

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK

PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(REVIEWED AND UNAUDITED)

30 JUNE 2026

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK
PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY
AMMAN - JORDAN
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(REVIEWED AND UNAUDITED)
30 JUNE 2026
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**REVIEW REPORT ON THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK
PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY**

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position of Jordan Islamic Bank (Public Shareholding Limited Company) ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries ("together the Group") as at 30 June 2026 and the related interim condensed consolidated income statement, interim condensed consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, interim condensed consolidated statement of income and attribution related to quasi-equity for the three-month and six-month periods then ended, and interim condensed consolidated statement of changes in owner's equity, interim condensed consolidated statement of cash flows and interim condensed consolidated statement of changes in off-balance sheet assets under management for the six-month period then ended and explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standard (41) "Interim Financial Reporting" as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim condensed consolidated financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, 'Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity'. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements are not properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard (41) as modified by the Central Bank of Jordan.

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers "Jordan"


Omar Jamal Kalanzi
License No. (1015)



Amman, Jordan
30 July 2026

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026 (REVIEWED AND UNAUDITED)

STATEMENT (A)

	Notes	30 June 2026 JD (Reviewed and Unaudited)	31 December 2025 JD (Audited)
Assets			
Cash and balances with central bank of Jordan	4	989,454,794	934,610,841
Balances at banks and financial institutions	5	345,748,964	165,125,019
Investment accounts at banks and financial institutions	6	65,679,231	12,052,757
Wakala Bil Istithmar Accounts	7	35,409,739	42,511,422
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	68,750,567	75,329,621
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables –net	8	3,787,124,100	3,578,492,213
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets – net	9	1,038,688,400	1,034,286,545
Financing – net	10	43,288,781	43,017,772
Al Qard Al Hasan – net	15-A	21,809,604	24,211,798
Financial assets at amortized cost– net	12	600,879,692	557,602,126
Investments in associates	13	11,372,125	10,063,561
Investments in real estate	14	97,982,950	99,345,964
Property and equipment – net		87,910,093	86,106,018
Intangible assets		9,343,159	10,232,415
Right of use assets		10,963,266	11,011,158
Deferred tax assets		565,994	-
Other assets	16	120,548,348	102,335,241
Total Assets		7,335,519,807	6,786,334,471
Liabilities			
Banks and financial institutions' accounts		147,134,977	39,121,543
Customers' current and on demand accounts	17	1,329,817,909	1,369,684,271
Cash margins		83,566,753	77,744,642
Other provisions	18	11,280,021	12,723,857
Income tax provision	19-A	24,394,600	35,224,351
Deferred tax liabilities		-	2,224,741
Lease obligations		9,838,013	11,205,503
Other liabilities	20	63,094,997	80,329,255
Total Liabilities		1,669,127,270	1,628,258,163
Quasi-equity			
Quasi-equity	21	5,085,794,940	4,565,981,507
Fair value reserve – net	22-A&B	5,725,804	7,633,423
Quasi-equity share from non-controlling interests	22-A	19,762	19,440
Total quasi-equity		5,091,540,506	4,573,634,370
Owner's equity			
Bank's shareholders			
Paid-in capital		200,000,000	200,000,000
Statutory reserve		151,228,367	151,228,367
Voluntary reserve		95,044,578	95,044,578
Fair value reserve – net	22-A&B	4,813,875	11,213,014
Retained earnings		81,173,875	126,940,990
Profit for the period after tax		42,577,024	-
Total Bank's shareholders		574,837,719	584,426,949
Non-controlling interests	22-A	14,312	14,989
Total Owner's equity		574,852,031	584,441,938
Total Liabilities, quasi-equity and owner's equity		7,335,519,807	6,786,334,471
Off-balance-sheet assets under management			
Restricted investments		283,376,156	259,996,344
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar (Investment's portfolio)		654,037,187	601,835,795
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar		4,945,301	37,036,780
Total off-balance-sheet assets under management		942,358,644	898,868,919

Chief Executive Officer

Chairman

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements and should be read with them

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026 (REVIEWED AND UNAUDITED)

STATEMENT (B)

	Notes	For the three months Ended 30 June		For the Six Months Ended 30 June	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
		JD	JD	JD	JD
		(Reviewed and Unaudited)	(Reviewed and Unaudited)	(Reviewed and Unaudited)	(Reviewed and Unaudited)
Deferred sales revenues	24	63,129,722	52,062,888	121,900,010	102,023,776
Financing revenues	25	164,873	160,640	327,048	316,524
Revenues from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	26	212,069	282,189	1,051,357	976,295
Revenues from financial assets at amortized cost	27	8,378,147	7,660,744	16,080,347	13,825,396
Dividends from subsidiaries and associates	28	5,014,455	598,200	5,734,455	1,318,200
Revenues from Investments in real estate-net	29	461,224	323,567	660,637	670,913
Revenues from Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets- net		16,075,956	15,093,001	32,106,202	30,026,868
Revenues from other investments		2,391,163	1,652,838	4,255,906	3,412,590
Bank's share as Mudarib from off-balance-sheet assets under management		296,307	292,042	601,702	587,731
Bank's share as Wakeel from off-balance-sheet assets under management		5,093,484	4,431,487	5,102,477	4,447,951
Banking services revenues		6,523,041	6,791,321	12,764,887	12,821,421
Foreign currency gain		1,222,488	961,843	2,354,864	1,753,830
Other revenues		1,490,323	1,119,870	1,849,819	1,433,211
Total Income		110,453,252	91,430,630	204,789,711	173,614,706
Staff expenses		(12,001,661)	(11,179,616)	(25,945,443)	(24,353,365)
Depreciation and amortization		(2,108,149)	(1,849,669)	(3,990,959)	(3,758,331)
Other expenses		(6,795,607)	(5,496,862)	(13,455,246)	(12,116,453)
Provision expense for expected credit loss		(3,800,000)	(1,000,000)	(8,300,000)	(4,000,000)
Deposits insurance fees		(3,194,318)	(2,928,687)	(6,388,638)	(5,857,377)
Total Expenses		(27,899,735)	(22,454,834)	(58,080,286)	(50,085,526)
Income Before Tax and Net Income of Quasi-Equity		82,553,517	68,975,796	146,709,425	123,529,180
Net income returned to quasi-equity (statement D)		(45,890,924)	(39,242,716)	(80,684,440)	(69,032,224)
Income Before Tax		36,662,593	29,733,080	66,024,985	54,496,956
Income tax	19-B	(12,061,793)	(10,383,243)	(23,447,961)	(18,835,346)
Net Income for The Period		24,600,800	19,349,837	42,577,024	35,661,610
		JD / FILS	JD / FILS	JD / FILS	JD / FILS
Basic and diluted earnings per share from net income for the period that returned to shareholders	32	0/123	0/097	0/213	0/178

Chief Executive Officer

Chairman

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements and should be read with them

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026 (REVIEWED AND UNAUDITED) STATEMENT (C)

	For the Three Months Ended 30 June		For the Six Months Ended 30 June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	JD	JD	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)
Net Income for The Period	24,600,800	19,349,837	42,577,024	35,661,610
Other comprehensive income items after tax:				
Items that can't be transferred later to the income statement				
Change in fair value reserve - net	(229,324)	969,398	(426,844)	1,344,272
Realized Gains from sale of a subsidiary	(1,739,410)	-	(1,739,410)	-
Total of Other Comprehensive Income for the Period	22,632,066	20,319,235	40,410,770	37,005,882

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements and should be read with them

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND ATTRIBUTIONS RELATED TO QUASI – EQUITY FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026 (REVIEWED AND UNAUDITED)

STATEMENT

(D)

	Notes	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
		30 June		30 June	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
		JD	JD	JD	JD
		(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)
Income Before Tax and Net Income of Quasi–Equity		82,553,517	68,975,796	146,709,425	123,529,180
Adjustments:					
Less: Income that is not related to quasi-equity		(16,180,733)	(13,606,269)	(24,229,482)	(21,065,613)
Add: Expenses that are not related to quasi-equity		24,017,759	20,035,984	49,316,332	44,147,823
Total income returned to quasi-equity		90,390,543	75,405,511	171,796,275	146,611,390
Less: Bank's share as Mudarib	31	(37,538,443)	(31,327,952)	(71,355,316)	(60,839,239)
Less: Bank's share as Rab Mal	31	(21,173,958)	(17,117,288)	(41,769,301)	(35,522,372)
Add: support provided by bank to quasi-equity	31	14,212,782	12,282,445	22,012,782	18,782,445
Net Income returned to Quasi-Equity (statement B)	30	45,890,924	39,242,716	80,684,440	69,032,224

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements and should be read with them

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNER'S EQUITY
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026 (REVIEWED AND UNAUDITED)

STATEMENT (E)

	Bank's shareholders Equity						Non-controlling interests	Total
	Paid-in Capital	Statutory Reserve	Voluntary Reserve	Fair Value Reserve *	Retained Earnings **	Profit for period after tax		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the Six months ended 30 June 2026 (Reviewed And Unaudited)								
Balance at 1 January 2026	200,000,000	151,228,367	95,044,578	11,213,014	126,940,990	-	584,426,949	584,441,938
Income after tax	-	-	-	-	-	42,577,024	-	42,577,024
Change in fair value reserve	-	-	-	(426,844)	-	-	-	(426,844)
Realized Gains from sale of a subsidiary	-	-	-	(1,739,410)	-	-	-	(1,739,410)
Total comprehensive income for the period after tax	-	-	-	(2,166,254)	-	42,577,024	-	40,410,770
Realized gain from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – Net after tax	-	-	-	(4,232,885)	4,232,885	-	-	-
Net income of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	(677)	(677)
Dividends***	-	-	-	-	(50,000,000)	-	-	(50,000,000)
Balance at 30 June 2026	200,000,000	151,228,367	95,044,578	4,813,875	81,173,875	42,577,024	14,312	574,852,031

* The fair value reserve balance of JD 4,813,875 as at 30 June 2026 is restricted from use, in accordance with the instructions of the securities commission.

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

*** The general Assembly approved on 27 April 2026 the distribution of cash dividends to shareholders at a rate of 25% from the paid in capital of JD 200 million / share, amounted to JD 50 million through the retained earnings.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements and should be read with them

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNER'S EQUITY
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026 (REVIEWED AND UNAUDITED)

STATEMENT (E)

	Bank's shareholders Equity						Non-controlling interests	Total
	Paid-in Capital	Statutory Reserve	Voluntary Reserve	Fair Value Reserve *	Retained Earnings **	Profit for period after tax		
For the Six months ended 30 June 2025 (Reviewed And Unaudited)	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at 1 January 2025	200,000,000	139,919,175	83,897,039	9,976,394	128,290,408	-	16,531	562,099,547
Income after tax	-	-	-	-	-	35,661,610	-	35,661,610
Change in fair value reserve	-	-	-	1,344,272	-	-	-	1,344,272
Total comprehensive income for the period after tax	-	-	-	1,344,272	-	35,661,610	-	37,005,882
Net income of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	(334)	(334)
Dividends***	-	-	-	-	(50,000,000)	-	-	(50,000,000)
Balance at 30 June 2025	200,000,000	139,919,175	83,897,039	11,320,666	78,290,408	35,661,610	16,197	549,105,095

* The fair value reserve balance of JD 11,320,666 as of 30 June 2025 is restricted from use, in accordance with the instructions of the securities commission.

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

*** The general Assembly approved on 28 April 2025 the distribution of cash dividends to shareholders at a rate of 25% from the paid in capital of JD 200 million / share amounted to JD 50 million through the retained earnings.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements and should be read with them

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026 (REVIEWED AND UNAUDITED)

STATEMENT(F)

	Notes	For The Six Months Ended on 30 June	
		2026	2025
		JD (Reviewed And Unaudited)	JD (Reviewed And Unaudited)
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Income Before Tax		66,024,985	54,496,956
Adjustments for non-monetary items:			
Depreciations and amortizations		3,990,959	3,758,331
Costs of lease obligations		285,077	324,198
Transferred to income tax provision		2,594,350	-
Provision expense for expected credit loss – joint		5,000,000	2,500,000
Provision expense for expected credit loss – self		3,300,000	1,500,000
Gain on sale of property and equipment		(21,433)	(57,585)
Gain on sale of investments in real estate		(221,477)	(231,294)
Evaluation differences of investments in real estate		(31,007)	(7,779)
Profits from sale of repossessed assets		(364,888)	(437,182)
Exchange rates effect on cash and cash equivalents		(1,908,738)	(1,280,600)
Profit before change in assets and liabilities		78,647,828	60,565,045
Change in Assets and Liabilities:			
(Increase) Decrease in investment accounts at banks and financial institutions for more than 3 months		(53,629,000)	4,254,000
Decrease in Wakala Bil Istithmar Accounts		7,090,000	-
Increase in restricted balances for foreign and local banks and financial institutions		(1,058,872)	(1,081,231)
Increase in deferred sales receivables and other receivables		(216,148,351)	(252,788,985)
Increase in financing		(278,899)	(225,178)
Increase in Ijara muntahia bitamleek assets		(4,401,855)	(21,819,978)
Increase in Al Qard Al Hasan		(327,589)	(32,194)
Increase in other assets		(15,869,155)	(14,999,981)
Decrease in current and on demand accounts		(39,866,362)	(8,459,275)
Increase in cash margins		5,822,111	3,016,405
Decrease in other liabilities		(17,267,181)	(1,379,820)
Net change in assets and liabilities		(335,935,153)	(293,516,237)
Net cash flows used in operating activities before tax and other payments		(257,287,325)	(232,951,192)
Taxes paid	19 A	(36,872,062)	(28,118,823)
End of paid service provision	18	(647,126)	(265,220)
Net Cash Flows used in Operating Activities		(294,806,513)	(261,335,235)
<u>Cash flows from Investment Activities</u>			
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through income statement		-	59,867
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through income statement		-	(46,761)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		16,633,664	919,356
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(17,052,752)	(3,830,917)
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost		(67,094,571)	(106,639,611)
Maturity of financial assets at amortized cost		23,796,516	38,411,091
Proceeds from sale of investment in real estates		1,363,014	924,035
Acquired repossessed real estate		(4,838,279)	(4,999,832)
Proceeds from sale of repossessed real estate		2,902,226	2,964,739
Proceeds from sale of properties and equipment		22,159	146,566
Purchase of properties and equipment		(3,779,632)	(1,672,281)
Purchase of intangible assets		(644,672)	(1,309,841)
Net cash flows used in Investment Activities		(48,692,327)	(75,073,589)
<u>Cash Flow from Financing Activities</u>			
Increase in quasi-equity		521,526,448	321,121,921
Dividends Distributed to shareholders		(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)
Payments of lease liabilities		(2,415,015)	(1,343,634)
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities		469,111,433	269,778,287
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		125,612,593	(66,630,537)
Exchange rates effect on cash and cash equivalents		1,908,738	1,280,600
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		1,060,640,780	971,886,847
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of period	34	1,188,162,111	906,536,910

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements and should be read with them

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT AS OF 30 JUNE 2026 (REVIEWED AND UNAUDITED) STATEMENT (G)

30 June 2026 (Reviewed And Unaudited)	Balance at 1 January 2026 JD	Deposits JD	Withdrawals JD	Investment profits JD	Bank's share as Mudarib JD	Bank's share as Wakeel JD	Balance at 30 June 2026 JD
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables	399,648,378	140,787,463	(104,154,391)	14,562,977	(260,009)	(3,073,070)	447,511,348
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets	333,118,447	36,097,873	(34,806,448)	10,561,995	(326,368)	(1,516,363)	343,129,136
Investments in real estate	37,098,066	655,358	(4,019,769)	1,309,007	(15,325)	(258,565)	34,768,772
Financial assets	56,985,489	901,815	(31,962,284)	1,031,478	-	(254,479)	26,702,019
Cash (Note 4)	72,018,539	134,048,890	(115,820,060)	-	-	-	90,247,369
Total	898,868,919	312,491,399	(290,762,952)	27,465,457	(601,702)	(5,102,477)	942,358,644
31 December 2025 (Audited)	Balance at 1 January 2025 JD						Balance at 31 December 2025 JD
Deferred sales receivables and other receivables	394,247,362	180,117,872	(196,626,979)	27,807,253	(556,626)	(5,340,504)	399,648,378
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets	302,811,840	96,285,416	(83,404,957)	21,762,656	(676,227)	(3,660,281)	333,118,447
Investments in real estate	38,608,866	1,787,597	(4,976,543)	2,163,383	(11,687)	(473,550)	37,098,066
Financial assets	61,367,664	3,554,485	(9,110,169)	1,445,736	-	(272,227)	56,985,489
Cash (Note 4)	60,040,757	193,198,916	(181,221,134)	-	-	-	72,018,539
Total	857,076,489	474,944,286	(475,339,782)	53,179,028	(1,244,540)	(9,746,562)	898,868,919

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements and should be read with them

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026 (REVIEWED AND UNAUDITED)

(1) General Information

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

The Bank offers banking, financial and investment services on an interest-free basis in compliance with the rules and principles of the Islamic Sharia through its Head Office, 86 branches and 17 banking offices inside the Kingdom as well as its subsidiaries. The Bank's transactions are governed by the applicable Bank's Law.

Jordan Islamic Bank shares are listed in Amman Stock Exchange - Jordan.

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

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Bank's Board of Directors in their No.4 meeting held on 29 July 2026.

(2) Significant Accounting Policies

1-2 Basis of Preparation of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries financed from the Bank's funds and the joint investment funds ("the group") have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards (41) " Interim Financial Report" issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), as modified by Central Bank of Jordan. In the absence of Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions relating to financial statements items, the International Accounting Financial Reporting Standards and related interpretations are applied in conformity with the Shari'a standards, pending the promulgation of Islamic Standards therefor.

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

- The provision for expected credit losses for direct facilities is recorded in accordance with the standard Impairment and Credit Losses and Onerous Commitments (FAS 30) issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions and Central Bank of Jordan instructions No. 8 of 2025, and the most severe results are taken for the stage 2 and stage 3.
- A provision was calculated against the infringing repossessed real estate at the rate of 5% of the total book values of those real estates, and according to the Central Bank of Jordan Circular No. (10/3/16234) dated October 10, 2022, the calculation of the impairment provision for the infringing repossessed real estate was stopped and the balance of the existing provision will be released for any of the infringing repossessed real estate that is got rid of.
- No expected credit losses provision is calculated on exposures or guarantees of the Jordanian government.
- Based on the request of the Central Bank of Jordan, additional expected credit loss provisions may be taken for certain exposures and financings in agreement with the bank.
- Profits are suspended on non-performing credit financing.

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

- The financial statements and disclosures are presented and disclosed in accordance with the disclosure requirements issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions, and the guidance models issued by the Central Bank of Jordan and the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan.

The fundamental changes contained in Instruction No. 8/2024 are effective starting January 1, 2025, as follows:

- Classifying all Stage 3 debts as non-performing debts.
- Classifying all Stage 2 debts as under watch debts.
- The provision for under watch debts shall be 5% of the total debt after deducting eligible collateral.
- Rescheduled debts shall remain non-performing for a period of 6 months.
- Restructured debts shall remain under watch debts for a period of 12 months.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the historical cost principle, except for financial assets at fair value through income statement, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and investment in real estate, which are shown at fair value as of the date of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared according to going concern basis.

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

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

The "joint" means mixing of funds between the owner's equity (self) and quasi - equity.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not contain all information and disclosures for annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Sharia' rules and principles determined by the Bank's Sharia Supervisory Board and in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards issued by Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) as modified by Central Bank of Jordan, and it shall be read in conjunction with the Bank's annual report as of 31 December 2025. In addition, the results for the six months period ended 30 June 2026 do not necessarily indicate the expected results for the year ended 31 December 2026 and no appropriation was made for the six months profits ended 30 June 2026 since it is made at year-end.

2-2 Basis of consolidation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements:

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements comprise the interim condensed financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries financed from the Bank's funds and the joint investment funds and subject to the Bank's control ("Group"). Control exists when the Bank has power to govern the financial and operational policies of subsidiaries in order to obtain benefit from their activities. All Intercompany transactions, balances, revenues, and expenses are eliminated.

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

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

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

The Bank owns the following subsidiaries as of 30 June 2026:

Company Name	Paid in capital JD	Bank's ownership	Nature of Business	Source of fund	Place of Work	Acquisition Date
Omariah Schools Company Ltd.	16,000,000	99.8%	Education	Joint	Amman	1987
Al Samaha For Islamic Financing Limited Private Company.*	12,000,000	100%	Financing	Self	Amman	1998
Future Applied Computer Technology Company Ltd	5,000,000	100%	Services	Self	Amman	1998
Sanabel Al-Khair for Financial Investments Company Ltd.	5,000,000	100%	Brokerage	Self	Amman	2005

* On April 29, 2026, the investment in the subsidiary company (Al-Samaha Islamic Finance Company, a private limited company) was transferred from joint investment funds to the bank's own funds due to the company's business being related to the bank. The company's cost before the transfer was JOD11,709,392, and its fair value (net book value) was JOD15,850,647. This transfer resulted in joint investment profits of JOD 4,141,255, which were recorded in the consolidated condensed interim income statement (Note 28), and no currency differences arose from this transfer. It should be noted that the bank's Sharia supervisory authority approved this.

2-3 Changes in Accounting Policies:

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Bank's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, except that the Bank has adopted the following new standards which are mandatory for application from 1 January 2026:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FAS 48 – (Promotional Gifts and Prizes):

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

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

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

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

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

4-2 Significant Accounting Policies that have an impact on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements as of 30 June 2026:

Basis of distributing joint investments profits between shareholders' equity (self), quasi-equity, and Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts holders' (Investment portfolio):

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Quasi-equity:

The bank contractual share as Mudarib was 40% for Jordanian dinar and 50% for foreign currency from total joint investment profit. (2025: 40% for Jordanian dinar, 50% for foreign currency), the remaining balance was distributed between quasi-equity and the bank's money in the investment each according to its percentage of contribution, taking into consideration that the priority for funds investment relates to the quasi-equity.

The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib in Jordanian Dinar to become 27.9% instead of 40% for the first half of 2026 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the quasi-equity with an amount of JD 6,205,200 and some of the quasi-equity with an amount of JD 13,758,024. The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib in foreign currencies to become 31.9% instead of 50% for the first half of 2026 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the quasi-equity with an amount of JD 711,000 and some of the quasi-equity with an amount of JD 1,338,558.

The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib in Jordanian Dinar to become 28.1% instead of 40% for the first half of 2025 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the quasi-equity with an amount of JD 7,001,600 and some of the quasi-equity with an amount of JD 9,922,064. The bank waived a portion of its share as Mudarib in foreign currencies to become 27.2% instead of 50% for the first half of 2025 to improve the overall share of profits distributed to all the quasi-equity with an amount of JD 1,096,330 and some of the quasi-equity with an amount of JD 762,451.

The semi-annual investment profits were distributed after deducting the bank's share as a mudarib as of 30 June 2026.

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

Quasi-equity participate in the profit as follows:

- 30% of the annual average balance of saving accounts.
- 70% of the annual average balance of notice accounts.
- 90% of the minimum balance of term deposit accounts.

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

Al wakala Bi Al Istishmar accounts (investment portfolio):

The bank's fees as an agent (wakeel) were deducted at a rate of 2% of the Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar account's Capital (Investment Portfolio) as of 30 June 2026, if the annual net profit exceeds 3% after deducting the dividend tax, the excess shall be divided equally between the mawkeel and the wakeel as an incentive for the wakeel. The bank (wakeel) waived part of its share as a wakeel and its share in the increase in net profit of 3% after deducting income tax from the distributed profits determined according to the prospectus with an amount of JD 3,208,926.

The Bank's fees as an agent (wakeel) were deducted at a rate of 2% of the Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar account's Capital (Investment Portfolio) as of 30 June 2025, if the annual net profit exceeds 3% after deducting the dividend tax, the excess shall be divided equally between the mawkeel and the wakeel as an incentive for the wakeel. The bank (wakeel) waived part of its share as a wakeel and its share in the increase in net profit of 3% after deducting income tax from the distributed profits determined according to the prospectus with an amount of JD 3,095,930.

The semi-annual Profit was distributed to Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar (Investment Portfolio) accounts holders' after deducting the bank's fees as an agent (wakeel) as of 30 June 2026.

(3) Use of Estimates

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

The estimates used in preparing these interim condensed consolidated financial statements are the same as those used in preparing the Group's audited financial statements as of 31 December 2025.

In management's opinion, the estimates in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are reasonable as follows:

- **Expected credit losses for credit exposures:**

In determining expected credit losses for financial assets, judgment is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows as well as an assessment of whether the credit risk on the financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward looking information in the measurement of expected credit losses.

- **Income tax provision:**

The fiscal period is charged with its related income tax according to the laws and accounting standards. Also, the deferred tax assets and liabilities as well as the required tax provision are estimated and recorded.

Management periodically reevaluates the financial assets carried at cost in order to assess any expected credit losses. The expected credit losses are allocated in accordance to the financing

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- **Lawsuit provision:**

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

(4) Cash and balances with central bank of Jordan

This item consists of the following:

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Audited)
Cash in vaults	177,934,177	181,007,839
Balances at the Central Bank of Jordan:		
Current accounts	612,468,168	540,996,463
Statutory cash reserve	199,052,449	212,606,539
Total balances at the Central Bank of Jordan	811,520,617	753,603,002
Total	989,454,794	934,610,841

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

An amount of JD 90,247,369 and JD 72,018,539 were deducted as at 30 June 2026 and as at 31 December 2025 respectively, which represent cash balances for Off-balance-sheet assets under management and are not shown in the balances above.

There are no balances maturing within more than three months period as of 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025.

There are no restricted balances except for the statutory cash reserve as of 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025. which is not excluded from cash and cash equivalent.

No provision for expected credit losses is calculated on balances with the Central Bank of Jordan according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan No. (06/2020) that related to the application of a standard of impairment of assets, credit losses and high-risk commitment standard No. (30) as at 5 July 2020 and instructions No. (8/2024) related to the classification of credit exposures and the calculation of provisions for their impairment.

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(5) Balances at Banks and Financial Institutions

This item consists of the following:

	Local banks and financial institutions		Foreign banks and financial institutions		Total	
	31				31	
	30 June	December	30 June	31 December	30 June	December
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
	JD		JD		JD	
	(Reviewed		(Reviewed		(Reviewed	
	And	JD	And	JD	And	JD
	Unaudited)	(Audited)	Unaudited)	(Audited)	Unaudited)	(Audited)
Current and on demand accounts	769	19,246	95,115,747	58,927,586	95,116,516	58,946,832
accounts maturing within 3 months or less	123,366,000	7,090,000	-	-	123,366,000	7,090,000
Less: provision for expected credit loss	(81,075)	(4,628)	(5,114,237)	(4,065,550)	(5,195,312)	(4,070,178)
Net Current and on demand accounts (Self)	123,285,694	7,104,618	90,001,510	54,862,036	213,287,204	61,966,654
accounts maturing within 3 months or less	-	-	132,463,500	103,159,500	132,463,500	103,159,500
Less: provision for expected credit	-	-	(1,740)	(1,135)	(1,740)	(1,135)
Net accounts maturing within 3 months or less (Joint)	-	-	132,461,760	103,158,365	132,461,760	103,158,365
Total	123,285,694	7,104,618	222,463,270	158,020,401	345,748,964	165,125,019

- In compliance with Islamic Shari'a rules and the Bank's Articles of Association and bylaws, the Bank does not earn any interest on current and on demand accounts at local and foreign banks and financial institutions.
- restricted balances at the local and foreign banks and financial institutions within current accounts amounted to (JD 5,103,722) as of 30 June 2026 compared to (JD 4,044,850) as of 31 December 2025 which is deducted from cash and cash equivalents.

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(6) Investment accounts at bank and financial institutions

This item consists of the following:

	Foreign banks and financial institutions	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed and Unaudited)	(Audited)
Within (3-6) months	65,682,000	7,090,000
Within (9-12) months	-	4,963,000
Less: expected credit losses provision	(2,769)	(243)
Total	65,679,231	12,052,757

There are no restricted balances for foreign banks and financial institutions as of 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025.

(7) Wakala Bil Istithmar Accounts

This item consists of the following:

	Foreign banks and financial institutions	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Audited)
Maturing within 3 months or less	-	7,090,000
Within (3-6) months	17,725,000	17,725,000
Maturing within more than one year	17,725,000	17,725,000
Less: Expected credit losses provision	(40,261)	(28,578)
Total	35,409,739	42,511,422

There are no restricted balances within al wakala bil istithmar accounts as of 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025.

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

As of 30 June 2026 (Reviewed and Unaudited):

	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the period	219,744,482	-	4,044,850	223,789,332
New balances and accounts during the period	232,473,388	-	-	232,473,388
Balances and accounts settled	(5,243,576)	-	-	(5,243,576)
Transferred from off balance sheet assets under management	-	-	1,063,500	1,063,500
Adjustments due to changes exchange rates	-	-	(4,628)	(4,628)
Balance at the end of the period	446,974,294	-	5,103,722	452,078,016

	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
As of 31 December 2025 (Audited):				
Balance at the beginning of the year	232,402,661	-	2,963,560	235,366,221
New balances and accounts during the year	167,935,826	-	-	167,935,826
Balances and accounts settled	(180,594,005)	-	-	(180,594,005)
Transferred from off-balance-sheet assets under management	-	-	1,063,500	1,063,500
Adjustments due to changes exchange rates	-	-	17,790	17,790
Balance at the end of the year	219,744,482	-	4,044,850	223,789,332

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B. movement on the expected credit losses on banks and financial institutions, investment accounts on banks and financial institutions, and wakala bil istithmar accounts (notes 5,6 and 7):
As of 30 June 2026 (Reviewed and Unaudited):

	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the period	73,099	-	4,027,035	4,100,134
Expected credit losses on new balances and accounts during the period	9,601	-	-	9,601
Expected credit loss recovered from balances and accounts settled	(64,565)	-	-	(64,565)
Impact due to transferred from off balance sheet assets under management	-	-	1,063,500	1,063,500
Changes resulting from adjustments	118,225	-	-	118,225
Adjustments due to exchange rates changes	-	-	13,187	13,187
Balance at the end of the period	136,360	-	5,103,722	5,240,082

As of 31 December 2025 (Audited):

	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	58,863	-	2,545,280	2,604,143
Expected credit loss on new balances and accounts during the year	39,004	-	-	39,004
Expected credit loss recovered from balances and accounts settled	(4,872)	-	-	(4,872)
Impact due to transferred from off-balance-sheet assets under management	-	-	1,063,475	1,063,475
Changes resulting from adjustments	(37,711)	-	418,280	380,569
Adjustments due to exchange rates changes	17,815	-	-	17,815
Balance at the end of the year	73,099	-	4,027,035	4,100,134

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(8) Deferred Sales Receivables and Other Receivables – Net

This item consists of the following:

	Joint		Self		Total	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Audited)
Individuals (Retail):						
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	1,450,641,084	1,395,118,953	12,413,815	-	1,463,054,899	1,395,118,953
Deferred sales	11,782,589	13,007,486	-	-	11,782,589	13,007,486
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	12,317,290	13,232,418	-	-	12,317,290	13,232,418
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	9,611,139	8,464,590	-	-	9,611,139	8,464,590
Customers' receivables	5,625,047	5,802,331	937,794	1,389,480	6,562,841	7,191,811
Musharaka receivables	1,232	1,232	-	-	1,232	1,232
Real estate financing	550,377,038	573,973,973	322,308	-	550,699,346	573,973,973
Corporate:						
International Murabaha	80,002,044	60,182,309	-	-	80,002,044	60,182,309
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	996,315,477	940,235,917	-	-	996,315,477	940,235,917
Deferred sales	3,996,002	3,996,002	-	-	3,996,002	3,996,002
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	155,125	70,125	-	-	155,125	70,125
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek						
receivables	507,389	284,543	-	-	507,389	284,543
Istisna'a	18,583,413	18,981,428	-	-	18,583,413	18,981,428
Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's):						
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	193,037,216	212,846,220	18,291,043	-	211,328,259	212,846,220
Deferred sales	11,971	25,398	-	-	11,971	25,398
Ijarah Mawsoofa bil Thimma	732,915	295,373	-	-	732,915	295,373
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	99,435	76,673	-	-	99,435	76,673
Istisna'a	1,355,397	3,204,967	-	-	1,355,397	3,204,967
Customers' receivables	-	-	4,202,600	4,219,177	4,202,600	4,219,177
Government and public sector	1,155,230,225	1,001,452,639	-	-	1,155,230,225	1,001,452,639
Total	4,490,382,028	4,251,252,577	36,167,560	5,608,657	4,526,549,588	4,256,861,234
Less: deferred revenues	(550,619,472)	(508,417,590)	(7,430,123)	-	(558,049,595)	(508,417,590)
Less: suspended revenues	(9,527,392)	(8,186,661)	-	-	(9,527,392)	(8,186,661)
Less: deferred mutual insurance	(47,486,676)	(45,665,523)	(821,016)	-	(48,307,692)	(45,665,523)
Less: expected credit loss provision	(120,562,350)	(114,386,611)	(2,978,459)	(1,712,636)	(123,540,809)	(116,099,247)
Net deferred sales and other receivables	3,762,186,138	3,574,596,192	24,937,962	3,896,021	3,787,124,100	3,578,492,213

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

	Joint (Reviewed and Unaudited)				
	For the period ended 30 June 2026				
	Retail	Real estate financing	Large corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the period	4,783,440	1,489,472	739,924	1,173,825	8,186,661
Add: suspended revenues during the period	1,125,102	630,439	292,636	878,387	2,926,564
Less: revenue in suspense transferred to revenue	(843,136)	(302,507)	(147,344)	(292,846)	(1,585,833)
Balance at the end of the period	5,065,406	1,817,404	885,216	1,759,366	9,527,392

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

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(9) Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek Assets - Net

	Joint	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD (Reviewed and Unaudited)	JD (Audited)
Cost	1,407,058,783	1,377,620,612
Accumulated Depreciation	(368,245,383)	(343,209,067)
Impairment provision	(125,000)	(125,000)
Net Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets	1,038,688,400	1,034,286,545

The Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets receivables amounted to JD 10,217,963 as at 30 June 2026 compared to JD 8,825,806 as at 31 December 2025 and it is included in deferred sales receivables and other receivables (Note 8).

(10) Financing – Net

	Joint		Self		Total	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD (Reviewed And Unaudited)	JD (Audited)	JD (Reviewed And Unaudited)	JD (Audited)	JD (Reviewed And Unaudited)	JD (Audited)
Individuals (Retail):						
Diminishing Musharaka	43,443,766	43,158,009	120,377	127,235	43,564,143	43,285,244
Total	43,443,766	43,158,009	120,377	127,235	43,564,143	43,285,244
Less: Expected credit loss provision	(244,968)	(236,746)	(30,394)	(30,726)	(275,362)	(267,472)
Net Financing	43,198,798	42,921,263	89,983	96,509	43,288,781	43,017,772

Non-performing deferred sales receivables, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables, other receivables, financing and Al Qard Al Hasan amounted to JD 154,393,303 as at 30 June 2026, representing 3.36% of deferred sales receivable, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables, other receivables, financing and Al Qard Al Hasan balance compared to JD 118,037,548 as at 31 December 2025, representing 2.73% of the utilized balance at the end of the previous year.

Non-performing deferred sales receivables, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables, other receivables, financing and Al Qard Al Hasan after deducting suspended revenues amounted to JD 144,865,911 as at 30 June 2026, representing 3.16% of deferred sales, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables, other receivables, financing and Al Qard Al Hasan balance after deductions suspended revenues, compared to JD 109,850,887 as at 31 December 2025, representing 2.54% of the utilized balance at the end of the previous year.

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Deferred sales, other receivables, and financing granted to and guaranteed by the Government of Jordan amounted to JD 1,158,225,309 as at 30 June 2026, representing 25.19% of deferred sales, other receivables and financing balance, compared to JD 1,004,447,723 as at 31 December 2025, representing 23.21% of the utilized balance at the end of the previous year.

A- Cumulative movement on direct facilities (deferred sales receivables, other receivables, financing, and Al-Qard Al-Hasan) before expected credit losses provision and after deducting deferred and suspended revenues and deferred mutual insurance notes No. (8,10 and 15-A):

As of 30 June 2026 (Reviewed and Unaudited):

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,991,136,533	1,306,156,543	304,124,984	53,337,226	109,850,888	3,764,606,174
New facilities during the period	911,394,352	224,193,261	50,173,062	2,642,050	5,523,445	1,193,926,170
Settled facilities	(696,010,076)	(194,313,226)	(62,283,595)	(8,304,306)	(16,335,030)	(977,246,233)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	44,996,435	15,936,418	(44,847,339)	(15,125,238)	(960,276)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(66,782,571)	(26,511,334)	68,236,977	28,392,293	(3,335,365)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(8,213,200)	(2,749,621)	(30,175,357)	(8,984,071)	50,122,249	-
Balance at the end of the period	2,176,521,473	1,322,712,041	285,228,732	51,957,954	144,865,911	3,981,286,111

As of 31 December 2025 (Audited):

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

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B- Movement on the expected credit loss for direct facilities by sector (deferred sales receivables, other receivables, financing, and Al-Qard Al-Hasan) notes No. (8,10 and 15-A):

As of 30 June 2026 (Reviewed and Unaudited):

	Large corporates	SMEs	Individuals	Real estate financing	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the period	52,126,299	9,445,591	38,122,627	19,189,874	118,884,391
Expected credit loss on the new facilities during the period	3,258,420	1,338,379	800,625	158,034	5,555,458
Expected credit loss recovered from settled facilities	(2,213,801)	(384,801)	(766,774)	(200,805)	(3,566,181)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	43,637	65,983	968,509	404,859	1,482,988
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(4,388,203)	(41,447)	(886,430)	(368,170)	(5,684,250)
Transferred (from) to stage 3	4,344,566	(24,536)	(82,079)	(36,689)	4,201,262
Impact on ending balance provision due to change in staging classification at the end of the period	6,009,474	251,628	1,988,568	537,655	8,787,325
Adjustments	(1,798,866)	(1,089,620)	2,299,614	(8,495)	(597,367)
Balance at the end of the period	57,381,526	9,561,177	42,444,660	19,676,263	129,063,626
Reallocated:					
Individual level provision	57,381,526	8,403,156	15,076,110	7,587,918	88,448,710
Collective level provision	-	1,158,021	27,368,550	12,088,345	40,614,916

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

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

	As of 30 June 2026 (Reviewed and Unaudited)						As of 31 December 2025 (Audited)
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the period							
/ year	4,053,786	4,579,668	27,286,258	5,275,683	77,688,996	118,884,391	116,728,760
Impairment loss on new exposures during the period / year	1,700,549	430,454	1,498,614	221,913	1,703,928	5,555,458	22,978,265
Recovered from impairment loss on settled exposures during the period / year	(25,245)	(54,138)	(330,252)	(205,602)	(2,950,944)	(3,566,181)	(17,462,245)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	327,559	1,470,495	(303,067)	(1,095,187)	(399,800)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(203,329)	(59,828)	730,269	904,315	(1,371,427)	-	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(38,264)	(13,645)	(4,542,780)	(1,377,800)	5,972,489	-	-
Impact on impairment loss due to change in staging classification	(236,642)	(1,445,655)	(391,215)	1,607,586	9,253,251	8,787,325	(334,695)
Impact on provision due to adjustment	(1,471,077)	2,034,718	(1,160,070)	(280,330)	279,392	(597,367)	8,703,749
Impairment loss on written off exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,729,443)
Balance at the end of the period / year	4,107,337	6,942,069	22,787,757	5,050,578	90,175,885	129,063,626	118,884,391

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

	Joint		Self		Total	
	31		31		31	
	June 30	December	June 30	December	June 30	December
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
	(Reviewed and Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Reviewed and Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Reviewed and Unaudited)	(Audited)
Quoted financial assets						
Companies shares	16,390,817	16,273,923	90,363	7,703,372	16,481,180	23,977,295
Total financial assets – quoted	16,390,817	16,273,923	90,363	7,703,372	16,481,180	23,977,295
Unquoted financial assets						
Companies shares	31,859,261	31,647,896	3,271,294	3,141,615	35,130,555	34,789,511
Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar (investment portfolio)	474,400	1,830,832	16,664,432	14,731,983	17,138,832	16,562,815
Total financial assets - unquoted	32,333,661	33,478,728	19,935,726	17,873,598	52,269,387	51,352,326
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	48,724,478	49,752,651	20,026,089	25,576,970	68,750,567	75,329,621

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(12) Financial Assets at Amortized Cost- Net

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Audited)
Quoted financial assets		
Islamic Sukuk	95,435,883	42,100,960
Less: Expected credit losses provision	(40,897)	(27,095)
Net quoted financial assets	95,394,986	42,073,865
Unquoted financial assets at amortized cost		
Islamic Sukuk	505,494,818	515,531,686
Islamic banks portfolio	1,818,373	1,818,373
Total unquoted financial assets	507,313,191	517,350,059
Less: Expected credit losses provision	(1,828,485)	(1,821,798)
Net unquoted financial assets	505,484,706	515,528,261
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost	600,879,692	557,602,126

- Islamic Sukuk in Jordanian Dinars rate of return ranges between (3.55% - 6.00%) payable on a semi-annually basis, with a maturity of less than 4 years.
- Islamic Sukuk in US Dollars rate of return on long term ranges between (4.10% - 10.00%) payable on a semi-annually basis, with a maturity of less than 8 years.
- Rate of return on short term Islamic Sukuk in US Dollars ranges between (4.40% - 4.60%) with a maturity of 6-7 months.

A. Cumulative movement on financial assets at amortized cost:

As of 30 June 2026 (Reviewed and Unaudited):

	Stage 1 Individual JD	Stage 2 Individual JD	Stage 3 JD	Total JD
Balance at the beginning of the period	557,632,646	-	1,818,373	559,451,019
New investments during the period	67,094,571	-	-	67,094,571
Matured investments	(23,796,516)	-	-	(23,796,516)
Balance at the end of the period	600,930,701	-	1,818,373	602,749,074

As of 31 December 2025 (Audited):

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

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B- Cumulative movement on the provision for expected credit losses for financial assets at amortized cost:

As of 30 June 2026 (Reviewed and Unaudited):

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Individual		
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the period	30,520	-	1,818,373	1,848,893
Expected credit loss on new investments during the period	18,211	-	-	18,211
Adjustments	2,278	-	-	2,278
Balance at the end of the period	51,009	-	1,818,373	1,869,382

As of 31 December 2025 (Audited):

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

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(13) Investments in associates

This item consists of the following:

Company Name	Country of incorporation	Percentage of ownership %	Nature of activity	Acquisition date	Joint			
					Cost		Value under equity method	
					30 June 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
					JD (Reviewed andUnaudited)	JD (Audited)	JD (Reviewed andUnaudited)	JD (Audited)
Jordan Center for International Trading Co.	Jordan	28.4	Commercial	1983	1,070,507	1,070,507	1,491,331	1,572,184
Islamic Insurance Co.	Jordan	33.3	Insurance	1995	4,625,908	4,625,908	9,880,794	8,491,377
Total associates					5,696,415	5,696,415	11,372,125	10,063,561

Investments in associates are measured using equity method, Fair value of these investments as at 30 June 2026 amounted to JD 15,038,166 compared to JD 12,025,100 as at 31 December 2025.

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(14) Investments in Real Estate

	Joint	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Audited)
Investments in real estate *	97,982,950	99,345,964
Total	97,982,950	99,345,964

* Investment in real estate is presented at fair value, with a book value (cost) of JD 97,746,335 as at 30 June 2026 compared to JD 98,856,865 as at 31 December 2025.

- Movements on investments in real estate were as follow:

	30 June 2026 (Reviewed and Unaudited)		
	Lands	Buildings	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the period	54,688,007	44,657,957	99,345,964
Disposals	(1,363,014)	-	(1,363,014)
Net Investments at the end of the period	53,324,993	44,657,957	97,982,950

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

- The fair value of real estate investments is based on the average of the valuations made by independent appraisers who have the professional qualifications and experience to evaluate the location and type of properties subject to appraisal as on 31 December 2025. The fair value was determined based on recent market transactions as well as the information and professional judgment of independent appraisers.

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(15) Al Qard Al Hasan- Net:

A- This item consists of the following:

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	
	(Reviewed and	JD
	Unaudited)	(audited)
Al Qard Al Hasan	27,057,059	26,729,470
Less: Provision for expected credit losses- self *	(5,247,455)	(2,517,672)
Al Qard Al Hasan- Net	21,809,604	24,211,798

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

	Beginning balance of the Period	Appropriated during the Period	Transferred from during the Period	Ending balance of the Period
	JD	JD	JD	JD
30 June 2026				
Expected credit loss-Self	2,517,672	3,000,000	(270,217)	5,247,455
Total	2,517,672	3,000,000	(270,217)	5,247,455

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

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

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B- Expected credit loss – self items – note (5, 8 ,10,15 A ,16, and 18)

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the period/ year	13,159,802	11,736,026
Provision expense for expected credit loss– self (from income)	3,000,000	1,600,000
Provision expense for expected credit loss – self (from income)- subsidiaries	300,000	325,000
Transferred from Provision for expected credit loss – Joint - subsidiaries- note (23 C)*	730,968	-
Provision expense for expected credit loss (from Mutual Insurance Fund)- subsidiaries- self	234,855	-
Written off debts	-	(501,224)
Balance at the end of the period/ year	17,425,625	13,159,802

(16) Other Assets

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Audited)
Accrued revenues	11,189,655	10,687,968
Prepaid expenses	11,690,412	241,467
Temporary debit accounts	9,193,100	9,563,947
Stationery and publications inventory	761,422	665,789
Stamps	70,498	85,723
Credit card accounts	15,966,383	12,452,968
Settlement guarantee fund deposits	72,000	26,000
Refundable deposits	439,963	442,729
Customer receivables from instant payment	2,049,531	1,393,990
Seized assets by the Bank against debts- net*	68,658,191	66,314,239
Others	457,193	460,421
Total	120,548,348	102,335,241

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*** The following is a summary of the movement for the seized assets owned by the Bank against debts:**

	Joint		Self		Total	
	31		31		31	
	30 June	December	30 June	December	30 June	December
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
	(Reviewed	(Audited)	(Reviewed	(Audited)	(Reviewed	(Audited)
	And		And		And	
	Unaudited)		Unaudited)		Unaudited)	
Beginning balance for the period / year	68,720,387	63,496,108	243,487	209,993	68,963,874	63,706,101
Additions	4,837,908	11,192,019	371	70,749	4,838,279	11,262,768
Disposals	(2,537,338)	(5,967,740)	-	(37,255)	(2,537,338)	(6,004,995)
Ending balance for the period / year	71,020,957	68,720,387	243,858	243,487	71,264,815	68,963,874
Provision for acquired assets **	(503,854)	(513,942)	-	-	(503,854)	(513,942)
Impairment provision for acquired assets	(2,094,305)	(2,127,228)	(8,465)	(8,465)	(2,102,770)	(2,135,693)
Total	68,422,798	66,079,217	235,393	235,022	68,658,191	66,314,239

** According to central bank of Jordan instructions a provision was calculated against seized violated assets at the rate of 5% of the total book values of those assets during the year 2022, and according to the Central Bank of Jordan Circular No. (10/3/16234) dated 10 October 2022, the calculation of the provision was stopped and restricted the use of previously booked provision only upon the disposal of the seized assets.

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(17) Customers' Current and on Demand Accounts

	30 June 2026 (Reviewed and Unaudited)				
	Retail	Large corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Government and public sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts	741,890,788	30,767,120	284,192,475	45,433,212	1,102,283,595
On demand accounts	224,235,821	1,383,927	1,914,031	535	227,534,314
Total	966,126,609	32,151,047	286,106,506	45,433,747	1,329,817,909

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

Government and public sector deposits inside the Kingdom amounted to JD 45,433,747 representing 3.42% of the total customers' current and on demand accounts as of 30 June 2026 compared to JD 96,037,854 representing 7.01% as of 31 December 2025.

Dormant accounts amounted to JD 24,312,334 as of 30 June 2026 compared to JD 12,617,716 as of 31 December 2025.

Restricted deposits (withdrawal restricted) amounted to JD 5,863,427 representing 0.44% of the total customers' current and on demand accounts as of 30 June 2026 compared to JD 6,351,314 representing 0.46% as of 31 December 2025 of the total customers' current and on demand accounts.

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(18) Other provisions

This item consists of the following:

	30 June 2026 (Reviewed and Unaudited)				
	Beginning Balance for the period	Appropriated during the period	Transferred to (from) during the period	Utilized/Paid during the period	Ending Balance for the period
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
End of service indemnity provision	2,965,702	-	-	(647,126)	2,318,576
Legal case held against bank provision-Self	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
Legal case held against bank provision- Joint	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Employees' vacation provision	4,410,000	-	-	-	4,410,000
Expected credit losses provision against Contingent liabilities -(Note 38-B) Joint	353,030	-	57,875	-	410,905
Expected credit losses provision against Contingent liabilities -(Note 38-B) Self	4,820,125	-	(854,585)	-	3,965,540
Total	12,723,857	-	(796,710)	(647,126)	11,280,021

31 December 2025 (Audited)

	Beginning Balance for the year	Appropriated during the year	Transferred to (from) during the year	Utilized/Paid during the year	Ending Balance for the year
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
End of service indemnity provision	2,886,155	940,000	-	(860,453)	2,965,702
Legal case held against bank provision- self	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
Legal case held against bank provision- joint	75,000	-	25,000	-	100,000
Employees' vacation provision	4,150,000	260,000	-	-	4,410,000
Expected credit losses provision against Contingent liabilities -(Note 38-B) - Joint	455,351	-	(102,321)	-	353,030
Expected credit losses provision against Contingent liabilities -(Note 38-B) - Self	4,409,542	-	410,583	-	4,820,125
Total	12,051,048	1,200,000	333,262	(860,453)	12,723,857

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(19) Income Tax Provision

A- Bank's Income Tax Provision:

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

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD (Reviewed And Unaudited)	JD (Audited)
Beginning balance for the period / year	35,224,351	30,230,402
Income tax paid	(33,872,062)	(28,250,841)
Income tax expense	23,447,961	42,481,392
Income tax on gains from sale of financial assets at fair value through owner equity	2,594,350	-
Income tax paid in advance for the years 2026/2025	(3,000,000)	(9,236,602)
Ending balance for the period / year	24,394,600	35,224,351

B- The income tax expense shown in the interim condensed consolidated Income Statement represents the following:

	30 June	
	2026	2025
	JD (Reviewed And Unaudited)	JD (Reviewed And Unaudited)
Income tax expense for the profit of the period	23,447,961	18,835,346

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

The Bank reached a final settlement up to end of 2023 and the Bank submitted the income tax declarations for the years 2024 and 2025, and the Income and Sales Tax Department reviewed the records for the years 2024 and 2025 up to the date of this interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

There are no pending cases concerning the bank with the Income Tax Court, and in the opinion of the bank's administration and its tax consultant, the tax allocations taken are sufficient as of 30 June 2026.

Subsidiary Companies:

Al Samaha for Islamic Financing Company Ltd:

A final settlement has been reached by auditing and accepting the income tax declarations up to the end of 2025.

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Sanabel Al-Khair for financial investment Company Ltd:

A final settlement was reached by auditing and accepting income tax declarations up to the end of 2024, and the company submitted the 2025 tax declaration within the legal deadline. The Income and Sales Tax Department has not reviewed the company's records up to the date of preparing these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Omaryeh school company Ltd:

A final settlement for income tax was reached up to the end of 2022, and the company has submitted the tax declaration for 2023, 2024, and 2025 within the legal deadline. The Income and Sales Tax Department has not reviewed the company's records up to the date these condensed interim consolidated financial statements were prepared.

Future Applied Computer Technology Company Ltd:

A final settlement was reached by auditing and accepting the income tax declarations up to the end of 2024, and the company submitted the 2025 tax declaration within the legal deadline. The Income and Sales Tax Department has not reviewed the company's records up to the date of preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

(20) Other Liabilities

This item consists of the following:

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Audited)
Certified cheques	129,129	147,101
Revenues received in advance	1,371,628	1,785,529
Al Qard Al Hasan Fund	2,230,646	2,293,103
Temporary deposits	1,894,573	1,727,080
Miscellaneous credit balances	1,137,482	2,379,818
Cheques against notes payables	9,815,006	10,050,897
Banker's cheques	13,084,938	11,729,765
Accounts payable	10,433,360	4,825,702
Collection bills	4,003,072	7,580,004
Cards limits - received in advance	10,708,763	10,566,042
Incoming transfers	5,821,480	24,511,553
others	2,464,920	2,732,661
Total	63,094,997	80,329,255

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(21) Quasi – Equity

This item consists of the following:

	30 June 2026 (Reviewed and Unaudited)					Total JD
	Retail	Large corporates	Small and Medium Enterprises	Government and public sector	Banks	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Saving accounts	715,710,929	1,072,978	13,550,611	25,000,383	61,456,228	816,791,129
Notice accounts	4,919,851	-	2,166,764	-	46,396,605	53,483,220
Investment deposits	2,960,600,627	159,273,397	493,562,941	385,683,132	135,716,054	4,134,836,151
Total	3,681,231,407	160,346,375	509,280,316	410,683,515	243,568,887	5,005,110,500
Quasi – equity share	54,543,048	3,206,589	10,545,315	9,102,640	3,286,848	80,684,440
Total quasi – equity	3,735,774,455	163,552,964	519,825,631	419,786,155	246,855,735	5,085,794,940

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

Quasi- Equity share of profits is calculated as follows:

- 30% of the annual average balance of saving accounts.
- 70% of the annual average balance of notice accounts.
- 90% of the minimum balance of Investment deposit accounts.

Profit distributed percentage for Jordanian Dinars on investment accounts (Quasi – equity) was 3.85% - 7.22% as at 30 June 2026 compared to 4.00% - 7.22% as at 30 June 2025 . Profit distributed percentage of foreign currencies on investment accounts (Quasi – equity) was 3.00% - 4.17% as at 30 June 2026 compared to 3.22% - 5.56%. as at 30 June 2025 3.35% - 5.78%.

Profit distributed percentage for Jordanian Dinars on saving and notice accounts was 3.43% as at 30 June 2026 compared to 3.45% as at 30 June 2025. Profit distributed percentage of foreign currencies on saving and notice accounts was 2.38% as at 30 June 2026 compared to 2.38% as at 30 June 2025.

Quasi – equity accounts (Government of Jordan and Public Sector) inside the Kingdom amounted to JD 419,786,155 representing 8.25% of the total Quasi – equity accounts as at 30 June 2026 compared to JD 288,542,507 representing 6.32 % as at 31 December 2025.

Dormant accounts amounted to JD 19,751,080 as of 30 June 2026 compared to JD 12,422,953 as of 31 December 2025.

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The withdrawal restricted quasi-equity amounted to JD 4,554,759 representing 0.09 % of the total quasi-equity accounts as of 30 June 2026 compared to JD 5,837,857 representing 0.13 % as of 31 December 2025.

The balance of the mutual insurance fund included in the quasi - equity accounts amounted to JD 69,093,110 JD as of 30 June 2026 (2025: JD 66,760,569) (Note 23-A).

(22) Fair value reserve and non-controlling interest – net

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

	Quasi-Equity		Owners' Equity	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD	JD	JD
	(Reviewed and Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Reviewed and Unaudited)	(Audited)
Net income reserve – Subsidiaries	3,356,597	6,126,033	2,430,838	4,723,417
Net income reserve – Associates	3,290,612	2,465,865	2,385,098	1,901,281
Total	6,647,209	8,591,898	4,815,936	6,624,698
Non-Controlling Interest	19,762	19,440	14,312	14,989

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B. fair value reserve (financial assets and investment real estate):

	Quasi-Equity		Owners' Equity	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD	JD	JD
	(Reviewed and Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Reviewed and Unaudited)	(Audited)
Financial assets at fair value valuation reserve	(862,103)	(989,963)	(208,064)	4,316,563
Investments in real estate valuation reserve	(59,302)	31,488	206,003	271,753
Total	(921,405)	(958,475)	(2,061)	4,588,316

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

	30 June 2026 (Reviewed and Unaudited)		
	Financial assets at fair value	Investments in real estate	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the Beginning of the period*	(1,596,715)	50,787	(1,545,928)
Unrealized profits (losses)	2,608,072	(17,983)	2,590,089
Deferred tax assets	528,385	36,346	564,731
Profits transferred to the consolidated income statement	(2,401,845)	(128,452)	(2,530,297)
Balance at the Ending of the period	(862,103)	(59,302)	(921,405)

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

* The fair value reserve beginning balance is presented for current year after adding deferred tax assets (less liabilities) for the prior year of JD 587,453.

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

	30 June 2026 (Reviewed and Unaudited)		
	Financial assets at fair value	Investments in real estate	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the Beginning of the period*	6,962,198	438,312	7,400,510
Unrealized loss	(1,325,490)	(13,024)	(1,338,514)
Deferred tax Assets (liabilities)	127,523	(126,260)	1,263
Profits transferred to Retained earnings	(4,232,885)	-	(4,232,885)
Profits transferred to the consolidated income statement	(1,739,410)	(93,025)	(1,832,435)
Balance at the Ending of the period	(208,064)	206,003	(2,061)

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

* The fair value reserve beginning balance is presented for current year after adding deferred tax assets (less liabilities) for the prior year of JD 2,812,194.

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

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

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Audited)
Beginning balance for the period / year	66,760,569	61,644,005
Add: Profits for the years	1,118,057	2,211,013
Add: Insurance premiums collected during the period / year	9,721,074	17,897,288
Add: Amounts recovered from prior years losses	244,072	120,780
Less: Insurance premiums paid during the period / year	(4,928,272)	(8,939,869)
Less: tax for year 2025	(1,303,150)	(561,154)
Less: Income tax funds for the years 2024	-	(920,892)
Less: Fund's committee members remunerations	(17,500)	(16,885)
Less: Consulting fees during the period / year	(1,740)	(1,740)
Less: Losses written off during the period / year	-	(1,171,977)
Transferred to provision for expected credit losses during the period / year	(2,000,000)	(3,000,000)
Transferred to provision for expected credit losses during the period/ year- al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	(500,000)	(500,000)
Ending balance for the period / year	69,093,110	66,760,569

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

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

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

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

The bank expanded the coverage of the insured segment as of 1 July 2023 to include those who debts due amount (equal JD 200 thousand or less) instead of (JD 150 thousand or less) after obtaining the approval of the Central Bank of Jordan.

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

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

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- As of the beginning of 2018, the group has applied the accrual basis instead of cash basis with regards to insurance premiums received from subscribers.
- Mutual insurance fund covers financing granted by Bank for subscribers (Joint or off-balance sheet under management).
- The balance of the mutual insurance fund is included within the quasi-equity (note 21).

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

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Audited)
Provision for expected credit loss - Bank	118,714,412	111,847,705
Expected credit loss provision - for Al samaha for Islamic financing company Ltd.*	-	730,968
Expected credit loss provision - for Al omariah school company Ltd.	1,847,938	1,807,938
Total	120,562,350	114,386,611

C. Movement on the provision for expected credit losses and the Impairment provisions - joint (note 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 9 , 10 , 12 , 16, and 18)

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed and Unaudited)	(Audited)
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	119,721,406	116,876,205
Transferred from mutual insurance fund (Note 23 A)	2,000,000	3,000,000
provision expense for expected credit losses – joint- subsidiaries	40,000	149,343
Transferred provision for expected credit losses–self- subsidiaries (Note 15 B) *	(730,968)	-
provision expense for expected credit losses – joint-(from income)	5,000,000	11,000,000
Written off	-	(11,304,142)
Others	(74,904)	-
Balance at the end of the period/ year	125,955,534	119,721,406

* Resulting from transferring the investment in the subsidiary (Al samaha for Islamic financing company Ltd., a private limited shareholder company) from joint investment funds to the bank's own funds investment.

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(24) Deferred Sales Revenues

	Joint		self		Total	
	For the six months ended 30		For the six months end 30		For the six months end 30	
	June		June		June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
	(Reviewed	(Reviewed	(Reviewed	(Reviewed	(Reviewed	(Reviewed
	And	And	And	And	And	And
	Unaudited)	Unaudited)	Unaudited)	Unaudited)	Unaudited)	Unaudited)
Individuals (Retail):						
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	47,688,554	40,170,574	663,988	-	48,352,542	40,170,574
Deferred sales	500,727	535,765	-	-	500,727	535,765
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	507,058	536,953	-	-	507,058	536,953
Istisna'a	-	1,884	-	-	-	1,884
Real Estate Financing	16,670,148	17,140,555	7,377	-	16,677,525	17,140,555
Corporate:						
International Murabaha	1,316,572	1,167,809	-	-	1,316,572	1,167,809
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	23,434,622	18,901,930	-	-	23,434,622	18,901,930
Deferred sales	145	348	-	-	145	348
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	2,270				2,270	
Istisna'a	827,263	567,669	-	-	827,263	567,669
Small and Medium Enterprises:						
Murabaha to the purchase orderer	6,400,134	5,672,766	883,158	-	7,283,292	5,672,766
Deferred sales	653	591	-	-	653	591
Ijarah Mawsoofa Bil Thimma	15,994	9,579	-	-	15,994	9,579
Istisna'a	43,734	23,000	-	-	43,734	23,000
Government and public sector	22,937,613	17,294,353	-	-	22,937,613	17,294,353
Total	120,345,487	102,023,776	1,554,523	-	121,900,010	102,023,776

(25) Financing Revenues

	Joint		Self		Total	
	For the Six Months		For the Six Months		For the Six Months	
	Ended on 30 June		Ended on 30 June		Ended on 30 June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
	(Reviewed	(Reviewed	(Reviewed	(Reviewed	(Reviewed	(Reviewed
	And	And	And	And	And	And
	Unaudited)	Unaudited)	Unaudited)	Unaudited)	Unaudited)	Unaudited)
Individuals (Retail):						
Diminishing Musharaka	325,838	314,802	1,210	1,722	327,048	316,524
Total	325,838	314,802	1,210	1,722	327,048	316,524

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

	Joint		Self		Total	
	For the Six Months Ended on 30 June		For the Six Months Ended on 30 June		For the Six Months Ended on 30 June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)
Dividends distribution income	1,051,357	847,424	-	17,744	1,051,357	865,168
Gain from sale financial assets at fair value	-	109,124	-	2,003	-	111,127
Total	1,051,357	956,548	-	19,747	1,051,357	976,295

(27) Revenues from financial assets at amortized cost

	Joint	
	For the Six Months Ended on 30 June	
	2026	2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)
Islamic Sukuk	16,080,347	13,825,396

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(28) Dividends from subsidiaries and associates

	Ownership percentage	Distribution percentage	Joint For the Six Months Ended on 30 June	
			2026	2025
			JD (Reviewed and Unaudited)	JD (Reviewed and Unaudited)
Subsidiaries				
Al Samaha for Islamic Financing Company Ltd.	100.0	6.0	720,000	720,000
Associates				
Jordanian Center for International Trading Co.	28.4	5.0	48,200	48,200
Islamic Insurance Co.	33.3	15.0	825,000	550,000
Gains from sale of a subsidiary*			4,141,255	-
Total			5,734,455	1,318,200

*On April 29, 2026, the investment in the subsidiary (Al Samaha for Islamic Financing Company Ltd.) was transferred from joint investment funds to the Bank's equity funds, due to the close alignment of the subsidiary's operations with the Bank. The transfer was executed at book value, which represents the recoverable amount as of the transfer date. This transaction resulted in joint investment profits amounting to JD 4,141,255, with no foreign currency exchange differences arising from the transfer. It is noted that the prior approval of the Bank's Sharia Supervisory Board was duly obtained.

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(29) Revenue from Investments in Real Estate -Net

	Joint	
	For the Six Months Ended on 30 June	
	2026	2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)
Net rent income from investment in real estate	439,160	439,619
Net income from sale of investment in real estate	221,477	231,294
Revenues from investments in real estate	660,637	670,913

(30) Net Income returned to Quasi-Equity

	For the Six Months Ended on 30 June	
	2026	2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)
Banks and Financial Institutions	3,286,848	1,949,868
Customers:		
Saving Accounts	3,054,230	2,845,011
Notice Accounts	94,946	114,954
Investment deposits Accounts	74,248,416	64,122,391
Total	80,684,440	69,032,224

(31) Bank's Share of the Joint Investment Accounts Revenues as Mudarib and Rab-Mal

	For the Six Months Ended on 30 June	
	2026	2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)
Bank's share as Mudarib	71,355,316	60,839,239
Bank's share as Rab Mal	41,769,301	35,522,372
Bank contribution to quasi-equity	(22,012,782)	(18,782,445)
Total	91,111,835	77,579,166

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

	For the Three Months Ended on 30 June		For the Six Months Ended on 30 June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)
Income for the period after income tax (JD)	24,600,800	19,349,837	42,577,024	35,661,610
Weighted average number of shares (share)	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share from net income for the period that returned to shareholders (JD/Fils)	0/123	0/097	0/213	0/178

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

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(33) Cash and Cash Equivalents

	For the Six Months Ended on 30 June	
	2026	2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)
Cash and balances with the Central Banks maturing within 3 months*	989,454,794	797,492,828
Add: Balances at banks and financial institutions maturing within 3 months	345,842,294	202,517,224
Less: Balances at banks and financial institutions maturing within 3 months	(147,134,977)	(93,473,142)
Total	1,188,162,111	906,536,910

*Statuary reserve includes (note 4).

(34) Related Parties Transactions

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

Company Name	Ownership	Paid-in Capital	
		30 June 2026	31 December 2025
		JD	JD
		(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Audited)
Al Omariah Schools Company Ltd.	99.8%	16,000,000	16,000,000
Al Samaha For Islamic Financing Company Limited Private Company.	100%	12,000,000	12,000,000
Future Applied Computer Technology Company Ltd.	100%	5,000,000	5,000,000
Sanabel Al-Khair for Financial Investments Company Ltd.	100%	5,000,000	5,000,000

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

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

	Related parties				Total	
	Parent Company	Associates	Subsidiaries	Board members and Senior Executive management	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD (Reviewed And Unaudited)	JD (Audited)
Interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position items:						
Deferred sales receivables, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables and other receivables	-	1,457,411	875,779	2,291,808	4,624,998	4,658,529
Financing of employees housing / Musharaka	-	-	-	2,011,134	2,011,134	1,993,294
Deposits	32,052	14,011,793	3,976,802	3,682,403	21,703,050	20,824,877
Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	35,450,000	-	-	-	35,450,000	42,540,000
Off consolidated statement of financial position items:						
Guarantees and Letters of credit	-	174,947	591,000	-	765,947	787,727
					For the period ended on 30 June	
					2026	2025
					JD	JD
					(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)
Interim condensed Consolidated income statement items:						
Paid expenses	-	2,950,388	991,215	2,092,908	6,034,511	5,758,789
Received revenues	8	45,913	24,867	85,053	155,841	134,157
Paid Profits	-	208,638	57,595	54,173	320,406	283,000

- Murabaha rate on granted financing ranged between 3% - 4.75% annually as at 30 June 2026 (2025: 3.0% - 4.75%).
- Musharaka profit rate of financing granted to the employees ranged between 2.0% - 4.8% annually as at 30 June 2026 (2025: 2.0% - 4.8%).
- Guarantees commission rate ranged between 1% - 4% annually as at 30 June 2026 (2025: 1% - 4%). Letters of credit commission rate ranged between 1/4% - 3/8% quarterly as 30 June 2026 (2025: 1/4% - 3/8% quarterly).
- Individual and corporate deposits revenue is equals to the percentage of revenue for related parties' deposits.

C. Compensation of the Bank's Executive Management Benefits (Salaries, Remuneration and other Benefits) were as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended on 30 June	
	2026	2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Reviewed And Unaudited)
Salaries, remuneration and transportation	1,878,432	1,757,924

(35) Risk Management

Banks are exposed to several risks because of the operations they provide to their customers, which has created a need for them to manage these risks effectively and efficiently by using the best available methods to manage risks in line with the nature and size of the risks they may be exposed to.

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

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

1. Manage risk through a central, non-executive, independent of business and business support departments, which is the risk management department in accordance with the corporate governance instructions for banks issued by the Central Bank of Jordan.
2. The responsibilities of the relevant parties for risk management and the mechanism for delegating authorities are defined according to the corporate governance for risk management (Risk Governance) outlined in the general framework for risk management and risk management policies. Using the three defense lines model to manage risk in the bank, so that it is the first line of defense from the business and support departments, which is the body responsible for the risks to which the bank may be exposed (Risk Owners) and the application of approved controls, and the second line of defense from the Risk Management Department, the Compliance Control Department, the Information Security Department, the Internal Control Department, and the Credit and Sharia Compliance Department, which are the bodies concerned with providing complementary expertise, support, monitoring, identifying the necessary control controls and continuing to improve them, in cooperation and coordination

with the Risk Management Department. The third line of defense consists of the Internal Audit Department and the Internal Sharia Audit Department, which are the bodies concerned with providing independent and objective assurance and providing advice to senior management and the Board of Directors on the adequacy and effectiveness of governance and risk management, including internal control, to support the achievement of organizational goals and to promote and facilitate the process of continuous improvement.

3. Identify risks that the bank might be exposed to and determine the material risks based on the materiality test that is carried out by the Risk Management Department.
4. Determining the acceptable level of risk for all material risks that the bank may be exposed to, and it is prohibited to exceed it under any circumstances except with the approval of the Board of Directors.
5. Seeking to use highly efficient measurement methods to measure all material risks and determine the capital required.
6. Monitor all risks that the bank may be exposed to on an ongoing basis and prepare the risk profile in accordance with the type of risk and the degree of its materiality.
7. Use of enterprise risk management systems (ERMs) which assist in dealing with risk management.
8. Applying instructions of central bank of Jordan, the requirements of Basel committee on Banking Supervision Standards and Islamic financial services board and best professional practices in risk management.
9. Disseminating culture of risk management for all the functional and administrative levels in the bank.

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

1. Capital:

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

Maintaining high- and high-quality capital capable of absorbing losses at any time and in accordance with the requirements of Basel 3 and Islamic financial services board (IFSB) and the relevant Central Bank of Jordan instructions.

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

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

2. Quality of Assets:

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

Maintain sufficient provisions to meet expected credit losses.

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

3. Liquidity:

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

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

4. Internal Control and Control Systems:

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

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

5. An effective risk management reporting system:

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

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

6. Bank security and safety:

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

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

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

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

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

1. Supervising the stages of the risk management process in the bank.
2. Identify the risks that the bank might be exposed to and evaluating them to determine the material risks.
3. Preparing and updating material risk policies that include approved risk appetite and risk management strategies.
4. Define risk management strategies according to the type of risk, its size and the acceptable level for each of them, taking into account the levels of capital, liquidity and human resources available in terms of the efficiency and adequacy of staff to manage the risks to which the bank may be exposed.
5. Use and develop high-efficiency measurement methods to measure all material risks and determine the required capital.

6. Analyzing the operations carried out in the bank and ensuring that the necessary controls are determined in proportion to the approved risk appetite and the type and size of risks.
7. Monitor the risks that the bank may be exposed to on an ongoing basis, and prepare the risk structure according to the type of risk and the degree of its materiality.
8. Supervising Enterprise Risk Management Solutions (ERM).
9. Making sure that environmental, social, and governance risks are integrated into the bank's overall risk management framework, including the latest international guidelines in this area, according to Climate Risk Management Instructions No. (2) for the year 2025.

Acceptable risk limits:

The Bank determines the acceptable level of risk and approves them by the Board of Directors. The actual level is monitored and compared with the acceptable level of risk on a regular basis. It is considered one of the most important elements of governance in the risk management process, in line with the business model adopted by the Bank.

1- credit risk

- Managing credit risk system:

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

Credit risk management based on several principles, most notably:

1. The segregation of duties between business, credit, and entities granting facilities in the core banking system.
2. Clearly define the criteria for granting credit to all customers in the credit policy, according to the nature of the customer.
3. Preparing the due diligence study for all credit applications, regardless of the nature of the customer, the amount of financing, the size and type of credit risk mitigations.
4. Determine the profit rate on facilities based on the degree of risk to which the bank is exposed to.
5. Determine the matrix of authorities granted to all related parties to the credit approval process according to the nature of the customer.

6. Determine the role of all entities related to the credit approval process according to the nature of the customer, in a manner that enhances corporate governance for managing credit risk.
7. Implement the requirements of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision Standards and Best Professional Practices in Credit Risk Management in line with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan in particular.

- Credit study, Control and Follow-up:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Internal credit rating system:

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

The credit rating system aims to:

- Improving the quality of the credit decision by relying on the internal credit rating.
- Calculate the customer probability of default.
- Pricing credit facilities in a manner consistent with the size of the risks to which the bank is exposed.

- Measuring the credit risks to which the bank exposed to in a standard way at the customer level and at the level of the credit portfolio.
- Improving the quality of the credit portfolio by setting the limits on the credit portfolio according to the internal credit classification.
- Monitor the credit portfolio through the internal credit rating.

Internal credit rating system mechanism:

- The classification process is carried out by analyzing basic inputs such as financial statements and customers' descriptive data according to an approved classification and evaluation methodology to determine the creditworthiness of the customer.
- The credit department confirms the customer's credit rating with the customer's current circumstances and approves the credit rating.
- A second review of the compatibility of the credit rating with the credit risk of the customer is carried out by the risk management department for applications of high credit risk.
- Ensure that customers' information is updated when a new credit request is received, or at least annually.

Scope of application / expected credit loss:

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

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

Governance of Application of Islamic Accounting Standard (30):

A. Board of Directors

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

Approve the methodology of applying the standard and related policies.

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

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

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

B. Executive Management

The role of the executive management is as follows:

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

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

Ensure compliance with the approved methodology for applying the standard.

Supervising the systems used to implement the standard.

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

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

Preparing the required reports for the relevant authorities.

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

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

A. Default Definition:

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

1. The presence of day past dues on the customer for a period of 90 days or more, or the presence of clear indicators of their near default or bankruptcy.
2. Delay in the payment of profits and / or principal of the sukuk by the issuer of the sukuk for a period of 90 days or more.
3. Default of the banks whom the bank maintains their balances.

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

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

C. Calculating Probability of Default:

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

Individual basis:

1. Countries, banks and financial institutions:

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

2. Large, medium and small companies and high net worth individuals:

The probability of default through the economic cycle (TTC PD) is extracted from the internal credit rating system.

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

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

Collective Basis:

Collective basis portfolio:

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

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

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

D. Calculating Exposure at Default:

- Direct credit facilities:

The credit exposure value has been calculated at default, equal to the balance of the credit facilities (drawn and undrawn) as at the date of the financial statements.

- Indirect Credit Facilities:

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

E. Calculating Loss Given Default:

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

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

1. Individual basis:

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

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

1-3 Banks and financial institutions:

- Using loss given defaults in accordance with the decisions of Basel and the policy adopted by the Bank.

- If the exposure to banks and financial institutions is located in a geographical area, the percentage of loss assuming default is different, then the higher percentage is taken.

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

2. Collective basis

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

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

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

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

Methodology for classifying credit exposures and calculating impairment provisions according to Central Bank Instructions No. 8/2025

Scope of application:

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

Governance of the implementation of instructions for classifying credit exposures and calculating impairment provisions against them No. 8/2025 issued by the Central Bank of Jordan:

A- Board of Directors:

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

Adopting a strategy that outlines the bank's approach and procedures for early identification of credit exposures that are likely to be classified or that have been classified as non-performing, and the mechanisms for monitoring their current and expected levels, and determining the practical plans that will be followed to reduce the size of those exposures within realistic timeframes.

Adopting a methodology for classifying credit exposures and calculating impairment provisions against them based on Central Bank of Jordan Instructions No. 8/2024 and related policies.

Ensuring the existence and implementation of effective control systems through which the roles of the bank's committees, departments, and work units are defined to ensure proper implementation of the standard's requirements.

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

B- Risk department:

The role of risk management is as follows:

- Preparing a credit risk management policy, taking into account the inclusion of requirements for implementing instructions.
- Preparing a methodology for classifying credit exposures and calculating impairment provisions against them, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan 8/2024 .
- Supervising the systems used to implement the instructions to ensure their proper implementation.
- Classifying credit exposures and calculating impairment provisions in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions, at least on a quarterly basis.
- Monitoring the extent of expected credit losses and ensuring that the bank maintains sufficient impairment provisions to meet them.
- Contact the system provider regarding any updates that may occur to the calculation mechanism or any other inquiries in this regard.
- Preparing the required reports for the relevant authorities.
- If it is necessary to make some exceptional adjustments to the inputs and outputs of the impairment allowance calculation process, the Risk Management Committee emanating from the Board of Directors shall be notified at their first meeting.

C- Internal Audit Department:

- Ensure that the relevant departments adhere to the policies related to implementing the requirements of the instructions.
- Reviewing the process of calculating impairment provisions, and ensuring that the required provisions are sufficient to meet them.

D- Senior Executive Management Facilitation Committee

If it is necessary to override the classification of one of the bank's clients, the Credit Department will recommend the override to the Senior Executive Management Facilities Committee to approve the appropriate new classification.

E- Financial department

Matching balances with the bank's data tree.

F- Other related departments

Providing all necessary data and technical support, each according to its specialization, to enable risk department to calculate expected credit losses.

Classification of clients according to stages and categories (Staging Rules):

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

- 1- Acceptable risk credit exposures (performing).
- 2- Under watch credit exposures (performing).
- 3- non-performing credit exposures.

Non-performing credit exposures are divided into 3 categories:

- 1- Substandard: presence of dues/stopping payments for a period equal to or greater than 90 days and less than 180 days.
- 2- Doubtful: presence of dues/stopping payments for a period equal to or greater than 180 days and not exceeding 365 days.
- 3- Lost: presence dues/stopping payments for a period exceeding 365 days.

Calculating impairment provisions

- 1- Exposures on and guaranteed by the Jordanian government:

These are treated without credit loss in accordance with the requirements of FAS 30 and Instructions No. 8/2024.

- 2- Off-balance sheet credit exposures, which include the bank's obligation to pay on behalf of the customer.

Credit losses are calculated against them using same methodology adopted by the bank in accordance with the requirements of FAS 30 and (8/2024) Instructions.

- 3- Credit exposures classified as under watch:

An impairment provision of (5%) is prepared from the balance of direct credit exposures classified as under watch after excluding the portion covered by eligible guarantees and excluding the portion guaranteed by the Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation.

- 4- Credit exposures classified as non-performing debts.

- A. Credit exposures not covered by any eligible guarantees:

An impairment provision is gradually prepared to cover the entire principal of direct credit exposures, with a maximum of one year from the date of cessation of payment, as follows:

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

B. Credit exposures fully covered by eligible collateral:

An impairment provision covering the full value of credit exposures is gradually prepared over a period of (5) years (1825 days) at a rate of (20%) of the original exposures annually, and the year is calculated from the date of cessation of payment.

C. Credit exposures partially covered by eligible collateral:

A dedicated coverage is prepared for the entire uncovered portion in the first year or (20%) of its original coverage, whichever is greater, and is fully completed within the following four years (1460 days) and the year is calculated from the date of cessation of payment.

D. An impairment provision covering the entire principal of direct credit exposures classified as non-performing and covered by a qualifying financial guarantee is prepared for a maximum of one year from the date of cessation of payment.

E. An impairment provision covering the entire principal of direct credit exposures classified as non-performing and guaranteed by the Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation shall be prepared, starting from the end of the third year from the date of cessation of payment, and gradually and equally over the years from the end of the third year until the end of the fifth year with a commitment to allocate a full allocation to the unguaranteed portion of the Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation or not matched by any of the eligible guarantees in accordance with the requirements of Central Bank of Jordan Instructions No (8/2024).

The mechanism for calculating the impairment allowance in accordance with the instructions of classifying and processing Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek for Islamic banks no (13/2025) dated (06 October 2025) as follows:

- Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek receivables classification

- Acceptable risks from 1 to 29 days.
- Under - watch from 30 to 89 days.
- Non- performing from 90 days forward.

- impairment provision for Muntahia Bittamleek receivables

- Acceptable risk category: Calculated according to the requirements of the Financial Accounting Standards instructions issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions and the instructions issued by the Central Bank of Jordan No. 6/2020 dated 5/July/2020.
- Under- watch category (50%) of rental instalment receivables.
- Non- performing category (100%) of rental instalment receivables.

2- Liquidity Risks

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

1. Maintaining reasonable liquidity to cover outgoing cash flows.
2. Diversifying sources of financing.
3. Establishing the Assets and Liabilities committee .
4. Distribution of financing among various sectors and geographical areas to mitigate concentration risk.
5. Liquidity management is based on natural and emergency circumstances including using and analyzing assets and various financial ratios maturities (LCR,NSFR).
6. Monitoring liquidity by following up on emergency financing plans metrics periodically.
7. Preparing internal liquidity pressure scenarios to address liquidity risks.

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- The bank is obligated to measure liquidity risks in accordance with the instructions of the central bank of Jordan and as follow:

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):

The monthly average Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan for the period from 1 January 2026 to 30 June 2026 is (231.3%)(the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025(287.9%)) (Minimum rate according to the Central Bank is 100%) .

Components of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) calculation as of 30 June 2026

Statement	30 June 2026		31 December 2025	
	Before adjustments and deductions	Before adjustments and deductions	Before adjustments and deductions	After adjustments and deductions
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Assets level one	1,364,196,124	1,364,196,124	1,230,093,918	1,230,093,918
Assets level two *	30,107,019	20,135,617	9,728,532	4,864,266
Total high quality liquid assets	1,394,303,143	1,384,331,741	1,239,822,450	1,234,958,184
Cash outflows	3,264,495,220	799,788,896	3,134,571,615	709,769,554
Cash inflows	481,719,519	271,002,085	463,338,780	260,095,433

* The maximum amount of level 2 liquid assets is JD 557,721,257 as of 30 June 2026 (JD 495,928,980 as of 31 December 2025) (40% of gross high quality liquid assets).

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) calculation as of 30 June 2026:

Statement	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	After Adjustments and deductoins	After Adjustments and deductoins
	JD	JD
Total high quality liquid assets after adjustments	1,384,331,741	1,234,958,184
Net cash outflows	528,786,811	449,674,121
Liquidation coverage	261.8%	274.6%

Legal Liquidity Ratio (LLR):

The daily average of the legal liquidity ratio (LLR) in total currencies and in the Jordanian dinar, from 1 January 2026 to 30 June 2026 (119% and 104%), respectively (from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (115% and 104%) respectively). (The minimum for this percentage according to the instructions of the Central bank of Jordan is 100% and 70%, respectively).

Net Stable Fund Ratio (NSFR) :

	30 June 2026		31 December 2025	
	Pre-weighted Value JD	After-weighted Value JD	Pre-weighted Value JD	After-weighted Value JD
Total available stable fund	7,335,519,807	6,114,879,654	6,786,334,471	5,709,498,142
Total required stable fund	7,335,519,807	4,467,000,669	6,786,334,471	4,401,539,273
Total required stable fund for off balance sheet items	492,893,730	24,644,687	506,736,922	25,336,846
Total required stable fund	7,828,413,537	4,491,645,356	7,293,071,393	4,426,876,119
Net Stable Fund Ratio		136.1%		129.0%

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

3- Market Risks:

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

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

A. Rate of return risks

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

The Bank manages these risks through out the following:

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

B. Foreign currency risks

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

Bank’s investment policy stipulate that the maximum limit of the foreign currencies positions shall not exceed 20% of the total shareholder’s equity (at a maximum limit of 5% of the shareholder’s equity for each currency except for US Dollars) in order to cover the customers’ needs in terms of letters of credit, transfers and bills under collection and not for speculation or trading purposes.

C. Equity price risks

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

D. Commodity risks

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

4. Non- Compliance risks

Compliance risks represents sanctions on matters related to legal and/ or decided by the regulatory authorities or financial losses or reputational risks and/ or financial crimes risks and/ or fraud and bribery and corruption risks that the bank might face due to not complying with laws and/or legitimate non-compliance risks, which the Bank might face because of non-compliance with laws, regulations, standards, codes of conduct, proper banking practices and decisions and Fatwas issued by the Sharia supervisory board. In order to protect the bank from these risks, the Compliance Control Department ensures that the bank and its internal policies comply with all laws, regulations, instructions, orders, codes of conduct, standards and proper banking practices issued by local and international supervisory authorities, by setting and developing a compliance control policy and guidelines, preparing and developing the general anti-money laundering policy and preparing procedures work procedures regarding internal and external laws, regulations and instructions, preparing a charter of professional conduct and holding the necessary training courses.

5. The risks of not following Sharia

These are the risks of not complying with Sharia requirements that the bank may face due to failing to follow instructions, codes of conduct, Islamic accounting standards, sound banking practices, and decisions and fatwas issued by the Sharia Supervisory Board. To protect the bank from these risks, the Sharia Compliance Department ensures that the bank, its policies, work procedures, contracts, forms, and agreements with external parties all comply with instructions, codes of conduct, Islamic accounting standards, sound banking practices, and decisions and fatwas issued by the Sharia Supervisory Board. This is done by setting up and developing a Sharia compliance policy and manual, preparing and updating compliance policies, creating work procedures and manuals regarding internal and external laws, regulations, and instructions, preparing a professional conduct charter, and conducting the necessary training courses.

6. Operational Risks

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

Reviewing the bank's operations / products and preparing documented policies and service design documents that all necessary controls are included to reduce the probability and/or the impact of operational events, and reducing regulatory gaps by making appropriate recommendations to improve the bank's regulatory environment.

Building a database of all errors, losses and operational events that occur with the Bank automatically (LDC) using the Operational Risk Solutions (ORS) in order to evaluate and analyze them, identify weaknesses and work to raise the efficiency of the applied control procedures to reduce their recurrence in the future.

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

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

Preparing, updating and examining a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and a Disaster Recovery Plan (IT DR) to reduce the exposures and interruptions faced by the bank, and business impact analysis.

Legal department reviews all contracts and related documents used by the Bank and updating and approving forms and contracts through a specialized committee.

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

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

The safety and health committee sets the necessary, instructions and conditions to insure a good work environment, in addition to educating employees of the need to follow the conditions of safety and health on ongoing basis and follow up on related incidents.

7. Reputational Risks

Reputational risks is being viewed by the Bank as negative impression on the Bank's reputation which might lead to potential losses in the sources of funding and loss of customers to competitive banks.

The Bank seeks to limit these risks throughout a set of policies and procedures to enhance the customers' confidence and providing a good banking services and maintaining banking confidentiality and avoid undertaking illegal acts or financing unfavorable sectors and provides suitable information security controls.

8. Strategic risks

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

9. Information Technology risk

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

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

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

10. Stress testing

Application methodology:

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

Role and Integrity of stress tests with risk management governance, risk culture and capital planning:

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

Scenario selection mechanism, including key assumptions related to macroeconomic variables:

The Bank carries out sensitivity scenarios analysis determined based on the Central Bank of Jordan instructions in addition to other scenarios based on the assumption and proposal of the Bank to measure the degree of tolerance.

The mechanism of using the tests results in decision making at the appropriate administrative level, including the strategic decisions of the Board of Directors and the senior executive management:

The Risk Management Department prepares a summary of the results of the stress tests and raises them to the concerned parties, indicating the final impact of the tests within specific grades (low / medium / high) and whom is authorized party to make related decisions.

Governance application of stress tests:

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

Risk Management in Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Practices:

The role of risk Department is evident in preparing reports and analyses based on the principles and assumptions of stress testing, which has contributed significantly to clarifying the implications for the bank's portfolio regarding climate change risk scenarios.

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY
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A. Distribution of exposure according to economic sector:

1. Financial instruments total exposure distribution:

As at 30 June 2026 (Reviewed And Unaudited):

	Financial	Industrial	Commercial	Real estate	Agriculture	Shares	Individuals	Government and public sector	Others	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	811,520,617	-	811,520,617
Balances at banks and financial institutions	218,482,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218,482,516
Investments and Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	233,595,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233,595,500
Deferred Sales receivables , other receivables, financing and Al-Qard Al-hasan	100,299,983	375,185,932	435,552,804	502,356,061	49,010,402	340,643,735	787,105,099	-	1,391,132,095	3,981,286,111
Financial assets	113,262,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	489,487,000	-	602,749,074
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within financial assets at amortized cost	113,262,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	489,487,000	-	602,749,074
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	665,640,073	375,185,932	435,552,804	502,356,061	49,010,402	340,643,735	787,105,099	1,301,007,617	1,391,132,095	5,847,633,818
Guarantees	7,933,196	14,034,889	40,131,880	-	1,641,566	-	5,286,586	-	114,187,044	183,215,161
Letter of credits	-	7,364,501	10,678,744	-	1,013,390	-	954,669	-	8,291,361	28,302,665
Acceptances	-	148,442	3,940,265	-	1,642,302	-	-	-	-	5,731,009
Unutilized limits	10,884,891	60,218,470	106,259,054	-	10,911,351	-	22,033,172	-	65,337,958	275,644,896
Grand Total	684,458,160	456,952,234	596,562,747	502,356,061	64,219,011	340,643,735	815,379,526	1,301,007,617	1,578,948,458	6,340,527,549

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As at 31 December 2025 (Audited):

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

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

As at 30 June 2026 (Reviewed and unaudited):

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial	676,464,718	994,806	-	5,614	6,993,022	684,458,160
Industrial	369,578,541	8,355,091	66,205,961	498,861	12,313,780	456,952,234
Commercial	409,868,464	43,574,866	90,149,728	4,426,701	48,542,988	596,562,747
Real estate	133,890,381	284,742,181	49,688,861	12,308,568	21,726,070	502,356,061
Agriculture	38,045,572	2,419,627	7,786,141	225,029	15,742,642	64,219,011
Shares	28,673,916	269,956,541	26,173,490	5,959,771	9,880,017	340,643,735
Individuals	33,419,129	709,319,959	15,832,981	27,470,628	29,336,829	815,379,526
Government and public sector	1,301,007,617	-	-	-	-	1,301,007,617
Others	1,448,418,606	54,383,980	62,394,917	2,090,479	11,660,476	1,578,948,458
Total	4,439,366,944	1,373,747,051	318,232,079	52,985,651	156,195,824	6,340,527,549

As at 31 December 2025 (Audited):

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

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B. Distribution of exposure according to geographical distribution:

1) Geographic regions total exposure distribution:

As at 30 June 2026 (Reviewed and unaudited):

	Inside the Kingdom	Other Middle East Countries	Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Other countries	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	811,520,617	-	-	-	-	-	-	811,520,617
Balances at banks and financial institutions	123,514,350	10,215,593	10,284,949	47,173	-	74,420,451	-	218,482,516
Investments and Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	233,595,500	-	-	-	-	-	233,595,500
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	3,901,284,067	54,107,814	25,894,230	-	-	-	-	3,981,286,111
Financial assets:	489,862,000	111,068,701	-	-	1,818,373	-	-	602,749,074
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within financial assets at amortized cost	489,862,000	111,068,701	-	-	1,818,373	-	-	602,749,074
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total / for current period	5,326,181,034	408,987,608	36,179,179	47,173	1,818,373	74,420,451	-	5,847,633,818
Guarantees	181,621,604	1,130,796	233,329	229,432	-	-	-	183,215,161
Letter of credits	28,302,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,302,665
Acceptances	5,731,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,731,009
Unutilized limits	275,644,896	-	-	-	-	-	-	275,644,896
Grand total	5,817,481,208	410,118,404	36,412,508	276,605	1,818,373	74,420,451	-	6,340,527,549

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As at 31 December 2025 (Audited):

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

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

As at 30 June 2026 (Reviewed and unaudited):

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Inside the Kingdom	3,923,288,724	1,373,747,051	318,232,079	52,985,651	149,227,703	5,817,481,208
Other Middle East Countries	404,968,656	-	-	-	5,149,748	410,118,404
Europe	36,412,508	-	-	-	-	36,412,508
Asia	276,605	-	-	-	-	276,605
Africa	-	-	-	-	1,818,373	1,818,373
America	74,420,451	-	-	-	-	74,420,451
Total	4,439,366,944	1,373,747,051	318,232,079	52,985,651	156,195,824	6,340,527,549

As at 31 December 2025 (Audited):

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

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C. Reclassified exposures:

1. Total reclassified exposures:

As at 30 June 2026 (Reviewed And Unaudited):

	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total reclassified	
	Total exposure	Reclassified exposures	Total exposure	Reclassified exposures	exposures	Percentage
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	5,103,722	-	-	0%
Investments and Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	337,186,686	96,629,270	144,865,911	50,122,249	146,751,520	30%
Financial assets:	-	-	1,818,373	-	-	-
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	1,818,373	-	-	-
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	337,186,686	96,629,270	151,788,006	50,122,249	146,751,520	30%
Guarantees	13,877,328	3,827,851	4,346,230	767,505	4,595,356	25%
Letter of credits	1,291,653	1,368,821	-	-	1,368,821	106%
Acceptances	133,916	205,441	-	-	205,441	153%
Unutilized limits	18,728,146	7,594,423	61,589	1,604,551	9,198,974	49%
Grand total	371,217,729	109,625,806	156,195,825	52,494,305	162,120,112	31%

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As at 31 December 2025 (Audited):

	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	Modified
	Total exposure	Reclassified exposures	Total exposure	Reclassified exposures	reclassified exposures	exposures percentage
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	4,044,850	-	-	0%
Investment and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	357,462,210	84,988,991	109,850,888	28,737,750	113,726,741	24%
Financial assets:	-	-	1,818,373	-	-	-
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	1,818,373	-	-	-
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	357,462,210	84,988,991	115,714,111	28,737,750	113,726,741	24%
Guarantees	14,388,248	4,144,237	5,003,279	564,475	4,708,712	24%
Letter of credits	1,486,960	370,930	-	-	370,930	25%
Acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Unutilized limits	23,117,241	7,521,174	19,855	1,058,369	8,579,543	37%
Grand total	396,454,659	97,025,332	120,737,245	30,360,594	127,385,926	25%

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2. Expected credit losses for reclassified exposures:

As at 30 June 2026 (Reviewed And Unaudited):

	Reclassified exposures			ECL for reclassified exposures				
	Total	Total	Total reclassified exposures	Exposures		Exposures		Total
	reclassified	reclassified		within stage 2		within stage 3		
	exposures from stage 2	exposures from stage 3		Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	5,103,722	-	5,103,722
Investments and Al-Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	96,629,270	50,122,250	146,751,520	21,493,041	5,042,282	55,062,341	33,919,395	115,517,059
Financial assets:	-	-	-	-	-	1,818,373	-	1,818,373
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	1,818,373	-	1,818,373
Encumbered financial assets (Debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	96,629,270	50,122,250	146,751,520	21,493,041	5,042,282	61,984,436	33,919,395	122,439,154
Guarantees	3,827,851	767,505	4,595,356	97,041	92,887	2,397,648	510,860	3,098,436
Letter of credits	1,368,821	-	1,368,821	5,676	-	-	-	5,676
Acceptances	205,441	-	205,441	20	-	-	-	20
Unutilized limits	7,594,423	1,604,551	9,198,974	70,452	57,939	21,330	9,476	159,197
Grand total	109,625,806	52,494,306	162,120,112	21,666,230	5,193,108	64,403,414	34,439,731	125,702,483

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As at 31 December 2025 (Audited):

	Reclassified exposures			ECL for reclassified exposures				
	Total	Total	Total reclassified exposures	Exposures		Exposures		Total
	reclassified	reclassified		within stage 2		within stage 3		
	exposures from stage 2	exposures from stage 3		Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances with central bank of Jordan	-	-	-					-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	4,044,850	-	4,044,850
Investment and Al Wakala Bi Al Istithmar accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Sales receivables, Other Receivables, Financing, and Al Qard Al Hasan	84,988,991	28,737,750	113,726,741	26,463,334	5,269,711	44,551,978	29,720,030	106,005,053
Financial assets:	-	-	-	-	-	1,818,373	-	1,818,373
Within financial assets at fair value through income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	1,818,373	-	1,818,373
Encumbered financial assets (debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	84,988,991	28,737,750	113,726,741	26,463,334	5,269,711	50,415,200	29,720,030	111,868,275
Guarantees	4,144,237	564,475	4,708,712	111,908	147,587	3,435,482	227,049	3,922,026
Letter of credits	370,930	-	370,930	3,482	326	-	-	3,808
Acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unutilized limits	7,521,174	1,058,369	8,579,543	173,563	30,803	425	9,380	214,171
Grand total	97,025,332	30,360,594	127,385,926	26,752,287	5,448,427	53,851,107	29,956,459	116,008,280

(36) Segment information

A. Information about the Bank's activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Retails	Institutions	Investment in assets	Treasury	Others	Total	
						For the six months ending on 30 June	
						(Reviewed and Unaudited)	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	2026	2025
Total Income	99,519,758	65,252,411	13,441,456	26,176,277	399,809	204,789,711	173,614,706
Deposits insurance fees	(3,155,216)	(1,972,887)	(417,955)	(829,904)	(12,676)	(6,388,638)	(5,857,377)
Net income returned to quasi-equity	(40,008,472)	(24,781,050)	(5,413,759)	(10,481,159)	-	(80,684,440)	(69,032,224)
Segment results	56,356,070	38,498,474	7,609,742	14,865,214	387,133	117,716,633	98,725,105
Allocated expenses	(23,066,725)	(17,449,118)	(3,743,198)	(7,432,607)	-	(51,691,648)	(44,228,149)
Income before tax	33,289,345	21,049,356	3,866,544	7,432,607	387,133	66,024,985	54,496,956
Income tax	(10,909,681)	(8,062,295)	(1,422,415)	(2,898,717)	(154,853)	(23,447,961)	(18,835,346)
Net Income for the year	22,379,664	12,987,061	2,444,129	4,533,890	232,280	42,577,024	35,661,610
							30 June 2026
							JD
							(Reviewed And
							Unaudited)
Sector assets	2,148,016,640	1,704,205,845	1,806,301,609	1,436,292,728	-	7,094,816,822	6,566,586,078
Investment in associates	-	-	11,372,125	-	-	11,372,125	10,063,561
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	229,330,860	229,330,860	209,684,832
Total assets	2,148,016,640	1,704,205,845	1,817,673,734	1,436,292,728	229,330,860	7,335,519,807	6,786,334,471
Segment liabilities	4,701,901,064	1,713,711,785	-	147,134,977	-	6,562,747,826	5,974,787,321
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	197,919,950	197,919,950	227,105,212
Total liabilities, quasi-equity, non-controlling interests	4,701,901,064	1,713,711,785	-	147,134,977	197,919,950	6,760,667,776	6,201,892,533
							For the six months ending on 30 June
							(Reviewed and Unaudited)
							2026
Capital expenditures	-	-	-	-	4,424,304	4,424,304	2,982,122
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	-	3,990,959	3,990,959	3,758,331

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(37) Capital Management

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

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

The Bank achieves its capital objectives throughout the following:

- Achieving a satisfactory return on capital without affecting the financial stability of the Bank and achieving acceptable return on owner's equity.
- Achieving the required level of capital according to Basel Committee requirements and the supervisory bodies instructions.
- Providing an adequate capital to expand the granting of financing and large investments in consistency with the Central Bank of Jordan regulations as well as facing any future risks.

Capital adequacy ratio was calculated as at 30 June 2026 in accordance with standard number (15) issued by Islamic Financial Services Board and based on Central Bank of Jordan instruction number (72/2018) dated 4 February 2018.

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	Thousands JD (Reviewed And Unaudited)	Thousands JD (Audited)
Common Equity Tier I	536,492	521,689
Paid-in capital	200,000	200,000
Statutory reserve	151,228	151,228
Voluntary reserve	95,045	95,045
Retained earnings	80,174	76,941
Accumulated change in full fair value	4,814	11,213
Profits for the period after tax less expected dividends distribution	17,577	-
Intangible assets	(9,343)	(10,232)
Defferd tax assets	(566)	-
Investments in Banks, financial institutions and Takaful companies capital That the Bank owns 10% of less.	(494)	(494)
Investments in Banks, financial institutions and Takaful, companies capital, beyond unified regulatory scope that the Bank owns 10% or more.	(1,943)	(2,012)
Additional Tier I	-	-
Additional Tier II	5,967	3,612
Expected credit loss stage 1 (self) and the bank share from expected credit loss stage 1 (mixed) (not to exceed 1.25%) of risky assets	5,967	3,612
Total regulatory capital	542,459	525,301
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	2,819,813	2,734,696
Common Equity Tier I Ratio	19.03%	19.08%
Additional Tier I Ratio	-	-
Tier I Ratio	19.03%	19.08%
Tier II Ratio	0.21%	0.13%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	19.24%	19.21%

- Financial leverage percentage has reached (15.87%) as of 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 16.98%)

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(38) Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Off the Interim Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position)

Contingent Credit Commitments:

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	JD	JD
	(Reviewed And Unaudited)	(Audited)
Letters of credit	28,302,665	38,292,168
Acceptances	5,731,009	3,326,474
Guarantees:	183,215,161	188,773,730
Payment	60,050,200	59,198,393
Performance	81,973,959	88,029,378
Others	41,191,002	41,545,959
Unutilized Limits/ Direct	199,809,021	162,932,045
Unutilized Limits/ Indirect	75,835,875	72,532,498
Total	492,893,731	465,856,915

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A. Cumulative movement on indirect facilities (Commitments and Contingent Liabilities):

As of 30 June 2026 (Reviewed And Unaudited):

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the period	375,759,786	46,081,546	37,656,909	1,335,540	5,023,134	465,856,915
New exposures during the period	262,327,506	22,859,365	18,849,760	604,213	3,291,890	307,932,734
Matured exposures	(234,166,758)	(17,699,568)	(22,552,281)	(644,629)	(5,832,682)	(280,895,918)
Transferred (from) to stage1	12,687,094	937,561	(12,645,334)	(865,566)	(113,755)	-
Transferred (from) to stage2	(11,900,947)	(762,764)	12,229,961	766,574	(332,824)	-
Transferred (from) to stage3	(1,286,822)	(381,130)	(535,668)	(168,435)	2,372,055	-
Balance at the end of the period	403,419,859	51,035,010	33,003,347	1,027,697	4,407,818	492,893,731

As of 31 December 2025 (Audited):

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

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B. Cumulative movement on the expected credit loss for indirect facilities (Commitments and Contingent Liabilities) (note 18):

As of 30 June 2026 (Reviewed And Unaudited):

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the period	801,359	231,790	288,954	178,716	3,672,336	5,173,155
Expected credit loss on new exposures during the period	611,876	160,263	104,319	99,125	2,493,260	3,468,843
Expected credit loss from matured exposures	(4,961)	(7,377)	(645)	(2,046)	(12,763)	(27,792)
Transferred (from) to stage 1	131,906	181,422	(121,142)	(125,734)	(66,452)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 2	(18,558)	(5,419)	152,215	8,660	(136,898)	-
Transferred (from) to stage 3	(800)	(2,896)	(2,572)	(24,288)	30,556	-
Impact on ending balance provision due to change in staging classification through the period	(126,980)	(179,078)	(123,230)	19,320	80,298	(329,670)
Changes resulting from Adjustments	(534,622)	(124,811)	(124,707)	(2,926)	(3,121,025)	(3,908,091)
Balance at the end of the period	859,220	253,894	173,192	150,827	2,939,312	4,376,445

As of 31 December 2025 (Audited):

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

(39) Lawsuits Filed Against the Bank

The lawsuits filed against the Bank (self) amounted to JD 68,966 as of 30 June 2026 with a provision of JD 3,000 (provision booked amounted to JD 75,000) compared to JD 125,855 as of 31 December 2025 with a provision of JD 3,000 (provision booked amounted to JD 75,000) . The lawsuits filed against the Bank (joint) as of 30 June 2026 amounted to JD 9,805,726 with a provision of JD 49,245 (provision booked amounted to JD 100,000) compared to JD 3,771,156 as of 31 December 2025 with a provision of JD 80,245 (provision booked amounted to JD 100,000). The Bank's management and its legal advisor believe that any obligations that may arise from the lawsuits against joint investments will be covered by provisions (joint), while the lawsuits against the Bank (self) will be covered by provisions (self).

(40) Statutory Reserves

The Bank did not appropriate any amounts to the reserves as required by the Companies Law, since these condensed financial statements are interim financial statements.

(41) Geopolitical developments:

Since the end of February 2026, the Middle East has witnessed rapid geopolitical developments that have contributed to increased instability in the regional environment, reflecting unevenly on the economic conditions in a number of countries in the region, including Jordan. As a result, some economic and commercial activities have been affected, which has led to a rise in the level of uncertainty related to future economic expectations.

The group continuously monitors these developments through risk management, including the implementation of business continuity procedures and the assessment of potential risks that may have an impact on the financial performance or credit rating of certain clients.

Given the state of uncertainty and ongoing disturbances, it was necessary for the group to update the inputs and assumptions used in calculating the expected credit losses (ECL) as of 30 June 2026. The expected credit losses were estimated based on a set of available future economic forecasts at that date, taking into account the accelerated nature of developments. The group will consider the impact of fluctuations in future macroeconomic factors once they become available and incorporate them into the potential scenarios used in calculating expected credit losses.

Since the impact of fluctuations in future macroeconomic factors was not available as of 30 June 2026, the Group continued to apply the same scenarios used previously, while maintaining a cautious approach and closely monitoring ongoing developments. It will update these assumptions whenever objective data becomes available to allow for such updates. Management believes, based on the stress situation studies prepared by it, that the expected credit loss provision taken is sufficient as of 30 June 2026.