-**	**52,344,224**	**63,776,083**

2022	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Balances at banks and financial institutions	1,029	-	-	-	-	1,029
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	68	-	-	-	-	68
Credit facilities	2,529,397	-	4,377,530	-	44,715,964	51,622,891
Financial assets at amortized cost	7,293	-	-	-	-	7,293
Financial guarantees	46,399	-	111,398	-	153,609	311,406
Un-utilized credit limits	220,875	-	137,679	-	97	358,651
Letters of credit	70,404	-	6,163	-	-	76,567
Other assets	6,659	-	-	-	-	6,659
Total	**2,882,124**	**-**	**4,632,770**	**-**	**44,869,670**	**52,384,564**

Distribution of the total ECL on financial assets (deducted from the income statement) by classification stages:

2023	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Balances at banks and financial institutions	(211)	-	-	-	-	(211)
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	1,566	-	-	-	-	1,566
Credit facilities	1,035,143	-	3,095,510	-	7,152,542	11,283,195
Financial assets at amortized cost	(1,042)	-	-	-	500,000	498,958
Financial guarantees	9,375	-	(45,435)	-	(24,306)	(60,366)
Un-utilized credit limits	(133,348)	-	(61,076)	-	(97)	(194,521)
Letters of credit	(63,821)	-	(3,980)	-	-	(67,801)
Other assets	84,284	-	-	-	-	84,284
Total	**931,946**	**-**	**2,985,019**	**-**	**7,628,139**	**11,545,104**

2022	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Balances at banks and financial institutions	992	-	-	-	-	992
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	68	-	-	-	-	68
Credit facilities	(707,000)	-	1,391,768	-	7,042,171	7,726,939
Financial assets at amortized cost	(17,602)	-	-	-	(680,000)	(697,602)
Financial guarantees	(30,876)	-	(113,377)	-	(417,734)	(561,987)
Un-utilized credit limits	(3,434)	-	(241,273)	-	97	(244,610)
Letters of credit	37,969	-	3,905	-	-	41,874
Other assets	(2,293)	-	-	-	-	(2,293)
Total	**(722,176)**	**-**	**1,041,023**	**-**	**5,944,534**	**6,263,381**

(41) B- Operational risk

This represents the "loss resulting from the failure or inadequacy of internal procedures, human element, systems, or external events. This definition includes legal risk.

The INVESTBANK adopted the Control and Risk Self-Assessment methodology for managing operational risks through the use of an automated system designed for this purpose (CARE System). The INVESTBANK manages operational risk within the following data:

- Preparing a policy for managing operational risks and adopting it by the Bank's Board of Directors.

- Preparing the Operational Risk Accountability Policy and approving it by the Bank's Board of Directors.

- Preparing the INVESTBANK Anti-Fraud Policy and approving it by the Bank's Board of Directors.

- Preparing the Reputable Risk Management Policy and approving it by the Bank's Board of Directors.

- Creating risk profiles (risk profile) through which risks and control measures that limit them are identified for the important departments of the Bank, and work is underway to complete all the Bank's departments within the plans of approved work programs.

- Applying an automated system for operating risk management (core system) to implement the methodology of self-assessment of risks and control procedures.

- Building a database of events resulting from risks and operational errors.

- Expressing an opinion on work procedures to state the risks contained therein and adequacy of control procedures associated with them.

- Preparing the procedures of stress testing of operational risk.

- Providing the risk management committees (the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors and the Executive Risk Management Committee) with the necessary reports.

(41) C- Compliance risks:

Compliance risks are defined as the risks of legal and regulatory penalties, material loss or reputation risks to which the Bank may be exposed due to non-compliance with laws, regulations, instructions, orders, codes of conduct, standards and sound banking practices.

Non-compliance with the instructions and laws issued by the various supervisory authorities is considered one of the most important risks that any bank can be exposed to, due to the large financial losses resulting from violating these instructions and laws, which in turn are reflected in the bank's reputation. Recent years witnessed a significant increase in issuing instructions and laws related to organizing the work of various institutions. In view of this, the need to manage compliance risks across the Bank has become an imperative, as the existence of the compliance function leads to increased efficiency in risk management and a reduction in the costs to which the Bank may be exposed as a result of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

(41) D- Market risk

Market risks are defined as the risks that affect the value of investments and financial assets of the Bank resulting from a change in market factors (such as interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices, commodity prices ...).

The Bank monitors market risks through the use of appropriate methodologies to evaluate and measure these risks in addition to conducting stress tests based on a set of assumptions and changes in different market conditions and according to the instructions of the regulatory authorities. These methods include:

1- Value at Risk (VaR).
VaR is determined by using special calculation models such that the standard deviation is calculated and then VaR is at the confidence levels (99% - 95%) of the total investment portfolio and the ratio is extracted via dividing the result by equity.

2- Stress Testing .

3- Stop Loss Limit.

4- Monitoring open financial positions in foreign currencies.

D- 1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility of a change in interest rates and thus affects cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments. The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk due to the existence of a time gap for re-pricing between assets and liabilities. These gaps are monitored periodically by ALCO.

- Sensitivity analysis:

31 December 2023

Currency	Change of increase in interest rate (percentage point) %	Sensitivity of interest and profit and (loss) income JD	Sensitivity of equity JD
US Dollar	2	226,482	-
Euro	2	(197,027)	-
Sterling Pound	2	(2,499)	-
JPY	2	16	-
Other currencies	2	21,168	-

Currency	Change of (decrease) in interest rate (percentage point) %	Sensitivity of interest and profit and (loss) income JD	Sensitivity of equity JD
US Dollar	2	(226,482)	-
Euro	2	197,027	-
Sterling Pound	2	2,499	-
JPY	2	(16)	-
Other currencies	2	(21,168)	-

31 December 2022

Currency	Change of increase in interest rate (percentage point) %	Sensitivity of interest and profit and (loss) income JD	Sensitivity of equity JD
US Dollar	2	(181,228)	-
Euro	2	(13,400)	-
Sterling Pound	2	(2,325)	-
JPY	2	37	-
Other currencies	2	12,452	-

Currency	Change of (decrease) in interest rate (percentage point) %	Sensitivity of interest and profit and (loss) income JD	Sensitivity of equity JD
US Dollar	2	181,228	-
Euro	2	13,400	-
Sterling Pound	2	2,325	-
JPY	2	(37)	-
Other currencies	2	(12,452)	-

D- 2 Currency risk

The table below shows the currencies that the Bank is exposed to and the effect of a possible and reasonable change on their prices against the Jordanian Dinar on the statement of profit or loss, given that the currency centers are monitored on a daily basis to verify they remain within the specified ceilings and the market risk unit submits a daily report thereon to the Head of Risk Management Function.

2023

Currency	Change (increase) in exchange rate %	Impact on profit and loss JD	Impact on equity JD
Euro	+5	(492,568)	159,301
Sterling Pound	+5	(6,247)	-
JPY	+5	39	-
Other currencies	+5	72,014	18,577

2022

Currency	Change (increase) in exchange rate %	Impact on profit and loss JD	Impact on equity JD
Euro	5+	(33,499)	103,585
Sterling Pound	5+	(5,813)	-
JPY	5+	92	-
Other currencies	5+	31,131	17,930

In the case that there is a negative change in the exchange rate, the effect will be equal to the change above, with a reversed sign.

D- 3 Risk of change in shares prices:

It is the risk of a decrease in the fair value of the shares portfolio because of the change in the value of shares indices and the change in the value of individual shares.

2023

Ticker	Change in index %	Impact on profit and loss JD	Impact on equity JD
Amman market index	5	-	(1,177,644)
Palestine market index	5	-	(91,828)
International markets index	5	-	(653,351)

2022

Ticker	Change in index %	Impact on profit and loss JD	Impact on equity JD
Amman market index	5	-	(1,188,905)
Palestine market index	5	-	(105,121)
International markets index	5	-	(570,499)

- Re-pricing interest gap:

The following shows interest rate re-pricing or maturity dates, whichever is earlier:

Interest rate sensitivities are as follows:

31 December 2023 Assets:	Re-pricing interest gap							
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 years and above	Non-interest bearing elements	Total
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Jordan	122,237,382	-	-	-	-	-	15,361,075	137,598,457
Balances at banks and financial Institutions	33,947,510	-	-	-	-	-	12,258,546	46,206,056
Deposit at banks and financial Institutions	-	-	-	7,088,366	-	-	-	7,088,366
Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,799	2,799
Direct credit facilities - net	32,010,037	70,756,260	105,069,412	116,548,305	396,048,363	340,421,021	-	1,060,853,398
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,441,895	63,441,895
Financial assets at amortized cost	4,999,986	13,000,520	25,601,413	15,440,420	158,694,951	151,987,183	-	369,724,473
Property and equipment- net	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,440,219	31,440,219
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,815,941	3,815,941
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,943,770	19,943,770
Right of use of leased assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,068,172	4,068,172
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,343,006	71,343,006
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,188	145,188
Total assets	**193,194,915**	**83,756,780**	**130,670,825**	**139,077,091**	**554,743,314**	**492,408,204**	**221,820,611**	**1,815,671,740**
Liabilities:								
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	27,722,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,359,563	52,081,563
Customers' deposits	247,445,063	211,640,028	235,632,230	251,903,804	21,711,820	-	210,246,709	1,178,579,654
Cash margins	726,973	4,218,077	6,586,897	6,495,240	20,405,471	18,031,702	-	56,464,360
Borrowed funds	2,940,512	12,552,223	42,020,504	110,647,099	68,738,744	20,477,244	-	257,376,326
Bonds	1,050,000	-	-	16,670,000	-	-	-	17,720,000
Lease liabilities	55,054	145,073	191,334	356,600	1,250,001	1,106,011	-	3,104,073
Sundry provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	680,760	680,760
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,228,335	8,228,335
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,345,153	1,345,153
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,660,513	27,660,513
Liabilities directly connected to assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	335
Total Liabilities	**279,939,602**	**228,555,401**	**284,430,965**	**386,072,743**	**112,106,036**	**39,614,957**	**272,521,368**	**1,603,241,072**
Repricing interest gap	**(86,744,687)**	**(144,798,621)**	**(153,760,140)**	**(246,995,652)**	**442,637,278**	**452,793,247**	**(50,700,757)**	**212,430,668**
31 December 2022								
Total assets	**166,212,587**	**106,166,185**	**109,982,579**	**139,196,150**	**356,867,537**	**321,420,375**	**228,174,733**	**1,428,020,146**
Total Liabilities	**248,891,622**	**155,085,716**	**169,508,556**	**296,415,804**	**97,825,657**	**33,682,814**	**231,161,804**	**1,232,571,973**
Re-pricing interest gap	**(82,679,035)**	**(48,919,531)**	**(59,525,977)**	**(157,219,654)**	**259,041,880**	**287,737,561**	**(2,987,071)**	**195,448,173**

- Foreign currency risk:

2023 Assets:	Currency (equivalent to JD)					
	US Dollar	Euro	GBP	JPY	Others	Total
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Jordan	15,569,964	608,745	446,927	-	654,954	17,280,590
Balances at banks and financial institutions	28,997,421	7,662,003	2,703,982	102,472	1,396,107	40,861,985
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	7,088,366	-	-	-	-	7,088,366
Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss	1	-	2,798	-	-	2,799
Direct credit facilities - net	37,710,835	199,117	84,862	-	74,977	38,069,791
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,717,575	3,186,016	-	-	371,547	15,275,138
Financial assets at amortized cost	114,331,291	-	-	-	-	114,331,291
Other assets	30,477,940	17,396	9,628	7,622	1,085	30,513,671
Total assets	**245,893,393**	**11,673,277**	**3,248,197**	**110,094**	**2,498,670**	**263,423,631**
Liabilities:						
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	24,936,740	4,046,864	-	-	77,644	29,061,248
Customers' deposits	176,605,898	14,997,150	3,340,259	109,309	1,353,771	196,406,387
Cash margins	25,199,456	749,005	12,823	-	7,066	25,968,350
Borrowed funds	7,270,795	-	-	-	-	7,270,795
Other liabilities	556,389	1,731,609	20,056	-	1,801	2,309,855
Total liabilities	**234,569,278**	**21,524,628**	**3,373,138**	**109,309**	**1,440,282**	**261,016,635**
Net concentration in the statement of financial position	**11,324,115**	**(9,851,351)**	**(124,941)**	**785**	**1,058,388**	**2,406,996**
Contingent liabilities off the statement of financial position	**45,062,539**	**2,750,065**	**-**	**-**	**427,877**	**48,240,481**
2022 Assets:						
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Jordan	17,139,135	725,931	293,859	-	547,737	18,706,662
Balances at banks and financial institutions	37,881,622	15,802,104	5,112,612	89,887	3,648,652	62,534,877
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	3,544,932	-	-	-	-	3,544,932
Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss	1	-	-	-	-	1
Direct credit facilities - net	23,191,393	156,706	61,596	-	64,671	23,474,366
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,829,279	2,683,121	-	-	362,355	13,874,755
Financial assets at amortized cost	91,412,162	-	-	-	-	91,412,162
Other assets	14,360,954	17,893	10,042	8,040	996	14,397,925
Total assets	**198,359,478**	**19,385,755**	**5,478,109**	**97,927**	**4,624,411**	**227,945,680**
Liabilities:						
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	7,987,276	464,709	-	-	125,556	8,577,541
Customers' deposits	171,116,461	17,197,051	5,571,214	96,087	3,865,257	197,846,070
Cash margins	17,281,641	737,847	12,127	-	7,841	18,039,456
Borrowed funds	10,828,557	-	-	-	-	10,828,557
Other liabilities	206,958	1,656,137	11,022	-	3,139	1,877,256
Total liabilities	**207,420,893**	**20,055,744**	**5,594,363**	**96,087**	**4,001,793**	**237,168,880**
Net concentration in the statement of financial position	**(9,061,415)**	**(669,989)**	**(116,254)**	**1,840**	**622,618**	**(9,223,200)**
Contingent liabilities off the statement of financial position	**42,420,824**	**2,396,818**	**-**	**-**	**537,610**	**45,355,252**

(41) E- Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the Bank's inability to provide the necessary financing to fulfil its liabilities at their maturity dates. In order to prevent these risks, the Bank adopts a conservative policy in managing liquidity risk, which includes managing assets and liabilities, aligning and analyzing their maturities, and meeting short or long-term maturities of assets and liabilities with a sufficient balance of cash and cash equivalents and negotiable securities. The cash liquidity is reviewed and managed periodically and at several levels. According to the instructions issued by the Central Bank of Jordan, the Bank maintains cash reserves with the Central Bank of Jordan to reduce liquidity.

Noting that the Bank prepares the procedures of stress testing of operational risk.

First: The table below summarizes the distribution of liabilities (not discounted) based on the remaining time period for contractual maturity at the date of the consolidated financial statements.

31 December 2023 Liabilities:	Less than 1 month JD	1 to 3 months JD	3 to 6 months JD	6 months to 1 year JD	1 to 3 years JD	3 years and above JD	Non-matured elements JD	Total JD
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	52,243,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,243,020
Customers' deposits	329,177,224	248,984,648	270,086,011	286,114,864	66,793,853	-	-	1,201,156,600
Cash margins	728,463	4,231,043	6,647,642	6,615,039	21,158,196	19,362,022	-	58,742,405
Borrowed funds	2,958,975	12,670,445	43,207,801	116,899,805	76,507,644	25,105,948	-	277,350,618
Bonds	1,056,729	-	-	17,631,447	-	-	-	18,688,176
Operating lease liabilities	55,054	145,073	191,334	356,600	1,250,001	1,106,011	-	3,104,073
Sundry provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	680,760	680,760
Income tax provision	1,768,578	6,459,757	-	-	-	-	-	8,228,335
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,345,153	1,345,153
Other liabilities	2,355,178	16,777,293	-	-	-	-	-	19,132,471
Liability directly associates with assets held for sale	-	335	-	-	-	-	-	335
Total liabilities	**390,343,221**	**289,268,594**	**320,132,788**	**427,617,755**	**165,709,694**	**45,573,981**	**2,025,913**	1,640,671,946
Total assets	**228,821,861**	**83,756,780**	**130,670,825**	**139,077,091**	**554,743,314**	**492,408,204**	**186,193,665**	1,815,671,740
31 December 2022 Liabilities:	Less than 1 month JD	1 to 3 months JD	3 to 6 months JD	6 months to 1 year JD	1 to 3 years JD	3 years and above JD	Non-matured elements JD	Total JD
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	26,835,919	12,070,785	-	-	-	-	-	38,906,704
Customers' deposits	290,558,651	160,580,545	141,379,816	241,532,767	60,886,410	-	-	894,938,189
Cash margins	1,229,883	3,180,714	4,408,929	4,686,488	11,928,516	11,989,275	-	37,423,805
Borrowed funds	12,624,138	12,055,210	53,302,100	67,488,548	69,789,357	25,601,764	-	240,861,117
Bonds	-	-	-	14,539,750	-	-	-	14,539,750
Operating lease liabilities	93,271	131,342	146,560	339,720	1,179,379	1,103,787	-	2,994,059
Sundry provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	421,029	421,029
Income tax provision	3,753,214	5,629,822	-	-	-	-	-	9,383,036
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,981,771	3,981,771
Other liabilities	1,788,140	13,138,861	-	-	-	-	-	14,927,001
Liability directly associates with assets held for sale	-	2,360	-	-	-	-	-	2,360
Total liabilities	**336,883,216**	**206,789,639**	**199,237,405**	**328,587,273**	**143,783,662**	**38,694,826**	**4,402,800**	**1,258,378,821**
Total assets	**212,429,878**	**106,166,185**	**109,982,579**	**139,196,150**	**356,867,537**	**321,420,375**	**181,957,021**	**1,428,019,725**

Second: Items off the statement of financial position:

31 December 2023	Up to 1 year JD	1 to 5 years JD	Over 5 years JD	Total JD
Letters of credits and acceptances	24,695,534	-	-	24,695,534
Utilized credit limits	44,939,494	-	-	44,939,494
Guarantees	56,600,642	1,288,002	531,750	58,420,394
Capital commitments	581,964	-	-	581,964
	126,817,634	**1,288,002**	531,750	**128,637,386**
31 December 2022				
Letters of credits and acceptances	19,510,014	-	-	19,510,014
Utilized credit limits	56,166,247	-	-	56,166,247
Guarantees	58,818,354	2,817,716	531,750	62,167,820
Capital commitments	431,216	-	-	431,216
	134,925,831	**2,817,716**	531,750	**138,275,297**

(42) Segment analysis

(A) Information on the Bank's segments and subsidiaries:

The Bank is organized for administrative purposes. This is used by the general manager and decision makers of the Bank through three main business sectors shown below. The Bank also owns subsidiaries that are specialized in the following areas: financial brokerage services, financial leasing services, operating services and management of bounded warehouses.

- **Retail accounts:** Includes handling individual customers' deposits, and providing credit facilities, credit cards and other services.

- **Corporates' accounts:** Includes handling deposits, credit facilities, and other credit facilities granted to customers services related to corporates' customers.

- **Treasury:** Includes providing trading and treasury services and the management of the Bank's funds.

- **Financial leasing services:** include granting customers credit facilities and other services.

- **Operating and managing bonded warehouses:** includes providing operating services and managing the bonded warehouses.

The following is information on the Bank's business sectors distributed by according to activity:

	Individual JD	Corporates JD	Treasury JD	Financial Leasing JD	Bonded Management JD	Others JD	Total For the year ended 31 December 2023 JD	Total For the year ended 31 December 2022 JD
Gross income	42,285,600	25,949,158	7,328,489	1,290,100	1,881,645	901,322	79,636,314	63,694,357
Expected Credit Loss against direct credit facilities at amortized cost	(5,520,022)	(5,403,958)	-	(202,608)	(156,607)	-	(11,283,195)	(7,726,939)
(Provision for) reversed from expected credit loss provision on financial assets and off-balance sheet items	-	-	(500,313)	-	-	238,404	(261,909)	1,463,558
Bargain on purchase of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,596,992
Sundry provisions	-	-	-	-	-	(273,448)	(273,448)	(17,427)
Segment operations results	**36,765,578**	**20,545,200**	**6,828,176**	**1,087,492**	**1,725,038**	**866,278**	**67,817,762**	**61,010,541**
Undistributed expenditures	-	-	-	(1,345,645)	(1,646,859)	(31,655,017)	(34,647,521)	(31,046,570)
Profits before taxes	**36,765,578**	**20,545,200**	**6,828,176**	**(258,153)**	**78,179**	**(30,788,739)**	**33,170,241**	**29,963,971**
Income tax	-	-	-	33,033	(18,095)	(8,185,127)	(8,170,189)	(9,570,577)
Loss for the period from discontinued operations - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(143,374)
Net Income for the year	**36,765,578**	**20,545,200**	**6,828,176**	**(225,120)**	**60,084**	**(38,973,866)**	**25,000,052**	**20,250,020**

	Individual JD	Corporates JD	Treasury JD	Financial Leasing JD	Bonded Management JD	Others JD	Total For the year ended 31 December 2023 JD	Total For the year ended 31 December 2022 JD
Sector's assets	464,370,705	589,599,962	623,166,248	109,215,450	25,673,035	-	1,812,025,400	1,407,191,996
Assets not distributed on sectors	-	-	-	-	-	3,501,152	3,501,152	20,682,500
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	145,188	-	-	145,188	145,229
Total assets	**464,370,705**	**589,599,962**	**623,166,248**	**109,360,638**	**25,673,035**	**3,501,152**	**1,815,671,740**	**1,428,019,725**
Sector's liabilities	749,388,432	503,556,265	70,792,601	87,119,749	21,621,248	-	1,432,478,295	1,101,105,041
liabilities not distributed on sectors	-	-	-	-	-	170,762,442	170,762,442	131,464,151
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	-	-	-	335	-	-	335	2,360
Total liabilities	**749,388,432**	**503,556,265**	**70,792,601**	**87,120,084**	**21,621,248**	**170,762,442**	**1,603,241,072**	**1,232,571,552**
Capital expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,478,515	3,908,664
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,667,863	3,076,229

(B) Information on the geographical distribution.

The Bank performs most of its activities and operations inside the Kingdom which represent local activities. Accordingly, most of the Bank's revenues, assets and capital expenditures are in the Kingdom.

(43) Capital management

(A) Description of what is considered to be capital:

Regulatory qualified capital comprises the following elements:

• Tier 1 of capital (capital that guarantees the going concern). This comprises the following:

1- Common equity tier 1. (CET1).

2- Additional Tier 1 (AT1).

• Tier 2 (T2) is the capital used in case of failure of going concern (liquidation).

• Each of the three types of capital (CET1, AT1, T2) has a specific set of criteria that a financial instrument must meet before including it in the relevant category.

The bank is also committed, according to Article (62) of the Banking Law, to deduct annually 10% of its net profit to the legal reserve account and continues to deduct it until the reserve reaches the equivalent of the Bank's subscribed capital.

(B) Regulatory requirements for capital, and how to meet these requirements:

Banks must meet the minimum capital requirements in relation to risk-weighted assets, and they should be as follows:

1- The minimum of (CET1) should not be less than (6%) of the risk weighted assets.

2- The minimum of (Tier 1) should not be less than (7.5%) of the risk weighted assets.

3- The minimum (CAR) should not be less than (12%) of the risk weighted assets.

(C) How to achieve the capital objectives:

The management of the Bank aims to achieve the goals of managing the Bank's capital, achieving a surplus in operating profits and revenues, and optimizing the operation of available sources of funds in order to achieve the targeted growth in shareholders' equity through growth in the legal reserve, realized profits and retained earnings.

When entering into investments, effects on the capital adequacy ratio are carried and capital and adequacy are monitored periodically as the capital adequacy ratio is calculated by the Risk Management.

The capital adequacy ratio is calculated according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan based on Basel III decisions as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

(D) Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The average liquidity coverage ratio in total for the consolidated financial statements based on the end of monthly average amounted to (394.4%) as of 31 December 2023, against (209.9%) as of 31 December 2022.

The average liquidity coverage ratio in JD for the consolidated financial statements based on the end of monthly average was (379.1%) as of 31 December 2023 against (228.1%) as of 31 December 2022.

	31 December 2023 (Thousands) JDs	31 December 2022 (Thousands) JDs
Total high-quality liquid assets before adjustments	410,399	275,863
Total high-quality liquid assets after adjustments	410,399	275,863
Total cash outflows	208,476	247,236
Total cash inflows before applying the 75% ceiling	70,755	68,213
Total cash inflows after applying the 75% ceiling	70,755	68,213
Net cash outflows	137,721	179,023
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	**298.0%**	**154.1%**

(E) The amount the Bank considers as capital and capital adequacy ratio according to the table below:

Primary capital items for common shares	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Subscribed capital (paid-in)	100,000,000	100,000,000
Retained earnings (less any restricted amounts)	59,376,259	47,547,498
Financial assets revaluation reserve-net	8,766,780	6,435,777
Statutory reserve	37,075,439	34,583,047
Total primary capital for common shares	**205,218,478**	**188,566,322**
Regulatory amendments (deductions from capital):		
Goodwill and intangible assets	(3,815,941)	(3,063,082)
Deferred tax assets resulting from debts provisions	(19,943,770)	(18,853,869)
Dividend expected to be distributed	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Investments affecting the capital of banks, financial companies and insurance companies in which the Bank owns less than 10%	-	-
Net common shareholders	**171,458,767**	**156,649,371**
Capital (Tier 2)		
Provisions balance against debt instruments included in (Stage 1) not exceeding 1,25% of total credit risk weighted assets according to the standard method	3,814,070	2,881,699
Total cushion capital	**3,814,070**	**2,881,699**
Regulatory amendments (deductions from capital):		
Investments affecting the capital of banks, financial companies and insurance companies in which the Bank owns less than 10%	-	-
Net cushion capital (Tier 2)	**3,814,070**	**2,881,699**
Total regulatory capital	**175,272,837**	**159,531,070**
Total risks weighted assets	1,206,850,747	1,119,484,052
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	**14.52%**	**14.25%**
Percentage of ordinary shareholders' equity (%)	**14.21%**	**13.99%**
Basic capital percentage (%)	**14.21%**	**13.99%**

(44) Analysis of maturities of assets and liabilities

The following table shows the analysis of assets and liabilities according to the expected period of recovery or settlement:

31 December 2023 Assets:	Up to 1 year JD	Over 1 year JD	Total JD
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Jordan	137,598,457	-	137,598,457
Balances at banks and financial institutions	46,206,056	-	46,206,056
Deposit at banks and financial institutions	7,088,366	-	7,088,366
Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss	2,799	-	2,799
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	63,441,895	63,441,895
Financial assets at amortized cost	59,042,339	310,682,134	369,724,473
Direct credit facilities - net	324,384,014	736,469,384	1,060,853,398
Property and equipment- net	1,971,330	29,468,889	31,440,219
Intangible assets	726,887	3,089,054	3,815,941
Deferred tax assets	2,935,694	17,008,076	19,943,770
Right of use assets	923,637	3,144,535	4,068,172
Other assets	45,434,536	25,908,470	71,343,006
Assets held for sale	145,188	-	145,188
Total assets	**626,459,303**	**1,189,212,437**	**1,815,671,740**
Liabilities:			
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	52,081,563	-	52,081,563
Customers' deposits	1,116,385,362	62,194,292	1,178,579,654
Cash margins	18,027,187	38,437,173	56,464,360
Borrowed funds	168,160,338	89,215,988	257,376,326
Bonds	17,720,000	-	17,720,000
Operating lease liabilities	748,061	2,356,012	3,104,073
Sundry provisions	-	680,760	680,760
Income tax provision	8,228,335	-	8,228,335
Deferred tax liabilities	-	1,345,153	1,345,153
Other liabilities	27,660,513	-	27,660,513
Liabilities directly related to assets held for sale	335	-	335
Total liabilities	**1,409,011,694**	**194,229,378**	**1,603,241,072**
Net	**(782,552,391)**	**994,983,059**	**212,430,668**

31 December 2022 Assets:	Up to 1 year JD	Over 1 year JD	Total JD
Cash and balances at the Central Bank of Jordan	84,081,624	-	84,081,624
Balances at banks and financial institutions	73,657,044	-	73,657,044
Deposit at banks and financial institutions	3,544,932	-	3,544,932
Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss	1	-	1
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	303,079,942	546,539,714	849,619,656
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	61,794,622	61,794,622
Direct credit facilities - net	99,436,650	131,748,198	231,184,848
Property and equipment- net	1,969,133	28,138,997	30,108,130
Intangible assets	707,745	2,355,337	3,063,082
Deferred tax assets	2,260,832	16,593,037	18,853,869
Right of use assets	24,901,793	42,956,623	67,858,416
Other assets	886,382	3,221,890	4,108,272
Assets held for sale	145,229	-	145,229
Total assets	**594,671,307**	**833,348,418**	**1,428,019,725**
Assets held for sale			
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	38,730,800	-	38,730,800
Customers' deposits	824,006,548	57,698,264	881,704,812
Cash margins	13,408,892	23,024,164	36,433,056
Borrowed funds	140,591,916	84,376,986	224,968,902
Bonds	13,960,000	-	13,960,000
Operating lease liabilities	710,893	2,283,166	2,994,059
Sundry provisions	-	421,029	421,029
Income tax provision	9,383,036	-	9,383,036
Deferred tax liabilities	-	3,981,771	3,981,771
Other liabilities	19,992,148	-	19,992,148
Liabilities directly related to assets held for sale	2,360	-	2,360
Total liabilities	**1,060,786,593**	**171,785,380**	**1,232,571,973**
Net	**(466,115,286)**	**661,563,038**	**195,447,752**

(45) Accounts managed for the interest of clients

There are no portfolios guaranteed by capital managed by the Bank or its subsidiaries for the interest of clients.

(46) Fair value hierarchy

The following table represents financial instruments carried at fair value based on the valuation method, where different levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

As of 31 December 2023	Level 1 JD	Level 2 JD	Level 3 JD	Total JD
Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss	2,799	-	-	2,799
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	38,006,500	-	25,435,395	63,441,895
	38,009,299	**-**	**25,435,395**	**63,444,694**
As of 31 December 2022				
Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss	1	-	-	1
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	36,840,529	-	24,954,093	61,794,622
	36,840,530	**-**	**24,954,093**	**61,794,623**

(47) Fair value of financial instruments

There are no material differences between the fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position and their book value recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Moreover, there are no material differences between the fair value and the book value of the direct credit facilities, financial assets at amortized cost, banks and financial institutions eposits, customers' deposits, cash margins and borrowed funds stated at amortized costs in consolidated financial statements, due to the immaterial difference in the market interest rates for similar financial instruments of the contractual prices and due to the short terms of maturity of the banks and financial institutions deposits. The fair value of financial assets at amortized cost is determined through the quoted prices if vailable or through the valuation models used for fixed price bonds.

The other assets include non-financial assets, which represent real estate investments in subsidiaries (Jordan Trade Facilities Company and Bindar Trade and Investment Company), and are not measured at fair value in the financial statements. The fair value of real estate investments within Level 2 amounted to 3,099,925 JD as of 31 December 2023, against 3,204,444 JD as of 31 December 2022.

(48) Contingent Liabilities (Off-Balance Sheet)

(A) Credit commitments and contingencies:

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Letters of credit	20,456,188	14,019,628
Acceptances and time withdrawals	4,239,346	5,490,386
Guarantees:		
Payment	19,098,708	17,727,592
Performance bonds	24,626,911	27,585,564
Other	14,694,775	16,854,664
Unutilized direct credit facilities credit limits	18,042,102	24,771,030
Unutilized indirect credit facilities credit limits	26,897,392	31,395,217
Total	**128,055,422**	**137,844,081**

(B) Contractual liabilities

	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Project construction contracts	581,964	431,216
	581,964	**431,216**

Contingent liabilities movement per stage:

	Stage 1		Stage 2			
2023	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	125,833,613	-	11,883,604	-	873,488	138,590,705
New exposures during the year/ Additions	43,023,253	-	3,348,430	-	-	46,371,683
Matured / derecognized exposures	(44,527,014)	-	(2,432,655)	-	(42,793)	(47,002,462)
Transferred to stage 1	5,666,044	-	(5,666,044)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(6,136,363)	-	6,199,363	-	(63,000)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(11,550)	-	(48,000)	-	59,550	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(9,332,526)	-	(148,042)	-	-	(9,480,568)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**114,515,457**	**-**	**13,136,656**	**-**	**827,245**	**128,479,358**

2022	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	107,384,374	-	21,748,578	-	722,574	129,855,526
New exposures during the year/ Additions	48,911,073	-	2,670,955	-	568	51,582,596
Matured / derecognized exposures	(39,320,559)	-	(5,785,687)	-	(43,554)	(45,149,800)
Transferred to stage 1	8,527,826	-	(8,522,826)	-	(5,000)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(2,433,385)	-	2,433,385	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(138,400)	-	(60,500)	-	198,900	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	2,902,684	-	(600,301)	-	-	2,302,383
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**125,833,613**	**-**	**11,883,604**	**-**	**873,488**	**138,590,705**

Expected credit loss provision on commitments and contingencies in the aggregate:

2023	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	337,678	-	255,240	-	153,706	746,624
Impairment loss over new balances during the year	95,121	-	26,761	-	469	122,351
Recovered from impairment loss over settled balances (Repaid/ Derecognized)	(156,020)	-	(138,034)	-	(30,242)	(324,296)
Transferred to stage 1	119,808	-	(119,808)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(9,932)	-	19,571	-	(9,639)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(20)	-	(1,262)	-	1,282	-
Impact on provision –at the end of the year– due to reclassification between the three stages	(152,470)	-	134,770	-	17,700	-
Changes due to adjustments	(84,281)	-	(32,489)	-	(3,973)	(120,743)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**149,884**	**-**	**144,749**	**-**	**129,303**	**423,936**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	334,019	-	605,985	-	571,343	1,511,347
Impairment loss over new balances during the year	188,158	-	43,668	-	11,722	243,548
Recovered from impairment loss over settled balances (Repaid/ Derecognized)	(122,219)	-	(307,367)	-	(443,553)	(873,139)
Transferred to stage 1	269,402	-	(265,218)	-	(4,184)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(5,574)	-	5,574	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(145)	-	(545)	-	690	-
Impact on provision –at the end of the year– due to reclassification between the three stages	(287,939)	-	251,707	-	36,232	-
Changes due to adjustments	(38,024)	-	(78,564)	-	(18,544)	(135,132)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**337,678**	**-**	**255,240**	**-**	**153,706**	**746,624**

Movement on commitments and contingent liabilities – Letters of credit:

2023	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	14,058,298	-	26,609	-	-	14,084,907
New exposures during the year/ Additions	19,914,944	-	454,756	-	-	20,369,700
Matured / derecognized exposures	(13,968,717)	-	(26,609)	-	-	(13,995,326)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	726	-	-	-		726
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**20,005,251**	**-**	**454,756**	**-**	**-**	**20,460,007**

2022	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	5,177,498	-	106,832	-	-	5,284,330
New exposures during the year/ Additions	13,343,976	-	26,609	-	-	13,370,585
Matured / derecognized exposures	(4,461,956)	-	(106,832)	-	-	(4,568,788)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(1,220)	-	-	-	-	(1,220)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**14,058,298**	**-**	**26,609**	**-**	**-**	**14,084,907**

Movement on expected credit losses - letters of credit:

2023	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	59,730	-	5,549	-	-	65,279
Impairment loss over new balances during the year	2,518	-	1,279	-	-	3,797
Recovered from impairment loss over settled balances (Repaid/ Derecognized)	(59,037)	-	(5,549)	-	-	(64,586)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on provision –at the end of the year– due to reclassification between the three stages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to adjustments	(671)	-	-	-	-	(671)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**2,540**	**-**	**1,279**	**-**	**-**	**3,819**

2022	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,223	-	934	-	-	12,157
Impairment loss over new balances during the year	59,675	-	5,552	-	-	65,227
Recovered from impairment loss over settled balances (Repaid/ Derecognized)	(10,815)	-	(937)	-	-	(11,752)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on provision –at the end of the year– due to reclassification between the three stages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to adjustments	(353)	-	-	-	-	(353)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**59,730**	**-**	**5,549**	**-**	**-**	**65,279**

Movement on contingent commitments and contingent liabilities - Acceptances and time withdrawals:

2023	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	5,442,062	-	59,612	-	-	5,501,674
New exposures during the year/ Additions	4,127,762	-	116,531	-	-	4,244,293
Matured / derecognized exposures	(5,442,063)	-	(59,611)	-	-	(5,501,674)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**4,127,761**	**-**	**116,532**	**-**	**-**	**4,244,293**

2022	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	5,662,223	-	151,130	-	-	5,813,353
New exposures during the year/ Additions	5,442,063	-	59,611	-	-	5,501,674
Matured / derecognized exposures	(5,662,224)	-	(151,129)	-	-	(5,813,353)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-		-	-		-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**5,442,062**	**-**	**59,612**	**-**	**-**	**5,501,674**

Movement on expected credit loss provision - acceptances and time withdrawals:

2023	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,674	-	614	-	-	11,288
Impairment loss over new balances during the year	4,044	-	904	-	-	4,948
Recovered from impairment loss over settled balances (Repaid/ Derecognized)	(10,675)	-	(614)	-	-	(11,289)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on provision –at the end of the year– due to reclassification between the three stages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**4,043**	**-**	**904**	**-**	**-**	**4,947**

2022	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	21,212	-	1,324	-	-	22,536
Impairment loss over new balances during the year	10,673	-	615	-	-	11,288
Recovered from impairment loss over settled balances (Repaid/ Derecognized)	(21,211)	-	(1,325)	-	-	(22,536)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on provision –at the end of the year– due to reclassification between the three stages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**10,674**	**-**	**614**	**-**	**-**	**11,288**

Movement on contingent commitments and contingent liabilities - letters of guarantee:

2023	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	54,010,186	-	7,596,120	-	872,920	62,479,226
New exposures during the year/ Additions	14,998,270	-	1,111,587	-	-	16,109,857
Matured / derecognized exposures	(17,659,891)	-	(1,872,277)	-	(42,225)	(19,574,393)
Transferred to stage 1	2,702,011	-	(2,702,011)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(4,390,674)	-	4,453,674	-	(63,000)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(11,550)	-	(48,000)	-	59,550	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(195,365)	-	(147,891)	-	-	(343,256)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**49,452,987**	**-**	**8,391,202**	**-**	**827,245**	**58,671,434**

2022	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	58,841,229	-	13,011,615	-	722,574	72,575,418
New exposures during the year/ Additions	15,630,734	-	1,208,954	-	-	16,839,688
Matured / derecognized exposures	(22,213,952)	-	(3,552,058)	-	(43,554)	(25,809,564)
Transferred to stage 1	4,356,255	-	(4,351,255)	-	(5,000)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(1,472,260)	-	1,472,260	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(138,400)	-	(60,500)	-	198,900	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(993,420)	-	(132,896)	-	-	(1,126,316)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of th year	**54,010,186**	**-**	**7,596,120**	**-**	**872,920**	**62,479,226**

Movement on expected credit loss provision – letters of guarantee:

2023	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	46,399	-	111,398	-	153,609	311,406
Impairment loss over new balances during the year	44,049	-	16,536	-	469	61,054
Recovered from impairment loss over settled balances (Repaid/ Derecognized)	(26,906)	-	(43,709)	-	(30,145)	(100,760)
Transferred to stage 1	43,873	-	(43,873)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(4,194)	-	13,833	-	(9,639)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(20)	-	(1,262)	-	1,282	-
Impact on provision –at the end of the year– due to reclassification between the three stages	(49,521)	-	31,821	-	17,700	-
Changes due to adjustments	2,094	-	(18,781)	-	(3,973)	(20,660)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**55,774**	**-**	**65,963**	**-**	**129,303**	**251,040**

2022	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3 JD	Total JD
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD		
Balance at the beginning of the year	77,275	-	224,775	-	571,343	873,393
Impairment loss over new balances during the year	73,485	-	26,906	-	11,625	112,016
Recovered from impairment loss over settled balances (Repaid/ Derecognized)	(59,187)	-	(116,617)	-	(443,553)	(619,357)
Transferred to stage 1	93,643	-	(89,459)	-	(4,184)	-
Transferred to stage 2	(969)	-	969	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	(145)	-	(545)	-	690	-
Impact on provision –at the end of the year– due to reclassification between the three stages	(132,023)	-	95,791	-	36,232	-
Changes due to adjustments	(5,680)	-	(30,422)	-	(18,544)	(54,646)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**46,399**	**-**	**111,398**	**-**	**153,609**	**311,406**

Movement on unutilized direct credit limits:

2023	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3 JD	Total JD
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD		
Total balance at the beginning of the year	22,925,788	-	2,108,137	-	568	25,034,493
New exposures during the year/ Additions	2,464,156	-	696,800	-	-	3,160,956
Matured / derecognized exposures	(2,608,346)	-	(337,171)	-	(568)	(2,946,085)
Transferred to stage 1	1,431,616	-	(1,431,616)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(500,000)	-	500,000	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(7,170,100)	-	70,165	-	-	(7,099,935)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**16,543,114**	**-**	**1,606,315**	**-**	**-**	**18,149,429**

2022	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	19,311,011	-	2,668,734	-	-	21,979,745
New exposures during the year/ Additions	1,230,771	-	1,051,735	-	568	2,283,074
Matured / derecognized exposures	(4,308,887)	-	(723,711)	-	-	(5,032,598)
Transferred to stage 1	1,310,675	-	(1,310,675)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(31,176)	-	31,176	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	5,413,394	-	390,878	-	-	5,804,272
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**22,925,788**	**-**	**2,108,137**	**-**	**568**	**25,034,493**

Movement on expected credit loss provision - unutilized direct credit limits:

2023	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	166,858	-	96,508	-	97	263,463
Impairment loss over new balances during the year	35,628	-	5,076	-	-	40,704
Recovered from impairment loss over settled balances (Repaid/ Derecognized)	(52,481)	-	(68,219)	-	(97)	(120,797)
Transferred to stage 1	54,155	-	(54,155)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(4,545)	-	4,545	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on provision –at the end of the year– due to reclassification between the three stages	(77,943)	-	77,943	-	-	-
Changes due to adjustments	(68,534)	-	(7,509)	-	-	(76,043)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**53,138**	**-**	**54,189**	**-**	**-**	**107,327**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	179,040	-	192,749	-	-	371,789
Impairment loss over new balances during the year	22,367	-	13,277	-	97	35,741
Recovered from impairment loss over settled balances (Repaid/ Derecognized)	(12,313)	-	(78,091)	-	-	(90,404)
Transferred to stage 1	41,492	-	(41,492)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(1,114)	-	1,114	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on provision –at the end of the year– due to reclassification between the three stages	(40,040)	-	40,040	-	-	-
Changes due to adjustments	(22,574)	-	(31,089)	-	-	(53,663)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**166,858**	**-**	**96,508**	**-**	**97**	**263,463**

Movement on unutilized indirect facilities limits:

2023	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	29,397,279	-	2,093,126	-	-	31,490,405
New exposures during the year/ Additions	1,518,121		968,756	-	-	2,486,877
Matured / derecognized exposures	(4,847,997)	-	(136,987)	-	-	(4,984,984)
Transferred to stage 1	1,532,417		(1,532,417)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(1,245,689)	-	1,245,689	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(1,967,787)	-	(70,316)	-	-	(2,038,103)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**24,386,344**	**-**	**2,567,851**	**-**	**-**	**26,954,195**

2022	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	18,392,413	-	5,810,267	-	-	24,202,680
New exposures during the year/ Additions	13,263,529	-	324,046	-	-	13,587,575
Matured / derecognized exposures	(2,673,540)	-	(1,251,957)	-	-	(3,925,497)
Transferred to stage 1	2,860,896		(2,860,896)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(929,949)	-	929,949	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(1,516,070)	-	(858,283)	-	-	(2,374,353)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**29,397,279**	**-**	**2,093,126**	**-**	**-**	**31,490,405**

Movement on expected credit loss provision - unutilized indirect facilities limits:

2023	Stage 1		Stage 2			
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	54,017	-	41,171	-	-	95,188
Impairment loss over new balances during the year	8,882	-	2,966	-	-	11,848
Recovered from impairment loss over settled balances (Repaid/ Derecognized)	(6,921)	-	(19,943)	-	-	(26,864)
Transferred to stage 1	21,780	-	(21,780)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(1,193)	-	1,193	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on provision –at the end of the year– due to reclassification between the three stages	(25,006)	-	25,006	-	-	-
Changes due to adjustments	(17,170)	-	(6,199)	-	-	(23,369)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**34,389**	**-**	**22,414**	**-**	**-**	**56,803**

2022	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 1 Collective JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 2 Collective JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	45,269	-	186,203	-	-	231,472
Impairment loss over new balances during the year	21,958	-	(2,682)	-	-	19,276
Recovered from impairment loss over settled balances (Repaid/ Derecognized)	(18,693)	-	(110,397)	-	-	(129,090)
Transferred to stage 1	134,267	-	(134,267)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(3,491)	-	3,491	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on provision –at the end of the year– due to reclassification between the three stages	(115,876)	-	115,876	-	-	-
Changes due to adjustments	(9,417)	-	(17,053)	-	-	(26,470)
Written off balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance at the end of the year	**54,017**	**-**	**41,171**	**-**	**-**	**95,188**

(49) Lawsuits against the bank and its subsidiaries

Lawsuits raised against the Bank are mounted to JD 3,306,907 as of 31 December 2023 against JD 4,646,217 as at 31 December 2022. The total booked provisions against these lawsuits amounted to JD 176,537 as of 31 December 2023 against JD 17,537 as at 31 December 2022. Based on the management's assessment and the Bank's legal consultant, the Bank will not incur any additional liabilities with regard to these lawsuits.

The lawsuits raised against Tamkeen Financial Leasing amounted to JD 2,219,240 as of 31 December 2023 against JD 167,979 as of 31 December 2022. Based on the management's assessment and the Company's legal consultant, the company will not incur any additional liabilities with regard to these lawsuits.

Additionally, there is a lawsuit raised against Al Istethmari Letamweel Selselat Al Imdad as of 31 December 2023 and as at 31 December 2022 and based on the management's assessment and the Company's legal consultant, there is no need for the company to take any provisions against this case.

The lawsuits raised against Jordan Trade Facilities amounted to JD 153,045 as of 31 December 2023 against JD 79,090 as of 31 December 2022. The total booked provisions against these lawsuits amounted to JD 220,000 as of 31 December 2023 and as of 31 December 2022 Based on the management's assessment and the Company's legal consultant, the company will not incur any additional liabilities with regard to these lawsuits.

Lawsuits raised against Trade Facilities for Financial Leasing (Subsidiary of Jordan Trade Facilities Company) amounted to JD 10,001 as of 31 December 2023 against JD 10,601 as of 31 December 2022. The total booked provisions against these lawsuits amounted to JD 65,000 as of 31 December

2023 against JD 12,357 as of 31 December 2022. based on the management's assessment and the Company's legal consultant; no additional liabilities would rise from these lawsuits.
Lawsuits raised against Bindar Trading and Investments Company (Subsidiary of the Bank) amounted to JD 171,995 as of 31 December 2023 against JD 64,995 as of 31 December 2022. The total booked provisions against these lawsuits amounted to JD 103,913 as of 31 December 2023, against JD 64,995 as of 31 December 2022, based on the management's assessment and the Company's legal consultant; the company will not incur any additional liabilities with regard to these lawsuits.

No lawsuits were raised against Bindar for Financial Leasing, Robou Alsharq, and Rakeen Investment Company (Subsidiaries of Bindar for Trading and Investments Company) as of 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

(50) Discontinued Operations

A-Assets held for sale and Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale

Jordanian Factoring Co. (Former subsidiary)

During the first half of 2022, the Bank's Board of Directors approved the liquidation of the Jordanian Factoring Company, and accordingly, the Company's assets and liabilities were classified under a separate item in accordance with the requirements of IFRS No. (5). The total assets of the company amounted to zero JD as of 31 December 2023 against JD 55,822 as of 31 December 2022, and the total liabilities of the company amounted to zero JD as of 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022. The details of each of the company's assets and liabilities are as follows:

Assets	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Cash and balances at Banks	-	55,822
Total assets held for sale	**-**	**55,822**
Eliminations as a result of transactions between the Company and the Bank	-	(55,822)
Total assets held for sale	**-**	**-**
Liabilities		
Other liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	**-**	**-**
Eliminations as a result of transactions between the Company and the Bank	-	-
Total liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	**-**	**-**

2- Bindar for Financial Leasing (under liquidation subsidiary)

During the last quarter of the year 2022, the Board of Director of Bindar trading and investment company (a subsidiary) decided to liquidate Bindar financial leasing company (a subsidiary), accordingly each of the company's assets and liabilities classified under separate item in accordance with requirements of (IFRS5) . The total assets of the company amounted to JD 1,090,320 as of 31 December 2023 against JD 1,095,530 as of 31 December 2022. and the total liabilities amounted to 335 JD as of 31 December 2023 against JD 2,360 as of 31 December 2022. The details of each of the company's assets and liabilities are as follows:

Assets	31 December 2023 JD	31 December 2022 JD
Cash and balances at Banks	144,354	144,396
Due from related parties	945,132	950,301
Other assets	834	833
Total assets held for sale	**1,090,320**	**1,095,530**
Eliminations as a result of intergroup transactions	(945,132)	(950,301)
Total assets held for sale	**145,188**	**145,229**
Liabilities		
Other liabilities	335	2,360
Total liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	**335**	**2,360**
Eliminations as a result of intergroup transactions	-	-
Total liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	**335**	**2,360**

B- The Cash Flows (used in) Discontinued Operations - Jordanian Factoring Co. (Former subsidiary):

	For the year ended December 31	
	2023 JD	2022 JD
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	-	848,861
Net cash flows used in investing activities	-	727
Net cash flows generated from financing activities	-	(1,047,781)
Net cash flows	**-**	**(198,193)**

C- (Loss) Gain From Discontinued Operations - Net After Tax:

C-1 Gain from discontinued operations - Al Mawared Company (former subsidiary):

	For the year ended December 31	
	2023 JD	2022 JD
Revenues	-	680,520
Eliminations as a result of transactions between the Company and the Bank	-	(17,091)
Total revenues	**-**	**663,429**
Expenses	-	(471,636)
Eliminations as a result of intergroup transactions	-	2,171
Total expenses	**-**	**(469,465)**
Gross profit from discontinued operation	-	193,964
Income tax	-	(58,500)
Tax expense and and waiver fees which resulted from a sale transaction	-	(119,246)
Net profit from discontinuing operations	**-**	**16,218**

- During the first half of 2022, the Bank sold its entire invested share investment in Al-Mawared Financial Brokerage Company capital, which cost JD 3,000,000 distributed over 3 million shares, and the sale value of 4,798,993 JD.

C-2 Loss from discontinued operations - Jordanian Factoring Company (former subsidiary):

	For the year ended December 31	
	2023 JD	2022 JD
Revenues	865	63,321
Eliminations as a result of transactions between the Company and the Bank	(865)	(9,576)
Total revenues	**-**	**53,745**
Expenses	-	(124,468)
Eliminations as a result of transactions between the Company and the Bank	-	2,162
Total expenses	**-**	**(122,306)**
Gross profit from discontinued operation	-	(68,561)
Income tax	-	(91,031)
Net loss from discontinuing operations	**-**	**(159,592)**

Based on the decision of the Bank's Board of Directors in its first meeting for the year 2022, it was approved to close the Jordanian Factoring Company. it was approved to reduce the Company's capital by an amount JD 950,788, so that the authorized and paid-in capital becomes JD 208,000, and the reduction procedures were completed on 15 December 2022. the period's losses amounting to (152,187) JD have been recorded as an impairment of investment capital during the year 2022.

(51) Bargain on purchase of a subsidiary

During the year, and through its subsidiary company (Bindar for Trade and Investment), the Bank acquired 100% of the Summit Auto Trade Facilities Company, through the purchase of 2,130,000 shares at a nominal value of 1.6 Jordanian dinars per share, where the investment cost was 3,438,366 Jordanian dinars and the fair value of the net assets acquired upon acquisition are 7,035,358 dinars, which resulted in a profit of 3,596,992 JD.

Our Branch Network

Abdoun
9 Salman Al Qdah St.

Taj Mall
Prince Hashem Bin Al Hussein St., Abdoun

Dabouq
Mohammad Ahmad Tareef St.

Emmar Towers
Emmar Towers, Between Fifth & Sixth Circle

Swefieh
67 Abed Al Raheem Haj Mohammad St.

Mecca St.
244 Mecca St., Near Mecca Mall Entrance

Shmeisani
43 Abdul Hamid Sharaf St.

Wehdat
325 Middle East Circle

Sahab
King Abdullah II Bin Al-Hussein Industrial City

Aqaba
Al Nahda St., Next to Days Inn Hotel

Zarqa
73 King Hussein St.

Irbid
Firas Al Ajlouni St.

PRIME BANKING

PRIME Contact Center: +962 6 500 1510

PRIME Shmeisani
43 Abdul Hamid Sharaf St.

PRIME Emmar Towers
Emmar Towers, Between Fifth & Sixth Circle

PRIME Dabouq
Mohammad Ahmad Tareef St.

PRIME Abdoun
9 Salman Al Qdah St.

Additional ATMs

Amman
- Juniah Circle, Der Ghbar
- Hashem Saqqaf St., Next to Nada Pharmacy, Der Ghbar
- Amal Abdullah Beauty Center, Q. Zein Al-Sharaf St., North Abdoun
- Cozmo, Amr Bin Al'as St., North Abdoun
- Salma Ben Hashem St., MerPro Medical Hub, Abdoun
- AL TAS-HEELAT, Yathreb St., Dabouq
- Abdel Kareem Muath St., Noga Market, Dabouq
- Abdul Muttalib St., Shmeisani
- Rawhi Pharmacy, Fifth Circle
- Saad Bin Abi Waqqas St., Um Uthaina
- Marrakech Hammam, Second Circle, Jabal Amman
- Shepherd Hotel, Zeid Bin Haritha St., Jabal Amman
- 3 Abdul Rahman Abu Hasan St., Supermarket Habiba, Rabieh
- Aster Orange Pharmacy, Princess Taghreed St., Swefieh
- Avenue Mall, Hamra St., Swefieh
- Baha' Pharmacy, Princess Tharwat Al Hasan St., Dhahiyat Prince Rashed
- Abdul Rahman Khaleifah St., Omar Barbershop, Between Seventh and Eighth Circle
- Mecca St., Triple 7 Restaurants, Al Haramayn Intersection
- Dawood Complex, Mecca St.
- Umm Metawee Al Islameyah St., Jandaweel Supermarket
- NASCO, Al Ommal St., Al Bayader
- 52 Mousa Al Nahar, Ahli Club, Eighth Circle
- Medi Center Pharmacy, Al Nakheel
- Go Gas Station, Shoura St., Dahiet Al Yasmine
- 161 Al Taheir St., Retal Supermarket, Marj Al Hamam
- Driver and Vehicle Licensing Department, Marj Al Hamam
- Gulf Gas Station, Airport Road
- Gulf Gas Station, Madineh Tibiyeh St., Towards Dabouq
- Gulf Gas Station, Madineh Tibiyeh St., Towards Sweileh
- Car Plaza Gas Station, Wasfi AL Tal St., Towards Khalda
- Al Madina Al Monawara St., Markaziya Vegetables and Fruits
- Al Arab St., Opposite of Applied Science University Main Gate, Shafa Badran
- Al Shahid St., Tabarbour
- Maxim Mall, Jabal Al Hussein
- Leaders Center, Pepsi Bridge, Marka
- Total Gas Station, Next to Safeway, Muqabalain
- 353 Al Quds St., Star Plaza Complex, Muqabalain
- Aqaba Vegetable Oil Co., King Abdullah II Bin Al-Hussein Industrial City
- Zinc Market, Fuhais

Aqaba
Radisson Blu, Tala Bay

Zarqa
Total Gas Station, Zarqa Highway