

**BANK AL ETIHAD**

**PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**31 DECEMBER 2025**



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**  
**To the Shareholders of Bank Al Etihad**  
**Amman – Jordan**

**Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Bank Al Etihad “the Bank” and its subsidiaries “the Group” which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards, are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Jordan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

<p>1- Adequacy of expected credit losses provision for credit facilities</p> <p>Refer to the note (9) to the consolidated financial statements</p>	
<p><b>Key Audit matter</b></p> <p>This is considered as a key audit matter as the Group exercises significant judgement to determine when and how much to record as expected credit losses.</p> <p>The provision for credit facilities is recognized based on the Bank's provisioning and impairment policy which complies with the requirements of IFRS 9.</p> <p>Credit facilities form a major portion of the Bank's assets, there is a risk that inappropriate expected credit losses provisions are booked, whether from the use of inaccurate underlying data, or the use of unreasonable assumptions. Due to the significance of the judgments used in classifying credit facilities into various stages stipulated in IFRS 9 and determining related provision requirements, this audit area is considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p><b>How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit</b></p> <p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We gained an understanding of the Bank's key credit processes comprising granting and booking and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls over these processes.</li> <li>• We read the Bank's impairment provisioning policy and compared it with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards as well as relevant regulatory guidelines and pronouncements.</li> <li>• We assessed the Bank's expected credit loss model, in particular focusing on its alignment of the expected credit loss model and its underlying methodology with the requirements of IFRS 9.</li> </ul>

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank's gross credit facilities amounted to JD 6,967,585,960 and the related expected credit losses provisions amounted to JD 514,362,163. The expected credit losses provision policy is presented in the accounting policies in note (2) to the consolidated financial statements.

- We tested a sample of exposures, assessed on an individual basis and performed procedures to evaluate the following:
  - Appropriateness of the bank's staging.
  - Appropriateness of determining Exposure at Default, including the consideration of repayments in the cash flows and the resultant arithmetical calculations
  - Appropriateness of the PD, EAD and LGD for different exposures at different stages.
  - Appropriateness of the internal rating and the objectivity, competence and independence of the specialists involved in this exercise.
  - Soundness and mathematical integrity of the ECL Model.
  - For exposures moved between stages we have checked the appropriateness of the Bank's determination of significant increase in credit risk and the resultant basis for classification of exposures into various stages. We also checked the timely identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality.
  - For exposures determined to be individually impaired we re-performed the ECL calculation we also obtained an understanding of the latest developments in the counterparty's situation of the latest developments in estimate of future cash flows, current financial position any rescheduling or restructuring agreements.
- For forward looking assumptions used by the Group in its Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") calculations, we held discussions with management and corroborated the assumptions using publicly available information.

	<p>We assessed the financial statements disclosures to ensure compliance with IFRS 9. Refer to the accounting policies, critical accounting estimates and judgments, disclosures of credit facilities and on credit risk in notes (2), (4), and (9) to the consolidated financial statements.</p>
<p>2- Business Combination</p> <p>Refer to the note (52) to the consolidated financial statements</p>	
<p><b>Key Audit matter</b></p> <p>During the year, the Group signed an agreement to acquire Invest Bank, as disclosed in Note 52. As a result of this acquisition, the Group booked a bargain purchase gain on acquisition amounting to JD 75,144,443.</p> <p>This transaction was accounted for in accordance with IFRS 3 "Business Combination" Management applied the acquisition method to account for the above acquisition process, which requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifying the acquirer;</li> <li>• determining the acquisition date;</li> <li>• recognizing and measuring the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; and</li> <li>• recognizing and measuring goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.</li> </ul> <p>Group engaged a team of independent external valuation specialist to perform the preliminary purchase price allocation, including determining the initial measurement of the fair values of the acquired assets and any contingent liabilities, and identifying and measuring intangible assets, where applicable.</p>	<p><b>How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit</b></p> <p>Our audit procedures included, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of controls related to the recognition of this transaction;</li> <li>• assessing whether management's assumptions and judgments in accounting for this transaction were consistent with the requirements of IFRS 3; and</li> <li>• matching the fair values of assets and liabilities identified by management with the amounts presented in the consolidated financial statements.</li> </ul> <p>As part of our procedures performed on the purchase price allocation, we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluated the completeness and accuracy of the acquired assets and contingent liabilities included in the purchase price allocation;</li> <li>• with the involvement of our internal specialist, assessed the key assumptions and significant inputs used by the Group, including the identification of intangible assets and the determination of the useful lives of the identified intangible assets;</li> <li>• with the involvement of our internal specialist, evaluated the fair values of a sample of acquired assets and assumed liabilities;</li> </ul>

<p>We considered the acquisition to be a key audit matter due to the magnitude of the transaction and the complexities that existed in business combination, particularly the professional judgments and estimates used in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the preliminary allocation of the purchase consideration amount to identifiable assets acquired and contingent liabilities;</li> <li>• the adjustments performed to align the accounting policies of the acquired business with the Group's accounting policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• analyzed the fair value adjustments recognized by management and assessed whether such adjustments were consistent with the requirements of IFRS 3;</li> <li>• with the involvement of our internal specialist, evaluated the bargain purchase gain recognized by management and assessed whether it was accounted for in accordance with IFRS 3.</li> </ul> <p>We also assessed the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)</p>
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#### **Other information included in the Group's 2025 annual report**

Other information consists of the information included in the group's 2025 Annual Report other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The group's 2025 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exist, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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



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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

The Bank maintains proper books of accounts which are in agreement with the consolidated financial statements.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this auditor's report was Osama Shakhathreh; license number 1079.

Amman – Jordan  
26 February 2026

**ERNST & YOUNG**  
Amman – Jordan

**BANK AL ETIHAD**  
**(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**  
**AMMAN - THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	Notes	31 December	
		2025	2024
<b><u>Assets</u></b>		<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Cash and balances at Central Banks	5	1,630,913,889	912,773,898
Balances at banks and financial institutions - net	6	866,659,168	487,712,257
Deposits at banks and financial institutions - net	7	115,619,196	17,709,822
Financial assets at fair value through statement of income	8	24,666,700	18,663,543
Direct credit facilities and financing - net	9	6,400,854,910	4,553,853,035
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - net	10	307,411,925	119,651,740
Financial assets at amortized cost - net	11	2,449,369,056	1,855,913,452
Investment in associates	12	339,331	332,759
Property and equipment - net	13	127,242,912	87,259,347
Deferred tax assets	21/b	114,799,568	45,261,019
Right of use assets - net	44	32,280,905	29,835,954
Intangible assets - net	14	74,912,437	29,629,198
Other assets - net	15	313,996,309	192,410,714
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>12,459,066,306</b>	<b>8,351,006,738</b>
<b><u>LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY</u></b>			
<b><u>LIABILITIES:</u></b>			
Banks and financial institutions deposits	16	456,084,233	357,199,782
Customers' deposits	17	9,413,838,733	6,406,677,540
Cash margins	18	599,265,262	374,955,909
Borrowed funds	19/a	494,252,372	220,773,527
Subordinated loans	19/b	60,265,000	60,295,000
Bonds	19/c	44,660,000	-
Sundry provisions	20	1,768,785	1,421,646
Lease liabilities	44	32,583,561	30,828,861
Income tax provision	21/a	45,856,380	36,048,153
Deferred tax liabilities	21/b	7,830,898	945,800
Other liabilities	22	302,584,217	169,050,879
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>11,458,989,441</b>	<b>7,658,197,097</b>
<b><u>OWNERS' EQUITY</u></b>			
<b><u>BANK'S SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY:</u></b>			
Authorized and paid-in capital	23	325,203,252	200,000,000
Share premium	23	177,140,002	68,213,173
Statutory reserve	25	97,616,363	94,105,047
Voluntary reserve	25	21,376,599	62,376,599
Fair value reserve - net	27	8,403,428	1,315,151
Retained earnings	28	150,459,016	69,774,670
<b>TOTAL BANK'S SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY</b>		<b>780,198,660</b>	<b>495,784,640</b>
Non-controlling interests		148,978,205	126,125,001
Perpetual bonds	24	70,900,000	70,900,000
<b>TOTAL OWNERS' EQUITY</b>		<b>1,000,076,865</b>	<b>692,809,641</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY</b>		<b>12,459,066,306</b>	<b>8,351,006,738</b>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM (1) TO (55) FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM

**BANK AL ETIHAD**  
**(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**  
**AMMAN - THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME**

	Notes	For the Year Ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
		JD	JD
Interest income and returns	31	614,309,629	490,941,001
Interest expenses	32	319,448,371	254,023,745
<b>Net Interest Income and Returns</b>		<b>294,861,258</b>	<b>236,917,256</b>
Net commission income	33	74,068,995	41,177,032
<b>Net interest and commission income</b>		<b>368,930,253</b>	<b>278,094,288</b>
Gain from foreign currencies	34	32,485,540	17,647,759
Gain from financial assets at fair value through statement of income	35	3,740,527	2,525,348
Gain from financial assets at amortized costs	11	32,475	48,728
Dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10 & 36	1,797,769	726,825
Gain from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	248,611	78,970
Other income	37	5,594,077	3,746,422
<b>Gross Income</b>		<b>412,829,252</b>	<b>302,868,340</b>
Employees' expenses	38	102,229,466	66,892,385
Depreciation and amortization	13 & 14	22,276,567	15,218,129
Other expenses	39	76,254,795	59,244,796
Amortization of right of use assets	44	5,224,448	4,774,421
Rent expense		970,553	1,044,864
Lease finance cost	44	893,055	1,220,926
Provision for expected credit losses - net	29	194,664,483	68,652,960
Provision (Surplus) for impairment of seized assets	15	1,526,769	(866,590)
Sundry provisions	20	135,911	895,859
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>404,176,047</b>	<b>217,077,750</b>
<b>Profit from operations</b>		<b>8,653,205</b>	<b>85,790,590</b>
Bank's share from the profit (loss) of an associate Company	12	11,572	(16,863)
Bargain purchase gain	52	75,144,443	-
<b>Profit for the year before tax</b>		<b>83,809,220</b>	<b>85,773,727</b>
Income tax	21/a	1,475,015	(31,299,627)
<b>Profit for the Year</b>		<b>85,284,235</b>	<b>54,474,100</b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>			
Bank's Shareholders		68,982,856	42,309,640
Non-Controlling Interests		16,301,379	12,164,460
		<b>85,284,235</b>	<b>54,474,100</b>
		<b>FILS/JD</b>	<b>FILS/JD</b>
<b>Basic and diluted earnings per share for the year attributable to the Bank's Shareholders</b>	40	<b>0.248</b>	<b>0.212</b>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM (1) TO (55) FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM

**BANK AL ETIHAD  
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)  
AMMAN - THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	<b>For the Year Ended 31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Profit for the Year	85,284,235	54,474,100
<b><u>Comprehensive income items</u></b>		
<b><u>Items that are unable to be reclassified to the consolidated income statement in subsequent periods</u></b>		
Net change in fair value reserve after tax - equity instruments	6,168,910	(1,455,912)
<b><u>Items that are able to be reclassified to the consolidated income statement in subsequent periods</u></b>		
Net change in fair value reserve after tax - debt instruments	1,348,216	55,137
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the Year</b>	<b>92,801,361</b>	<b>53,073,325</b>
<b>Comprehensive income attributable to:</b>		
Bank's Shareholders	75,595,801	40,837,195
Non-Controlling Interests	17,205,560	12,236,130
	<b>92,801,361</b>	<b>53,073,325</b>

**THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM (1) TO (55) FORM AN INTEGRAL PART  
OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE  
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**BANK AL ETIHAD**  
**(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**  
**AMMAN - THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY**

	Notes	Authorized and paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Statutory	Reserves Voluntary	Fair Value	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholder's Equity	Perpetual Bonds	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Owners' Equity
		JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>For the Year Ended 31 December 2025</b>											
Balance at the beginning of the year		200,000,000	68,213,173	94,105,047	62,376,599	1,315,151	69,774,670	495,784,640	70,900,000	126,125,001	692,809,641
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	6,612,945	68,982,856	75,595,801	-	17,205,560	92,801,361
Transferred to reserve		-	-	3,521,606	(41,000,000)	-	37,478,394	-	-	-	-
Distributed dividends	23	-	-	-	-	-	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	-	-	(20,000,000)
Capital increase		125,203,252	108,926,829	-	-	-	-	234,130,081	-	-	234,130,081
Effect of disposal of a subsidiary		-	-	(10,290)	-	-	36,645	26,355	-	(57,767)	(31,412)
Realized (loss) from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	-	-	-	-	475,332	(475,332)	-	-	-	-
Capital increase fees		-	-	-	-	-	(1,529,602)	(1,529,602)	-	-	(1,529,602)
Perpetual bonds and their related expenses after excluding the tax effect		-	-	-	-	-	(20,290)	(20,290)	-	-	(20,290)
Interest in perpetual bonds after excluding the tax effect		-	-	-	-	-	(3,788,325)	(3,788,325)	-	-	(3,788,325)
Additions resulted from acquisition *	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,705,411	5,705,411
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>		<b>325,203,252</b>	<b>177,140,002</b>	<b>97,616,363</b>	<b>21,376,599</b>	<b>8,403,428</b>	<b>150,459,016</b>	<b>780,198,660</b>	<b>70,900,000</b>	<b>148,978,205</b>	<b>1,000,076,865</b>
<b>For the Year Ended 31 December 2024</b>											
Balance at the beginning of the year		200,000,000	68,213,173	85,321,596	57,172,423	2,693,754	65,411,367	478,812,313	70,900,000	113,888,871	663,601,184
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(1,472,445)	42,309,640	40,837,195	-	12,236,130	53,073,325
Transferred to reserve		-	-	8,786,397	5,204,176	-	(13,990,573)	-	-	-	-
Distributed dividends	23	-	-	-	-	-	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	-	-	(20,000,000)
Effect of disposal of a subsidiary		-	-	(2,946)	-	-	102,946	100,000	-	-	100,000
Realized (loss) from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	-	-	-	-	93,842	(93,842)	-	-	-	-
Capital increase fees		-	-	-	-	-	(150,113)	(150,113)	-	-	(150,113)
Perpetual bonds and their related expenses after excluding the tax effect		-	-	-	-	-	(16,051)	(16,051)	-	-	(16,051)
Interest in perpetual bonds after excluding the tax effect		-	-	-	-	-	(3,798,704)	(3,798,704)	-	-	(3,798,704)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>		<b>200,000,000</b>	<b>68,213,173</b>	<b>94,105,047</b>	<b>62,376,599</b>	<b>1,315,151</b>	<b>69,774,670</b>	<b>495,784,640</b>	<b>70,900,000</b>	<b>126,125,001</b>	<b>692,809,641</b>

- Retained earnings include a restricted amount of JD 114,130,020 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 44,985,503 as of 31 December 2024), which represents deferred tax assets after deducting deferred tax liabilities and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan. These amounts cannot be used unless a prior approval is obtained.
- Retained earnings include an amount of JD 5,649,181 which represents unrealized gain from revaluation of financial assets at fair value through income statement (JD 2,918,105 as of 31 December 2024).
- The surplus balance of the general banking risk reserve, transferred to retained earnings and amounted to JD 2,079,453 as at 31 December 2025 (JD 108,397 as of 31 December 2024), may not be utilized from the Central Bank of Jordan.
- Retained earnings include an amount of 1,039,200 JD as of December 31, 2025, representing the remaining balance related to irregular transactions, which is restricted in use based on the request of the Central Bank of Jordan.
- Retained earnings include an amount of 415,199 JD as of December 31, 2025, representing the impact of the early adoption of International Financial Reporting Standard No. (9), and this amount may not be utilized except to the extent that it is actually realized through sale transactions, in accordance with the instructions of the Securities Commission.
- The amount equivalent to the negative balance of the fair value reserve is prohibited from being distributed or otherwise utilized from retained earnings, in accordance with the instructions of the Securities Commission and the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.

\* This item represents the non-controlling interest in the subsidiaries of Invest Bank.

**THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM (1) TO (55) FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM**

**BANK AL ETIHAD**  
**(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**  
**AMMAN - THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

	Notes	For the Year Ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
		JD	JD
<b><u>Operating Activities</u></b>			
Profit for the year before tax		83,809,220	85,773,727
<b>Adjustments for non-cash items</b>			
Depreciation and amortization	13 & 14	22,276,567	15,218,129
Provision for expected credit loss - net	29	194,664,483	68,652,960
Amortization of right of use assets	44	5,224,448	4,774,421
Bargain purchase gain	52	(75,144,443)	-
Lease finance cost	44	893,055	1,220,926
(Gains) from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	(248,611)	(78,970)
(Gains) from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	11	(32,475)	(48,728)
(Surplus) provision for impairment of seized assets	15	1,526,769	(866,590)
Unrealized (gains) losses from financial assets through statement of income	35	(2,615,472)	(456,497)
Losses (Gains) from sale of property and equipment	37 & 39	296,838	(2,326,104)
Gains on revaluation of convertible loans		(8,985)	(9,104)
Sundry provisions - net	20	135,911	895,859
Bank's shares of (gains) losses from investment in an associate company	12	(11,572)	16,863
(Gains) from the sale of seized assets	37	(1,539,883)	(5,288)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	34	(16,075,660)	(5,789,534)
<b>Profit before changes in assets and liabilities</b>		<b>213,150,190</b>	<b>166,972,070</b>
<b><u>Changes in Assets and Liabilities</u></b>			
Restricted cash balances		259,414	(4,093,565)
(Increase) in financial assets at fair value through statement of income		(2,916,358)	8,022,273
(Increase) in banks and financial institutions' deposits with maturity exceeding 3 months		(95,470,108)	(3,635,422)
Increase in deposits at banks and financial institutions with maturity exceeding 3 months		25,892,100	20,411,319
(Increase) in direct credit facilities and financing		(714,242,347)	(387,229,979)
(Increase) in other assets		(9,403,207)	(29,281,801)
Increase in customers' deposits		1,554,947,810	755,324,522
Increase in cash margins		120,632,808	45,295,475
Increase in other liabilities		98,463,293	17,931,961
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities before income tax</b>		<b>1,191,313,595</b>	<b>589,716,853</b>
Income tax paid	21/a	(44,214,363)	(33,888,257)
Sundry provisions paid	20	(632,252)	-
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>1,146,466,980</b>	<b>555,828,596</b>
<b><u>Investing Activities</u></b>			
(Purchase) of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(109,320,160)	(53,494,001)
Matured financial assets at amortized cost	11	386,961,804	353,833,657
(Purchase) of financial assets at amortized cost	11	(549,137,188)	(575,588,705)
(Purchase) of property and equipment and payments for purchase of property and equipment	13	(16,659,597)	(20,312,422)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	13	461,812	3,240,149
(Increase) in intangible assets	14	(11,177,127)	(7,964,309)
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>(298,870,456)</b>	<b>(300,285,631)</b>
<b><u>Financing Activities</u></b>			
Dividends distributed to shareholders		(19,293,251)	(19,979,315)
(Decrease) in borrowed funds	19/a	(41,860,088)	30,367,135
(Decrease) in subordinated loans	19/b	(30,000)	-
Increase in bonds		9,000,000	-
Capital increase fees		(1,529,602)	(150,113)
Perpetual bonds and their related expenses after excluding the tax effect		(20,290)	(12,506)
Perpetual bonds interest after excluding the tax effect		(2,854,217)	(2,874,975)
Issuance of Perpetual bonds	24	-	-
Payments of principal lease liability	44	(6,016,023)	(5,662,786)
Net change in non-controlling interests as a result of the increase in the ownership of a subsidiary		(31,412)	-
<b>Net Cash Flows (used in) from Financing Activities</b>		<b>(62,634,883)</b>	<b>1,687,440</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalent</b>		<b>784,961,641</b>	<b>257,230,405</b>
Effect of the exchange rates fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	34	16,075,660	5,789,534
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,093,960,896	830,940,957
Cash received as a result of the acquisition		223,210,236	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	41	<b>2,118,208,433</b>	<b>1,093,960,896</b>
<b><u>Non cash items:</u></b>			
(Increase) in right of use assets		(5,425,863)	(4,406,375)
Increase in leasing liabilities		5,425,863	4,406,375

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM (1) TO (55) FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM AND WITH THE AUDIT REPORT.

## **1. General Information**

Bank Al Etihad is a public shareholding company incorporated in Jordan during 1978, in accordance with the Companies Law No (12) of (1964). Its main branch is located in Amman, and the Company was transformed into a bank during the year 1991.

The Bank provides all of its financial and banking services through its main branch located in Amman and through its fifty branches and its subsidiaries in Jordan and Iraq branch, and the number of Safwa Bank branches inside the Kingdom reached forty five branches and its subsidiary.

On July 3, 2025, the Bank finalized all legal procedures to transfer the full ownership of Invest Bank's shares, which have been duly registered under Bank Al Etihad. Invest Bank operates its activities through its headquarters and twelve branches across the Kingdom, as well as through its subsidiaries.

The Bank's shares are listed and traded on Amman Stock Exchange - Jordan.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 February 2026 and are subject to approval by the General Assembly of Shareholders and the Central Bank of Jordan.

## **2. Material Accounting Policies**

### **Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

The Bank complies with applicable local laws and the regulations of the Central Bank of Jordan.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial assets at fair value through statement of income, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial derivatives which have been measured at fair value at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Moreover, fair value hedged assets and liabilities are stated at fair value.

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

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**Basis of Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries where the Bank holds control over the subsidiaries. The control exists when the Bank controls the subsidiaries' significant and relevant activities and is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiaries and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiaries. All transactions, balances, income and expenses between the Bank and subsidiaries are eliminated. The following subsidiaries were consolidated in the Group's financial statements:

The Bank owns the following subsidiaries as of 31 December 2025:

Company's Name	Ownership of the Bank	31 December 2025		Nature of Operation	Establishment year	Location
		Paid-up Capital	Investment amount			
	%	JD	JD			
Al-EtiHAD for Financial Brokerage Company L.L.C	100	5,000,000	5,000,000	Financial Brokerage	2006	Jordan
Al-EtiHAD for Financial Leasing Company L.L.C	100	12,000,000	12,000,000	Finance leasing	2015	Jordan
Al-EtiHAD Islamic Investment Company L.L.C*	58	113,039,028	65,562,636	Acquisition of bonds and shares in companies and borrowing the necessary funds from banks	2016	Jordan
Al-EtiHAD for Financial Technology Company (under liquidation)	-	-	-	Infrastructuring, programming, development and supplying of programs	2019	Jordan
Invest bank **	100	125,000,000	234,130,081	Commercial bank	1982	Jordan
		<b>255,039,028</b>	<b>316,692,717</b>			



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The Bank owns the following subsidiaries as of 31 December 2024:

Company's Name	Ownership of the Bank	31 December 2024		Nature of Operation	Establishment year	Location
		Paid-up Capital	Investment amount			
	%	JD	JD			
Al-EtiHAD for Financial Brokerage Company L.L.C.	100	5,000,000	5,000,000	Financial Brokerage	2006	Jordan
Al-EtiHAD for Financial Leasing Company L.L.C	100	12,000,000	12,000,000	Finance leasing	2015	Jordan
				Acquisition of bonds and shares in companies and borrowing the necessary funds from		
Al-EtiHAD Islamic Investment Company L.L.C*	58	113,039,028	65,562,636	banks	2016	Jordan
Al-EtiHAD for Financial Technology Company (under liquidation)	100	-	-	Infrastructuring, programming, development and supplying of programs	2019	Jordan
		<b>130,039,028</b>	<b>82,562,636</b>			

- \* The subsidiary (Al-EtiHAD Islamic Investment Company) which is owned by Bank Al Etihad with a total percentage of 58% has a controlling interest equivalent to 62.4% over Safwa Islamic Bank. Since the bank has control over the subsidiary and Safwa Islamic Bank, their financial information has been consolidated within the consolidated financial information of Bank al Etihad.
- Bank al Etihad owns shares in Safwa Islamic Bank directly, amounting to around 3.67% of the total shares of Safwa Islamic Bank.
  - The General Assembly approved in its extraordinary meeting held on 11 September 2024 the voluntary liquidation of Al-EtiHAD for Financial Technology Company.

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\*\*As of December 31, 2025, Invest Bank owns the following subsidiaries:

Company's Name	Ownership of the Bank	31 December 2025		Nature of Operation	Establishment year	Location
		Paid-up Capital	Investment amount			
	%	JD	JD			
Tamkeen Leasing Company ***	97.5	20,000,000	19,500,000	Finance leasing Management and Operation of Bonded	2006	Jordan
Al-Imdad Company for Warehouse Management and Operations	94	3,000,000	2,820,000	Warehouses	2010	Jordan
Misk Company for Payment Services ****	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	Electronic Collection Services	2024	Jordan
		<b>25,000,000</b>	<b>24,320,000</b>			

\*\*\*As of December 31, 2025, Tamkeen Leasing Company owns the following subsidiaries:

Company's Name	Ownership of the Bank	31 December 2025		Nature of Operation	Established year	Location
		Paid-up Capital	Investment amount			
	%	JD	JD			
Jordanian Specialized Finance Company	95.4	16,500,000	15,744,632	Granting of loans and credit facilities	2016	Jordan
Al-Thabat Advanced Real Estate Management Company	95.4	2,000,000	1,908,440	Leasing	2016	Jordan
Bindar Islamic Finance Company	96.6	25,205,677	24,359,516	Granting of loans and credit facilities	2017	Jordan
		<b>43,705,677</b>	<b>42,012,588</b>			

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\*\*\*\*Misk Company for Payment Services was established in 2024 and commenced operations on 1 October 2025. During the last quarter of 2025, the procedures to increase the company's paid-up capital from JD 1,000,000 to JD 2,000,000 were completed, while the authorized capital amounts to JD 5,000,000, which was subsequently paid on 13 January 2026.

\*\*\*\*\* Based on the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 19 November 2024, approval was granted for the merger of Rubou' Al Sharq Real Estate Company and Rakeen Real Estate Company into Bandar Islamic Finance Company, whereby Bindar Islamic Finance Company became the acquiring entity and both Rubou' Al Sharq Real Estate Company and Rakeen Real Estate Company became the merged entities. The merger was completed during 2025, with all procedures finalized on 2 September 2025.

During the year, the Group changed the legal name of Jordan Commercial Facilities Company to Jordan Specialized Finance Company, following an Extraordinary General Assembly resolution on 25 February 2025, and after obtaining the necessary approvals from the relevant regulatory authorities. The new name became effective on 4 March 2025. This change does not affect the company's legal structure, operational activities, or ownership.

During the year, the Group changed the legal name of Jordan Leasing Facilities Company to Al-Thabat Advanced Real Estate Management Company, following an Extraordinary General Assembly resolution on 19 August 2025, and after obtaining the necessary approvals from the relevant regulatory authorities. The new name became effective on 21 August 2025. This change does not affect the company's legal structure, operational activities, or ownership.

During the year, the Group changed the legal name of Bandar Trading and Investment Company to Bandar Islamic Finance Company, following an Extraordinary General Assembly resolution on 27 February 2025, and after obtaining the necessary approvals from the relevant regulatory authorities. The new name became effective on 10 March 2025. This change does not affect the company's legal structure, operational activities, or ownership.

During the year, the Group changed the legal name of the Investment Company for Supply Chain Financing to Al-Imdad Company for Warehouse Management and Operations, following an Extraordinary General Assembly resolution on 11 August 2025, and after obtaining the necessary approvals from the relevant regulatory authorities. The new name became effective on 23 September 2025. This change does not affect the company's legal structure, operational activities, or ownership.

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**B. Investment in Foreign branches**

The Bank owns capital investments in the following foreign branches as of 31 December 2025:

Company's Name	Ownership of the Bank	31 December 2025		Nature of Operation	Establishment year	Location
		Paid-up Capital	Investment amount			
		JD	JD			
Bank al Etihad – Iraq Branch	100	56,720,000	56,720,000	Commercial Bank	2024	Iraq
		<b>56,720,000</b>	<b>56,720,000</b>			

The Bank owns capital investments in the following foreign branches as of 31 December 2024:

Company's Name	Ownership of the Bank	31 December 2024		Nature of Operation	Establishment year	Location
		Paid-up Capital	Investment amount			
		JD	JD			
Bank al Etihad – Iraq Branch	100	35,450,000	35,450,000	Commercial Bank	2024	Iraq
		<b>35,450,000</b>	<b>35,450,000</b>			

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same financial year of the Bank and by using the same accounting policies adopted by the Bank. If the accounting policies adopted by the subsidiaries are different from those used by the Bank the necessary adjustments to the financial statements of the subsidiaries are made to comply with the accounting policies used by the Bank.

The results of the subsidiaries' operations are consolidated in the consolidated statement of income from the date the Bank obtains control over the subsidiaries, which is the date on which control is actually transferred. The results of the subsidiaries that were disposed of are included in the consolidated statement of income up to the date of disposal, which is the date on which the Bank loses control over the subsidiaries.

Non-controlling interest represents the portion that is not owned by the Bank in the owner's equity in the subsidiary companies.

### **Significant Accounting Policies**

#### **Business combinations and goodwill**

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

### **Recognition of Interest Income**

The effective interest rate method in accordance with IFRS 9, interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method for all financial instruments at amortized cost and financial instruments at fair value through the income statement or through other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument, or shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortized cost of the asset) is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Group recognizes interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognizes the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial assets are revised for reasons other than credit risk. The adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the consolidated statement of financial position with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortized through interest and similar income in the consolidated statement of income.

### **Interest and similar income and expense**

According to International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9, interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument, or, for a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

When the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced by an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

### **Fee and commission income**

Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

A. Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period are accrued over that period. These fees include commission income and private wealth and asset management fees, custody and other management fees.

B. Fee income forming an integral part of the corresponding financial instrument

Fees that the Bank considers to be an integral part of the corresponding financial instruments include loan origination fees, loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit-related fees.

### **Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments**

The Group issues financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments.

Financial guarantees are initially recognized in the consolidated financial statements (within other liabilities) at fair value, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially. Recognized less cumulative amortization recognized in the consolidated statement of income and an expected credit losses provision.

The premium received is recognized in the consolidated income statement after deducting fees and commission income, based on a straight-line basis over the warranty period.

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credit are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Group is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms for the customer. Like financial guarantee contracts, these contracts are in the scope of the ECL requirements.

The nominal contractual value of financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments, where the loan agreed to be provided is on market terms, are not recorded on in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group occasionally issues loan commitments at below market interest rates drawdown. Such commitments are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the ECL and the amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized.

### **Segmental Information**

Business sector represents a group of assets and operations that jointly provide products or services subject to risks and returns different from those of other business segments. which were measured according to the reports used by the General Manager and the Bank's decision maker.

Geographical sector relates to providing products or services in an economic environment subject to specific risks and returns different from those operating in other sectors of other economic environments.

### **Direct Credit Facilities**

Direct credit facilities are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments which are provided basically by the Bank or have been acquired and has no market price in the active markets. which are measured at amortized cost.

A provision for the impairment in direct credit facilities is recognized through the calculation of the expected credit loss in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard 9.

Interest and commission earned on non-performing granted credit facilities are suspended in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan and in accordance with the instructions of the regulatory authorities whichever is more conservative in countries where the bank has its branches or subsidiaries.

When direct credit facilities are uncollectible, they are written off against the provision account. Any surplus in the provision is reversed through the consolidated statement of income. and subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to revenue.

### **Fair Value**

Fair value represents the closing market price (Assets Purchasing/ Liabilities Selling) of financial assets and derivatives on the date of the consolidated financial statements in active markets. In case declared market prices do not exist active trading of some financial assets and derivatives is not available or the market is inactive fair value is estimated by one of several methods including the following:

- Comparison with the fair value of another financial asset with similar terms and conditions.
- Analysis of the present value of expected future cash flows for similar instruments.
- Adoption of the option pricing models.
- Evaluation of long-term assets and liabilities that bear no interest through discounting cash flows and amortizing premium/ discount using the effective interest rate method within interest revenue / expense in the consolidated statement of income.



The valuation methods aim to provide a fair value reflecting the market's expectations taking into consideration the market expected risks and expected benefits when the value of the financial assets. When the financial assets fair value can't be reliably measured, they are stated at cost less any impairment.

### **Investment in Associate**

An associate company is the company whereby the bank exercises effective influence over their decisions related to financial and operational policies without control, with the bank owning from (20%) to (50%) of the voting rights, and is stated in accordance with the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate initially recognised at cost, the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associates since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associates is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated income statement reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associates. Any change in other comprehensive income of those investees is presented as part of the Group's other comprehensive income (OCI). In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associates, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associates are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associates.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated income statement within operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate.

Revenues and expenses resulting from transactions between the Bank and the associate company are eliminated according to the bank's ownership percentage in these company.

### **Financial Assets at Amortized Cost**

Are the assets that the bank's management intends to hold for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows which represent the cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

Financial assets are recorded at cost upon purchase plus acquisition expenses. Moreover the issue premium\ discount is amortized using the effective interest associated with the decline in value of these investments leading to the inability to recover the investment or parts thereof are deducted. any impairment is registered in the consolidated statement of income and should be presented subsequently at amortized cost less any impairment losses.

The amount of impairment loss recognised at amortized cost is the expected credit loss of the financial assets at amortized cost.

It is not allowed to reclassify any financial assets from/to this category except for certain cases that are specified by the International Financial Reporting Standards (And if in any cases these assets are sold before the maturity date the result of sale will be recorded in the consolidated statement of income in a separated disclosure and caption in according to the International Financial Reporting Standards in specific).

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

#### **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss**

It is the financial assets purchased by the bank for the purpose of trading in the near future and achieving gains from the fluctuations in the short-term market prices or trading margins.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially stated at fair value at acquisition date (purchase costs are recorded in the consolidated statement of income upon acquisition) and subsequently measured in fair value. Moreover, changes in fair value are recorded in the consolidated statement of income including the change in fair value resulting from translation of non-monetary assets stated at foreign currency. Gains or losses resulting from the sale of these financial assets or part of them are taken to the consolidated statement of income.

Dividends and interests from these financial assets are recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

It is not allowed to reclassify any financial assets to / from this category except for the cases specified in International Financial Reporting Standard.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

#### **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income**

These financial assets represent the investments in equity instruments held for the long term.

These financial assets are recognized at fair value plus transaction costs at purchase date and are subsequently measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within owner's equity including the changes in fair value resulting from translation of non-monetary assets stated in foreign currency. Gain or loss from the sale of these investments or part of them should be recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within owner's equity and the balance of the revaluation reserve for these assets should be transferred directly to the retained earnings not to the consolidated statement of income.

No impairment testing is required for these assets. Unless classified debt instrument as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. in that case. the impairment is calculated through the expected credit loss model.

Dividends are recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

Upon initial recognition, the Bank occasionally elects to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as other operating income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Bank benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to an impairment assessment.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

### **Impairment in Financial Assets**

Overview of the expected credit losses principles

The adoption of International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9 has significantly changed the Group's method of calculating impairment losses, replacing the methodology of recognizing impairment losses when incurred under International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39 with a forward-looking expected credit loss approach.

The Group records provisions for expected credit losses for all loans and other financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss, in addition to unused limits of direct facilities and financial guarantee contracts (such as letters of credit and guarantees), collectively referred to as "financial instruments". Equity instruments (shares) are not subject to impairment testing under International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9

The provision for expected credit losses is based on the expected credit losses over a 12-month period, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of the asset, in which case the provision is based on the lifetime expected credit losses.

Expected credit losses, whether for the lifetime of the credit exposure or for a 12-month exposure, are calculated either on an individual basis or on a collective basis, depending on the nature of the financial instruments in the portfolio.

Expected credit losses, whether for the lifetime of the credit exposure or for a 12-month credit exposure, are calculated either on an individual basis or on a collective basis, depending on the nature of the financial instruments in the portfolio.

The Group has implemented a policy outlining how assessment procedures are applied either on an individual basis for a financial instrument or on a portfolio basis.

Based on the above process, the Group groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, as described below:

- Stage 1: Upon initial recognition of loans, the Group records a provision based on the expected credit losses corresponding to the 12-month probability of default on the credit exposure. Stage 1 also includes facilities that were previously in Stage 1 with no significant change in their credit risk, as well as loans that have been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the lifetime expected credit losses. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3: Loans that are considered credit impaired (default). The Group records an allowance for the lifetime expected credit losses.

#### **The calculation of expected credit losses**

The Group calculates the expected credit losses in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard Number 9 which is disclosed in Note 4.

#### **Collateral repossessed**

The Bank's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at the lower of their repossessed value or the carrying value of the original secured asset. Assets for which selling is determined to be a better option are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date in, line with the Bank's policy.

In its normal course of business, the Bank engages external agents to recover funds from the repossessed assets, generally at auction, to settle outstanding debt. Any surplus funds are returned to the customers/obligors. As a result of this practice, the residential properties under legal repossession processes are not recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position.

### **Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss in its value. Moreover Property and Equipment (except for land) are depreciated according to the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives when ready for use of these assets using the following annual rates:

	<u>%</u>
Buildings	2-4
Equipment, furniture, and fixtures	7-25
Vehicles	14-20
Computer	17-25

When the carrying amount of property and equipment exceeds their recoverable value. assets are written down and impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

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

Property and equipment are derecognized when disposed or when there is no expected future benefit from their use or disposal.

### **Leases**

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

### **Right-of-use assets**

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease obligations recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life or the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

### **Lease liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

### **Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

## **Intangible Assets**

### **A. Goodwill**

Goodwill is recognized at cost and represents the excess of the acquisition costs or investment costs in an affiliate or a subsidiary over the net assets fair value of the affiliate or subsidiary as of the acquisition date. Goodwill arises from the investment in the subsidiary recognized as a separate item in intangible assets. Later on, goodwill will be reviewed and reduced by any impairment amount.

Goodwill is allocated to cash generating unit(s) to test impairments in its value.

Impairment testing is done on the date of the consolidated financial statements. Goodwill is reduced if the test indicates that there is impairment in its value, and that the estimated recoverable value of the cash generating unit(s) relating to goodwill is less than the book value of the cash generating unit(s). Impairment is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

### **B. Other Intangible assets**

Intangible assets purchased in an acquisition are stated at fair value at the date of acquisition. Other intangible assets purchased other than through acquisition are recorded at cost.

Intangible assets are to be classified on the basis of either definite or indefinite useful life. Intangible assets with definite useful economic lives are amortized over their useful lives and recorded as an expense in the consolidated statement of income. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed for impairment as of the consolidated financial statements date, and impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

No capitalization of intangible assets resulting from the banks' operations is made. They are rather recorded as an expense in the consolidated statement of income in the same year.

Any indications of impairment in the value of intangible assets as of the consolidated financial statements date are reviewed. Furthermore, the estimated useful lives of the impaired intangible assets are reassessed, and any adjustment is made in the subsequent periods.

The Group made upfront payments to acquire patents and licences. The patents have been granted for a period of 10 years by the relevant government agency with the option of renewal at the end of this period. Licences for the use of intellectual property are granted for periods ranging between five and ten years depending on the specific licences. The licences may be renewed at little or no cost to the Group. As a result, those licences are assessed as having an indefinite useful life.

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The intangible asset with a specified useful life appears of cost after deducting the annual amortization. These assets were amortized by using the straight-line method on the useful life using the following percentages:

	%
Software	25
Customer relationships	12.5
Customer deposits	12.5

### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the bank has an obligation on the date of the consolidated financial statement arising from a past event and the costs to settle the obligation is probable and can be reliably measured.

### **Provision for employees' end-of-service indemnity**

A provision is recognized for legal and contractual end-of-service obligations for employees based on each employee's length of service as of the consolidated statement of financial position date, in accordance with the Bank's internal regulations.

### **Income Tax**

Income tax expenses represent accrued tax and deferred tax.

Income tax expenses are accounted for on the basis of taxable income. Moreover taxable income differs from income declared in the consolidated financial statements because the latter includes non-taxable revenues or taxable expenses disallowed in the current year but deductible in subsequent years accumulated losses acceptable by the tax law and items not accepted for tax purposes or subject to tax.

Tax is calculated based on the tax rates according to the prevailing laws regulations and instructions of the countries where the bank operates.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable because of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the amounts used for calculating taxable profit. Deferred tax is calculated using the Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable because of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the amounts used for calculating taxable profit. Deferred tax is calculated using the balance sheet liability method and is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred tax liability is settled or the deferred tax asset is realized. Liability method is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred tax liability is settled, or the deferred tax asset is realized.



Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and reduced in case it is expected that no benefit will arise from payment or the elimination of the need for deferred tax liabilities partially or totally.

### **Capital Cost of Issuing or Buying the Bank's Shares**

Cost arising from the issuance or purchase of the bank's shares are charged to retained earnings (net of the tax effect of these costs if any). If the shares issuance or purchase process is incomplete these costs are recorded as expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

### **Accounts Managed on Behalf of Customers**

These represent the accounts managed by the bank on behalf of its customers but do not represent part of the bank's assets. The fees and commissions on such accounts are shown in the consolidated statement of Income. A provision against the impairment in the capital-guaranteed portfolios managed on behalf of customers is taken.

### **Offsetting**

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

### **Realization of Income and Recognition of Expenses**

Interest income is realized by using the effective interest method except for interest and commissions from non-performing credit facilities which are not recognized as income and are recorded in the interest and commissions in suspense account.

Expenses are recognised according to the accrual basis.

Commission is recorded as revenue when the related services are provided. moreover dividends are recorded when realized (decided upon by the General Assembly of Shareholders).

### **Date of Recognizing Financial Assets**

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trading date (which is the date on which the bank commits itself to purchase or sell the asset).

### **Hedge Accounting and Financial Derivatives**

#### **Financial Derivatives for Hedging:**

For the purpose of hedge accounting the financial derivatives appear at fair value.

#### **Fair Value Hedges:**

A fair value hedge is a hedge against the exposure to changes in the fair value of the bank's recognised assets or liabilities.

When the conditions of an effective fair value hedge are met the resulting gains and losses from the valuation of the fair value hedge and the change in the fair value of the hedged assets or liabilities is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

When the conditions of an effective portfolio hedge are met the gain or loss resulting from the revaluation of the hedging instrument at fair value as well as the change in the fair value of the assets or liabilities portfolio are recorded in the consolidated income statement for the same year.

#### **Cash flow Hedges:**

Hedge for the change in the current and expected cash flows exposures of the Bank's assets and liabilities.

When the conditions of an effective cash flow hedge are met the gain or loss of the hedging instruments is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and owner's equity. such gain or loss is transferred to the consolidated statement of income in the period in which the hedge transaction impacts the consolidated statement of income.

When the condition of the effective hedge do not apply the gain or loss resulting from the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recorded in the consolidated statement of income the same year.

#### **Financial derivatives for trading**

The fair value of derivative financial instruments held for trading purposes (such as forward foreign exchange contracts, future interest contracts, swap contracts, and foreign exchange option rights) is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. The fair value is determined based on prevailing market prices. If these are not available, the valuation method is stated, and the amount of changes in fair value is recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

### **Assets Seized by the Bank against Due Debts**

Assets that have been the subject of foreclosure by the bank are shown under "other assets" at the acquisition value or fair value whichever is lower. As of the consolidated statement of financial position date these assets are revalued individually at fair value. any decline in their market value is taken to the consolidated statement of income as a loss whereas any such increase is not recognized. Subsequent increase is taken to the income statement to the extent it does not exceed the previously recorded impairment.

### **Repurchase and Resale Agreements**

Assets sold with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase at a specified future date will continue to be recognised in the bank's consolidated financial statements due to the bank's continuing exposure to the risks and rewards of these assets using the same accounting policies. (The buyer has the right to control such assets (by sale or pledge as collateral) which are reclassified as financial assets pledged as collateral). The proceeds of the sale are recorded under loans and borrowings. The difference between the sale and repurchase price is recognised as an interest expense over the agreement term using the effective interest method.

Assets purchased with a corresponding commitment to resell at a specified future date (reverse repos) are not recognised in the bank's consolidated financial statements since the bank is not able to control these assets and since any risks and benefits do not accrue to the bank when they occur. The related payments are recognised as part of deposits at banks and financial institutions or direct credit facilities as applicable. Moreover the difference between the purchase and resale price is recognised in the consolidated statement of income over the agreement term using the effective interest method.

### **Foreign Currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Moreover, financial assets and financial liabilities are translated to Jordanian Dinar based on the average exchange rates declared by the Central Bank of Jordan on the date of the consolidated financial statements.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and recorded at fair value are translated on the date when their fair value is determined.

Gains and losses arising from foreign currency translation are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Translation differences for non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (such as shares) are recorded as part of the change in fair value.

When consolidating the financial statements assets and liabilities of the branches and subsidiaries abroad are translated from the (primary) currency to the currency used in the financial statements using the average exchange rates prevailing on the consolidated statement of financial position date and declared by the Central Bank of Jordan. Revenue and expense items are translated using the average exchange rates during the year and exchange differences are shown in a separate item within the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income equity. In case of selling one of the subsidiaries or branches the related amount of exchange difference is booked in revenues/expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

Profit or loss resulting from the foreign exchange of interest-bearing debt instruments and within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is included in the consolidated statement of income. Differences in the foreign currency translation of equity instruments are included in the cumulative change in fair value reserve within owner's equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.

### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances with central banks and balances with banks and financial institutions maturing within three months less balances due to banks and financial institutions maturing within three months and restricted funds.

### **3. Changes in Accounting Policies**

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 except for the adoption of new amendments on the standards effective as of 1 January 2025 shown below:

#### **Lack of exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21**

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position, and cash flows.

The amendments did not have a material impact on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

#### **4. Significant Judgments and Estimates Used**

##### **Use of Estimate:**

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of financial assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities. These estimates and assumptions also affect the revenues and expenses and the resultant provisions as well as fair value changes reported in 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 resulting in future changes in such provisions.

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

##### **A. EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS PROVISION / EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS PROVISION FOR DIRECT CREDIT FACILITIES:**

In determining provision for expected credit loss for direct credit facilities, important judgement is required from the bank's management 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 asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL.

##### **Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for ECL calculation – IFRS 9 Methodology**

Key concepts in IFRS 9 that have the most significant impact and require a high level of judgment, as considered by the Bank while determining the impact assessment, including the following:

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- The Bank relies on Moody's Credit Lens application to classify corporate credit risk ratings, which reviews and analyzes financial and objective information about the borrower, The program generates a comprehensive assessment of the creditworthiness of the borrower, that results in the probability of default (PD), The system classifies the corporate customers within 7 levels of active accounts and 3 levels of non- performing accounts, The probability of default (PD) increase with the level of risk, wherein, 3 segments are adopted at each level (grade) except for grade 1 as shown in the table below:

Risk Grade of the Customer	Credit Rating	Credit Quality
1	Aaa	Facilities of the highest quality and carry the lowest degree of credit risk.
2+	Aa1	Facilities are of high quality and carry a very low degree of credit risk.
2	Aa2	Facilities are of high quality and carry a very low degree of credit risk.
2-	Aa3	Facilities are at the upper level of the average rating and carry a low degree of credit risk.
3+	A1	
3	A2	Facilities are at the upper level of the average rating and carry a low degree of credit risk.
3-	A3	
4+	Baa1	Facilities are at an average rating level and carry a moderate degree of credit risk and therefore contain some risk characteristics.
4	Baa2	Facilities are at an average rating level and carry a moderate degree of credit risk and therefore contain some risk characteristics.
4-	Baa3	
5+	Ba1	Facilities that have risk characteristics and carry a significant degree of credit risk.
5	Ba2	Facilities that have risk characteristics and carry a significant degree of credit risk.
5-	Ba3	
6+	B1	Very high credit risk facilities.
6	B2	Very high credit risk facilities.
6-	B3	Weak Business credit: judged to be of poor standing and subject to very high credit risk.
7+	Caa1	
7	Caa2	Weak Business credit: judged to be of poor standing and subject to very high credit risk.
7-	Caa3	
8	Default Ca	Substandard facilities.
9	Default Ca	Doubtful facilities.
10	Default Ca	Loss facilities.

- Risk of individuals is measured based on portfolio valuation through customer behaviour records and their commitment for timely payments.
- Global ratings are used to measure the risk of other financial assets (fixed-rate financial instruments and credit claims on banks and financial institutions).

- **The mechanism for calculating expected credit losses (ECL) on financial instruments and for each item separately.**

The Bank has adopted a special mechanism for calculating expected credit losses based on the type of financial instrument:

- Financial instruments for the portfolio of companies and instruments with fixed income and credit claims on banks and financial institutions:

The Bank relies on a specialized and advanced system to calculate the expected credit losses for this portfolio. The provision is calculated individually for each customer/financial instrument at the level of each account or financial instrument.

- Financial instruments of the retail portfolio:

The Bank has internally developed a retail portfolio model to calculate expected credit losses in accordance with the requirements of the standard. Provisions for the retail portfolio are calculated individually at the account level.

Governs the application of the requirements of IFRS 9 and includes the responsibilities of the board of directors and executive management to ensure compliance with the requirements of the IFRS.

The Board of Directors has several specialized committees, each with its own objectives and to implement the Standard,

**- Risk Management Committee**

- Review the implementation strategy of the standard and its impact on the risk management of the bank before its adoption by the Board.
- Keeping pace with developments affecting the Bank's risk management and reporting periodically to the Board.
- Verify that there is no difference between the actual risks taken by the Bank and the level of acceptable risks approved by the Board.
- The committee submits a report to the bank's Board of Directors as soon as any significant changes affecting the bank's financial position are identified, in order to take the necessary corrective actions. This follows the receipt of credit exposure classification reports and the quarterly calculation of impairment provisions by the Risk Department, in line with Exposure Instructions (8/2025). A copy of the report must also be provided to the Central Bank of Jordan within a period not exceeding 10 working days from the report submission date.

– **Audit Committee**

- Review the financial statements after application of the Standard to verify the orders of the Central Bank of Jordan regarding the adequacy of the provisions and to give an opinion on the non-performing bank debts before submitting them to the Board of Directors.
- Review the observations contained in the reports of the Central Bank and the reports of the external auditor and follow up the actions taken thereon.
- Review the accounting issues that have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Bank and ensure the accuracy of the accounting and control procedures and their compliance.

– **Finance Department**

- Make necessary accounting adjustments and restrictions after the results are approved and verify that all products have been calculated.
- Prepare the necessary disclosures in cooperation with the concerned departments in the bank in accordance with the requirements of the standard and the instructions of the Central Bank.

– **Risk Management Department**

- Calculating and reviewing expected credit losses and classifying customers according to the three stages on a quarterly basis, in compliance with accounting standards and Central Bank regulations, while informing the executive management of the calculation results.
- Reviewing and approving risk indicators in accordance with the bank's approved policy and methodology.

- \* Definition and mechanism for calculating and monitoring the probability of default (PD) and exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD).



Corporate and fixed-income financial instruments and credit claims on banks and financial institutions:

**Probability of default (PD):**

The probability of default is measured for the purpose of calculating the expected credit loss for each stage of the International Financial Reporting Standard (9) using statistical models based on historical default data and the credit classification of exposures, in addition to stress tests related to macroeconomic indicators for the portfolio of facilities for large, medium, and small companies. As for the individual facilities portfolio, statistical models based on product characteristics and the client's credit behaviour are used.

According to the standard (9), all credit exposures and debt instruments included in the first stage are considered. The probability of default for the exposure/instrument is taken into account for a period of 12 months from the financial statement date. For credit exposures included in the second stage, the probability of default is considered over the remaining lifetime of the credit exposure.

**Loss given Default (LGD)**

When calculating the loss given default (LGD), the guarantees provided against the credit exposure are evaluated. Only guarantees classified as risk mitigants (legally secured within credit contracts and with no legal obstacle preventing the bank from accessing the collateral) are considered for the purpose of calculating the recoverable value from the credit exposure after applying the deduction percentages. The loss given default (LGDs) is applied to the uncovered portion of the credit exposure based on historical recovery ratios and the conversion to cash resulting from the enforcement of the collateral due to default, considering the time factor.

**Exposure at Default (EAD):**

When calculating the credit exposure at default for the purpose of calculating the expected credit loss for each stage of the International Financial Reporting Standard (9), the amounts that will be utilized by the debtor and the type of debt instrument are considered. The utilization factor is calculated after conducting a study on the historical withdrawal and utilization ratios for different currencies and types of debt.

Indirect credit exposures (unfunded) are also considered as realized credit exposures, and an expected credit loss is calculated for them. Default probabilities (PDs) specific to these exposures are also calculated based on historical studies of default rates and withdrawal probabilities.

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Determines the significant change in credit risk that the Bank has relied on in calculating the expected credit losses.

Stage	Nature of the accounts within the stage
First Stage Stage 1 (First recognition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial instruments with less than 30 days' receivables.</li> <li>- Regular financial instruments.</li> <li>- Customers with a risk rating of +7 and below.</li> </ul>
Second Stage Stage 2 (Credit quality deterioration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular financial instruments that have shown a significant increase in credit risk since the date of initial recognition.</li> <li>- Financial instruments that have dues More than 30.</li> <li>- Current and under-exposed accounts if the period of non-payment is more than 30 days and less than 90 days.</li> <li>- Customers with a risk score of -7, 7, and unrated.</li> <li>- A decline in the credit rating since the initial recognition of bonds and financial investments by two degrees or more.</li> <li>- All accounts classified under observation.</li> <li>- Accounts that were restructured or rescheduled due to financial difficulties during the period.</li> </ul>
Third Stage Stage 3 (Decrease in credit value)	Accounts included under the non-performing facilities portfolio.

The provision for the retail portfolio was calculated on an individual basis and by product type. The portfolio was divided into:

- 1) Personal loans
- 2) Housing loans.
- 3) Credit cards.
- 4) Car loans.

- **Macroeconomic Factors, Forward Looking Information and Multiple Scenarios**

The measurement of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk must consider information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information will require significant judgment from the bank's management.

Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure At Default (EAD) inputs used to estimate Stage 1 and Stage 2 credit loss allowances are modelled based on the macroeconomic variables (or changes in macroeconomic variables) that are most closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio. Each macroeconomic scenario used in our expected credit loss calculation will have forecasts of the relevant macroeconomic variables.

Each macroeconomic scenario used in calculating the expected credit losses is linked to changing macroeconomic factors.

Our estimates are used to calculate expected credit losses for stage 1 and stage 2 using discounted weighted scenarios that include future macroeconomic information for the next three years.

The following macroeconomic variables are used when analysing future forecasts for each country where the bank:

Category	Corporate	Retail
Indicator	Bank interest rate	Bank interest rate
	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Central bank financial sheet
	Government debt	Transport Consumer Price Index
	Inflation rate	Exports
	Interbank interest rate	Food price inflation
	Loans to the private sector	Import prices
	Money supply M1	Foreign exchange reserves
	Money supply M2	Government debt
	Producer price changes	Interbank interest rate
		Money supply M1
		Money supply M2
		Tourist arrivals

Three scenarios are used to derive a probability-weighted value for measuring Expected Credit Losses (ECL). The ECL is calculated using a multi-year weighted average methodology (2025–2031) to ensure the inclusion of various long-term economic scenarios. In 2025, the weight assigned to the optimistic scenario is set at 0%, gradually increasing to 20% by 2027, with corresponding adjustments to the remaining scenarios as shown in the table below.

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This approach aims to reflect potential economic improvements progressively, avoiding overestimation of short-term conditions.

Year	Optimistic (%)	Baseline (%)	Pessimistic (%)
2025	5%	70%	25%
2026	10%	70%	20%
2027	15%	65%	20%
2028 - 2031	20%	60%	20%

This gradual approach to scenario weighting ensures a realistic integration of economic recovery within the Expected Credit Loss model, minimizing the risk of excessive optimism in assessing default probabilities. Consequently, the initial credit loss estimates remain conservative, while the positive impact of the optimistic scenario is gradually incorporated over the years, enhancing the model's accuracy and efficiency in forecasting long-term credit risks.

- **Definition of default**

The definition of default used in measuring expected credit losses and in assessing stage transitions is consistent with the definition of default applied by the bank's internal credit risk management. Default is not explicitly defined by the standard, and there is a rebuttable presumption that non-payment for 90 days or more constitutes default.

The probability-weighted estimates are measured based on the best estimate of historical probabilities and current conditions. The weighted scenarios are assessed annually. All scenarios are applied to all portfolios exposed to expected credit losses during the years 2024 and 2025.

## **B. INCOME TAX**

Income tax expenses represent accrued tax and deferred tax.

Income tax expenses are accounted for on the basis of taxable income, Moreover taxable income differs from income declared in the consolidated financial statements because the latter includes non-taxable revenues or taxable expenses disallowed in the current year but deductible in subsequent years accumulated losses acceptable by the tax law and items not accepted for tax purposes or subject to tax.

Taxes are calculated on the basis of the tax rates according to the prevailing laws regulations and instructions of the countries where the bank operates.

Deferred tax are tax expected to be paid or recovered as a result of temporary timing differences between the value of the assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the value of the taxable amount, Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the liability method in the consolidated statement of financial position according to the rates expected to be applied when the tax liability is settled or tax assets are recognized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and reduced in case it is expected that no benefit will arise from payment or the elimination of the need for deferred tax liabilities partially or totally.

### **C. FAIR VALUE**

Fair value represents the closing market price (Assets Purchasing / Liabilities Selling) of financial assets and derivatives on the date of the consolidated financial statements in active markets, In case declared market prices do not exist active trading of some financial assets and derivatives is not available or the market is inactive fair value is estimated by one of several methods including the following:

- Comparison with the fair value of another financial asset with similar terms and conditions.
- Analysis of the present value of expected future cash flows for similar instruments.
- Adoption of the option pricing models.
- Evaluation of long-term assets and liabilities that bear no interest through discounting cash flows and amortizing premium/ discount using the effective interest rate method within interest revenue/ expense in the consolidated statement of income.

The valuation methods aim to provide a fair value reflecting the market's expectations taking into consideration the market expected risks and expected benefits when the value of the financial assets, When the financial assets fair value can't be reliably measured, they are stated at cost less any impairment.

### **D. THE USEFUL LIFE OF PROPERTIES, EQUIPMENT, AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

The Bank estimates the productive life of properties, machines, equipment, and intangible assets for the purposes of calculating depreciation and amortization, taking into account the expected use of the assets. Management reviews the residual values and productive lifespans annually, and future depreciation and amortization expense is adjusted if management believes that the productive lifespans differ from previous estimates.

### **E. DETERMINING THE DURATION OF LEASE CONTRACTS**

The Bank defines the duration of a lease contract as an uncancelable period, taking into consideration the periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it's certain that such an option will be exercised, or any periods associated with an option to terminate the lease, if it's certain that the bank will not exercise this option.

**5. Cash and Balances at the Central Banks**

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Cash in treasury		
<b>Balances at central banks:</b>	249,646,201	136,793,103
Current accounts and demand deposits	185,889,523	141,711,899
Term and notice deposits	751,100,000	341,100,000
Statutory cash reserve	444,278,165	293,168,896
<b>Total balances at the central banks</b>	<b>1,381,267,688</b>	<b>775,980,795</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,630,913,889</b>	<b>912,773,898</b>

- Except for the statutory cash reserve, there are no restricted balances as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

- There are no amounts with a maturity date exceeding three months as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

- All balances at the Central Banks are classified within stage 1 based on the requirements of IFRS (9) as adopted by the Central Bank of Jordan . There are also no transfers between Stages (1.2.3) or written-off balances during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

- The movement on the gross of cash and balances at central banks:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	775,980,795	601,321,203
Additions during the year	946,386,893	377,607,373
Settled during the year	(341,100,000)	(202,947,781)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>1,381,267,688</b>	<b>775,980,795</b>

**6. Balances at Banks and Financial Institutions - net**

The details of this item are as follows:

Description	Local Banks and Financial		Foreign Banks and Financial		Total	
	31 December		31 December		31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts and demand deposits	783,138	479,174	263,271,477	148,031,878	264,054,615	148,511,052
Deposits with a maturity date within 3 months or less	110,803,000	6,000,000	492,078,584	333,584,664	602,881,584	339,584,664
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,586,138</b>	<b>6,479,174</b>	<b>755,350,061</b>	<b>481,616,542</b>	<b>866,936,199</b>	<b>488,095,716</b>
Expected credit losses provision	-	-	(277,031)	(383,459)	(277,031)	(383,459)
<b>Balances at Bank and financial institutions - net</b>	<b>111,586,138</b>	<b>6,479,174</b>	<b>755,073,030</b>	<b>481,233,083</b>	<b>866,659,168</b>	<b>487,712,257</b>

- Non-interest bearing balances at banks and financial institutions amounted to JD 79,998,654 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 50,422,473 as of 31 December 2024).

- Restricted balances at banks and financial institutions amounted to JD 19,360,841 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 19,620,255 as of 31 December 2024).

- The movement on balances at banks and financial institutions is as follows:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	488,095,716	-	-	488,095,716
Additions resulted from acquisition	132,764,249	-	-	132,764,249
Additions during the year	674,159,911	-	-	674,159,911
Settled during the year	(430,178,645)	-	-	(430,178,645)
Changes resulting from adjustments	2,094,968	-	-	2,094,968
	<b>866,936,199</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>866,936,199</b>

  

	31 December 2024			
	Stage (1) Individual	Stage (2) Individual	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	372,011,885	-	-	372,011,885
Additions during the year	429,888,822	-	-	429,888,822
Settled during the year	(303,408,449)	-	-	(303,408,449)
Changes resulting from adjustments	(10,396,542)	-	-	(10,396,542)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>488,095,716</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>488,095,716</b>

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- The movement on the provision for expected credit losses:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year				
Expected credit losses on new balances during the year	383,459	-	-	383,459
Additions resulted from acquisition	2,114	-	-	2,114
Expected credit losses on new balances during the year	290,079	-	-	290,079
Recovered from expected credit loss on settled balances	(398,615)	-	-	(398,615)
Changes resulted from adjustments	(6)	-	-	(6)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>277,031</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>277,031</b>

	31 December 2024			
	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	68,178	-	-	68,178
Expected credit losses on new balances during the year	383,459	-	-	383,459
Recovered from expected credit losses provision on settled balances	(68,178)	-	-	(68,178)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>383,459</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**7. Deposits at Banks and Financial Institutions - net**

	Local Banks and		Foreign Banks and		Total	
	31 December		31 December		31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Deposits within a maturity date from 3 months to 6 months	6,017,500	-	56,362,036	17,725,000	62,379,536	17,725,000
More than 6 months to 9 months	-	-	20,549,484	-	20,549,484	-
More than 9 months to 12 months	2,500,000	-	20,823,230	-	23,323,230	-
More than a year	-	-	9,442,858	-	9,442,858	-
<b>Total Balances</b>	<b>8,517,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>107,177,608</b>	<b>17,725,000</b>	<b>115,695,108</b>	<b>17,725,000</b>
Provision for expected credit losses	(333)	-	(75,579)	(15,178)	(75,912)	(15,178)
<b>Net Deposits at bank and financial institutions</b>	<b>8,517,167</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>107,102,029</b>	<b>17,709,822</b>	<b>115,619,196</b>	<b>17,709,822</b>

- Restricted deposits at banks and financial institutions amounted to JD 2,500,000 as of 31 December 2025 (none as of 31 December 2024).

- The movement on deposits at banks and financial institutions before expected credit losses provision is as follows:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Individual	Individual	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	17,725,000	-	-	17,725,000
Additions resulted from acquisition	2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000
New deposits during the year	113,195,108	-	-	113,195,108
Settled balances during the year	(17,725,000)	-	-	(17,725,000)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>115,695,108</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>115,695,108</b>

	31 December 2024			
	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Individual	Individual	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	14,089,578	-	-	14,089,578
Balance at the beginning of the year	17,725,000	-	-	17,725,000
New deposits during the year	(14,089,578)	-	-	(14,089,578)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>17,725,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,725,000</b>

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- The movement on expected credit losses provision on deposits with banks and financial institutions is as follows:

<b>31 December 2025</b>				
	<b>Stage (1)</b>	<b>Stage (2)</b>	<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,178	-	-	15,178
Additions resulted from acquisition	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses on new balances during the year	75,919	-	-	75,919
Recovered from expected credit losses on the settled balances	(15,185)	-	-	(15,185)
Changes resulted from adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>75,912</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75,912</b>

  

<b>31 December 2024</b>				
	<b>Stage (1)</b>	<b>Stage (2)</b>	<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,159	-	-	7,159
Expected credit losses on new balances during the year	15,178	-	-	15,178
Recovered from expected credit losses on the settled balances	(7,159)	-	-	(7,159)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>15,178</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,178</b>

**8. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Statement of Income**

The details of this item are as follows:

<b>31 December</b>		
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Government bonds listed in financial markets	1,941,487	2,595,510
Corporate bonds listed in financial markets	2,446,023	1,220,338
Corporate shares listed in financial markets	4,723,314	2,286,096
Investment funds	15,555,876	12,561,599
	<b>24,666,700</b>	<b>18,663,543</b>



**9. Direct Credit Facilities and Financing - Net**

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
<b>Individuals (Retail):</b>	5,420,545	3,174,876
Overdraft accounts	1,584,823,837	1,135,778,279
Loans and bills *	188,665,588	56,949,311
Credit cards		
<b>Real estate loans</b>	1,486,405,713	1,194,207,760
<b>Large Corporates</b>		
Overdraft accounts	136,866,778	63,759,521
Loans and bills *	1,741,905,495	1,370,948,589
<b>Small and Medium sized entities</b>		
Overdraft accounts	33,705,141	30,397,703
Loans and bills *	341,493,181	285,109,269
<b>Government and public sector</b>	1,448,299,682	699,205,245
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,967,585,960</b>	<b>4,839,530,553</b>
<b>Less:</b> Interest and returns in suspense	52,368,887	23,971,273
<b>Less:</b> Provision of expected credit losses	514,362,163	261,706,245
<b>Net Direct Credit Facilities and Financing</b>	<b>6,400,854,910</b>	<b>4,553,853,035</b>

\* Net after deducting interests and commissions received in advance of JD 138,341,856 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 12,904,376 as of 31 December 2024).

- Direct credit facilities and financing included in stage (3) amounted to JD 436,623,591 which is represent 6.27% of total direct credit facilities and financing as of 31 December 2025 (JD 278,651,103 which is represent to 5.76% of total direct credit facilities and financing as of 31 December 2024).
- Direct credit facilities and financing included in stage (3) amounted to JD 384,254,704 which is represent 5.56% of total direct credit facilities and financing balance after deducting interest and revenue in suspense as of 31 December 2025 (JD 254,679,830 which is represent 5.29% of total credit facilities and financing balance after deducting interest and revenue in suspense as of 31 December 2024).
- Direct credit facilities and financing granted to and guaranteed by the Jordanian Government amounted to JD 1,553,653,161 which is represent to 22.30% of total direct credit facilities and financing as of 31 December 2025 (JD 688,143,933 which is represent to 14.22% as of 31 December 2024).
- Financing in accordance with Islamic Share'a which belongs to Safwa Islamic Bank amounted to JD 2,953,736,233 which is represent 42.39% of total direct credit facilities and financing as of 31 December 2025 (JD 2,385,551,289 which is equivalent to 49.29% as of 31 December 2024).

The total movement on the expected credit losses provision for direct credit facilities is as follows:

	Corporations				Government and Public Sector	Total
	Individual	Real Estate Loans	Large Corporate	SME's		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>31 December 2025</b>						
Balance at the beginning of the year	80,993,763	25,112,523	131,737,323	23,862,636	-	261,706,245
Additions resulted from acquisition	36,042,226	4,029,673	31,167,794	8,178,001	-	79,417,694
New (reversed) exposures during the year	30,961,211	6,104,994	140,089,684	17,902,906	-	195,058,795
Written off credit facilities or transferred as off financial position items	(10,169,742)	(5,323,948)	(2,644,210)	(3,682,671)	-	(21,820,571)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>137,827,458</b>	<b>29,923,242</b>	<b>300,350,591</b>	<b>46,260,872</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>514,362,163</b>

	Corporations				Government and Public Sector	Total
	Individual	Real Estate Loans	Large Corporate	SME's		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>31 December 2024</b>						
Balance at the beginning of the year	50,355,818	17,889,300	105,993,907	19,850,858	-	194,089,883
New (reversed) exposures during the year	30,999,872	7,442,917	26,193,850	4,688,686	-	69,325,325
Written off credit facilities or transferred as off financial position items	(361,927)	(219,694)	(450,434)	(676,908)	-	(1,708,963)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>80,993,763</b>	<b>25,112,523</b>	<b>131,737,323</b>	<b>23,862,636</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>261,706,245</b>

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\* The movement on the expected credit loss provision by sector is as follows:

	Individual JD	Real Estate Loans JD	Large Corporate JD	Small and Medium Enterprises JD	Government and Public Sector JD	Total JD
<b><u>For the Year ended 31 December 2025</u></b>						
Balance at the beginning of the year	80,993,763	25,112,523	131,737,323	23,862,636	-	261,706,245
Additions resulted from acquisition	36,042,226	4,029,673	31,167,794	8,178,001	-	79,417,694
Expected credit losses on new credit facilities during the year	30,354,710	7,246,323	108,679,928	15,301,995	-	161,582,956
Recovered from expected credit losses on settled credit facilities	(7,757,325)	(356,417)	(11,252,055)	(2,314,468)	-	(21,680,265)
Transferred to stage (1)	892,056	934,126	76,155	251,696	-	2,154,033
Transferred to stage (2)	(920,596)	(1,282,314)	(3,464,914)	(470,284)	-	(6,138,108)
Transferred to stage (3)	28,540	348,188	3,388,759	218,588	-	3,984,075
Effect on the provision as a result of changing the classifications between the three stages during the period	16,719,422	173,733	4,465,512	5,984,197	-	27,342,864
Changes resulted from adjustments	(8,355,596)	(958,645)	38,196,299	(1,068,818)	-	27,813,240
Written off or transferred exposures	(10,169,742)	(5,323,948)	(2,644,210)	(3,682,671)	-	(21,820,571)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>137,827,458</b>	<b>29,923,242</b>	<b>300,350,591</b>	<b>46,260,872</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>514,362,163</b>
<b>Reallocation:</b>						
Provisions on individual basis	128,113,072	29,897,158	300,350,591	45,540,406	-	503,901,227
Provisions on collective basis	9,714,386	26,084	-	720,466	-	10,460,936
	<b>137,827,458</b>	<b>29,923,242</b>	<b>300,350,591</b>	<b>46,260,872</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>514,362,163</b>
<b><u>For the Year ended 31 December 2024</u></b>						
Balance at the beginning of the year	50,355,818	17,889,300	105,993,907	19,850,858	-	194,089,883
Expected credit losses on new credit facilities during the year	7,641,790	4,106,142	10,796,347	2,987,983	-	25,532,262
Recovered from expected credit losses on settled credit facilities	(2,750,831)	(2,952,717)	(10,017,821)	(2,175,798)	-	(17,897,167)
Transferred to stage (1)	835,595	365,435	2,223,203	59,846	-	3,484,079
Transferred to stage (2)	684,153	(881,094)	(8,949,971)	(458,214)	-	(9,605,126)
Transferred to stage (3)	(1,519,748)	515,659	6,726,768	398,368	-	6,121,047
Effect on the provision as a result of changing the classifications between the three stages during the period	17,597,294	3,740,856	8,873,523	902,682	-	31,114,355
Changes resulted from adjustments	8,511,619	2,548,636	16,541,801	2,973,819	-	30,575,875
Written off or transferred exposures	(361,927)	(219,694)	(450,434)	(676,908)	-	(1,708,963)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>80,993,763</b>	<b>25,112,523</b>	<b>131,737,323</b>	<b>23,862,636</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>261,706,245</b>
<b>Reallocation:</b>						
Provisions on individual basis	63,054,106	25,098,685	131,737,323	23,143,468	-	243,033,582
Provisions on collective basis	17,939,657	13,838	-	719,168	-	18,672,663
	<b>80,993,763</b>	<b>25,112,523</b>	<b>131,737,323</b>	<b>23,862,636</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>261,706,245</b>

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**Interest and revenues in suspense**

\* The movement on suspended interest is as follows:

	Individual JD	Real estate loans JD	Large Corporate JD	Small and Medium Enterprises JD	Banks and financial institutions JD	Total JD
<b><u>For the Year ended 31 December 2025</u></b>						
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,608,768	3,448,012	6,618,699	3,295,794	-	23,971,273
Additions resulted from acquisition	9,564,385	1,598,245	18,513,135	5,843,072	-	35,518,837
Add: Interest and revenues in suspense during the year	8,340,364	1,809,984	6,894,209	3,311,063	-	20,355,620
Less: Interest and revenues transferred to revenue	(1,080,795)	(214,319)	(6,510,871)	(629,211)	-	(8,435,196)
Interests in suspense written-off	(6,935,154)	(3,118,613)	(5,627,739)	(3,360,141)	-	(19,041,647)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>20,497,568</b>	<b>3,523,309</b>	<b>19,887,433</b>	<b>8,460,577</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52,368,887</b>
<b><u>For the Year ended 31 December 2024</u></b>						
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,467,015	2,809,958	4,710,422	2,859,032	-	17,846,427
Add: Interest and revenues in suspense during the year	4,303,836	1,037,066	1,978,800	1,086,075	-	8,405,777
Less: Interest and revenues transferred to revenue	(776,987)	(189,951)	(33,364)	(184,724)	-	(1,185,026)
Interests in suspense written-off	(385,096)	(209,061)	(37,159)	(464,589)	-	(1,095,905)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>10,608,768</b>	<b>3,448,012</b>	<b>6,618,699</b>	<b>3,295,794</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,971,273</b>

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The following are the credit exposures according to IFRS (9) :

**As of 31 December 2025**

	According to IFRS (9)											
	Stage (1)			Stage (2)			Stage (3)			Total		
	Total	Expected Credit Losses	Interest in Suspense	Total	Expected Credit Losses	Interest in Suspense	Total	Expected Credit Losses	Interest in Suspense	Total	Expected Credit Losses	Interest in Suspense
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Individual	1,447,002,613	10,041,852	-	167,063,754	12,063,916	-	164,843,603	115,721,690	20,497,568	1,778,909,970	137,827,458	20,497,568
Real estate loans	1,287,025,103	620,817	-	154,061,575	8,339,524	-	45,319,035	20,962,901	3,523,309	1,486,405,713	29,923,242	3,523,309
Corporate	1,453,711,509	46,948,867	-	254,097,948	111,749,972	-	170,962,816	141,651,752	19,887,433	1,878,772,273	300,350,591	19,887,433
SME's	249,264,057	1,481,397	-	70,436,128	3,255,321	-	55,498,137	41,524,154	8,460,577	375,198,322	46,260,872	8,460,577
Government and Public Sector	1,448,299,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,448,299,682	-	-
	5,885,302,964	59,092,933	-	645,659,405	135,408,733	-	436,623,591	319,860,497	52,368,887	6,967,585,960	514,362,163	52,368,887

**As of 31 December 2024**

As of 31 December 2024

	According to IFRS (9)											
	Stage (1)			Stage (2)			Stage (3)			Total		
	Total	Expected Credit Losses	Interest in Suspense	Total	Expected Credit Losses	Interest in Suspense	Total	Expected Credit Losses	Interest in Suspense	Total	Expected Credit Losses	Interest in Suspense
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Individual	1,017,394,813	17,059,484	-	103,510,830	6,572,679	-	74,996,823	57,361,600	10,608,768	1,195,902,466	80,993,763	10,608,768
Real estate loans	976,452,666	673,251	-	177,382,603	8,860,047	-	40,372,491	15,579,225	3,448,012	1,194,207,760	25,112,523	3,448,012
Corporate	1,076,586,283	9,071,769	-	226,497,248	44,045,333	-	131,624,579	78,620,221	6,618,699	1,434,708,110	131,737,323	6,618,699
SME's	213,867,798	2,243,081	-	69,981,964	3,350,705	-	31,657,210	18,268,850	3,295,794	315,506,972	23,862,636	3,295,794
Government and Public Sector	699,205,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	699,205,245	-	-
	<b>3,983,506,805</b>	<b>29,047,585</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>577,372,645</b>	<b>62,828,764</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>278,651,103</b>	<b>169,829,896</b>	<b>23,971,273</b>	<b>4,839,530,553</b>	<b>261,706,245</b>	<b>23,971,273</b>

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The movement on the gross credit facilities and financing as of the year-end:

<b>31 December 2025</b>						
	<b>Stage (1)</b>		<b>Stage (2)</b>		<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>		
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at beginning of the year	3,034,737,926	948,768,879	469,005,101	108,367,544	278,651,103	4,839,530,553
Additions resulted from acquisition	1,186,833,190	-	109,292,000	-	146,629,664	1,442,754,854
New exposures during the year	1,322,126,292	392,585,543	80,163,805	7,512,913	20,741,172	1,823,129,725
Exposures settled during the year	(451,391,929)	(105,620,642)	(50,040,095)	(8,613,531)	(32,254,587)	(647,920,784)
Transferred to stage (1)	86,121,788	36,749,823	(84,624,657)	(36,738,507)	(1,508,447)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(120,642,597)	(32,448,159)	121,918,051	34,416,424	(3,243,719)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(24,059,220)	(6,026,475)	(43,592,701)	(14,914,842)	88,593,238	-
Effect on exposure as a result of change between stages	(7,449,324)	(3,283,046)	(17,528,218)	(4,289,978)	(2,921,774)	(35,472,340)
Changes resulted from adjustments	(256,335,479)	(115,363,606)	(19,525,700)	(5,148,204)	(17,200,841)	(413,573,830)
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(40,862,218)	(40,862,218)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>4,769,940,647</b>	<b>1,115,362,317</b>	<b>565,067,586</b>	<b>80,591,819</b>	<b>436,623,591</b>	<b>6,967,585,960</b>

  

<b>31 December 2024</b>						
	<b>Stage (1)</b>		<b>Stage (2)</b>		<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>		
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at beginning of the year	2,789,176,214	841,603,092	507,423,305	119,209,973	199,435,150	4,456,847,734
New exposures during the year	855,514,320	312,230,291	70,296,819	6,748,660	17,219,036	1,262,009,126
Exposures paid during the year	(392,564,180)	(85,770,452)	(109,365,293)	(22,160,333)	(11,952,488)	(621,812,746)
Transferred to stage (1)	82,088,105	29,283,718	(81,460,735)	(29,281,183)	(629,905)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(154,635,339)	(49,880,674)	163,009,951	51,934,092	(10,428,030)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(21,213,520)	(2,825,179)	(59,680,107)	(8,615,585)	92,334,391	-
Effect on exposure as a result of change between stages	(13,533,461)	(3,467,825)	(11,841,450)	(4,085,965)	(1,719,189)	(34,647,890)
Changes resulted from adjustments	(110,094,213)	(92,404,092)	(9,377,389)	(5,382,115)	(2,802,994)	(220,060,803)
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(2,804,868)	(2,804,868)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>3,034,737,926</b>	<b>948,768,879</b>	<b>469,005,101</b>	<b>108,367,544</b>	<b>278,651,103</b>	<b>4,839,530,553</b>

During the year ended 31 December 2025, direct credit facilities and loans amounted to JD 29,296,895 (JD 2,173,109 as at 31 December 2024) were transferred to off-balance sheet items, and direct credit facilities and loans amounted to JD 11,565,323 (JD 631,759 as at 31 December 2024) were written off, in accordance with the Board of Directors' resolutions on this matter.

**BANK AL ETIHAD**  
**(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**31 DECEMBER 2025**

The movement of the provision for expected credit losses as for the year-end:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	14,224,664	14,822,921	58,979,022	3,849,742	169,829,896	261,706,245
Additions resulted from acquisition	2,879,759	-	5,765,914	-	70,772,021	79,417,694
Expected credit losses on new exposures during the year	47,347,171	1,047,120	46,018,448	266,365	66,903,852	161,582,956
Recovered from expected credit losses on settled exposures during the year	(3,639,921)	(171,527)	(2,497,723)	(106,428)	(15,264,666)	(21,680,265)
Transferred to stage (1)	3,546,794	842,390	(2,929,090)	(839,211)	(620,883)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(873,729)	(70,341)	2,197,661	1,016,322	(2,269,913)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(1,267,735)	(23,346)	(4,470,976)	(1,112,814)	6,874,871	-
Effect on provision as a result of change between stages	(7,271,262)	(772,773)	(1,274,754)	858,521	35,803,132	27,342,864
Changes resulted from adjustments	(2,391,102)	(9,136,150)	29,697,589	(9,855)	9,652,758	27,813,240
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(21,820,571)	(21,820,571)
<b>Total expected credit losses balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>52,554,639</b>	<b>6,538,294</b>	<b>131,486,091</b>	<b>3,922,642</b>	<b>319,860,497</b>	<b>514,362,163</b>

  

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	13,719,773	6,103,035	50,427,760	3,462,267	120,377,048	194,089,883
Expected credit losses on new exposures during the year	5,072,360	1,322,192	5,575,052	254,258	13,308,400	25,532,262
Recovered from expected credit losses on settled exposures during the year	(4,625,447)	(171,239)	(7,409,864)	(295,311)	(5,395,306)	(17,897,167)
Transferred to stage (1)	4,179,219	648,979	(3,871,669)	(647,711)	(308,818)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(1,072,912)	(118,718)	4,871,925	1,177,737	(4,858,032)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(133,506)	(18,983)	(10,391,833)	(743,575)	11,287,897	-
Effect on exposure as a result of change between stages	(2,762,650)	(604,802)	4,105,096	970,865	29,405,846	31,114,355
Changes resulted from adjustments	(152,173)	7,662,457	15,672,555	(328,788)	7,721,824	30,575,875
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(1,708,963)	(1,708,963)
<b>Total expected credit losses balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>14,224,664</b>	<b>14,822,921</b>	<b>58,979,022</b>	<b>3,849,742</b>	<b>169,829,896</b>	<b>261,706,245</b>

**BANK AL ETIHAD**  
**(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**31 DECEMBER 2025**

The distribution of total credit and financing facilities by the internal credit rating for Individuals is as follows:

	31 December 2025					2024
	Stage (1)	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories based on the Bank's internal system:						
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	12,433	-	-	-	-	12,433
3	254,129	-	-	-	-	254,129
4	1,504,169	-	-	-	-	1,504,169
5	5,205,464	-	-	-	-	5,205,464
6	6,786,377	-	-	-	-	6,786,377
7	-	-	1,472,717	-	-	1,472,717
8-10	-	-	-	-	5,059,400	5,059,400
Not rated	1,022,325,550	410,914,491	138,116,320	27,474,717	159,784,203	1,758,615,281
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,036,088,122</b>	<b>410,914,491</b>	<b>139,589,037</b>	<b>27,474,717</b>	<b>164,843,603</b>	<b>1,778,909,970</b>
						<b>1,195,902,466</b>

The movement on credit facilities and financing for Individuals is as follows:

	31 December 2025				
	Stage (1)	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total exposures at the beginning of the year	631,880,227	385,514,586	65,827,682	37,683,148	74,996,823
Additions resulted from acquisition	398,133,928	-	56,460,926	-	63,844,340
New exposures during the year	222,729,622	135,954,174	12,190,156	1,329,301	10,111,227
Settled exposures during the year	(90,497,976)	(34,902,294)	(8,510,291)	(2,764,735)	(6,187,109)
Transferred to stage (1)	7,814,144	8,898,960	(6,645,883)	(8,887,644)	(1,179,577)
Transferred to stage (2)	(47,355,064)	(13,898,982)	48,676,178	14,665,394	(2,087,526)
Transferred to stage (3)	(13,635,142)	(2,516,712)	(19,850,527)	(8,941,968)	44,944,349
Effect on exposure as a result of change between stages	(1,852,015)	(2,018,631)	(3,179,953)	(2,196,735)	(813,614)
Changes resulted from adjustments	(71,129,602)	(66,116,610)	(5,379,251)	(3,412,044)	(1,680,414)
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(17,104,896)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>1,036,088,122</b>	<b>410,914,491</b>	<b>139,589,037</b>	<b>27,474,717</b>	<b>164,843,603</b>

  

	31 December 2024				
	Stage (1)	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total exposures at the beginning of the year	648,207,695	354,891,522	41,338,446	31,992,331	50,764,593
New exposures during the year	144,110,988	147,765,652	7,672,653	2,019,968	5,868,381
Settled exposures during the year	(63,995,364)	(42,084,675)	(4,179,287)	(2,597,855)	(2,650,055)
Transferred to stage (1)	8,703,261	4,994,078	(8,389,208)	(4,991,543)	(316,588)
Transferred to stage (2)	(40,997,247)	(22,058,615)	44,393,194	23,413,599	(4,750,931)
Transferred to stage (3)	(9,543,421)	(1,960,016)	(9,428,956)	(5,376,655)	26,309,048
Effect on exposure as a result of change between stages	(530,455)	(1,093,075)	(3,425,412)	(3,299,084)	352,431
Changes resulted from adjustments	(54,075,230)	(54,940,285)	(2,153,748)	(3,477,613)	166,969
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(747,025)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>631,880,227</b>	<b>385,514,586</b>	<b>65,827,682</b>	<b>37,683,148</b>	<b>74,996,823</b>

**BANK AL ETIHAD**  
**(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**31 DECEMBER 2025**

The movement on the expected credit loss provision for individuals is disclosed as follows:

<b>31 December 2025</b>						
	<b>Stage (1)</b>		<b>Stage (2)</b>		<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>		
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,413,294	14,646,190	3,279,212	3,293,467	57,361,600	80,993,763
Additions resulted from acquisition	2,392,145	-	3,511,426	-	30,138,655	36,042,226
Expected credit losses on new exposures during the year	3,734,495	1,009,644	4,237,476	251,552	21,121,543	30,354,710
Recovered from expected credit loss on settled exposures during the year	(363,849)	(150,219)	(291,222)	(81,079)	(6,870,956)	(7,757,325)
Transferred to stage (1)	671,547	748,335	(236,960)	(745,156)	(437,766)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(239,663)	(57,007)	1,716,859	664,188	(2,084,377)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(212,690)	(18,466)	(1,216,976)	(1,102,551)	2,550,683	-
Effect on provision as a result of change between stages	(4,002,474)	(705,116)	(2,729,309)	1,164,877	22,991,444	16,719,422
Changes resulted from adjustments	(639,137)	(9,185,177)	367,208	(19,096)	1,120,606	(8,355,596)
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(10,169,742)	(10,169,742)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>3,753,668</b>	<b>6,288,184</b>	<b>8,637,714</b>	<b>3,426,202</b>	<b>115,721,690</b>	<b>137,827,458</b>

<b>31 December 2024</b>						
	<b>Stage (1)</b>		<b>Stage (2)</b>		<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>		
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,762,319	5,992,809	2,689,589	3,046,041	36,865,060	50,355,818
Impairment loss on new exposures during the year	627,700	1,293,243	516,150	232,739	4,971,958	7,641,790
Recovered from expected credit losses on settled exposures during the year	(156,231)	(163,600)	(168,459)	(125,472)	(2,137,069)	(2,750,831)
Transferred to stage (1)	751,647	469,048	(544,978)	(467,780)	(207,937)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(224,102)	(109,198)	2,068,134	1,062,592	(2,797,426)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(35,115)	(16,685)	(695,077)	(738,738)	1,485,615	-
Total impact on volume of exposures as a result of changing the classification between stages	(677,668)	(447,870)	(152,863)	964,320	17,911,375	17,597,294
Effect on the provision resulted from adjustment	364,744	7,628,443	(433,284)	(680,235)	1,631,951	8,511,619
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(361,927)	(361,927)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>2,413,294</b>	<b>14,646,190</b>	<b>3,279,212</b>	<b>3,293,467</b>	<b>57,361,600</b>	<b>80,993,763</b>



**BANK AL ETIHAD**  
**(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT:**  
**31 DECEMBER 2025**

The distribution of total credit and financing facilities by internal credit rating for Real Estate Loans is as follows:

	31 December 2025						2024
	Stage (1)	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Credit rating categories based on the Bank's internal system:	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
1	6,699,088	-	14,851	-	-	6,713,939	993,558
2	31,936,566	-	355,547	-	-	32,292,113	4,394,315
3	91,887,654	-	68,871	-	-	91,956,525	14,349,249
4	66,412,739	-	409,438	-	-	66,822,177	46,807,907
5	71,467,477	-	12,139,910	-	-	83,607,387	92,323,612
6	31,100,615	-	23,744,297	-	-	54,844,912	93,694,887
7	867,972	-	35,097,940	-	-	35,965,912	17,930,789
8-10	-	-	-	-	27,166,558	27,166,558	18,258,321
Not rated	358,284,114	628,368,878	37,941,028	44,289,693	18,152,477	1,087,036,190	905,455,122
<b>Total</b>	<b>658,656,225</b>	<b>628,368,878</b>	<b>109,771,882</b>	<b>44,289,693</b>	<b>45,319,035</b>	<b>1,486,405,713</b>	<b>1,194,207,760</b>

The movement on credit facilities and financing for Real Estate is as follows:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total exposure at the beginning of the year	472,306,012	504,146,654	117,550,544	59,832,059	40,372,491	1,194,207,760
Additions resulted from acquisition	104,882,712	-	15,746,442	-	7,548,630	128,177,784
New exposures during the year	176,884,253	231,183,343	5,276,561	5,012,019	1,343,216	419,699,392
Settled exposures during the year	(67,008,588)	(64,163,689)	(6,545,480)	(4,795,143)	(3,898,341)	(146,411,241)
Transferred to stage (1)	38,269,940	22,101,227	(38,225,661)	(22,101,227)	(44,279)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(23,034,248)	(13,675,131)	23,152,924	14,473,946	(917,491)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(1,932,721)	(509,887)	(2,844,057)	(5,332,503)	10,619,168	-
Effect on exposures as a result of change between stages	(2,237,149)	(1,045,453)	(1,860,962)	(1,245,522)	(105,431)	(6,494,517)
Changes resulted from adjustments	(39,473,986)	(49,668,186)	(2,478,429)	(1,553,936)	(1,156,367)	(94,330,904)
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(8,442,561)	(8,442,561)
<b>Total exposure at the end of the Year</b>	<b>658,656,225</b>	<b>628,368,878</b>	<b>109,771,882</b>	<b>44,289,693</b>	<b>45,319,035</b>	<b>1,486,405,713</b>

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total exposure at the beginning of the year	421,889,214	447,152,997	147,887,682	71,234,689	27,930,204	1,116,094,786
New exposures during the year	131,229,844	146,337,481	4,884,369	3,827,059	1,019,932	287,298,685
Settled exposures during the year	(36,616,125)	(39,186,441)	(30,945,488)	(17,463,575)	(4,070,873)	(128,282,502)
Transferred to stage (1)	25,027,552	16,396,149	(24,931,531)	(16,396,149)	(96,021)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(32,575,565)	(23,624,647)	32,741,794	24,010,599	(552,181)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(3,578,626)	(621,911)	(11,279,479)	(2,958,789)	18,438,805	-
Effect on exposures as a result of change between stages	(5,042,456)	(2,161,999)	1,265,469	(1,279,990)	(529,217)	(7,748,193)
Changes resulted from adjustments	(28,027,826)	(40,144,975)	(2,072,272)	(1,141,785)	(1,339,406)	(72,726,264)
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(428,752)	(428,752)
<b>Total exposure at the end of the Year</b>	<b>472,306,012</b>	<b>504,146,654</b>	<b>117,550,544</b>	<b>59,832,059</b>	<b>40,372,491</b>	<b>1,194,207,760</b>

**BANK AL ETIHAD**  
**(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**31 DECEMBER 2025**

The movement on the provision for impairment for Real Estate credit facilities is as follows:

<b>31 December 2025</b>						
	<b>Stage (1)</b>		<b>Stage (2)</b>		<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>		
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Total exposure at the beginning of the year	670,135	3,116	8,849,325	10,722	15,579,225	25,112,523
Additions resulted from acquisition	304,526	-	524,149	-	3,200,998	4,029,673
Expected credit losses on new credit facilities during the year	135,488	5,833	395,356	1,618	6,708,028	7,246,323
Recovered from expected credit losses on settled exposures	(153,875)	(1,237)	(234,701)	(1,187)	34,583	(356,417)
Transferred to stage (1)	1,296,675	9	(1,257,358)	(9)	(39,317)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(96,388)	(803)	84,963	19,165	(6,937)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(265,367)	-	(124,751)	(4,324)	394,442	-
Effect on provision as a result of change between stages	(1,356,759)	51	774,083	(6,224)	762,582	173,733
Changes resulted from adjustments	78,772	641	(690,016)	(1,287)	(346,755)	(958,645)
Written-off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(5,323,948)	(5,323,948)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>613,207</b>	<b>7,610</b>	<b>8,321,050</b>	<b>18,474</b>	<b>20,962,901</b>	<b>29,923,242</b>

  

<b>31 December 2024</b>						
	<b>Stage (1)</b>		<b>Stage (2)</b>		<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>		
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Total exposure at the beginning of the year	441,863	3,289	5,910,186	2,564	11,531,398	17,889,300
Expected credit losses on new credit facilities during the year	78,770	1,381	2,019,802	19	2,006,170	4,106,142
Recovered from expected credit losses on settled exposures	(78,717)	(1,124)	(1,615,858)	-	(1,257,018)	(2,952,717)
Transferred to stage (1)	393,738	-	(362,613)	-	(31,125)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(25,664)	(35)	80,461	35	(54,797)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(2,604)	-	(597,867)	(1,110)	601,581	-
Effect on provision as a result of change between stages	(33,701)	132	443,701	4,858	3,325,866	3,740,856
Changes resulted from adjustments	(103,550)	(527)	2,971,513	4,356	(323,156)	2,548,636
Written-off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(219,694)	(219,694)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>670,135</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>8,849,325</b>	<b>10,722</b>	<b>15,579,225</b>	<b>25,112,523</b>

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The distribution of total credit and financing facilities by internal credit rating for corporates is as follows:

	31 December 2025						2024
	Stage (1)	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories based on the Bank's internal system:							
1	1,510,827	-	-	-	-	1,510,827	2,573,579
2	214,933,015	-	330	-	-	214,933,345	74,412,986
3	300,114,985	-	415,275	-	-	300,530,260	203,884,253
4	303,295,442	-	192,562	-	-	303,488,004	282,131,756
5	470,275,920	-	28,850,938	-	-	499,126,858	370,570,073
6	104,876,568	-	50,710,242	-	-	155,586,810	147,747,540
7	8,408,417	-	142,878,103	-	-	151,286,520	190,520,129
8-10	-	-	326,697	-	162,473,305	162,800,002	123,823,543
Not rated	50,296,335	-	30,723,801	-	8,489,511	89,509,647	39,044,251
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,453,711,509</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>254,097,948</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>170,962,816</b>	<b>1,878,772,273</b>	<b>1,434,708,110</b>

The movement on credit and financing facilities for large corporates is as follows:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)	Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total exposure at the beginning of the year	1,076,586,283	-	226,497,248	-	131,624,579	1,434,708,110
Additions resulted from acquisition	250,456,488	-	30,998,203	-	59,547,465	341,002,156
New exposures during the year	407,936,631	-	49,156,006	-	5,132,071	462,224,708
Settled exposures during the year	(222,589,405)	-	(24,951,297)	-	(20,259,526)	(267,800,228)
Transferred to stage (1)	29,577,665	-	(29,577,565)	-	(100)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(32,867,233)	-	32,847,301	-	19,932	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(5,783,580)	-	(11,827,590)	-	17,611,170	-
Effect on exposures as a result of change between stages	(1,206,380)	-	(10,374,220)	-	(673,978)	(12,254,578)
Changes resulted from adjustments	(48,398,960)	-	(8,670,138)	-	(13,766,848)	(70,835,946)
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(8,271,949)	(8,271,949)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>1,453,711,509</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>254,097,948</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>170,962,816</b>	<b>1,878,772,273</b>

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)	Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total exposure at the beginning of the year	954,397,586	-	280,380,006	-	92,571,011	1,327,348,603
New exposures during the year	305,586,961	-	39,495,348	-	7,660,107	352,742,416
Settled exposures during the year	(201,272,108)	-	(68,004,940)	-	(2,280,626)	(271,557,674)
Transferred to stage (1)	42,984,229	-	(42,984,229)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(57,251,331)	-	61,028,644	-	(3,777,313)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(6,905,396)	-	(33,588,647)	-	40,494,043	-
Effect on exposures as a result of change between stages	(6,737,431)	-	(7,204,795)	-	(1,318,446)	(15,260,672)
Changes resulted from adjustments	45,783,773	-	(2,624,139)	-	(1,236,603)	41,923,031
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(487,594)	(487,594)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>1,076,586,283</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>226,497,248</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>131,624,579</b>	<b>1,434,708,110</b>

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The movement on the provision for impairment for corporates is as follows:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,071,769	-	44,045,333	-	78,620,221	131,737,323
Additions resulted from acquisition	102,000	-	1,617,248	-	29,448,546	31,167,794
Expected credit losses on new credit facilities during the year	42,949,326	-	41,002,443	-	24,728,159	108,679,928
Recovered from expected credit losses on settled exposures during the year	(2,506,188)	-	(1,653,074)	-	(7,092,793)	(11,252,055)
Transferred to stage (1)	1,132,593	-	(1,132,493)	-	(100)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(305,105)	-	319,436	-	(14,331)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(751,333)	-	(2,651,857)	-	3,403,190	-
Effect on provision as a result of change between stages	(1,472,690)	-	591,111	-	5,347,091	4,465,512
Changes resulted from adjustments	(1,271,505)	-	29,611,825	-	9,855,979	38,196,299
Impairment loss on written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(2,644,210)	(2,644,210)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>46,948,867</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>111,749,972</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>141,651,752</b>	<b>300,350,591</b>

  

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,647,306	-	39,846,885	-	56,499,716	105,993,907
Expected credit losses on new credit facilities during the year	3,654,758	-	2,411,179	-	4,730,410	10,796,347
Recovered from expected credit losses on settled exposures during the year	(3,844,135)	-	(5,524,759)	-	(648,927)	(10,017,821)
Transferred to stage (1)	2,886,070	-	(2,886,070)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(583,195)	-	2,242,107	-	(1,658,912)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(79,672)	-	(8,306,008)	-	8,385,680	-
Effect on provision as a result of change between stages	(1,959,349)	-	3,556,841	-	7,276,031	8,873,523
Changes resulted from adjustments	(650,014)	-	12,705,158	-	4,486,657	16,541,801
Impairment loss on written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(450,434)	(450,434)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>9,071,769</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,045,333</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>78,620,221</b>	<b>131,737,323</b>

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The distribution of total credit and financing facilities by internal credit rating for (SME's) is as follows:

	31 December 2025						2024
	Stage (1)	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories based on the Bank's internal system:							
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	21,953,184	-	283,102	-	-	22,236,286	24,730,593
4	42,083,838	-	4,636,579	-	-	46,720,417	45,061,835
5	59,307,292	-	18,347,378	-	-	77,654,670	57,000,759
6	39,610,744	-	14,381,481	-	-	53,992,225	42,498,641
7	3,082,518	-	21,919,045	-	-	25,001,563	44,213,197
8-10	-	-	-	-	37,472,819	37,472,819	25,571,529
Not rated	7,147,533	76,078,948	2,041,134	8,827,409	18,025,318	112,120,342	76,430,418
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,185,109</b>	<b>76,078,948</b>	<b>61,608,719</b>	<b>8,827,409</b>	<b>55,498,137</b>	<b>375,198,322</b>	<b>315,506,972</b>

The movement on credit facilities and financing for SME's is as follows:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total exposure at the beginning of the year	154,760,159	59,107,639	59,129,627	10,852,337	31,657,210	315,506,972
Additions resulted from acquisition	21,288,429	-	6,086,429	-	15,689,229	43,064,087
New exposures during the year	70,860,753	25,448,026	13,541,082	1,171,593	4,154,658	115,176,112
Settled exposures during the year	(44,251,716)	(6,554,659)	(10,033,027)	(1,053,653)	(1,909,611)	(63,802,666)
Transferred to stage (1)	10,460,039	5,749,636	(10,175,548)	(5,749,636)	(284,491)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(17,386,052)	(4,874,046)	17,241,648	5,277,084	(258,634)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(2,707,777)	(2,999,876)	(9,070,527)	(640,371)	15,418,551	-
Effect on exposures as a result of change between stages	(2,153,780)	(218,962)	(2,113,083)	(847,721)	(1,328,751)	(6,662,297)
Changes resulted from adjustments	(17,684,946)	421,190	(2,997,882)	(182,224)	(597,212)	(21,041,074)
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(7,042,812)	(7,042,812)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>173,185,109</b>	<b>76,078,948</b>	<b>61,608,719</b>	<b>8,827,409</b>	<b>55,498,137</b>	<b>375,198,322</b>

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total exposure at the beginning of the year	164,848,112	39,558,573	37,817,171	15,982,953	28,169,342	286,376,151
New exposures during the year	56,767,252	18,127,158	18,244,449	901,633	2,670,616	96,711,108
Settled exposures during the year	(31,395,915)	(4,499,336)	(6,235,578)	(2,098,903)	(2,950,934)	(47,180,666)
Transferred to stage (1)	5,373,063	7,893,491	(5,155,767)	(7,893,491)	(217,296)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(23,811,196)	(4,197,412)	24,846,319	4,509,894	(1,347,605)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(1,186,077)	(243,252)	(5,383,025)	(280,141)	7,092,495	-
Effect on exposures as a result of change between stages	(1,223,119)	(212,751)	(2,476,712)	493,109	(223,957)	(3,643,430)
Changes resulted from adjustments	(14,611,961)	2,681,168	(2,527,230)	(762,717)	(393,954)	(15,614,694)
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(1,141,497)	(1,141,497)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>154,760,159</b>	<b>59,107,639</b>	<b>59,129,627</b>	<b>10,852,337</b>	<b>31,657,210</b>	<b>315,506,972</b>

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The movement on the provision for impairment for (SME's) credit facilities is as follows:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,069,466	173,615	2,805,152	545,553	18,268,850	23,862,636
Additions resulted from acquisition	81,088	-	113,091	-	7,983,822	8,178,001
Expected credit losses on new credit facilities during the year	527,862	31,643	383,173	13,195	14,346,122	15,301,995
Recovered from expected credit losses on settled exposures during the year	(616,009)	(20,071)	(318,726)	(24,162)	(1,335,500)	(2,314,468)
Transferred to stage (1)	445,979	94,046	(302,279)	(94,046)	(143,700)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(232,573)	(12,531)	76,403	332,969	(164,268)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(38,345)	(4,880)	(477,392)	(5,939)	526,556	-
Effect on provision as a result of change between stages	(439,339)	(67,708)	89,361	(300,132)	6,702,015	5,984,197
Changes resulted from adjustments	(559,232)	48,386	408,572	10,528	(977,072)	(1,068,818)
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(3,682,671)	(3,682,671)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>1,238,897</b>	<b>242,500</b>	<b>2,777,355</b>	<b>477,966</b>	<b>41,524,154</b>	<b>46,260,872</b>

  

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,868,285	106,937	1,981,100	413,662	15,480,874	19,850,858
Expected credit losses on new credit facilities during the year	711,132	27,568	627,921	21,500	1,599,862	2,987,983
Recovered from expected credit losses on settled exposures during the year	(546,364)	(6,515)	(100,788)	(169,839)	(1,352,292)	(2,175,798)
Transferred to stage (1)	147,764	179,931	(78,008)	(179,931)	(69,756)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(239,951)	(9,485)	481,223	115,110	(346,897)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(16,115)	(2,298)	(792,881)	(3,727)	815,021	-
Effect on provision as a result of change between stages	(91,932)	(157,064)	257,417	1,687	892,574	902,682
Changes resulted from adjustments	236,647	34,541	429,168	347,091	1,926,372	2,973,819
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	(676,908)	(676,908)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>2,069,466</b>	<b>173,615</b>	<b>2,805,152</b>	<b>545,553</b>	<b>18,268,850</b>	<b>23,862,636</b>

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The distribution of total credit and financing facilities by internal credit rating for Government and Public Sector is as follows:

	31 December 2025					2024
	Stage (1)	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (2)	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories based on the Bank's internal system:						
1	1,239,738,929	-	-	-	1,239,738,929	595,334,836
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	26,670,000	-	-	-	26,670,000	42,699,541
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	181,890,753	-	-	-	181,890,753	60,332,974
6	-	-	-	-	-	837,894
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,448,299,682</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,448,299,682</b>	<b>699,205,245</b>

The movement on credit facilities and financing for the Government and Public Sector is as follows:

	31 December 2025				
	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total	
	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total exposure at the beginning of the year	699,205,245	-	-	-	699,205,245
Additions resulted from acquisition	412,071,633	-	-	-	412,071,633
New exposures during the year	443,715,033	-	-	-	443,715,033
Settled exposures during the year	(27,044,244)	-	-	-	(27,044,244)
Transferred to stage (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on exposures as a result of change between stages	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulted from adjustments	(79,647,985)	-	-	-	(79,647,985)
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total exposure at the end of the Year</b>	<b>1,448,299,682</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,448,299,682</b>

	31 December 2024				
	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total	
	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total exposure at the beginning of the year	599,833,607	-	-	-	599,833,607
New exposures during the year	217,819,275	-	-	-	217,819,275
Settled exposures during the year	(59,284,668)	-	-	-	(59,284,668)
Transferred to stage (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on exposures as a result of change between stages	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulted from adjustments	(59,162,969)	-	-	-	(59,162,969)
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total exposure at the end of the Year</b>	<b>699,205,245</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>699,205,245</b>

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The movement on the provision for impairment for the Government and Public Sector credit facilities is as follows:

<b>31 December 2025</b>						
	<b>Stage (1)</b>		<b>Stage (2)</b>		<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>		
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions resulted from acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses on new credit facilities during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered from expected credit losses on settled exposures during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on provision as a result of change between stages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulted from adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total exposures at the end of the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

  

<b>31 December 2024</b>						
	<b>Stage (1)</b>		<b>Stage (2)</b>		<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>		
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses on new credit facilities during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered from expected credit losses on settled exposures during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on provision as a result of change between stages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulted from adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written off or transferred exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total exposures at the end of the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



**10. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income**

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Quoted shares in active markets	96,533,835	28,472,247
Quoted bonds in active markets	107,989,424	45,515,882
Unquoted shares	56,107,222	19,367,863
Investment funds	46,880,054	26,360,195
<b>Total</b>	<b>307,510,535</b>	<b>119,716,187</b>
Provision for expected credit losses	(98,610)	(64,447)
	<b>307,411,925</b>	<b>119,651,740</b>

- Transferred losses as a result of selling financial assets at fair value through the statement of other comprehensive income amounted to JD 475,332 as of 31 December 2025 (transferred losses JD 93,842 as of 31 December 2024).
- The value of profits realized from the sale of debt instruments through other comprehensive income was JD 248,611 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 78,970 as of 31 December 2024).
- Cash dividends on the above-mentioned financial assets amounted to JD 1,797,769 for the year ended 31 December 2025 (JD 726,825 for the year ended 31 December 2024).

Disclosure of the movement in the balance of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

	<b>31 December 2025</b>				<b>31 December 2024</b>
	<b>Stage 1 -Individual</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	45,515,882	-	-	45,515,882	-
New investments during the year	62,927,248	-	-	62,927,248	45,515,882
Accrued investments	(8,611,294)	-	-	(8,611,294)	-
changes in fair value	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on the exposure results change classification between stages	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulted from adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to exchange rate changes.	8,157,588	-	-	8,157,588	-
Written off investments	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>107,989,424</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>107,989,424</b>	<b>45,515,882</b>

Disclosure of the movement on the provision for expected credit losses on debt instruments through other comprehensive income

	<b>31 December 2025</b>				<b>31 December 2024</b>
	<b>Stage 1 -Individual</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	64,447	-	-	64,447	-
Credit loss and expected loss on new investments during the year	45,985	-	-	45,985	64,447
Recovery from expected credit losses on due investments	(14,544)	-	-	(14,544)	-
Transferred to stage (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on the exposure results change classification between stages	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulted from adjustments	2,722	-	-	2,722	-
Written off investments	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>98,610</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98,610</b>	<b>64,447</b>

**11. Financial Assets at Amortized Cost - net**

The details of this item are as follows:

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Quoted Financial Assets:		
Foreign treasury bonds	452,955,728	69,618,697
Corporate bonds and debentures	180,854,251	221,514,401
Unquoted Financial Assets:		
Governmental treasury bills	-	106,960,168
Governmental guaranteed bonds	1,810,443,267	1,451,005,828
Corporate bonds and debentures	6,121,000	7,152,000
	<b>2,450,374,246</b>	<b>1,856,251,094</b>
<b>Less:</b> Provision for impairment related to financial assets within stage (1)	205,190	337,642
Provision for impairment related to financial assets within stage (2)	-	-
Provision for impairment related to financial assets within stage (3)	800,000	-
	<b>2,449,369,056</b>	<b>1,855,913,452</b>
Bonds analysis		
With Fixed rate	2,443,978,246	1,856,251,094
With Floating rate	6,396,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,450,374,246</b>	<b>1,856,251,094</b>
Bonds Analysis as per International Financial Reporting Standard (9):		
Stage (1)	2,446,278,246	1,856,251,094
Stage (2)	-	-
Stage (3)	4,096,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,450,374,246</b>	<b>1,856,251,094</b>

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- The following is the movement on financial assets at amortized cost before provision:

	Stage (1) Individual JD	Stage (2) Individual JD	Stage (3) Individual JD	Total JD
<b>31 December 2025</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,856,251,094	-	-	1,856,251,094
Additions resulted from acquisition	428,614,300	-	4,096,000	432,710,300
New investments during the year	548,342,181	-	-	548,342,181
Accrued investment	(367,793,588)	-	-	(367,793,588)
Transferred to Stage (1)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage (2)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage (3)	-	-	-	-
Effect on volume of exposures due to the changes between stages	-	-	-	-
Change resulting from adjustments	(19,135,741)	-	-	(19,135,741)
Additions resulted from acquisition of Invest Bank	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>2,446,278,246</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,096,000</b>	<b>2,450,374,246</b>

	Stage (1) Individual JD	Stage (2) Individual JD	Stage (3) Individual JD	Total JD
<b>31 December 2024</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,634,447,318	-	-	1,634,447,318
New investments during the year	575,588,705	-	-	575,588,705
Accrued investment	(325,546,433)	-	-	(325,546,433)
Transferred to Stage (1)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage (2)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage (3)	-	-	-	-
Effect on volume of exposures due to the changes between stages	-	-	-	-
Change resulting from adjustments	(28,238,496)	-	-	(28,238,496)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>1,856,251,094</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,856,251,094</b>

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- The following is the movement on the provision for expected credit losses for financial assets at amortized cost:

	31 December 2025				2024
	Stage (1)	Stage (2)	Stage (3)	Total	Total
	Individual	Individual	Individual	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	337,642	-	-	337,642	632,492
Additions resulted from acquisition	3,339	-	500,000	503,339	-
Expected credit losses on new investments during the year	5,800	-	300,000	305,800	105,105
Recovered from expected credit losses on accrued investments	(143,098)	-	-	(143,098)	(337,749)
Transferred to Stage (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on provision as a result of change between stages during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Change resulted from adjustments	1,507	-	-	1,507	(62,206)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>205,190</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>1,005,190</b>	<b>337,642</b>

During the year 2025 financial assets at amortized cost were sold with a nominal value amounted to JD 7,955,689 (JD 13,165,421 during the year 2024) the operation resulted in a gain of JD 32,475 during the year 2025 (gain of JD 48,728 during 2024).

**12. Investments in Associates**

The details of this item are as follows:

Company Name	Country of Residence	Ownership %	Nature of Activity	31 December	
				2025	2024
				JD	JD
Jordan Blending & Packing of Fertilizers Co.	Jordan	25%	Industrial	339,331	332,759

The movement in the investment in associates is as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	332,759	349,622
Group's share from profit (loss) of the year - net	11,572	(16,863)
Collected cash dividends	(5,000)	-
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>339,331</b>	<b>332,759</b>

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**13. Property and Equipment - Net**

The details of this item are as follows:

	<b>Lands*</b>	<b>Buildings*</b>	<b>Equipment. Furniture and Fixtures</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Computers Hardware</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2025</b>						
<b>Cost:</b>						
Balance at the beginning of the year	34,208,365	24,763,694	67,831,275	1,812,089	22,176,058	150,791,481
Additions resulted from acquisition	11,068,336	17,659,983	26,110,562	575,925	4,863,342	60,278,148
Additions	-	1,119,250	7,122,443	693,764	5,807,296	14,742,753
Disposals	-	(153,401)	(5,733,783)	(535,499)	(1,141,680)	(7,564,363)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>45,276,701</b>	<b>43,389,526</b>	<b>95,330,497</b>	<b>2,546,279</b>	<b>31,705,016</b>	<b>218,248,019</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation:</b>						
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	8,802,645	48,819,059	839,078	14,499,788	72,960,570
Additions resulted from acquisition	-	3,834,156	17,271,292	241,918	3,420,877	24,768,243
Annual depreciation	-	815,353	6,843,863	296,805	3,471,266	11,427,287
Disposals	-	(151,082)	(5,188,114)	(359,566)	(1,106,951)	(6,805,713)
<b>Accumulated depreciation at the end of the Year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,301,072</b>	<b>67,746,100</b>	<b>1,018,235</b>	<b>20,284,980</b>	<b>102,350,387</b>
Net book value of property and equipment	45,276,701	30,088,454	27,584,397	1,528,044	11,420,036	115,897,632
Payments to purchase property and equipment	-	2,886,594	8,130,403	-	328,283	11,345,280
<b>Net Book Value at the end of the Year</b>	<b>45,276,701</b>	<b>32,975,048</b>	<b>35,714,800</b>	<b>1,528,044</b>	<b>11,748,319</b>	<b>127,242,912</b>
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2024</b>						
<b>Cost:</b>						
Balance at the beginning of the year	31,016,007	24,690,329	66,435,361	1,568,675	20,959,938	144,670,310
Additions	3,516,922	862,526	6,056,097	624,314	3,908,105	14,967,964
Disposals	(324,564)	(789,161)	(4,660,183)	(380,900)	(2,691,985)	(8,846,793)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>34,208,365</b>	<b>24,763,694</b>	<b>67,831,275</b>	<b>1,812,089</b>	<b>22,176,058</b>	<b>150,791,481</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation:</b>						
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	8,999,780	47,653,550	984,938	14,904,941	72,543,209
Annual depreciation	-	500,432	5,426,552	208,304	2,214,821	8,350,109
Disposals	-	(697,567)	(4,261,043)	(354,164)	(2,619,974)	(7,932,748)
<b>Accumulated depreciation at the end of the Year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,802,645</b>	<b>48,819,059</b>	<b>839,078</b>	<b>14,499,788</b>	<b>72,960,570</b>
Net book value of property and equipment	34,208,365	15,961,049	19,012,216	973,011	7,676,270	77,830,911
Payments to purchase property and equipment	-	2,652,788	6,614,835	-	160,813	9,428,436
<b>Net Book Value at the end of the Year</b>	<b>34,208,365</b>	<b>18,613,837</b>	<b>25,627,051</b>	<b>973,011</b>	<b>7,837,083</b>	<b>87,259,347</b>
<b>Annual depreciation rate %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 - 4</b>	<b>7 - 15</b>	<b>20 - 14</b>	<b>25 - 17</b>	

- Property and equipment include fully depreciated assets of JD 59,909,871 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 39,315,184 as of 31 December 2024). which are still in-use by the Bank.

\* This item comprises land and buildings pledged as collateral, valued at JD 7,272,207 as of 31 December 2025, in favor of the Specialized Financial Leasing Company. The collateral secures a financial leasing facility granted to Imdad Company (a subsidiary) amounted to JD 653,194 as of 31 December 2025.

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**14. Intangible Assets - net**

The details of this item are as follows:

	<b>Computer Software</b>	<b>*Bank's License</b>	<b>**Customer relations</b>	<b>**Customer deposits</b>	<b>Goodwill*</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b><u>For the year ended 31 December 2025</u></b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	18,320,686	9,928,000	-	-	1,380,512	29,629,198
Additions resulted from acquisition	3,455,392	-	24,200,000	17,300,000	-	44,955,392
Additions	11,177,127	-	-	-	-	11,177,127
Amortization for the year	(8,255,530)	-	(1,512,500)	(1,081,250)	-	(10,849,280)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>24,697,675</b>	<b>9,928,000</b>	<b>22,687,500</b>	<b>16,218,750</b>	<b>1,380,512</b>	<b>74,912,437</b>
<b><u>For the year ended 31 December 2024</u></b>						
Balance at the beginning of the year	17,224,397	9,928,000	-	-	1,380,512	28,532,909
Additions	7,964,309	-	-	-	-	7,964,309
Amortization for the year	(6,868,020)	-	-	-	-	(6,868,020)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>18,320,686</b>	<b>9,928,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,380,512</b>	<b>29,629,198</b>

\* This item represents the intangible assets resulting from the acquisition of Safwa Islamic Bank during the year 2017 and it is subject to fair value impairment tests at the end of each year.

The impairment test performed as of 31 December 2025 did not indicate any signs of impairment.

\*\*This item represents the intangible assets resulted from the acquisition of Invest Bank.

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**15. Other Assets - Net**

The details of this item are as follows:

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Interests and revenues under collection	53,109,793	34,734,988
Prepaid expenses	10,795,777	7,679,184
Assets seized by Bank against due debts *	148,342,931	94,284,400
Clearing cheques	277,856	694,012
Transfers and cheques under collection	179,229	753,075
Paid margins on letter of guarantees	5,992,798	5,511,896
Discounted commercial papers	54,238,511	19,555,499
Convertible loans	1,022,862	1,013,877
Balances resulting from unauthorized operations**	1,039,200	-
Investments in real estate	1,042,660	-
Other	37,954,692	28,183,783
<b>Total</b>	<b>313,996,309</b>	<b>192,410,714</b>

\* The regulations of the Central Bank of Jordan requires the disposal of the assets seized by Bank in repayment of debts during a maximum period of two years from the acquisition date. However, in some exceptional cases, the Central Bank of Jordan has the right to extend the period for a maximum of two subsequent years.

- The following is a summary of the movement on the assets seized by bank in repayment of debts:

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	98,907,321	83,528,320
Additions resulted from acquisition	53,264,104	-
Additions	39,236,353	31,056,924
Disposals	(33,712,113)	(15,677,923)
	<b>157,695,665</b>	<b>98,907,321</b>
Additions resulted from acquisition	(3,203,044)	-
Impairment provision	(6,149,690)	(4,622,921)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>148,342,931</b>	<b>94,284,400</b>

Below is a summary of the movement on the provision for the assets seized by bank:

Balance beginning of year	4,622,921	5,489,511
Additions resulted from acquisition	3,203,044	-
Provision (surplus) additions during the year	1,526,769	(866,590)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>9,352,734</b>	<b>4,622,921</b>

- The impairment provision against the assets seized by the Bank amounted to JD 5,760,651 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 2,173,431 as of 31 December 2024). Furthermore, the provision for the assets seized by the Bank for a period of more than (4) years amounted to JD 3,592,083 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 2,449,490 as of 31 December 2024).

\*\* This item relates to the accounts of the Bank's subsidiary Invest Bank. During 2012, the Bank was exposed to fraudulent manipulation involving the Bank's cash accounts maintained with other banks and financial institutions, resulting in losses estimated at approximately JD 12.9 million. The incident was primarily attributed to the potential collusion of certain Bank employees who circumvented established internal control and monitoring procedures. The Bank's management has undertaken the necessary legal actions in this regard. Accordingly, a provision amounted to JD 10.4 million has been recognized as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, after excluding amounts expected to be recovered from seized assets and deducting recoveries from the insurance company with total of JD 1.5 million. The procedures before the Public Prosecutor have been concluded, and the case is currently under consideration before the Amman Court of Appeal.

**16. Banks' and Financial Institutions Deposits**

The details of this item are as follows:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>			<b>31 December 2024</b>		
	<b>Inside Jordan</b>	<b>Outside Jordan</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Inside Jordan</b>	<b>Outside Jordan</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Current accounts and demand deposits	58,174,211	109,739,548	167,913,759	42,206,497	104,129,547	146,336,044
Time deposits						
Deposits with a maturity date less than 3 months:	18,937	192,348,118	192,367,055	6,000,000	134,952,419	140,952,419
More than 3 months to 6 months	-	19,090,000	19,090,000	-	51,911,319	51,911,319
More than 6 months to 9 months	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
More than 9 months to 12 months	-	54,713,419	54,713,419	-	7,000,000	7,000,000
More than a year	-	22,000,000	22,000,000	-	9,000,000	9,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,193,148</b>	<b>397,891,085</b>	<b>456,084,233</b>	<b>48,206,497</b>	<b>308,993,285</b>	<b>357,199,782</b>

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**17. Customers' Deposits**

The details of this item are as follows:

	Individual JD	Corporate JD	SMEs JD	Government and Public Sector JD	Total JD
<b><u>For the year ended 31 December 2025</u></b>					
Current accounts and demand accounts	817,186,372	532,339,662	599,191,550	50,435,801	1,999,153,385
Saving deposits	1,141,629,550	82,451,440	144,211,127	13,298,687	1,381,590,804
Time and notice deposits	2,712,452,395	1,467,824,573	356,124,729	615,090,342	5,151,492,039
Certificates of deposit	764,608,417	13,630,018	34,614,070	68,750,000	881,602,505
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>5,435,876,734</u></b>	<b><u>2,096,245,693</u></b>	<b><u>1,134,141,476</u></b>	<b><u>747,574,830</u></b>	<b><u>9,413,838,733</u></b>
<b><u>For the year ended 31 December 2024</u></b>					
Current accounts and demand accounts	501,857,482	266,881,853	439,162,949	5,384,923	1,213,287,207
Saving deposits	995,614,478	58,056,358	173,112,585	10,376,328	1,237,159,749
Time and notice deposits	1,881,854,325	714,118,527	175,814,566	405,692,437	3,177,479,855
Certificates of deposit	639,264,619	41,752,540	38,394,570	59,339,000	778,750,729
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>4,018,590,904</u></b>	<b><u>1,080,809,278</u></b>	<b><u>826,484,670</u></b>	<b><u>480,792,688</u></b>	<b><u>6,406,677,540</u></b>

- The Jordanian government and public sector's deposits inside the kingdom reached JD 747,574,830 representing 7.94% of total deposits as of 31 December 2025 (JD 480,792,688 representing 7.50% of total deposits as of 31 December 2024).
- Non-interest bearing deposits reached JD 1,795,063,391 representing 19.07% of total deposits as of 31 December 2025 (JD 1,164,618,145 representing 18.18% of total deposits as of 31 December 2024).
- Restricted deposits amounted to JD 18,248,536 representing 0.19% of total deposits as of 31 December 2025 (JD 15,646,813 representing 0.24% of total deposits as of 31 December 2024).
- Dormant deposits reached JD 34,253,120 representing 0.36% of total deposits as of 31 December 2025 (JD 56,712,591 representing 0.89% of total deposits as of 31 December 2024).
- Customers' deposits include an amount of JD 3,061,410,568 which represents the shared customers' investments related to Safwa Islamic Bank as of 31 December 2025 (2,596,270,510 as of 31 December 2024).

**18. Cash Margins**

The details of this item are as follows:

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Margins against direct credit facilities	319,925,905	222,896,882
Margins against indirect credit facilities	252,195,541	131,135,046
Margin On Direct Credit Facilities / Dealing Accounts	3,530,323	2,911,910
Other margins	23,613,493	18,012,071
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>599,265,262</u></b>	<b><u>374,955,909</u></b>

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**19. Borrowed Funds and Subordinated Loans**  
**19.a. Borrowed Funds**

The details of this item are as follows:

	Amount JD	Number of total payments		Payments frequency	Collaterals	Loan interest rate price
		Total no. of payments	Remaining payments			
<b>31 December 2025</b>						
Central Bank of Jordan borrowing *	94,805,457	17,677	10,174	Monthly	Bank Promissories	0.50 - 1.00
Central Bank of Jordan borrowing *	2,486,037	52	52	Quarterly	Bank Promissory	1.00
Central Bank of Jordan borrowing *	4,146,413	51	49	Semi-annual	Bank Promissory	0.50 - 1.00
Central Bank of Jordan borrowing *	1,138,000	8	8	Annual	Bank Promissory	0.50
Central Bank of Jordan borrowing *	11,308,114	11,147	2,644	Monthly	Bank Promissory	0.00
Central Bank of Jordan borrowing *	9,453,073	2,120	1,379	Monthly	Bank Promissory	0.50 - 1.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development **	1,200,000	20	4	Semi-annual starting from 15 September 2018	Bank Promissory	6.40
Borrowing from Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development ***	1,772,498	15	15	Semi-annual	Bank Promissory	2.50
Borrowing from Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development ***	6,681,009	35	28	Semi-annual	-	3.00
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	3,506,047	47	47	Semi-annual	-	2.50
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	3,845,600	7	4	Semi-annual starting from 1 September 2024	-	7.15
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	202,571	6	5	Semi-annual starting from 1 September 2024	-	4.35
European Investment Bank****	19,697,142	7	4	Semi-annual starting from 21 December 2024	-	4.45
Local Banks (Relating to a subsidiary)	5,924,906	360	321	Quarterly	-	6.75
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company (Relating to a subsidiary)	4,000,000	1	1	One instalment	-	6.50
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company (Relating to a subsidiary)	5,000,000	1	1	One instalment	-	6.55
Local Banks (Relating to a subsidiary)	12,180,525	1,117	824	Quarterly	-	7.25
Local Banks (Relating to a subsidiary)	9,769,000	360	360	Quarterly	-	7.25
Local Banks (Relating to a subsidiary)	9,947,699	1,092	905	Monthly	-	6.50
Borrowings from local banks / institutions	257,123,210	546	408	Monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, and at maturity	-	6.0-9.0
Foreign institutions *****	30,065,071	37	23	Annually, semi-annually, and at maturity	-	4.2-6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>494,252,372</b>					

**31 December 2024**

Central Bank of Jordan borrowing *	90,629,065	15,979	10,146	Monthly	Bank Promissories	0.50 - 1.00
Central Bank of Jordan borrowing *	392,968	37	18	Quarterly	Bank Promissory	0.50 - 1.00
Central Bank of Jordan borrowing *	2,753,545	36	20	Semi-annual	Bank Promissory	0.50 - 1.00
Central Bank of Jordan borrowing *	3,042,815	21	21	Annual	Bank Promissory	0.50 - 1.00
Central Bank of Jordan borrowing *	28,163,994	17,851	7,347	Monthly	Bank Promissory	0.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development **	1,800,000	20	6	Semi-annual starting from 15 September 2018	Bank Promissory	6.25
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development ***	1,772,498	15	15	Semi-annual	Bank Promissory	2.50
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development ***	7,160,214	35	30	Semi-annual	Bank Promissory	3.00
The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	5,768,400	7	6	Semi-annual starting from 1 September 2024	-	8.65
The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	303,857	7	6	Semi-annual starting from 1 September 2024	-	5.67
European Investment Bank****	29,545,714	7	6	Semi-annual starting from 21 December 2024	-	4.45
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company (related to subsidiary)	5,000,000	1	1	One instalment	-	8.00
Local Banks (related to a subsidiary)	5,800,781	252	205	Quarterly	-	6.75
Local Banks (related to a subsidiary)	1,000,000	8	8	Quarterly	-	7.75
Local Banks (related to a subsidiary)	14,664,787	937	881	Quarterly	-	7.25
Local Banks (related to a subsidiary)	9,995,000	396	396	Quarterly	-	7.25
Local Banks (related to a subsidiary)	3,000,000	127	126	Monthly	-	7.50
Local Banks (related to a subsidiary)	4,304,556	192	178	Monthly	-	6.00
Local Banks (related to a subsidiary)	676,000	120	120	Monthly	-	6.25
Local Banks (related to a subsidiary)	4,999,333	60	59	Monthly	-	6.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,773,527</b>					

\* Funds have been reborrowed from the Central Bank of Jordan to corporates and SMEs sectors at an interest rate ranging from 2% - 4.5%.

\*\* Funds have been reborrowed from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to corporates and SMEs sectors at an interest rate ranging from 8% - 10%.

\*\*\* Funds have been reborrowed from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to corporates and SMEs sectors at an interest rate ranging from 6.75% - 9.75%.

\*\*\*\* Funds have been reborrowed from The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development at an interest rate ranging from 4.5% - 10.25%.

\*\*\*\*\* Borrowed funds from external institutions represent amounts borrowed from the Sanad Fund for Financing Small and Micro Enterprises, the Bader Fund, and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, with total of USD 42.4 million, equivalent to JD 30,065,071 for the Bank and its subsidiary (Jordan Specialized Finance Company) as at 31 December 2025.

**19.b. Subordinated Loans**

The details of this item are as follows:

	Amount JD	Number of total payments		Payments frequency	Collaterals	Loan interest rate price
		Total no. of payments	Remaining payments			
<b>31 December 2025</b>						
The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	24,815,000	1	1	one installment dated 6 December 2032	-	11.85
The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	21,270,000	1	1	one instalment dated 8 April 2027	-	10.00
Sanad Fund for financing micro. SME's	14,180,000	1	1	one installment dated 30 March 2030	-	9.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,265,000</b>					
<b>31 December 2024</b>						
The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	24,815,000	1	1	one installment dated 6 December 2032	-	12.10
The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	21,300,000	1	1	one instalment dated 8 April 2027	-	11.75
Sanad Fund for financing micro. SME's	14,180,000	1	1	one installment dated 30 March 2030	-	10.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,295,000</b>					

**19.c. Bonds**

This item represents bonds issued by the subsidiaries, as follows:

	Amount JD	Number of total payments		Payments frequency	Collaterals	Loan interest rate price
		Total no. of payments	Remaining payments			
<b>31 December 2025</b>						
Tamkeen Leasing Company / Invest Bank	3,330,000	1	1	one installment dated 4 April 2026	-	6.5
Tamkeen Leasing Company / Invest Bank	2,000,000	1	1	one installment dated 7 April 2026	-	6.5
Jordan Specialized Finance Company / Invest Bank	7,590,000	2	2	one instalment dated 25 January 2026	-	6.5
Tamkeen Leasing Company / Invest Bank	3,000,000	1	1	one instalment dated 26 May 2026	-	6.5
Tamkeen Leasing Company / Invest Bank	3,600,000	1	1	one instalment dated 20 July 2026	-	6.5
Tamkeen Leasing Company / Invest Bank	12,520,000	1	1	one instalment dated 18 October 2026	-	6.5
Tamkeen Leasing Company / Invest Bank	10,870,000	1	1	one instalment dated 11 November 2026	-	6.5
Tamkeen Leasing Company / Invest Bank	1,750,000	1	1	one instalment dated 23 November 2026	-	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,660,000</b>					



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**20. Sundry Provisions**

The details of this item are as follows:

	Balance at the beginning of the year	Additions resulted from acquisition	Addition during the year	Paid during the year	Transferred to revenues	Balance at the end of the year
	JD		JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>For the Year Ended 31 December 2025</b>						
Provision for end-of-service indemnity	155,433	-	32,327	140,000	-	47,760
Provision for lawsuits and contingent liabilities	1,001,213	375,821	149,138	249,398	499,679	777,095
Other provisions	265,000	467,659	454,125	242,854	-	943,930
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,421,646</b>	<b>843,480</b>	<b>635,590</b>	<b>632,252</b>	<b>499,679</b>	<b>1,768,785</b>
<b>For the Year Ended 31 December 2024</b>						
Provision for end-of-service indemnity	123,605	-	31,828	-	-	155,433
Provision for lawsuits against banks and contingent liabilities	302,182	-	715,650	-	16,619	1,001,213
Other provisions	100,000	-	165,000	-	-	265,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>525,787</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>912,478</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,619</b>	<b>1,421,646</b>

**21. Income Tax**

a. Income tax provision

The movement on the income tax provision during the year is as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	36,048,153	30,872,484
Additions resulted from acquisition	5,016,290	-
Income tax paid	(44,214,363)	(33,888,257)
Accrued income tax	48,104,668	38,559,156
Income tax from profits from financial assets	22,842	-
Provision for prior years income tax	878,790	504,770.00
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>45,856,380</b>	<b>36,048,153</b>

Income tax appearing in the consolidated statement of income represents the following:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Income tax accrued for the current year profit	48,104,668	38,559,156
Income tax for prior years	903,152	545,467.00
Deferred tax assets	(50,876,867)	(8,060,230)
Deferred tax liability for the year	394,032	255,234
	<b>(1,475,015)</b>	<b>31,299,627</b>

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**b. Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities**

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December 2025					2024	
	Beginning Balance	Additions resulted from acquisition	Amounts Released	Amounts Added	Ending Balance	Deferred Tax	Deferred Tax
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>Deferred Tax Assets</b>							
Provision seized assets	4,521,232	2,950,684	591,153	2,075,378	8,956,141	3,402,280	1,718,068
Provision for bonuses	5,032,657	2,243,950	8,131,797	14,589,295	13,734,105	5,218,961	1,912,410
Unaccepted exepenses	-	-	-	1,337,499	1,337,499	508,250	-
Provision for lawsuits against the Bank	1,001,213	375,821	651,680	51,741	777,095	271,916	380,461
General provision	331,183	-	10,000	-	321,183	89,931	92,731
Provision for contingent liabilities	265,000	-	-	278,125	543,125	206,388	100,700
Differences due to the application IFRS 16	1,487,660	384,193	81,489	-	1,790,364	747,108	565,311
Provision for expected credit losses	106,304,930	34,508,959	13,343,020	136,825,396	264,296,265	97,653,804	40,395,873
Provision for end-of-service indemnity	155,433	-	140,000	32,327	47,760	18,149	59,065
Provision for finance lease awards	130,000	-	130,000	-	-	-	36,400
Provision for balances resulting from unauthorized transactions**	-	10,435,500	-	-	10,435,500	3,965,490	-
Suspended interest on performing facilities classified within Stage 2 and Stage 3 in accordance with IFRS 9	-	6,667,775	165,098	1,656,223	8,158,900	2,284,491	-
Other expenses and provisions	-	470,185	-	465,931	936,116	280,800	-
Expenses related to a former subsidiary.	-	400,000	-	-	400,000	152,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,229,308</b>	<b>58,437,067</b>	<b>23,244,237</b>	<b>157,311,915</b>	<b>311,734,053</b>	<b>114,799,568</b>	<b>45,261,019</b>

	31 December 2025					2024	
	Beginning Balance	Additions resulted from acquisition	Amounts Released	Amounts Added	Ending Balance	Deferred Tax	Deferred Tax
	JD		JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>							
Financial assets at fair value through statement of income	2,918,105	-	314,531	2,976,871	5,580,445	669,548	275,516
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income *	3,028,743	6,158,909	3,984,934	23,893,854	29,096,572	7,161,350	670,284
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,946,848</b>	<b>6,158,909</b>	<b>4,299,465</b>	<b>26,870,725</b>	<b>34,677,017</b>	<b>7,830,898</b>	<b>945,800</b>

\*Deferred tax liabilities include an amount of JD 7,161,350 resulting from the profits of evaluating financial assets at fair value through the statement of other comprehensive income that appears within the fair value reserve in owners' equity as of 31 December 2025 (JD 670,284 deferred tax assets as of 31 December 2024).

\*\*This item related to the accounts of Invest Bank, which represents the expected deferred tax benefits resulting from booking a provision against balances related to unauthorized transactions (Note 15). Management believes that these amounts will be recoverable and utilized in the near future.

- The movement on the deferred income tax assets is as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	31 December		31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	45,261,019	37,416,374	945,800	20,282
Additions resulted from acquisition	18,661,682	-	908,895	-
Additions	58,312,788	10,677,501	6,633,705	1,118,521
Disposals	(7,435,921)	(2,832,856)	(657,502)	(193,003)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>114,799,568</b>	<b>45,261,019</b>	<b>7,830,898</b>	<b>945,800</b>

**c. Reconciliation of the accounting profit with taxable profit**

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Accounting profit	83,809,220	85,773,727
Non-taxable income	(139,184,061)	(26,104,890)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	181,546,010	39,663,114
Taxable Profit	<b>126,171,169</b>	<b>99,331,951</b>
Effective income tax rate	(1,76%)	36,48%
Legal income tax rate	35,00%	35,00%

- The legal income tax rate for the Bank was 35% in addition to the national contribution of 3%. the legal income tax rate for Al Etihad Leasing Company and AL Etihad Financial Brokerage company has reached 24% in addition to the national contribution of 4% and the income tax rate for Al Etihad Financial Technology has reached to 20% in addition to the national contribution of 1%.
- The Bank submitted the tax return until the year 2024 and a final settlement was reached with Income Tax and sales Department on the results of the bank until end of the year 2020. and The Income and Sales Tax Department has not reviewed the bank's accounting records for the years 2021 and 2022 and 2023 and 2024.
- A final settlement with the income tax department for Safwa Islamic Bank has been reached up to the year 2020. The tax return for the year 2021 and 2022 and 2023 and 2024 was submitted within the legal period. and the income and sales tax department did not review the accounting records until the date of preparing the consolidated financial statements.
- A final settlement of income tax liabilities has been reached up to the end of 2023 for Misk Financial Brokerage Company (a subsidiary of Safwa Islamic Bank). The Company submitted its 2024 self-assessment income tax return within the legally prescribed period; however, the Income and Sales Tax Department has not yet reviewed the Company's records.
- A final settlement for Al Etihad for Financial Brokerage Company has been reached. with the income tax department up to the year 2024 .
- A final settlement with the Income Tax Department for Al Etihad for Financial Leasing Company has been reached up to the year 2021. And the self detection has been submitted for the year 2022 & 2023 and the income tax and sales department did not review the accounting records until the date of the consolidated financial information.
- A final settlement with the Income Tax Department for Al Etihad for Financial Technology Company has been reached up to the year 2024.
- A final settlement with the Income Tax Department for Etihad Islamic Investment company has been reached up to the year 2024.
- The percentage of deferred tax was 38% for the income from inside Jordan and 13% for the income from outside Jordan and in the Bank's management opinion these deferred taxes will be realized in the future.

**Tax Position of Invest Bank**

- A final settlement has been completed with the Income and Sales Tax Department for the financial years up to the end of 2020.
- The Bank has filed its tax returns for the years 2021 through 2024 in accordance with legal requirements and within the statutory deadlines.
- In the opinion of management and the tax advisor, the provisions recognized are adequate to cover the Bank's tax liabilities up to 31 December 2025.

**Tax Position of Tamkeen Leasing Company (Subsidiary)**

- nt tax returns for the period from its incorporation on 31 October 2006 to 31 December 2009, as it did not carry out any business activities during those years.
- A final settlement has been completed with the Income and Sales Tax Department with respect to income tax for the years 2010 through 2018.
- The Company filed its income tax returns for the years 2019 through 2021 within the statutory deadlines. These returns were audited by the Income and Sales Tax Department, and the tax-deductible losses were adjusted. No tax liabilities remain outstanding for these years.
- The Company submitted its income tax returns for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024 in accordance with legal requirements and within the statutory deadlines.
- The Company filed its General Sales Tax returns within the statutory deadlines. The Income and Sales Tax Department audited the GST returns up to 31 December 2021. Subsequent returns have been filed on time, and the related taxes due have been paid up to the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.
- In the opinion of the Company's management and the tax advisor, no tax liabilities exceeding the provisions recognized are expected up to 31 December 2025.

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**Tax Position of Investment Supply Chain Financing Company (Subsidiary)**

-The Company has been audited for income tax purposes up to 2021, and no tax liabilities arose for this period.

-The Company filed its income tax returns for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024 in accordance with legal requirements and within the statutory deadlines.

-General Sales Tax (GST) returns were accepted without adjustment up to periods 11 + 12 / 2017, and no tax liabilities arose. GST returns for periods 2018 through 9 + 10 / 2025 were filed within the statutory deadlines, and the related taxes have been paid.

-In the opinion of the Company's management and the tax advisor, no tax liabilities exceeding the provisions recognized are expected up to 31 December 2025.

**Tax Position of Jordanian Specialized Financing Company (Subsidiary)**

The Company filed its income tax returns up to 2021, which were accepted by the Income and Sales Tax Department, and no tax liabilities arose.

The Company filed its income tax returns for the years 2020 through 2024 in accordance with legal requirements and within the statutory deadlines; however, the Income and Sales Tax Department has not yet reviewed these returns as of the date of these consolidated financial statements.

The Company filed its General Sales Tax (GST) returns within the statutory deadlines. The Income and Sales Tax Department audited the returns submitted up to the end of 2016. Returns submitted for tax periods up to periods 9 + 10 / 2021 are considered accepted under the law. Subsequent GST returns have been filed on time and in accordance with legal requirements.

The subsidiary, Thabat Advanced First Real Estate Management Company, obtained a final settlement with the Income and Sales Tax Department for the Company up to the end of 2022.

The subsidiary (Thabat Advanced First Real Estate Management Company) also filed its General Sales Tax returns within the statutory deadlines. Returns were audited by the Income and Sales Tax Department up to the end of 2022. Subsequent GST returns have been filed on time and in accordance with legal requirements.

In the opinion of the management and the tax advisor, no tax liabilities exceeding the provisions recognized are expected for Jordanian Specialized Financing Company and its subsidiary up to 31 December 2025.

**Tax Position of Bendar Islamic Financing Company (Subsidiary)**

The Company obtained a final settlement with the Income and Sales Tax Department up to the end of 2021.

The Company filed its income tax returns for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024 and paid the related taxes within the statutory deadlines. However, the Income and Sales Tax Department has not reviewed the Company's accounting records as of the date of these consolidated financial statements.

General Sales Tax (GST) returns were audited up to the end of 2020. Subsequent GST returns have been filed within the statutory deadlines, and the related taxes have been paid up to the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

In the opinion of management and the tax advisor, no tax liabilities exceeding the provisions recognized are expected for Bendar Trading & Investment Company and its subsidiaries up to 31 December 2025.

**22. Other Liabilities**

The details of this item are as follows:

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Accrued interest expenses	79,387,722	71,646,273
Revenue received in advance	3,446,361	2,857,245
Accounts payable	1,641,162	486,013
Accrued and unpaid expenses	30,056,016	15,472,768
Incoming transfers	108,641	9,370,948
Deffered cheques	25,436,634	22,226,115
Temporary deposits	97,152,541	12,561,651
Provision for expected credit losses for the off-balance sheet items	3,891,026	4,137,355
Dividends payable	1,195,127	488,378
Electronic payments system reconciliations	4,637,281	2,713,988
Card settlement accounts	16,948,315	13,381,457
Liabilities payment broker	386,814	890,182
Other liabilities	38,296,577	12,818,506
<b>Total</b>	<b>302,584,217</b>	<b>169,050,879</b>

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Below is the movement of the indirect facilities on a collective basis during the year:

For the year ended 31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,550,666,119	-	122,844,758	-	1,678,016,242
Additions resulted from acquisition	166,143,541	-	7,541,250	-	174,999,415
New exposure during the year	1,176,795,241	-	48,529,970	-	1,225,330,844
Accrued exposure	(843,462,874)	-	(81,913,586)	-	(927,107,618)
Transferred to stage (1)	18,956,195	-	(18,689,132)	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(10,464,633)	-	10,561,268	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(531,699)	-	(46,600)	-	-
Effect on the exposure results change classification between stages	(994,149)	-	618,025	-	(374,238)
Changes resulted from adjustments	(86,749,903)	-	(1,551,519)	-	(88,309,197)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>1,970,357,838</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>87,894,434</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,062,555,448</b>

For the year ended 31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,395,440,964	-	53,928,063	-	1,452,245,575
New exposure during the year	957,383,014	-	88,968,497	-	1,046,385,056
Accrued exposure	(704,501,906)	-	(17,498,551)	-	(722,321,119)
Transferred to stage (1)	16,130,355	-	(15,447,355)	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(18,798,048)	-	18,878,542	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(647,317)	-	(2,120,300)	-	-
Total impact on volume of exposures as a result of changing the classification between stages	59,216	-	(109,346)	-	(135,619)
Changes resulting from adjustments	(94,400,159)	-	(3,754,792)	-	(98,157,651)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>1,550,666,119</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>122,844,758</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,678,016,242</b>

Below is the movement on the impairment loss for indirect facilities on a collective bases during the year:

For the year ended 31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,109,745	-	484,524	-	4,137,355
Additions resulted from acquisition	121,414	-	32,438	-	399,223
Expected credit losses on new exposures during the year	1,331,334	-	156,637	-	1,631,195
Recovered from the expected credit losses of the accrued exposures	(1,536,845)	-	(256,329)	-	(1,960,100)
Transferred to stage (1)	167,240	-	(167,240)	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(21,614)	-	39,500	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(124)	-	(274)	-	-
Total impact on volume of exposures as a result of changing the classification between stages	(136,041)	-	17,670	-	16,681
Changes resulting from adjustments	(350,516)	-	17,188	-	(333,328)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>2,684,593</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>324,114</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,891,026</b>

For the year ended 31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,492,510	-	301,536	-	4,902,617
Expected credit losses on new exposures during the year	1,674,085	-	234,940	-	1,909,025
Recovered from the expected credit losses of the accrued exposures	(2,152,612)	-	(108,841)	-	(2,261,453)
Transferred to stage (1)	41,957	-	(32,957)	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(74,385)	-	97,330	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(2,498)	-	(5,902)	-	-
Total impact on volume of exposures as a result of changing the classification between stages	(28,003)	-	104,635	-	534,692
Changes resulting from adjustments	(841,309)	-	(106,217)	-	(947,526)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>3,109,745</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>484,524</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,137,355</b>

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The distribution of the total indirect facilities (guarantees) according to the Bank's internal credit ratings:

	31 December 2025						2024
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories based on the Bank's internal system:							
1	1,101,482	-	-	-	-	1,101,482	59,250
2	27,758,463	-	-	-	-	27,758,463	15,875,163
3	51,263,081	-	-	-	-	51,263,081	50,384,300
4	51,886,938	-	-	-	-	51,886,938	45,465,568
5	53,569,987	-	4,217,018	-	-	57,787,005	40,216,245
6	31,638,830	-	7,313,074	-	-	38,951,904	25,802,709
7	5,601,168	-	4,747,607	-	-	10,348,775	20,742,517
8-10	-	-	131,976	-	4,142,344	4,274,320	3,913,306
Not rated	40,977,696	-	17,723,151	-	160,832	58,861,679	46,741,131
<b>Total</b>	<b>263,797,645</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,132,826</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,303,176</b>	<b>302,233,647</b>	<b>249,200,189</b>

Below is the movement on the indirect facilities- guarantees:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	211,401,554	-	33,293,270	-	4,505,365	249,200,189
Additions resulted from acquisition	57,270,655	-	5,967,069	-	1,314,624	64,552,348
New exposure during the year	67,383,734	-	9,929,655	-	5,633	77,319,022
Accrued exposure	(82,221,953)	-	(4,138,997)	-	(1,731,158)	(88,092,108)
Transferred to stage (1)	11,080,100	-	(10,813,037)	-	(267,063)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(1,357,171)	-	1,453,806	-	(96,635)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(531,699)	-	(46,600)	-	578,299	-
Total impact - as of end of the year - on volume of exposures as a result of changing the classification between the three stages during the year	(1,281,201)	-	(129,704)	-	1,886	(1,409,019)
Changes resulting from adjustments	2,053,626	-	(1,382,636)	-	(7,775)	663,215
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>263,797,645</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,132,826</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,303,176</b>	<b>302,233,647</b>

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	208,619,066	-	18,601,596	-	2,876,548	230,097,210
New exposure during the year	73,532,948	-	8,622,602	-	33,545	82,189,095
Accrued exposure	(47,455,715)	-	(3,173,602)	-	(320,662)	(50,949,979)
Transferred to stage (1)	1,421,838	-	(738,838)	-	(683,000)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(10,509,104)	-	10,589,598	-	(80,494)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(561,828)	-	(2,120,300)	-	2,682,128	-
Total impact - as of end of the year - on volume of exposures as a result of changing the classification between the three stages during the year	(23,244)	-	1,904,470	-	-	1,881,226
Changes resulting from adjustments	(13,622,407)	-	(392,256)	-	(2,700)	(14,017,363)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>211,401,554</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,293,270</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,505,365</b>	<b>249,200,189</b>

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Below is the movement on the provision for the indirect facilities - guarantees:

<b>31 December 2025</b>						
	<b>Stage (1)</b>		<b>Stage (2)</b>		<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>		
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	209,371	-	187,955	-	543,086	940,412
Additions resulted from acquisition	39,394	-	27,294	-	245,371	312,059
Expected credit losses on new exposures during the year	57,706	-	51,881	-	143,224	252,811
Recovered from the expected credit losses of the accrued exposures	(80,673)	-	(8,728)	-	(166,926)	(256,327)
Transferred to stage (1)	132,113	-	(132,113)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(9,030)	-	26,916	-	(17,886)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(124)	-	(274)	-	398	-
Total impact - as of end of the year - on volume of exposures as a result of changing the classification between the three stages during the year	(104,230)	-	(18,332)	-	135,052	12,490
Changes resulting from adjustments	42,901	-	8,150	-	-	51,051
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>287,428</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>142,749</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>882,319</b>	<b>1,312,496</b>

  

<b>31 December 2024</b>						
	<b>Stage (1)</b>		<b>Stage (2)</b>		<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>		
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	316,432	-	56,296	-	108,571	481,299
Expected credit losses on new exposures during the year	60,871	-	20,497	-	-	81,368
Recovered from the expected credit losses of the accrued exposures	(46,479)	-	(9,090)	-	-	(55,569)
Transferred to stage (1)	9,981	-	(981)	-	(9,000)	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(40,134)	-	63,079	-	(22,945)	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(499)	-	(5,902)	-	6,401	-
Total impact - as of end of the year - on volume of exposures as a result of changing the classification between the three stages during the year	(9,485)	-	73,857	-	460,059	524,431
Changes resulting from adjustments	(81,316)	-	(9,801)	-	-	(91,117)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>209,371</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187,955</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>543,086</b>	<b>940,412</b>

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The distribution of the total indirect facilities (unutilized limits) according to the Bank's internal credit ratings:

	31 December 2025						2024
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD			
Credit rating categories based on the bank's internal system:							
1	12,566,039	-	-	-	-	12,566,039	12,621,980
2	52,051,816	-	-	-	-	52,051,816	37,802,244
3	219,449,213	-	35,542	-	-	219,484,755	163,865,865
4	205,022,128	-	110,402	-	-	205,132,530	173,806,465
5	154,968,878	-	3,185,458	-	-	158,154,336	147,002,210
6	62,188,715	-	5,586,068	-	-	67,774,783	32,181,264
7	3,050,483	-	4,509,707	-	-	7,560,190	35,189,880
8-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	122,586,320	-	5,644,511	-	-	128,230,831	127,705,431
<b>Total</b>	<b>831,883,592</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,071,688</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>850,955,280</b>	<b>730,175,339</b>

Below is the movement on the indirect facilities - unutilized limits

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD		
Balance at the beginning of the year	699,118,735	-	31,056,604	-	-	730,175,339
Additions resulted from acquisition	46,270,483	-	1,502,040	-	-	47,772,523
New exposure during the year	483,211,142	-	6,935,589	-	-	490,146,731
Accrued exposure	(355,921,011)	-	(23,108,669)	-	-	(379,029,680)
Transferred to stage (1)	4,281,465	-	(4,281,465)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(6,413,262)	-	6,413,262	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on the exposure as a result of changing the classifications between stages	(138,348)	-	747,729	-	-	609,381
Changes resulting from adjustments	(38,525,612)	-	(193,402)	-	-	(38,719,014)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>831,883,592</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,071,688</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>850,955,280</b>

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD		
Balance at the beginning of the year	681,190,182	-	28,305,643	-	-	709,495,825
New exposure during the year	411,871,197	-	24,918,585	-	-	436,789,782
Accrued exposure	(342,800,985)	-	(7,695,457)	-	-	(350,496,442)
Transferred to stage (1)	14,708,517	-	(14,708,517)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(3,749,586)	-	3,749,586	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(85,489)	-	-	-	85,489	-
Effect on the exposure as a result of changing the classifications between stages	82,460	-	(394,498)	-	(85,489)	(397,527)
Changes resulting from adjustments	(62,097,561)	-	(3,118,738)	-	-	(65,216,299)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>699,118,735</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,056,604</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>730,175,339</b>



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Below is the movement on the provision for the indirect facilities - unutilized ceilings:

<b>31 December 2025</b>					
<b>Stage (1)</b>		<b>Stage (2)</b>		<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>		
<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,676,401	-	174,114	-	2,850,515
Additions resulted from acquisition	46,872	-	4,967	-	51,839
Expected credit losses on new exposures during the year	1,112,069	-	90,209	-	1,202,278
Recovered from the expected credit losses of the accrued exposures	(1,301,200)	-	(128,215)	-	(1,429,415)
Transferred to stage (1)	33,276	-	(33,276)	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(11,000)	-	11,000	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on the provision as a result of changing the classifications between stages	(31,532)	-	36,346	-	4,814
Changes resulting from adjustments	(369,290)	-	9,426	-	(359,864)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>2,155,596</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>164,571</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,320,167</b>

  

<b>31 December 2024</b>					
<b>Stage (1)</b>		<b>Stage (2)</b>		<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>		
<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,979,251	-	243,538	-	4,222,789
Expected credit losses on new exposures during the year	1,450,101	-	93,511	-	1,543,612
Recovered from the expected credit losses of the accrued exposures	(1,977,944)	-	(98,049)	-	(2,075,993)
Transferred to stage (1)	31,976	-	(31,976)	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(31,806)	-	31,806	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	(1,999)	-	-	1,999	-
Effect on the provision as a result of changing the classifications between stages	(18,518)	-	31,700	(1,999)	11,183
Changes resulting from adjustments	(754,660)	-	(96,416)	-	(851,076)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>2,676,401</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>174,114</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,850,515</b>

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The distribution of the total indirect facilities (letter of credits) according to the Bank's internal credit ratings:

	31 December 2025						2024
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories based on the bank's internal system:							
1	56,393,869	-	-	-	-	56,393,869	8,824,869
2	172,820,481	-	-	-	-	172,820,481	103,491,285
3	61,355,699	-	-	-	-	61,355,699	71,703,745
4	122,066,414	-	-	-	-	122,066,414	163,783,053
5	6,334,404	-	212,700	-	-	6,547,104	15,829,120
6	8,925,679	-	2,176,919	-	-	11,102,598	10,821,272
7	1,148,277	-	2,834,272	-	-	3,982,549	11,209,879
8-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	261,744,518	-	24,247,800	-	-	285,992,318	141,722,023
<b>Total</b>	<b>690,789,341</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,471,691</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>720,261,032</b>	<b>527,385,246</b>

Below is the movement on the indirect facilities - letters of credit :

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	476,782,632	-	50,602,614	-	-	527,385,246
Additions during the period resulting from the acquisition	53,742,263	-	72,141	-	-	53,814,404
New exposure during the year	462,377,762	-	26,489,037	-	-	488,866,799
Accrued exposure	(261,040,416)	-	(46,816,190)	-	-	(307,856,606)
Transferred to stage (1)	3,594,630	-	(3,594,630)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(2,694,200)	-	2,694,200	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on the exposure as a result of changing the classifications between stages	425,400	-	-	-	-	425,400
Changes resulting from adjustments	(42,398,730)	-	24,519	-	-	(42,374,211)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>690,789,341</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,471,691</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>720,261,032</b>

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	370,745,651	-	7,020,824	-	-	377,766,475
New exposure during the year	322,309,375	-	47,535,040	-	-	369,844,415
Accrued exposure	(195,443,800)	-	(6,629,492)	-	-	(202,073,292)
Transferred to stage (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(4,539,358)	-	4,539,358	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on the exposure as a result of changing the classifications between stages	-	-	(1,619,318)	-	-	(1,619,318)
Changes resulting from adjustments	(16,289,236)	-	(243,798)	-	-	(16,533,034)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>476,782,632</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,602,614</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>527,385,246</b>

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Below is the movement on the indirect facilities provision - letter of credit:

<b>31 December 2025</b>						
	<b>Stage (1)</b>		<b>Stage (2)</b>		<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>		
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	144,152	-	101,672	-	-	245,824
Additions during the period resulting from the acquisition	32,927	-	177	-	-	33,104
Expected credit losses on new exposures during the year	87,924	-	13,009	-	-	100,933
Recovered from the expected credit losses of the accrued exposures	(78,264)	-	(99,810)	-	-	(178,074)
Transferred to stage (1)	1,851	-	(1,851)	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(1,584)	-	1,584	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on the provision as a result of changing the classifications between stages	(279)	-	(344)	-	-	(623)
Changes resulting from adjustments	(21,213)	-	(5)	-	-	(21,218)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>165,514</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,432</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>179,946</b>

  

<b>31 December 2024</b>						
	<b>Stage (1)</b>		<b>Stage (2)</b>		<b>Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Collective</b>		
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	129,852	-	1,702	-	-	131,554
Expected credit losses on new exposures during the year	83,304	-	100,149	-	-	183,453
Recovered from the expected credit losses of the accrued exposures	(61,233)	-	(1,702)	-	-	(62,935)
Transferred to stage (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	(2,445)	-	2,445	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on the provision as a result of changing the classifications between stages	-	-	(922)	-	-	(922)
Changes resulting from adjustments	(5,326)	-	-	-	-	(5,326)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>144,152</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>101,672</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>245,824</b>

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The distribution of the total indirect facilities (acceptances) according to the Bank's internal credit ratings:

	31 December 2025						2024
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating categories based on the bank's internal system:							
1	3,122,227	-	-	-	-	3,122,227	-
2	20,252,456	-	-	-	-	20,252,456	90,066,322
3	55,811,628	-	-	-	-	55,811,628	17,664,507
4	51,669,421	-	-	-	-	51,669,421	30,900,270
5	29,679,583	-	31,480	-	-	29,711,063	10,797,922
6	4,428,003	-	3,503,303	-	-	7,931,306	752,643
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	18,923,942	-	1,683,446	-	-	20,607,388	21,073,804
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,887,260</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,218,229</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>189,105,489</b>	<b>171,255,468</b>

Below is the movement on the indirect facilities acceptances:

	31 December 2025					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	163,363,198	-	7,892,270	-	-	171,255,468
Additions during the period resulting from the acquisition	8,860,140	-	-	-	-	8,860,140
New exposure during the year	163,822,603	-	5,175,689	-	-	168,998,292
Accrued exposure	(144,279,494)	-	(7,849,730)	-	-	(152,129,224)
Transferred to stage (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on the exposure as a result of changing the classifications between stages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(7,879,187)	-	-	-	-	(7,879,187)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>183,887,260</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,218,229</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>189,105,489</b>

	31 December 2024					
	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	134,886,065	-	-	-	-	134,886,065
New exposure during the year	149,669,494	-	7,892,270	-	-	157,561,764
Accrued exposure	(118,801,406)	-	-	-	-	(118,801,406)
Transferred to stage (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on the exposure as a result of changing the classifications between stages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(2,390,955)	-	-	-	-	(2,390,955)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>163,363,198</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,892,270</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>171,255,468</b>

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Below is the movement on the indirect facilities provision - Acceptance:

31 December 2025					
Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	79,821	-	20,783	-	100,604
Additions during the period resulting from the acquisition	2,221	-	-	-	2,221
Expected credit losses on new exposures during the year	73,635	-	1,538	-	75,173
Recovered from the expected credit losses of the accrued exposures	(76,708)	-	(19,576)	-	(96,284)
Transferred to stage (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on the provision as a result of changing the classifications between stages	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(2,914)	-	(383)	-	(3,297)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>76,055</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>78,417</b>

  

31 December 2024					
Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	66,975	-	-	-	66,975
Expected credit losses on new exposures during the year	79,809	-	20,783	-	100,592
Recovered from the expected credit losses of the accrued exposures	(66,956)	-	-	-	(66,956)
Transferred to stage (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on the provision as a result of changing the classifications between stages	-	-	-	-	-
Changes resulting from adjustments	(7)	-	-	-	(7)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>79,821</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,783</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100,604</b>

### **23. Paid-up Capital and Share Premium**

#### Authorized and paid-in capital

The authorized and paid-in capital amounted to JD 325,203,252 divided into 325,203,252 shares at a par value of JD 1 per share as of 31 December 2025, (JD 200,000,000 divided over 200,000,000 shares where the par value per share was JD 1 as of 31 December 2024).

On 25 June 2025, the General Assembly, in its Extraordinary Meeting, approved an increase in the Bank's capital by JD 125,203,252. This was completed through the acquisition of all shares of Invest Bank, with total of 125,000,000 shares, with the shares allocated and transferred to the shareholders of Invest Bank in proportion to their respective ownership in its capital.

#### Share Premium

The share premium amounted to JD 177,140,002 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 68,213,173 as of 31 December 2024).

On 25 June 2025, the Extraordinary General Assembly approved an increase in the Bank's capital through the issuance of new shares, which were allocated to the shareholders of Invest Bank in proportion to their respective ownership. This capital increase was implemented as part of the acquisition of all shares of Invest Bank and in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

The change in the "Share Premium" item with an amount of JD 108,926,829 resulted from the mandatory accounting treatment of the acquisition, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 3 – Business Combinations, which requires recognition of the acquired net assets at their fair value as of the acquisition date—a value that could not be determined prior to that date. Accordingly, the recognition of the share premium was not the result of an independent decision, a cash subscription pricing, or a prior agreement, but purely an accounting effect.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and the accounting treatment was consistent with professional requirements.

The Bank confirms that the recognition of the share premium has no cash impact, does not constitute an additional increase in the authorized or subscribed capital, and does not affect shareholders' rights. It represents purely an accounting effect within equity arising from the implementation of the duly approved capital increase resolution.

#### Dividends Paid

The dividends distributed to shareholders amounted to JD 20 million for the year 2024 (JD 20 million for the year 2023).

## **24. Perpetual Bonds**

On 3 October 2024, the bank issued perpetual non-convertible bonds to shares worth USD 100 million. They were listed on the Amman Stock Exchange, where the nominal value of each bond was USD 10,000, with a total number of 10,000 bonds at a fixed interest rate of 8.5% for the first five years, and then a variable interest rate every three months. It is calculated based on the return on Treasury bonds issued by the United States government for a period of five years, plus a margin of 4.25%. These bonds were classified as an additional Tier 1 of regulatory capital in accordance with Basel III requirements.

The value of interest due on these bonds amounted to JD 3,798,325 as of 31 December 2025 ( JD 3,798,704 as of 31 December 2024), reduced directly from retained earnings net of taxes.

## **25. Reserves**

The details of the reserves as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

### **a. Statutory Reserve**

This reserve represents amounts transferred from income before tax at a rate of 10% during the year and the prior years, and according to the Banking law, the statutory reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.

### **b. Voluntary reserve**

This reserve represents amounts transferred from the pre-tax profits at a rate not exceeding 20% during the year and the prior years. The voluntary reserve shall be utilized for the purposes determined by the Board of Directors and the General Assembly shall have the right to distribute it in whole or in part as dividends to the shareholders.

The restricted reserves are as follows:

<b><u>Reserve Name</u></b>	<b>31 December</b>		<b>Regulation</b>
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	
Statutory reserve	97,616,363	94,105,047	According to the Bank regulatory authorities' regulations and companies' regulations.
Fair value reserve – net	8,403,428	1,315,151	According to the regulations of the Central Bank of Jordan and the Jordan Securities Commission.

**26. Proposed Dividends and shares**

The Board of Directors proposed in its meeting that was held on 24 February 2026, a recommendation to the General assembly of shareholders to approve the distribution of cash dividends amounted to JD 32,520,325 at 10% of authorized and paid-in capital and Increase the share capital by 7.65% of the subscribed capital, bringing the total capital to JD 350 million, through the distribution of bonus shares to shareholders. This recommendation is subject to the approval of the Central Bank of Jordan and the General Assembly of shareholders.



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**27. Fair Value Reserve - Net**

The details are as follows:

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,315,151	2,693,754
Unrealized (losses) gains	12,176,370	(586,575)
Deferred tax assets	-	(215,586)
Deferred tax liabilities	(5,563,425)	(670,284)
Losses from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	475,332	93,842
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>8,403,428</b>	<b>1,315,151</b>

- The fair value reserve appears after netting the balance of deferred tax liabilities of JD 7,161,350 as of 31 December 2025 (after deducting of deferred tax liabilities of JD 670,284 as of 31 December 2024).

**28. Retained Earnings**

The movement on retained earnings is as follows:

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balance – beginning of the year	69,774,670	65,411,367
Profit for the year	68,982,856	42,309,640
Realized (loss) from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(475,332)	(93,842)
Transferred to reserves	37,478,394	(13,990,573)
Dividends distributed	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)
Capital increase fees	(1,529,602)	(150,113)
The effect of excluding a subsidiary company	36,645	102,946
Perpetual bonds expenses after excluding the tax effect	(20,290)	(16,051)
Perpetual bond interest after excluding the tax effect	(3,788,325)	(3,798,704)
<b>Balance – End of the Year</b>	<b>150,459,016</b>	<b>69,774,670</b>

- Retained earnings includes an amount of JD 5,649,181 which represents gains from the differences on the revaluation of the financial assets at fair value through the statement of income as of 31 December 2025 (JD 2,918,105 as of 31 December 2024).

- Retained earnings includes a restricted amount of JD 114,130,020 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 44,985,503 as of 31 December 2024). which represents deferred tax assets after deducting part of deferred tax liabilities. According to the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions. this amount should not be used unless prior approval is obtained from the Central Bank of Jordan.

**29. Provision for Expected Credit Losses - Net**

The details are as follows:

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balances at banks and financial institutions	(108,542)	315,281
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	60,734	8,019
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	34,163	64,447
Financial assets at amortized costs	164,209	(294,850)
Direct credit facilities and financing	195,058,795	69,325,325
Contingent liabilities and commitments	(645,552)	(765,262)
Other asstes	100,676	-
	<b>194,664,483</b>	<b>68,652,960</b>

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**30. Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests**

First: Percentage owned by non-controlling interests

**31 December 2025**

Company's Name	Country of residence	Non-controlling ownership Percentage	Activity Nature	Distributions
				JD
Safwa Islamic Bank (Owned by Al Etihad Islamic for Investment Company)	Jordan	60.16%	Provides all financial, banking and investment services according to Islamic Sharia. The Company's purposes are to acquire companies' stocks, bonds and shares.	-
Al Etihad Islamic for Investment Company LLC.	Jordan	42.00%		-

**31 December 2024**

Company's Name	Country of residence	Non-controlling ownership Percentage	Activity Nature	Distributions
				JD
Safwa Islamic Bank (Owned by Al Etihad Islamic for Investment Company)	Jordan	60.16%	Provides all financial, banking and investment services according to Islamic Sharia. The Company's purposes are to acquire companies' stocks, bonds and shares.	-
Al Etihad Islamic for Investment Company LLC.	Jordan	42.00%		-

Second: The following is selected financial information for subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

a. Condensed statement of financial position before the elimination of inter-company transactions and after reclassification for some items:

	Safwa Islamic Bank (Al Etihad Islamic for Investment Company) 31 December 2025	Safwa Islamic Bank (Al Etihad Islamic for Investment Company) 31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Financial assets	4,167,308,613	3,420,717,509
Other assets	106,968,605	106,552,150
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4,274,277,218</b>	<b>3,527,269,659</b>
Financial Liabilities	3,835,210,726	3,213,857,637
Other Liabilities	201,545,423	103,908,347
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>4,036,756,149</b>	<b>3,317,765,984</b>
Equity	237,521,069	209,503,675
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>4,274,277,218</b>	<b>3,527,269,659</b>
Equity attributed to non-controlling interests	143,613,367	125,501,149
Non-Controlling Interest Share at Al Etihad Islamic for Investment Company	623,852	623,852
Non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of Invest Bank.	4,740,986	-
<b>Total non-controlling interests</b>	<b>148,978,205</b>	<b>126,125,001</b>

b. Condensed statement of income before the elimination of inter-company transactions:

	Safwa Islamic Bank (Al Etihad Islamic for Investment Company) 31 December 2025	Safwa Islamic Bank (Al Etihad Islamic for Investment Company) 31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Gross Income	116,763,212	103,352,028
Profit for the year	26,714,215	20,224,911
Total Comprehensive Income	28,217,502	20,344,048
Attributable to non-controlling interests	16,974,745	12,238,441
Non-controlling interests share in profits (losses) of Al Etihad Islamic for Investment Company	(2,852)	(2,311)
Share of non-controlling interests in the profits of invest bank's subsidiaries	233,667	-
Non-Controlling Interests	17,205,560	12,236,130

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**31. Interest Income**

The details of this item are as follows:

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Direct Credit Facilities and Financing		
<b>Individual (retail)</b>		
Overdraft accounts	191,812	172,240
Loans and discounted bills	119,366,323	102,236,461
Credit cards	12,431,977	5,092,906
<b>Real estate Loans</b>	106,364,971	104,684,368
<b>Large corporates</b>		
Overdraft accounts	7,800,359	5,697,151
Loans and discounted bills	105,806,983	87,172,850
<b>SME's</b>		
Overdraft accounts	2,718,438	2,672,781
Loans and discounted bills	21,499,978	18,697,110
<b>Government and Public Sector</b>	60,117,118	30,920,995
Balances at the Central Bank	23,222,928	15,248,655
Balances and deposits at banks and financial institutions	17,780,235	16,943,055
Financial assets at fair value through statement of income	210,359	261,879
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,264,411	736,723
Financial assets at amortized cost	132,760,646	98,864,897
Others	773,091	1,538,930
	<b>614,309,629</b>	<b>490,941,001</b>

**32. Interest Expense**

The details of this item are as follows:

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Banks and financial institutions deposits	13,086,478	10,585,611
<b>Customers' deposits:</b>		
Current accounts and demand deposits	10,577,463	8,419,068
Saving deposits	7,193,672	7,436,974
Term and notice deposits	202,079,184	160,765,670
Certificates of deposit	42,674,714	40,466,337
Cash margins	7,915,482	5,483,686
Borrowed funds	18,646,141	6,133,382
Subordinated loans	6,571,356	7,335,599
Bonds	889,986	-
Deposits Insurance Corporation's fees	9,813,895	7,397,418
	<b>319,448,371</b>	<b>254,023,745</b>

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**33. Net Commission Income**

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Direct credit facilities and financing commissions	14,688,854	6,046,420
Indirect credit facilities and financing commissions	19,734,207	17,988,829
Other	46,266,413	19,276,949
Less: Commission expense	(6,620,479)	(2,135,166)
<b>Net Commission Income</b>	<b>74,068,995</b>	<b>41,177,032</b>

**34. Gains from Foreign Currencies**

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Resulting from dealings / tradings	16,409,880	11,858,225
Resulting from valuations	16,075,660	5,789,534
	<b>32,485,540</b>	<b>17,647,759</b>

**35. Gains from Financial Assets at Fair Value through Statement of Income**

The details of this item are as follows:

	Gains Realized	Gains Unrealized	Dividends income	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>31 December 2025</b>				
Treasury bills and bonds	239,130	108,085	-	347,215
Corporate shares	522,548	125,451	104,132	752,131
Financial derivatives	257,606	-	-	257,606
Investment funds	(572)	2,381,936	2,211	2,383,575
	<b>1,018,712</b>	<b>2,615,472</b>	<b>106,343</b>	<b>3,740,527</b>
<b>31 December 2024</b>				
Treasury bills and bonds	61,344	(27,016)	-	34,328
Corporate shares	1,833,642	(93,957)	258,583	1,998,268
Financial derivatives	(81,928)	-	-	(81,928)
Investment funds	(10,069)	577,470	7,279	574,680
	<b>1,802,989</b>	<b>456,497</b>	<b>265,862</b>	<b>2,525,348</b>

**36. Dividends from Financial Assets at Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income**

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Dividends from stock investments	1,182,653	657,305
Dividends from investment fund distributions	615,116	69,520
	<b>1,797,769</b>	<b>726,825</b>

**37. Other Income**

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Gain on sale of property and equipment	-	2,326,104
Safety deposits boxes rental	385,940	273,820
Bonded revenue	509,878	150,557
Net income from recovered bad debts	705,330	143,215
Dormant accounts	94,041	119,009
Income from sale of seized assets	1,539,883	5,288
Other income	2,359,005	728,429
	<b>5,594,077</b>	<b>3,746,422</b>

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**38. Employees' Expenses**

The details of this item are as follows:

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Salaries benefits and allowances	79,887,037	49,402,456
Bank's contribution to social security	6,358,407	5,149,228
Bank's contribution to saving fund	2,140,910	2,070,118
Medical expenses	3,493,978	2,774,133
Per diems	878,751	644,792
Training expenses	892,300	961,934
Uniforms	2,428	7,063
Advertising and marketing incentives	8,383,234	5,696,017
Employees' life insurance expense	174,129	186,644
Others	18,292	-
	<b>102,229,466</b>	<b>66,892,385</b>

**39. Other Expenses**

The details of this item are as follows:

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Postage, telephone telex and reutters	6,955,712	5,260,463
Stationery and printing	1,689,060	1,654,795
Water, electricity and fuel expense	1,858,498	1,513,604
Maintenance of machines and equipment	23,963,116	19,917,801
Insurance expenses on the Bank's assets and activities	3,654,053	2,608,928
Lawyer, auditing, maintenance, programs and consulting fees	9,175,473	4,681,023
Governmental Fees and professional licenses	4,662,435	2,069,281
Loss from disposal of property and equipment	296,838	-
Board of Directors' transportations and allowances	2,184,100	1,656,152
Advertising	10,509,562	8,580,694
Donations and subscriptions	6,892,458	2,961,233
Board of Directors' remuneration	492,566	4,940,508
Others	3,920,924	3,400,314
	<b>76,254,795</b>	<b>59,244,796</b>

**40. Basic and diluted earnings per share for the period attributable to the Bank's shareholders**

The details of this item are as follows:

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Profit for the year	68,982,856	42,309,640
Less: Interest expense on perpetual bonds (net of tax)	(3,788,325)	(3,798,704)
Profit attributable to shareholders	65,194,531	38,510,936
Weighted average number of shares (share)	262,430,115	200,000,000
Earnings per share attributable to the Bank's shareholders:	<b>FILS / JD</b>	<b>FILS / JD</b>
Basic and diluted	0.248	0.193

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**41. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The details of this item are as follows:

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Balances at central banks due within 3 months	1,630,913,889	912,773,898
Add: Balances at banks and financial institutions due within 3 months	866,936,199	488,095,716
Less: Banks and financial institutions deposit due within 3 months	(360,280,814)	(287,288,463)
Less: Restricted balances	(19,360,841)	(19,620,255)
	<b>2,118,208,433</b>	<b>1,093,960,896</b>

**42. Derivatives**

The following table shows the positive and negative fair value for the financial derivatives along with the distribution of their nominal value based on their maturities.

	<b>Positive Fair Value</b>	<b>Negative Fair Value</b>	<b>Total Nominal Value</b>	<b>Par Value Maturity</b>			
				<b>Due in three Months</b>	<b>Due in 3 - 12 Months</b>	<b>From 1 to 3 Years</b>	<b>More than 3 Years</b>
<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Customers' commitments against purchased forward agreements	1,499,835	1,158,196	66,781,140	62,543,521	4,237,619	-	-
Banks' commitments against purchased forward agreements	7,272,665	2,919,569	394,415,005	389,693,312	4,721,693	-	-
	<b>8,772,500</b>	<b>4,077,765</b>	<b>461,196,145</b>	<b>452,236,833</b>	<b>8,959,312</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>31 December 2024</b>							
Customers' commitments against purchased forward agreements	2,117	336,411	12,382,407	6,776,911	5,605,496	-	-
Banks' commitments against purchased forward agreements	772,318	928,704	115,337,594	109,644,918	5,692,676	-	-
	<b>774,435</b>	<b>1,265,115</b>	<b>127,720,001</b>	<b>116,421,829</b>	<b>11,298,172</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Nominal value represents the value of transactions outstanding at year-end and does not refer to market risks or credit risks.

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**43. Related Party Transactions and Balances**

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

Company's Name	Ownership %	The Company's Capital	
		2025 JD	2024 JD
Al Etihad Islamic for Investment Company LLC.	58	113,039,028	113,039,028
Safwa Islamic Bank	39.84	120,000,000	120,000,000
Al- Etihad for Financial Brokerage Co. Ltd	100	5,000,000	5,000,000
Al- Etihad for Financial Leasing Co.	100	12,000,000	12,000,000
Al- Etihad for Financial Technology (under liquidation)	100	-	-
Bank al Etihad - Iraq Branch	100	56,720,000	35,450,000
Invest Bank	100	125,000,000	125,000,000
Tamkeen for Financial Leasing Company	97.5	20,000,000	20,000,000
Al-Imdad for Warehouse Management and Operat	94	3,000,000	3,000,000
Misk Payment Services Company	100	2,000,000	1,000,000
Jordanian Facilities Company for Specialized Finai	95.4	16,500,000	16,500,000
Al-Thabat Advanced First Real Estate Managemer	95.4	2,000,000	2,000,000
Bandar Islamic Finance Company	96.6	25,205,677	25,205,677

The balances and transactions between the Bank and its subsidiaries and the foreign branch have been eliminated.

The Group entered into transactions with major shareholders, directors, senior management in the ordinary course of business at commercial interest and commission rates.

All the credit facilities granted to related parties are performing and no provisions have been taken for:

The details of this item are as follows:

	Related Party				Total	
	Board of Directors	Executive management members and Major Shareholders	Subsidiaries	Others (Executive Management of the Bank and Related Parties)	2025	2024
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b><u>On- Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items:</u></b>						
Direct credit facilities and financing	2,671,754	3,955,293	49,945,019	85,936,722	142,508,788	79,033,184
Deposits	354,936,229	4,888,691	16,242,399	23,290,191	399,357,510	222,046,734
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	1,466,509	-	1,466,509	987,046
<b><u>Off- Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items:</u></b>						
Letter of credits	-	-	-	4,240,556	4,240,556	4,571,338
Acceptance	-	-	-	6,589,444	6,589,444	533,999
Letter of guarantee	-	-	1,416,670	12,239,426	13,656,096	12,407,610
<b><u>Consolidated Statement of income Items</u></b>						
Interests, returns, and commissions income	239,812	148,017	2,067,197	7,135,097	9,590,123	6,284,228
Interests, returns, and commissions expense	17,793,326	144,190	653,594	1,001,445	19,592,555	11,349,142

- The interest income rates on credit facilities range from 2% to 18%. and interest expense rates on customers' deposits range from 0% to 6.25%.

Below is a summary of the remunerations for the Bank's executive management:

	2025 JD	2024 JD
Salaries and bonuses of the Executive Management	12,126,479	6,325,911
Board of Directors' transportation and allowances	2,635,216	6,554,248
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,761,695</b>	<b>12,880,159</b>

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**44. Right-of-Use Assets/ Lease Liabilities**

**A. Right-of-use assets - net**

The Bank leases many assets including land and buildings. and the average lease term is 11 years. Below is the movement on the right-of-use assets during the year:

	<b>For the Year Ended 31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Beginning balance	29,835,954	30,438,070
Additions during the period resulting from the acquisition	4,658,985	-
<u>Add:</u> Additions during the year	5,425,863	4,406,375
<u>less:</u> Disposal during the year	(2,415,449)	(234,070)
<u>Less:</u> Amortization for the year	(5,224,448)	(4,774,421)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>32,280,905</b>	<b>29,835,954</b>

**B. Lease Liabilities**

	<b>For the Year Ended 31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Beginning balance	30,828,861	31,098,416
Additions during the period resulting from the acquisition	3,885,587	-
<u>Add:</u> Additions during the year	5,425,863	4,406,375
Interest during the year	893,055	1,220,926
<u>Less:</u> Disposal during the year	(2,433,782)	(234,070)
Paid during the year	(6,016,023)	(5,662,786)
<b>Balance at the end of the Year</b>	<b>32,583,561</b>	<b>30,828,861</b>

	<b>For the Year Ended 31 December</b>	
<u>Analysis of the accrual of lease liabilities:</u>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Less than one year	3,648,648	2,754,056
From 1 year to 5 years	12,836,772	11,043,635
More than 5 years	16,098,141	17,031,170
	<b>32,583,561</b>	<b>30,828,861</b>

The undiscounted lease liabilities amounted to JD 37,678,901 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 36,128,203 as of 31 December 2024). The following is the analysis of the maturity:

	<b>For the Year Ended 31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Less than one year	4,395,630	3,540,418
From 1 year to 5 years	14,965,188	13,259,468
More than 5 years	18,318,083	19,328,317
	<b>37,678,901</b>	<b>36,128,203</b>



#### **45. Risk Management**

The Bank continuously develops the risk management structure to ensure effective management of all of its operations, the efficiency of the risk management process, and proper application of the regulatory controls across all of the Bank's operations.

The risk management responsibility is allocated across various levels as summarized below:

##### **1. Business Units:**

The Business units comprise of employees who, through their nature of work, manage the various risks associated with the Bank's operations in line with the acceptable risk appetite as determined by the Bank and specified in its policies.

To ensure efficient risk management, the Bank fully separates the functions of the business units from those of risk management. For example, credit underwriting and credit administration function is completely independent from Customer Relations Management (CRM) within the business units. This ensures the integrity of credit decisions, and higher efficiency. In addition, the Middle Office operates under the umbrella of market risk, independent from the treasury.

##### **2. Risk Management**

This department operates independently from all business units. It reports to the Board of Directors through the Risk Management Committee to ensure its independence and ability to detect, measure, govern, and monitor risks within acceptable risk appetite as determined by the Bank; as well as submit periodic reports to the Board of Directors in this regard.

##### **3. Internal Audit:**

The Internal Audit Department is fully independent and directly reports to the Board Audit Committee. The Department functions as the last line of defense through implementing an audit plan that includes periodic audits of all the Bank's activities to ensure the detection of any violations of systems and noncompliance with the Banks' policies and procedures or the supervisors' regulations.

##### **4. Risk Management Committee:**

The Board of Directors endorsed the Risk Management Committee as stipulated in its charter, which has been drafted in accordance with best risk management practices and CBJ requirements. The Committee comprises of Board members and the Chief Risk Officer. All reports prepared by the Risk Management Department are submitted to the Committee periodically to ensure that the Committee's members are well informed of all risks in a timely manner. This enables the committee members to make decisions, and take measures to mitigate risks that are not in line with the established risk appetite, and submit reports to the Board in this regard.

##### **5. Board of Directors:**

The Board of Directors has the following responsibilities with regard to risk management:

- Determining the acceptable risk levels for the Bank's various activities.
- Reviewing and approving the various risk policies.
- Monitoring risks and ensuring that necessary controls are in place through the Risk Management Committee.

- Delegating authority related to the approval, amendment, and renewal of credit to the credit committees while reviewing their performance and the validity of their decisions, a matter which would reflect on the quality of the credit portfolio.
- Set the investments policies and decisions and approving investment transactions and dealing limits.
- Receiving reports as necessary and appropriate on climate change risks, overseeing progress in sustainability, and ensuring the integration of environmental and social risk management strategies with the bank's overall business strategies. Additionally, supervising annual reports related to sustainability, environmental and social risks, and their financing opportunities, while ensuring the bank's compliance with the Central Bank's green finance strategy and the Amman Stock Exchange's regulations on annual sustainability reporting, including disclosures on climate change risks and assumptions.

#### 6. Assets and Liabilities Management Committee:

The Assets and Liabilities Management Committee comprises of the CEO as President and the Head of Business units, Head of Finance and Head of Risk as members. The Committee reviews the statement of financial position and recommends any amendments thereto, in addition to approving the liquidity and market risk management principles. Moreover, the Committee reviews the policies related to these risks, recommends their approval by the Board, and studies the various risk reports in order to take any necessary decisions related to amending the acceptable risks levels by the Bank.

The Committee also recommends to the Board the allocation of capital for the various activities of the Bank in a manner that ensures that the use of capital is optimized.

#### a. Credit risks:

Credit risks are controlled within acceptable risk levels by the Bank through the following:

1. Credit Policy: This policy accurately determines the general guidelines for credit underwriting, levels of acceptable credit risks, and basis used for establishing credit risk pricing and acceptable collateral. In addition, the policy outlines the monitoring activities over credit and ensure early detection of credit quality deterioration of the portfolio.
2. Training and Development: The continuous training and development of all credit staff and managers ensures better understanding of the client's business activity and needs, the fostering of expertise in credit analysis, and a better understanding of risks when taking credit decisions ; as well as ensuring the effective management of portfolios.
3. Authority to Grant Credit: Credit applications are approved by specialized credit committees which are appointed and granted authorities by the Board of Directors.
4. Credit Risk Measurement: The Bank put in place, a credit rating system for corporate and medium-size companies. In addition, the Bank implements a scorecards framework for retail products as a basis for underwriting and cross-selling of retail customers and small institutions.
5. Internal Valuation for Capital Adequacy: The Bank developed a model to measure capital adequacy based on a 5-year data forecast to calculate the potential capital requirements and the effect of stress testing on the Bank's capital adequacy, profitability, and liquidity.

6. Credit Risk Monitoring :A specialized unit within the Risk Management Department monitors the credit portfolio and prepares the relevant reports.

Through the early credit risk warning system, the Risk Management Department examines any indicators that may signal the deterioration of the risk profile of a customer. Such indicators include customer's transactions, financial performance, and the risk of their economic sectors , in addition to indicators related to the performance of the client's account at the Bank. This system allows the bank to detect, early on, any deterioration in the performance of the account and enables to the bank to take necessary measures to reduce any possible losses that may result from that and to ensure the adequacy of the allocations allocated to these accounts.

7. Credit Portfolio Management :All departments concerned with credit continuously review the credit portfolio to maintain a good level of credit exposure quality.

In managing the portfolio, efforts are made to ensure that the portfolio is diversified to avoid any concentration that could lead to an increase in the risk level of the portfolio. In this regard, the sectoral and the geographical distribution of the portfolio are monitored, in addition single borrower and related parties exposures are monitored and reported in addition to avoiding large credit exposures for a single customer except in exceptional cases and for discerning clients.

8. Credit Risk Mitigation :As a basic step to hedge credit risk, cash flows of financed projects are taken into account when determining the structure of facilities and payment schedules for any facilities granted to clients and the necessary controls to control these cash flows for use for repayment, as well as obtaining collaterals as stipulated in the credit policy, taking into account the quality and liquidity collaterals, in addition to the efficient application of procedures that ensure proper control of these guarantees and control their value and the ease of monetization where necessary.

#### B. Operational risks

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from failure or inadequacy of internal processes, people or systems, or resulting from an external source (event). This definition includes legal risks and risks related to regulatory authorities.

The Operational Risk Policy covers the role of Operational Risk Management in how we identify, evaluate (periodically), monitor and control operational risks, and comply with all relevant regulatory requirements, to limit some or all of the negative impacts resulting from these risks. It relied on more than one methodology to manage these risks, the first of which is implementing a system for self-evaluation of control procedures (CRSA), by identifying the risks specific to each department and/or unit and evaluating the control procedures to identify weak points and measuring the level of effectiveness of the current control procedures, as these procedures are examined. Self-reporting on a regular basis and submitting reports on the results to the sector management and senior management at the bank. The evaluation of control procedures aims to verify the effectiveness and efficiency of these procedures so that weak control procedures are improved or new control procedures are established aimed at preventing risks or mitigating their severity. Operational Risk Management also builds key risk indicators that will enhance the risk monitoring mechanism as it is an early warning tool that enables decision makers to identify undesirable events and potential losses before they occur.

In addition to building a database on monetary losses resulting from operational risks in order to evaluate the extent of exposure facing the bank to operational risks in addition to the effectiveness of the applied control procedures. Note that the bank's operational risk management process does not aim to design systems that eliminate all potential operational risks, but rather to understand the financial effects - and any other possible effects - of these risks and develop systems and control procedures that would (if they continue to operate) keep the losses ( The potential effects of these risks are within acceptable levels).

### C . Information security risks

Information security risk management is based on the use of means, tools and procedures and following international standards to ensure the protection of information from internal and external risks, to prevent the information from reaching unauthorized persons, to maintain the confidentiality and integrity of the information, and to ensure its availability and the continuity of the systems supporting it.

For this reason, Bank Al Etihad has provided qualified personnel and the necessary resources to protect information security and cybersecurity from security breaches, based on best international practices and standards for protecting bank and customer information, with a plan for business continuity during disasters and crises to ensure the continuation of the bank's business and the provision of all services provided to all its customers at all times.

### Stress testing

The objectives of stress testing are to determine the negative stress events that could face the bank and its business, and measure their impact on the bank's solvency, liquidity and reputation. Also, stress testing will identify the areas of weaknesses that the bank could face as a result of these negative stress events and allow the board of directors and executive management, to develop a strategic plan to reduce its impact and confronting them when they occur or avoid them. The stress test process aims to improve and enhance the sound management of the bank's risks, in addition to complying with the instructions of the regulatory authorities issued in this regard, and international best practices.

#### Choosing the stress testing scenarios

Stress scenarios that cover all possible risks encountered by the Bank are selected. The impact of stressful scenarios are assessed on different bank portfolios, and on Profit and Loss, Capital Adequacy Ratio and other regulatory limits , as follows:

1. Measuring the effect of stress scenarios on the Bank's credit portfolio concerning the increase in the percentage of non-performing loans due to many factors, including concentration in granting credits, deterioration of the economic sectors due to financial crises, quality of the credit portfolio, decrease in the value of collaterals, and other factors. The impact of these stress scenarios on income statement, Balance sheet, and capital adequacy ratios.
2. Measuring the effect of stress situations on the Bank's investments in terms of liquidity and change in the market prices such as Interest Rates, Foreign Exchange rate etc. The impact of these risk scenarios is assessed on the income statement, statement of financial position, and capital adequacy ratios.
3. Measuring the effect of stress scenarios on the Bank's assets and liabilities in the event of depreciation or appreciation of local currency against foreign currencies.
4. Measuring the effect of stress scenarios on the Bank's liquidity due to several factors, including the loss of the bank's investments in deposits with correspondent banks, the concentration of customer's deposits and deposits from banks held with us, extensive deposits withdrawals, fluctuations in the exchange rate of the dinar against foreign currencies, and other factors. The effect of these risk scenarios is calculated on the legal liquidity ratio and on liquidity according to the maturity ladder.
5. Measuring the effect of stress on the Bank's operational risks. The impact of this risk scenario is assessed on the capital adequacy ratio.

Based on the results of these tests, contingency and recovery plans are established to face financial and economic crises should they arise. Furthermore, risk mitigation tools are implemented, such as hedging and risk transfer strategies and minimum accepted collaterals limits, and what corresponds to the results of stress tests.

**Governance of the Application of Stress-testing Situations:**

**Responsibility of the Board of Directors:**

1. Reviewing the results of the stress tests of the bank on a semi-annual basis (every six months), in order to direct the bank to take measures and/or enforce controls accordingly.
2. Ensuring that the executive management complies by the plans and policies prepared to face any stress scenarios as it arises.
3. Verifying that the Risk Management Department is performing stress tests periodically and that the Board has a major role in approving the underlying assumptions and scenarios, test results analysis, and endorsing the actions to be taken based on these results.

**Executive Management's Responsibility**

1. Making the right recommendations, based on the stress-testing results, and reporting them to the Board of Directors.
2. Implementing the decisions of the Board of Directors related to the Bank's stress testing results, in addition to informing the Board about these results.
3. Implementing and controlling stress testing, in compliance with the methodology approved by the Board of Directors.
4. Taking the stress testing results into consideration when capital planning with the aim of reaching the capital that matches the Bank's strategy and risk structure, in addition to taking the results into consideration while performing (ICAAP).
5. Ensuring full cooperation among the Bank's different departments through coordinating with the Risk Management Department to come up with the closest real world stress testing results that the Bank might be prone to as a result of the local and international financial and economic circumstances.

**The Bank's Definition for Applying Default and the Mechanism for Processing Default:**

The group is committed to the instructions of the regulatory authorities and best practices in the banking sector with regard to the application of default and the mechanism for dealing with bad debts .

Non-performing facilities are defined as those facilities that carry high levels of risk or needs supervision, and the following is a brief description of these statuses:

• **Watch List:**

Borrower with no assured profits and extremely unstable operational revenues. The obligors' assets are witnessing a decrease in their value, coupled with an increase in doubtful debts without sufficient collaterals. Meanwhile, his exposure is constantly increasing and is greater than the accepted standards in his sector. In addition, the management and controls are weak. Debts classified as watch list will remain as such for a period of time under this rating to be monitored, so that their credit rating is improved in case the data that led to their classification under watch list will change or their credit rating downgraded.

- **Substandard:**

Borrower is considered non-performing. Where Recovering the granted credit facilities based on the client's operational revenues is questionable, and their assets are not protected at an acceptable degree by net equity. In addition, the borrower's ability to commit to financial obligations or provide additional collaterals is weak. The facilities classified under this level of risks require a special provision according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.

- **Doubtful:**

The Bank's chances of recovering the debts granted to the borrower is doubtful, and part of the principal is likely to be lost under the given circumstances that demonstrate the borrower's inability to fulfill their obligations towards the Bank. The facilities classified under this level of risks require a special provision according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.

- **Loss:**

It is probable that part of the granted amount will be recovered in the future, and the Bank is still not fully convinced that recovery is unlikely. This matter does not encourage the Bank to irrevocably write off the debt, or cease the recovery process. The facilities classified under this level require special provision according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.

**General Guildlines for dealing with default:**

- Proposed rescheduling arrangements are based on the client's ability to commit to it's financial obligations, as the Bank's aim is not only to improve the credit portfolio classification, but to also recover the loan amount granted to the client.
- While rescheduling debt repayment, a study of the borrower's cash flows must be conducted, especially if the borrower has liabilities towards creditors other than the Bank. This entails studying the borrower's cash flows, current guarantees, and any other extra assets that can be liquidated as an extra source for the repayment, or as an additional guarantee to mitigate the client's credit risk. Other aspects of the client are also studied, including the client's ability to manage the facilities, and validity of the legal documents and contracts in the Bank's possession, to ensure that they maintain the Bank's rights in case legal actions are taken against the borrower.
- In case the client commits to their repayment schedule for a period of not less than 3 months, the account classification is upgraded to a performing status.

**Internal Credit Classification System:**

The Bank adopts an internal risk rating system to calculate the Risk Rating of Corporate and SMEs clients. The aim of this system is to asses credit risks at client and facility level . For each borrower a risk grade from 1-10 is calculated, where risk grade (1) is the least risky, The calculation of Obligor and facility risk rating is the responsibility if the credit department.

When implementing this system, the following matters can be ensured:

- The ability to maintain a high asset quality, monitor the portfolio's quality, and identify effective plans and future strategies for managing credit risks.
- Linking credit quality, performance efficiency and pricing.
- Determining the authority level for granting and/or renewing the credit limits.

The following table shows the building blocks of the Risk Grade:

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator's nature</b>
Financial items	Quantitative
Management	Qualitative
Corporate	Qualitative
Economic sector	Qualitative

In order to calculate the Risk Rating, financial statements for 3 years and information about the economic sectors performance should be submitted, accordingly obligors are classified as follows:

<b><u>Risk level</u></b>	<b><u>Risk rank</u></b>
Excellent	1
Strong	2+ to 2-
Good	3+ to 3-
Satisfactory	4+ to 4-
Adequate	5+ to 5-
Marginal	7+ to 6-
Watch List	7 and 7-
Non-performing	8 to 10

**Mechanism Used to Calculate the Expected Credit Losses on the Financial Instruments for Each Item Separately**

Expected credit losses are calculated on an individual basis on the system that is implemented by the Bank based on parameterized models and methodologies adopted by the Board of Directors and approved by the external auditor in the preparation of interim and year-end financial statements.

**a. Probability of Default (PD)**

The probability of default is measured for the purpose of calculating the expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS9 through using statistical models based on historical default data, credit exposure classification, and stressed and forecasted macroeconomic trends for corporates and SME's portfolio. As for the retail facilities portfolio, statistical models have been adopted based on the product characteristics and the client's credit behavior.

Under IFRS (9) all credit exposures and debt instruments that are listed under stage (1), are assigned a 12 month Probability of default. As for the credit exposures under Stage 2, the probability of default on a credit exposures is taken into consideration over the lifetime of the exposure.

**b. Loss Given Default (LGD) (Guarantees/Risk mitigators)**

When calculating the loss given default (LGD), the collaterals pledged against granting the credit exposure are evaluated. Moreover, only collaterals classified as risk mitigants are taken into account (legally documented within credit contracts, while nothing precludes the Bank from reaching the collateral) for the purpose of calculating the repayable amount of the credit exposure after applying haircuts as stipulated in CBJ Debt Classification Instructions No. (8/2024). In addition, (LGDs) are applied on the uncovered portion of the credit exposure. The (LGD) estimates are based on historical data related to recoveries upon liquidation as a result of execution on the guarantee due to default, taking into account the time dimension.

**c. Exposure at Default (EAD)**

When calculating Exposure at Default (EAD), the outstanding amount and type of debt instrument that will be utilized by the debtor will be taken into consideration when calculating the expected credit loss to each stage from International financial reporting standard (9) stages. The exploitation factor is calculated after conducting a study on the withdrawal ratios and the historical exploitations of currencies and different types of debt.

Furthermore, indirect credit exposures (non-financed) are considered on-balance credit exposures on which expected credit loss is calculated. Their probability of default (PDs) is calculated as well based on historical default and probabilities of withdrawal.

**d. Time Value of Money**

The expected credit loss is calculated by using the time value and Effective interest rate (EIR) as a discounting factor.

Governance of applying the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standard, including the responsibilities of management and executive management, to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements and applying the international standard.

**The Board of Directors:**

The Board of Directors will overreview the process and results of calculating provisions according to the international standard in order to make decisions that are consistent with these results and ensure that the executive management adheres to the processes and policies set for the adequacy of provisions. An approved policy that identifies exceptional and justified cases in which the results and outputs of the system are modified and that An independent body shall be determined to be the authority to make the exception or amendment decision and these cases shall be presented to the board for approval.

**Risk Committee**

The Risk Committee oversees the process of calculating provisions according to international standards and ensures the following:

- Ensuring that provisions cover expected credit losses.
- The capital adequacy ratio is maintained at the required level and does not fall below the permissible limit.
- The pricing mechanism covers the costs of provisions.

**Audit Committee**

The provision calculation results according to the international standard are submitted to the Audit Committee, which verifies the adequacy of the Bank's coverage of the expected credit loss in all of the Bank's financial statements.



**Executive Management**

The senior management demonstrates and presents the risks when pricing credit exposure. Appropriate policies and procedures are implemented and updated to communicate regarding the credit risk assessment process and the measurement process to all relevant individuals.

Executive Management is responsible for implementing the reliable credit risk strategies approved by the Board of Directors and for developing the policies and procedures stated above.

**Risk Management Department**

The Risk Management Department ensures that the provisions adequately cover credit exposures. Ensure that the process and outputs of the system are fairly presented. The results are presented to the Board of Directors, the Risk Committee and Executive Management.

**Rescheduled Loans:**

These represent loans previously classified under within Stage (3) in accordance with rescheduling principles. These loans amounted to JD 36,103,979 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 49,230,731 as of 31 December 2024).

**Restructured Loans:**

Restructuring is the rearranging credit obligations in terms of adjusting installments, extending the tenor of the facility, postponing installments, or extending the grace period. These loans amounted to JD 312,599,454 during the year 2025 (JD 346,668,983 during the year 2024).

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Debt Securities and Treasury Bills:

The Schedule below shows the distribution of bonds according to the rating agencies classification:

Rating grade	Rating Institution	Within financial assets at fair value through statement of income 2025	Within financial assets amortized cost 2025	Within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income 2025	Total 2025	Total 2024
		JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
AA+	S&P	-	39,865,542	-	39,865,542	58,587,014
AA-	S&P	-	69,052,110	42,991,300	112,043,410	66,002,687
A+	S&P	-	20,111,398	-	20,111,398	21,355,413
A	S&P	-	37,783,257	32,670,999	70,454,256	69,016,937
A-	S&P	-	19,537,436	11,220,145	30,757,581	26,901,968
AAA	S&P	-	-	-	-	14,411,923
BBB+	S&P	-	17,309,936	-	17,309,936	16,065,429
BBB	S&P	-	10,215,030	2,933,763	13,148,793	16,379,941
BBB-	S&P	-	7,111,012	9,232,731	16,343,743	26,495,790
BB+	S&P	2,590,900	1,142,385	8,841,876	12,575,161	13,625,062
BB-	S&P	-	-	-	-	-
BB	S&P	-	1,406,785	-	1,406,785	2,202,875
B+	S&P	1,796,610	5,931,603	-	7,728,213	7,755,281
B-	S&P	-	-	-	-	-
NR	S&P	-	9,622,974	-	9,622,974	8,414,419
Governmental	S&P	-	2,210,279,588	-	2,210,279,588	1,557,965,996
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,387,510</b>	<b>2,449,369,056</b>	<b>107,890,814</b>	<b>2,561,647,380</b>	<b>1,905,180,735</b>

All the above bonds are classified under Stage 1, except for a bond which amounted to JD 5,593,211, which is classified as non-performing under Stage 3.

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**1. Credit Exposures Distributions**

**For the year ended 31 December 2025**

<b>Internal Rating for the Bank</b>	<b>Category Classification According to (8/2024)</b>	<b>Total Exposure Value</b>	<b>Expected Credit Loss</b>	<b>Probability of Default</b>	<b>Classification according to external classification institutions</b>	<b>Exposure when Default</b>	<b>Average Loss on Default</b>
<b>Performing exposures</b>		<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>JD</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Performing Loans	1,321,147,312	203	(0.00% - 32.18%)	Unclassified	1,221	14.01%
2	Performing Loans	511,382,249	224,732	(0.00% - 49.69%)	Unclassified	263	48.92%
3	Performing Loans	810,863,659	1,842,397	(0.00% - 87.36%)	Unclassified	638	51.04%
4	Performing Loans	825,150,036	2,154,050	(0.00% - 87.36%)	Unclassified	639	47.96%
5	Performing Loans	1,097,122,337	6,567,585	(0.00% - 87.36%)	Unclassified	893	49.46%
6	Performing Loans	395,293,763	15,009,467	(0.00% - 87.36%)	Unclassified	344	49.95%
7	Performing Loans	234,529,736	68,190,288	(0.00% - 37.05%)	Unclassified	187	48.13%
Unclassified	Performing Loans	6,489,266,508	104,060,549	(100%- 0.00%)	Unclassified	3,536	48.24%
Unclassified	Performing	420,140,773	58,498	(0.00% - 0.10%)	AAA to AA-	421	12.81%
Unclassified	Performing	74,967,108	7,734	(0.00% - 0.00%)	A+ to A-	75	68.18%
Unclassified	Performing	38,094,278	27,549	(0.10% - 0.30%)	BBB+ to BBB-	38	69.64%
Unclassified	Performing	1,307,005,801	24,064	(0.00% - 1.90%)	Below BBB+ or unrated FFIs	1,333	3.41%
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,524,963,560</b>	<b>198,167,116</b>			<b>9,588</b>	
<b>Non-performing exposures</b>							
8 - 10	Non - performing	236,314,426	160,693,351	100%	Unclassified	187	71.74%
Unclassified	Non - performing	208,708,341	160,849,465	100%	Unclassified	161	82.40%
<b>Total</b>		<b>445,022,767</b>	<b>321,542,816</b>			<b>348</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>13,969,986,327</b>	<b>519,709,932</b>			<b>9,936</b>	

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**2. Credit risk according to economic sectors:**

**a. Total exposure distribution according to financial instruments:**

	Financial	Manufacturing	Trading	Real Estate	Agriculture	Shares	Individuals	Government and Public sector	Other	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	1,381,267,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,381,267,688
Balances at banks and financial institutions	866,659,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	866,659,168
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	115,619,196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,619,196
Direct credit facilities and financing	66,581,291	644,704,876	669,039,628	1,452,959,162	80,337,357	335,900,144	1,359,045,677	1,448,299,682	343,987,093	6,400,854,910
<b>Treasury bills and Bonds are as follows:</b>										
Within: Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Income	2,590,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,796,610	-	4,387,510
Within: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	107,890,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,890,814
Within: Financial assets at amortized cost	717,964,641	24,350,238	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,503,077	12,551,100	2,449,369,056
Other Assets	23,585,022	7,530,630	13,325,283	1,047,571	357,873	10,114	591,827	24,422,920	79,056,018	149,927,258
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,282,158,720</b>	<b>676,585,744</b>	<b>682,364,911</b>	<b>1,454,006,733</b>	<b>80,695,230</b>	<b>335,910,258</b>	<b>1,359,637,504</b>	<b>3,169,022,289</b>	<b>435,594,211</b>	<b>11,475,975,600</b>
Letter of guarantees	37,741,412	42,016,819	96,074,176	20,188,659	2,983,004	5,153,597	36,651,960	5,048,220	55,063,304	300,921,151
Letter of credit	99,721,480	100,330,906	243,716,464	1,746,546	-	546,965	86,585,382	-	50,700,829	583,348,572
Acceptances	7,700,462	61,440,537	69,120,395	614,221	-	-	2,043,521	-	48,107,936	189,027,072
Other Liabilities	17,202,406	177,550,545	326,721,356	17,201,064	29,617,740	4,666,128	105,993,915	12,108,981	157,572,978	848,635,113
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>3,444,524,480</b>	<b>1,057,924,551</b>	<b>1,417,997,302</b>	<b>1,493,757,223</b>	<b>113,295,974</b>	<b>346,276,948</b>	<b>1,590,912,282</b>	<b>3,186,179,490</b>	<b>747,039,258</b>	<b>13,397,907,508</b>
<b>Total 2024</b>	<b>1,620,461,655</b>	<b>775,891,481</b>	<b>1,226,053,823</b>	<b>1,175,008,076</b>	<b>135,334,369</b>	<b>299,554,946</b>	<b>1,149,084,324</b>	<b>2,350,280,912</b>	<b>697,846,928</b>	<b>9,429,516,514</b>

**b. - Distribution of exposures according to classification stages according to IFRS No. (9)**

	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	JD	JD
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial	3,430,750,199	-	13,774,390	-	(109)	3,444,524,480
Manufacturing	1,001,472,450	15,433,138	36,397,458	338,838	4,282,667	1,057,924,551
Trading	1,274,168,262	31,478,919	100,822,235	3,355,922	8,171,964	1,417,997,302
Real Estates	698,715,896	630,829,262	105,816,950	44,987,385	13,407,730	1,493,757,223
Agriculture	88,581,489	2,691,695	19,271,211	978,050	1,773,529	113,295,974
Shares	54,185,933	264,275,692	11,301,311	11,800,204	4,713,808	346,276,948
Individual	1,300,424,275	142,176,731	123,904,734	10,827,372	13,579,170	1,590,912,282
Government and public sector	3,186,179,490	-	-	-	-	3,186,179,490
Other	585,673,429	21,938,586	109,863,532	4,381,406	25,182,305	747,039,258
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>11,620,151,423</b>	<b>1,108,824,023</b>	<b>521,151,821</b>	<b>76,669,177</b>	<b>71,111,064</b>	<b>13,397,907,508</b>
<b>Total 2024</b>	<b>7,760,891,184</b>	<b>942,909,001</b>	<b>532,386,314</b>	<b>104,517,802</b>	<b>88,812,213</b>	<b>9,429,516,514</b>

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**3. Exposure according to geographical distribution**

**a. Total exposure distribution according to the geographical regions - net:**

	Inside Jordan	Other Middle East Countries	Europe	Asia *	Africa	America	Other Countries	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	1,258,124,717	123,142,971	-	-	-	-	-	1,381,267,688
Balances at banks and financial institutions	54,223,199	326,920,787	237,351,480	115,454,893	-	131,102,297	1,606,512	866,659,168
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	8,515,827	87,507,022	19,596,347	-	-	-	-	115,619,196
Direct credit facilities and financing	6,400,854,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,400,854,910
Treasury Bills and Bonds are as follows:								
Within: Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Income	-	1,466,896	-	-	-	2,920,614	-	4,387,510
Within: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	107,890,814	-	-	-	-	-	107,890,814
Within: Financial assets at amortized cost	2,218,822,029	87,839,915	29,856,741	27,030,667	-	82,981,423	2,838,281	2,449,369,056
Other Assets	149,927,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,927,258
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,090,467,940</b>	<b>734,768,405</b>	<b>286,804,568</b>	<b>142,485,560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>217,004,334</b>	<b>4,444,793</b>	<b>11,475,975,600</b>
Letter of guarantees	300,692,901	223,250	-	-	-	-	5,000	300,921,151
Letter of credit	416,944,494	166,404,078	-	-	-	-	-	583,348,572
Acceptances	181,326,610	7,700,462	-	-	-	-	-	189,027,072
Other Liabilities	848,635,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	848,635,113
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>11,838,067,058</b>	<b>909,096,195</b>	<b>286,804,568</b>	<b>142,485,560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>217,004,334</b>	<b>4,449,793</b>	<b>13,397,907,508</b>
<b>Total 2024</b>	<b>8,408,869,154</b>	<b>651,798,044</b>	<b>136,037,669</b>	<b>73,504,491</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>156,389,169</b>	<b>2,917,987</b>	<b>9,429,516,514</b>

**b. Distribution of exposures according to classification stages according to IFRS No. (9)**

	Stage (1)		Stage (2)		Stage (3)	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Inside Jordan	10,060,310,972	1,108,824,023	521,151,822	76,669,177	71,111,064	11,838,067,058
Other Middle East countries	909,096,195	-	-	-	-	909,096,195
Europe	286,804,568	-	-	-	-	286,804,568
Asia	142,485,560	-	-	-	-	142,485,560
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
America	217,004,334	-	-	-	-	217,004,334
Other Countries	4,449,793	-	-	-	-	4,449,793
<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>11,620,151,422</b>	<b>1,108,824,023</b>	<b>521,151,822</b>	<b>76,669,177</b>	<b>71,111,064</b>	<b>13,397,907,508</b>
<b>Total 2024</b>	<b>7,760,891,184</b>	<b>942,909,001</b>	<b>532,386,314</b>	<b>104,517,802</b>	<b>88,812,213</b>	<b>9,429,516,514</b>

\* Except middle east countries

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**4. Credit exposures that have been reclassified**  
**a. Total credit exposures that have been classified**

	Stage (2)		Stage (3)		Total Exposure that have been Reclassified	Percentage of Exposure that have been Reclassified
	Total Exposure Amount	Exposure that have been Reclassified	Total Exposure Amount	Exposure that have been Reclassified		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	%
<b>31 December 2025</b>						
Balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Direct credit facilities and financing	645,659,405	156,334,475	436,623,591	88,593,238	244,927,713	3.52%
<b>Treasury Bills and Bonds are as follows:</b>						
<u>Within:</u> Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Income	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
<u>Within:</u> Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	4,096,000	-	-	0.00%
<u>Within:</u> Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>645,659,405</b>	<b>156,334,475</b>	<b>440,719,591</b>	<b>88,593,238</b>	<b>244,927,713</b>	<b>3.52%</b>
Letter of guarantees	34,132,826	1,628,633	4,303,176	578,299	2,206,932	0.73%
Letter of credit	29,471,691	2,694,200	-	-	2,694,200	0.35%
Acceptances	5,218,229	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Other Liabilities	19,071,688	6,238,435	-	-	6,238,435	0.74%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>733,553,839</b>	<b>166,895,743</b>	<b>445,022,767</b>	<b>89,171,537</b>	<b>256,067,280</b>	<b>2.88%</b>

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**Credit exposures that have been reclassified:**

**b. Expected credit losses for exposures that have been reclassified**

	<b>Exposures that have been reclassified</b>			<b>Expected credit losses due to reclassified exposures</b>				
	<b>Exposure Reclassified from Stage (2)</b>	<b>Exposure Reclassified from Stage (3)</b>	<b>Total Exposures Reclassified</b>	<b>Stage (2) - Individual</b>	<b>Stage (2) - Collective</b>	<b>Stage (3) - Individual</b>	<b>Stage (3) - Collective</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
<b>31 December 2025</b>								
Balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct credit facilities and financing	156,334,475	88,593,238	244,927,713	(173,426)	(935,703)	8,968,481	187,015	8,046,367
<b>Treasury Bills and Bonds are as follows:</b>								
<u>Within:</u> Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Within:</u> Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Within:</u> Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pledged financial assets (debt instruments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,334,475</b>	<b>88,593,238</b>	<b>244,927,713</b>	<b>(173,426)</b>	<b>(935,703)</b>	<b>8,968,481</b>	<b>187,015</b>	<b>8,046,367</b>
Letter of guarantees	1,628,633	578,299	2,206,932	(85,245)	-	398	-	(84,847)
Letter of credit	2,694,200	-	2,694,200	1,584	-	-	-	1,584
Acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	6,238,435	-	6,238,435	4,271	-	-	-	4,271
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>166,895,743</b>	<b>89,171,537</b>	<b>256,067,280</b>	<b>(252,816)</b>	<b>(935,703)</b>	<b>8,968,879</b>	<b>187,015</b>	<b>7,967,375</b>

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**5. Credit Risk Exposures (after provision for impairment. outstanding interest and returns. and before collateral and other risk mitigators):**

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
<b>Items inside Consolidated Financial Position</b>		
Balances at central bank	1,381,267,688	775,980,795
Balances at banks and financial institutions	866,659,168	487,712,257
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	115,619,196	17,709,822
<b>Direct Credit Facilities and Financing - Net:</b>		
Individual	1,620,584,944	1,113,262,978
Real estate	1,452,959,162	1,165,647,225
Corporates:		
Large corporates	1,558,534,249	1,287,389,045
SME's	320,476,873	288,348,542
Government and Public Sector	1,448,299,682	699,205,245
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,400,854,910</b>	<b>4,553,853,035</b>
<b>Treasury Bills and Bonds:</b>		
Within financial assets at fair value through Statement of Income	4,387,510	3,815,848
Within financial assets at amortized cost	2,449,369,056	1,855,913,452
Within Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	107,890,814	45,451,435
Other assets	149,927,258	84,098,814
<b>Total Financial Position Items</b>	<b>11,475,975,600</b>	<b>7,824,535,458</b>
<b>Off- Consolidated Financial Position Items</b>		
Letters of guarantees	300,921,151	248,259,777
Letters of credits	583,348,572	458,241,591
Acceptances	189,027,072	171,154,864
Un-utilized limits of credit facilities and financing	848,635,113	727,324,824
<b>Total Off-Consolidated Financial Position Items</b>	<b>1,921,931,908</b>	<b>1,604,981,056</b>
<b>Total On- and Off - Consolidated Financial Position Items</b>	<b>13,397,907,508</b>	<b>9,429,516,514</b>

The above table represents the Bank's maximum credit exposure as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 without taking into account collaterals or other credit risk mitigators.



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**6. Expected Credit Losses as of 31 December 2025:**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Stage (1) - Individual JD</b>	<b>Stage (1) - Collective JD</b>	<b>Stage (2) - Individual JD</b>	<b>Stage (2) - Collective JD</b>	<b>Stage (3) JD</b>	<b>Total JD</b>
Balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances and deposits at banks and financial institutions	277,031	-	-	-	-	277,031
Deposits at bank and financial institutions	75,912	-	-	-	-	75,912
Direct credit facilities and financing	52,554,641	6,538,294	131,486,091	3,922,642	319,860,495	514,362,163
Debt instruments within portfolio of the financial assets at amortized costs	205,190	-	-	-	800,000	1,005,190
Debt instruments within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.	98,610	-	-	-	-	98,610
Letters of guarantees	287,430	-	142,747	-	882,319	1,312,496
Un-utilized limits	2,155,599	-	164,568	-	-	2,320,167
Letters of credit	165,514	-	14,432	-	-	179,946
Acceptances	76,055	-	2,362	-	-	78,417
Other assets	28,507	-	-	-	268,254	296,761

**Expected Credit Losses as of 31 December 2024**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Stage (1) - Individual JD</b>	<b>Stage (1) - Collective JD</b>	<b>Stage (2) - Individual JD</b>	<b>Stage (2) - Collective JD</b>	<b>Stage (3) JD</b>	<b>Total JD</b>
Balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances and deposits at banks and financial institutions	383,459	-	-	-	-	383,459
Deposits at bank and financial institutions	15,178	-	-	-	-	15,178
Direct credit facilities and financing	14,224,666	14,822,921	58,979,021	3,849,742	169,829,895	261,706,245
Debt instruments within portfolio of the financial assets at amortized costs	337,642	-	-	-	-	337,642
Debt instruments within financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.	64,447	-	-	-	-	64,447
Letters of guarantees	209,371	-	187,955	-	543,086	940,412
Un-utilized limits	2,676,401	-	174,114	-	-	2,850,515
Letters of credit	144,152	-	101,672	-	-	245,824
Acceptances	79,821	-	20,783	-	-	100,604

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The distribution of the collaterals' fair value against the total credit exposures is as follows:

Description	Collaterals' Fair Value								Net Exposures after the Collaterals	Expected Credit Losses
	Total Exposure	Cash Margin	Trading Shares	Accepted Bank Guarantees	Real Estates	Vehicles and Equipment	Other	Total Collaterals		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>31 December 2025</b>										
Cash and balances at central banks	1,381,267,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,381,267,688	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	866,936,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	866,936,199	277,031
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	115,695,108	110,803,000	-	-	-	-	-	110,803,000	4,892,108	75,912
<b>Credit and Financing Facilities :</b>										
Individual	1,778,909,970	55,316,996	4,283,203	-	47,207,063	577,824,646	1,587	684,633,495	1,094,276,475	137,827,458
Real estate mortgages	1,486,405,713	3,462,316	-	-	330,405,441	192,627	1,399,193	335,459,577	1,150,946,136	29,923,242
Large corporates	1,878,772,273	38,336,048	2,166,115	241,548	290,649,563	13,952,688	109,437,694	454,783,656	1,423,988,617	300,350,591
SME's	375,198,322	36,490,034	192,960	-	130,780,638	32,033,190	64,552,936	264,049,758	111,148,564	46,260,872
Government and Public Sector	1,448,299,682	-	-	-	41,935	-	-	41,935	1,448,257,747	-
Treasury Bills and Bonds are as follows:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Income	4,387,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,387,510	-
Within financial assets at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	107,989,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,989,424	-
Within financial assets at amortized cost	2,450,374,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,450,374,246	1,005,190
Other assets	149,927,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,927,258	296,761
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,044,163,393</b>	<b>244,408,394</b>	<b>6,642,278</b>	<b>241,548</b>	<b>799,084,640</b>	<b>624,003,151</b>	<b>175,391,410</b>	<b>1,849,771,421</b>	<b>10,194,391,972</b>	<b>516,017,057</b>
Financial guarantees	302,233,647	43,117,727	70,659	-	16,544,653	119,622	18,160,289	78,012,950	224,220,697	1,312,496
Letter of credit	583,528,518	195,463,024	41,606	13,645	6,192,369	-	2,904,267	204,614,911	378,913,607	179,946
Acceptances	189,105,489	9,192,881	-	-	-	-	568,134	9,761,015	179,344,474	78,417
Other liabilities	850,955,280	221,443,855	-	-	-	-	-	221,443,855	629,511,425	2,320,167
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13,969,986,327</b>	<b>713,625,881</b>	<b>6,754,543</b>	<b>255,193</b>	<b>821,821,662</b>	<b>624,122,773</b>	<b>197,024,100</b>	<b>2,363,604,152</b>	<b>11,606,382,175</b>	<b>519,908,083</b>

The bank maintains collateral or other credit enhancements to mitigate credit risk associated with financial assets. The Group maintains financial instruments amounted to JD 2,166,580,052 as of 31 December 2025 (compared to JD 2,001,750,594 as of 31 December 2024) with a loss allowance for it due to guarantees at the end of the reporting period.

The estimated value of collateral, which is not recognized, held at the end of the reporting period is JD 2,363,604,152 as of 31 December 2025 (compared to JD 2,164,693,718 as of 31 December 2024). The value of collateral is not considered except to the extent that mitigates credit risk. There was no change in the bank's collateral policy during the current year. The following are the main types of collateral and associated asset types.

Financial Assets	Related collaterals
Real estate loans	Real estate guarantees. cash margins and personal guarantees
Personal loans	The portfolio consists of personal loans and credit cards and is linked to guarantees such as salary transfer. personal guarantees. cash margins
Corporate Loans	Real estate, equity shares, cash collateral, personal guarantees, bank guarantees, assignment of receivables from government and private entities, insurance policies, vehicles, and machiner
SME's	Real estate, equity shares, cash collateral, personal guarantees, bank guarantees, assignment of receivables from government and private entities, insurance policies, vehicles, and machiner
Government and public sector	-
Deposits with banks and banking institutions	Cash margins
Guarantees	Real estate. cash margins. personal guarantees. bank guarantees. transfer of dues from government and private agencies. insurance policies
Documentary credits and acceptances	Real estate. cash margins. personal guarantees. bank guarantees. transfer of dues from government and private agencies. insurance policies
Other Liabilities	Real estate. cash margins. personal guarantees. bank guarantees. transfer of dues from government and private agencies. insurance policies

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The distribution of the collaterals' fair value against the total credit exposures is as follows:

Description	Collaterals' Fair Value							Net Exposures after the Collaterals	Expected Credit Losses
	Total Exposure	Cash Margin	Trading Shares	Accepted Bank Guarantees	Real Estates	Vehicles and Equipment	Other		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>31 December 2024</b>									
Cash and balances at central banks	775,980,795	-	-	-	-	-	-	775,980,795	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	488,095,716	-	-	-	-	-	-	488,095,716	383,459
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	17,725,000	6,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	11,725,000	15,178
<b>Credit and Financing Facilities :</b>									
Individual	1,204,865,509	42,698,138	953,791	-	523,730,250	299,259,897	41,477	866,683,553	80,993,763
Real estate mortgages	1,194,207,760	7,954,737	-	-	444,124,847	1,426,283	1,133,746	454,639,613	25,112,523
Large corporates	1,434,708,110	39,513,649	465,135	239,714	282,171,577	51,069,012	75,929,161	449,388,248	131,737,323
SME's	315,506,972	19,335,850	111,925	-	122,757,493	6,256,283	49,007,634	197,469,185	23,862,636
Government and Public Sector	699,205,245	-	-	-	-	-	30,000,000	30,000,000	-
<b>Treasury Bills and Bonds are as follows:</b>									
<u>Within:</u> Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Income	3,815,848	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,815,848	-
<u>Within:</u> Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	45,515,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,515,882	-
<u>Within:</u> Financial assets at amortized cost	1,856,251,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,856,251,094	337,642
Other assets	84,098,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,098,814	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,119,976,745</b>	<b>115,502,374</b>	<b>1,530,851</b>	<b>239,714</b>	<b>1,372,784,167</b>	<b>358,011,475</b>	<b>156,112,018</b>	<b>2,004,180,599</b>	<b>262,442,524</b>
Financial guarantees	249,200,189	33,085,066	8,416	-	14,792,147	188,400	5,300,603	53,374,632	940,412
Letter of credit	458,487,415	94,328,118	-	18,672	5,975,214	-	1,530,503	101,852,507	245,824
Acceptances	171,255,468	5,285,980	-	-	-	-	-	5,285,980	100,604
Other liabilities	730,175,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	730,175,339	2,850,515
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9,729,095,156</b>	<b>248,201,538</b>	<b>1,539,267</b>	<b>258,386</b>	<b>1,393,551,528</b>	<b>358,199,875</b>	<b>162,943,124</b>	<b>2,164,693,718</b>	<b>266,579,879</b>

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The distribution of the collaterals' fair value against the total credit exposures within stage (3) is as follows:

	Collaterals' Fair Value									
Description	Total Exposure	Cash Margin	Trading Shares	Accepted Bank Guarantees	Real Estates	Vehicles and Machinery	Other	Total Collaterals	Net Exposures after the Collaterals	Expected Credit Losses
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
31 December 2025										
Cash and balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct credit facilities and financing :										
Individual	164,843,603	273,790	-	-	4,110,727	42,175,983	-	46,560,500	118,283,103	115,721,688
Real estate	45,319,035	-	-	-	10,688,469	10,918	52,362	10,751,749	34,567,286	20,962,901
Large corporates	170,962,816	67,425	-	-	24,365,957	3,124,573	1,466,567	29,024,522	141,938,294	141,651,752
SME's	55,498,137	727,773	-	-	12,832,349	3,750,515	4,301,455	21,612,092	33,886,045	41,524,154
Government and Public Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury Bills and Bonds are as follows:										
Within: Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within: Financial assets at amortized cost	4,096,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,096,000	800,000
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268,254
Total	440,719,591	1,068,988	-	-	51,997,502	49,061,989	5,820,384	107,948,863	332,770,728	320,928,749
Letter of guarantees	4,303,176	463,689	-	-	294,418	-	-	758,107	3,545,069	882,319
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	445,022,767	1,532,677	-	-	52,291,920	49,061,989	5,820,384	108,706,970	336,315,797	321,811,068

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The distribution of the collaterals' fair value against the total credit exposures within stage (3) is as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Collaterals' Fair Value</u>								
	<u>Total Exposure</u>	<u>Cash Margin</u>	<u>Trading Shares</u>	<u>Accepted Bank</u>	<u>Real Estates</u>	<u>Vehicles and</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Net Exposures</u>
	<u>JD</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>Guarantees</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>Machinery</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>Collaterals</u>	<u>after the</u>
									<u>Collaterals</u>
									<u>Expected</u>
									<u>Credit Losses</u>
									<u>JD</u>
<b>31 December 2024</b>									
Cash and balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct credit facilities and financing :									
Individual	74,996,823	12,161	-	-	8,114,218	14,378,546	41,477	22,546,402	52,450,421
Real estate mortgages	40,372,491	-	-	-	16,587,779	-	83,350	16,671,129	23,701,362
Large corporates	131,624,579	253,973	-	-	35,527,958	4,093,687	214,052	40,089,670	91,534,909
SME's	31,657,210	676,920	-	-	8,764,158	895,885	3,368,513	13,705,476	17,951,734
Government and Public Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Treasury Bills and Bonds are as follows:</b>									
<u>Within</u> : Financial assets at fair value through									
Statement of Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Within</u> : Financial assets at fair value through									
other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Within</u> : Financial assets at amortized cost									
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,651,103</b>	<b>943,054</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68,994,113</b>	<b>19,368,118</b>	<b>3,707,392</b>	<b>93,012,677</b>	<b>185,638,426</b>
Letter of guarantees	4,505,365	346,076	-	-	237,727	-	-	583,803	3,921,562
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>283,156,468</b>	<b>1,289,130</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69,231,840</b>	<b>19,368,118</b>	<b>3,707,392</b>	<b>93,596,480</b>	<b>189,559,988</b>
									<b>170,372,981</b>

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**b. Market Risks:**

Market risk is defined as the risk arising from changes in interest rates, exchange rates, and the prices of securities, as well as any other instruments held by the bank, such as commodities. Fluctuations in their prices can lead the Bank to incur losses due to any financial positions held on or off the balance sheet.

The Bank uses a conservative policy to manage market risk. Moreover, these risks are controlled through the adoption of clear policies in this regard and establishing risk limits for each risk type. Our policy aims to reduce minimize these risks.

**1. Interest Rate Risks:**

The losses arising from fluctuations in interest rates in the markets or resulting from changes in the prices of products due to changes in interest rates have a negative impact on the Bank's revenues and equity.

These risks may also arise from mismatches in the repricing dates between assets and liabilities, which could lead to a decrease in the bank's revenues due to the timing difference in repricing.

The risks of interest rates lie in debt instruments and derivatives that include debt instruments, in addition to other derivatives whose values are linked to market prices.

Interest rate risks are managed by the Asset and Liability Management Committee, which is provided with periodic reports on interest rate repricing gaps, in addition to sensitivity reports to changes in interest rates, which indicate that the impact of these risks is kept to a minimum.

**For Year Ended 31 December 2025**

Currency	Increase in Interest Rate	Sensitivity of Interest Income (Gains/ Losses) in (Thousands)	Sensitivity on Equity
		JD	JD
Jordanian Dinar	1%	12,371	12,371
US Dollar	1%	1,593	1,593
Euro	1%	264	264
GBP	1%	117	117
Japanese Yen	1%	356	356
Other Currencies	1%	(286)	(286)

**For Year Ended 31 December 2024**

Currency	Increase in Interest Rate	Sensitivity of Interest Income (Gains/ Losses) in (Thousands)	Sensitivity on Equity
		JD	JD
Jordanian Dinar	1%	9,637	9,637
US Dollar	1%	1,825	1,825
Euro	1%	169	169
GBP	1%	34	34
Japanese Yen	1%	330	330
Other Currencies	1%	(32)	(32)

In case of a negative change in the interest rate then the effect will be the same as the change in the above-mentioned table with an opposite sign.

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The following is the sensitivity analysis of the impact on the provision for expected credit losses as a result of the change in the economic indicators used in calculating the provision for credit losses for the year 2025:

	Credit facilities for the			Indirect credit		
	Corporate credit facilities	government and the public sector	Credit Facilities Real Estate Loans	Credit facilities for small and medium entites (SMEs)	facilities (contingent liabilities)	Other credit facilities
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b><u>Companies:</u></b>						
M2 Cash						
5%	3,459	-	105	-	-	755
-5%	(3,469)	-	(106)	-	-	(756)
Central bank financial statements						
5%	97,024	-	2,869	-	-	21,266
-5%	(105,450)	-	(3,303)	-	-	(22,889)
Trade Terms						
5%	31,255	-	1,592	-	-	13,679
-5%	(32,081)	-	(1,607)	-	-	(13,797)
Loans Granted to the Private Sector						
5%	4,233	-	943	-	-	6,828
-5%	(4,248)	-	(986)	-	-	(6,987)
<b><u>Small and Medium Enterprises (SME):</u></b>						
Number of tourists						
5%	-	-	103	3,483	-	907
-5%	-	-	(104)	(3,513)	-	(918)
Consumer Price Index						
5%	-	-	1,868	62,934	-	16,662
-5%	-	-	(2,454)	(83,311)	-	(21,263)
Bank lending rate						
5%	-	-	104	3,529	-	919
-5%	-	-	(106)	(3,578)	-	(930)
<b><u>Retail:</u></b>						
M1 Cash						
5%	-	-	1,297	-	17,001	11
-5%	-	-	(1,422)	-	(18,572)	(12)
Producer Price Index						
5%	-	-	229	-	2,997	2
-5%	-	-	(243)	-	(3,182)	(2)
Product price index						
5%	-	-	125	-	1,638	-
-5%	-	-	(142)	-	(1,857)	-

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The following is the sensitivity analysis of the impact on the provision for expected credit losses as a result of the change in the economic indicators used in calculating the provision for credit losses for the subsidiary – Invest Bank:

	Corporate credit facilities	Credit facilities for the government and the public sector	Credit Facilities Real Estate Loans	Credit facilities for small and medium entites (SMEs)	Indirect credit facilities (contingent liabilities)	Other credit facilities
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Inflation rate						
2%	165,478	-	88,547	5,141	-	145,632
-2%	(151,547)	-	(34,547)	(7,528)	-	(119,658)
GDP growth rate						
2%	(92,547)	-	(41,547)	(9,854)	-	(62,365)
-2%	222,658	-	55,547	18,547	-	41,225
Unemployment rate						
2%	48,658	-	32,658	3,547	-	254,569
-2%	(13,454)	-	(15,447)	(2,902)	-	(88,547)



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**2. Currency Risks:**

The Group's policy is to fully hedge the currency risk by limiting open positions in foreign currencies only within the limits set and according to a clear policy which reduces the sensitivity of the Group's profitability to currency price changes. limits are placed for open positions for each currency and total currencies. and daily evaluations of these positions are made to reduce the risks of currency exchange rates to the minimum.

<b>Currency</b>	<b>Change in Currency Exchange Rate</b>	<b>Effect on Profits and Losses</b>	<b>Effect on Equity</b>
<b><u>For the Year ended 31 December 2025</u></b>		<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
US Dollar	1%	(260,850)	714,638
Euro	1%	130,111	(6,515)
GBP	1%	90,737	-
Japanese Yen	1%	445,243	-
Other Currencies	1%	(203,168)	9,305
<b><u>For the Year ended 31 December 2024</u></b>			
US Dollar	1%	(174,876)	663,000
Euro	1%	4,889	-
GBP	1%	22,290	-
Japanese Yen	1%	447,055	-
Other Currencies	1%	(153,652)	-

In case of a 1% decrease in the currency exchange rate the effect will be the same as the financial effect mentioned in the tables above with an opposite sign.

**3. Change in Stock Price Risks:**

Trading portfolio risk management depends on a policy that is based on diversification of investments. where investments are distributed on a sectoral basis. within the most stable sectors. and across several financial markets to reduce risks to acceptable levels. Regular monitoring of risks is also conducted through:

Determining the different investments limits  
Determining limits to stop losses per investment coupled with daily monitoring  
Regularly assessing the investment portfolio by an independent body (intermediary office)  
Performing sensitivity analysis to measure the extent to which these investments may be impacted in case the markets invested in drop. so as to maintain risks within levels acceptable to the Bank.

These risks are managed by the Risks Management Department in cooperation with the Treasury Department. Moreover. their recommendations are submitted to the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee.

<b>Market</b>	<b>Change in Market Index</b>	<b>Effect on profits and losses</b>	<b>Effect on Equity</b>
		<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
<b><u>For the Year ended 31 December 2025:</u></b>			
Amman Stock Exchange	5%	234,076	2,891,625
Al-Quds Stock Exchange (Palestine)	5%	-	672,829
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	5%	-	62,394
Other Markets	5%	2,090	1,199,844
<b><u>For the Year ended 31 December 2024:</u></b>			
Amman Stock Exchange	5%	114,305	637,451
Al-Quds Stock Exchange (Palestine)	5%	-	734,527
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	5%	-	51,634

In case of a negative change in the index the impact will be equal to the change mentioned above but with the opposite sign.

c. Liquidity Risks

The Bank continuously expands its depositors' base and diversifies the sources of its funds with the aim of maintaining its stability. In this respect, the Bank maintains its liquidity level within risk appetite limits.

Bank's liquidity risk management policy ensures that the bank maintains liquidity limits at the corresponding banks to ensure easy access to high quality liquid assets and can be liquidated at reasonable cost and time in case of an unexpected demand.

To measure the Bank's liquidity levels, a schedule is prepared periodically to verify that liquidity is within the acceptable levels. In addition, the Legal liquidity ratio is calculated on daily basis to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements and internal policies. Various stress scenarios' identified and measured to ensure the Bank's ability to withstand any changes that might take place in the financial markets.

The Treasury Department manages funds in line with the Bank's liquidity policy endorsed by the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee and submits regular reports to the Committee. Moreover, the Risk Management Department monitors the liquidity levels and ensures adherence to the Bank's internal policies

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**(45/c) Liquidity Risks:**

First: The table below summarizes the distribution of (undiscounted) liabilities based on the remaining contractual maturity period on the date of the financial statements:

	Less than a Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6 months-1 year	1-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Without Maturity	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<b>As of 31 December 2025:</b>								
<b><u>Liabilities:</u></b>								
Banks and financial institution deposits	306,457,690	30,041,110	45,578,419	7,000,000	-	-	77,616,840	466,694,059
Customers' deposits	2,641,192,845	2,069,066,440	1,827,627,925	2,235,926,838	703,730,896	-	-	9,477,544,944
Margin accounts	169,299,207	53,254,049	50,107,208	59,172,214	78,134,069	207,223,861	-	617,190,608
Borrowed Funds	18,364,456	25,087,789	45,899,838	92,443,912	285,962,863	102,907,499	-	570,666,357
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	-	-	79,040,437	-	79,040,437
Bonds	7,630,038	3,356,349	5,118,688	30,104,442	-	-	-	46,209,517
Sundry provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,768,785	1,768,785
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,856,380	45,856,380
Lease liabilities	600,798	448,945	1,113,756	1,811,002	7,843,777	25,860,626	-	37,678,904
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,830,898	7,830,898
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	302,584,217	302,584,217
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,143,545,034</b>	<b>2,181,254,682</b>	<b>1,975,445,834</b>	<b>2,426,458,408</b>	<b>1,075,671,605</b>	<b>415,032,423</b>	<b>435,657,120</b>	<b>11,653,065,106</b>
<b>Total assets (according to expected maturities)</b>	<b>2,895,957,040</b>	<b>621,768,449</b>	<b>631,631,364</b>	<b>1,139,030,723</b>	<b>2,419,614,991</b>	<b>4,076,244,929</b>	<b>674,818,810</b>	<b>12,459,066,306</b>
<b>As of 31 December 2024:</b>								
<b><u>Liabilities:</u></b>								
Banks and financial institution deposits	177,809,293	38,770,184	52,168,016	9,000,000	9,000,000	-	72,048,754	358,796,247
Customers' deposits	1,908,675,476	1,121,692,897	1,126,215,843	1,718,928,042	566,125,576	-	-	6,441,637,834
Margin accounts	140,604,307	29,940,734	33,120,362	20,562,855	34,604,076	126,792,160	-	385,624,494
Borrowed Funds	3,753	211,869	449,419	24,417,669	89,583,908	112,906,501	-	227,573,119
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	-	-	80,689,791	-	80,689,791
Sundry provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,421,646	1,421,646
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,048,153	36,048,153
Lease liabilities	397,806	493,418	1,025,412	1,623,782	6,866,086	25,721,699	-	36,128,203
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	945,800	945,800
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,050,879	169,050,879
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227,490,635</b>	<b>1,191,109,102</b>	<b>1,212,979,052</b>	<b>1,774,532,348</b>	<b>706,179,646</b>	<b>346,110,151</b>	<b>279,515,232</b>	<b>7,737,916,166</b>
<b>Total assets (according to expected maturities)</b>	<b>1,565,794,097</b>	<b>481,467,446</b>	<b>480,162,102</b>	<b>617,049,399</b>	<b>1,802,255,663</b>	<b>2,979,963,198</b>	<b>424,314,833</b>	<b>8,351,006,738</b>

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**Interest Rate Re-Pricing Gap:**

Classification is based on interest re-pricing or maturity date, whichever is closer.

Interests rates sensitivity is as follows:

<b>As of 31 December 2025</b>	<b>Less than 1 Month</b>	<b>From 1 Month to 3 Months</b>	<b>More than 3 Months to 6 Months</b>	<b>More than 6 Months to 1 Year</b>	<b>From 1-3 Years</b>	<b>More than 3 Years</b>	<b>Non-interest Bearing</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
<b>Assets:</b>								
Cash and Balances at central banks	751,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	879,813,889	1,630,913,889
Balances at banks and financial institutions	786,937,545	-	-	-	-	-	79,721,623	866,659,168
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	14,180,000	700,000	54,589,536	19,584,684	26,640,888	-	(75,912)	115,619,196
Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Income	581,600	-	1,466,896	313,412	1,399,986	625,615	20,279,191	24,666,700
Direct credit facilities and financing - net	245,241,247	293,207,568	2,619,744,800	501,205,202	1,407,647,372	1,463,916,180	(130,107,459)	6,400,854,910
Financial assets at fair value through statement other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	307,411,925	307,411,925
Financial assets at amortized cost	58,615,401	75,644,251	42,465,145	210,444,030	1,035,053,858	1,027,348,772	(202,401)	2,449,369,056
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	339,331	339,331
Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,280,905	32,280,905
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,242,912	127,242,912
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,912,437	74,912,437
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,799,568	114,799,568
Other assets	5,478,131	9,062,342	19,503,704	16,217,216	64,625	-	263,670,291	313,996,309
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,862,133,924</b>	<b>378,614,161</b>	<b>2,737,770,081</b>	<b>747,764,544</b>	<b>2,470,806,729</b>	<b>2,491,890,567</b>	<b>1,770,086,300</b>	<b>12,459,066,306</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Banks and financial institution deposits	194,305,709	31,399,128	45,578,419	7,000,000	-	-	177,800,977	456,084,233
Customers' deposits	2,371,300,070	1,574,769,260	1,496,230,309	1,956,314,696	220,161,007	-	1,795,063,391	9,413,838,733
Margin accounts	322,584,509	25,490,314	25,675,467	42,353,180	36,156,408	32,908,580	114,096,804	599,265,262
Borrowed Funds	18,198,862	24,754,464	44,630,870	86,495,585	212,815,700	96,026,551	11,330,340	494,252,372
Subordinated Loans	-	-	-	-	-	60,265,000	-	60,265,000
Bonds	7,590,000	3,330,000	5,000,000	28,740,000	-	-	-	44,660,000
Sundry provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,768,785	1,768,785
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,856,380	45,856,380
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,583,561	32,583,561
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,830,898	7,830,898
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	302,584,217	302,584,217
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2,913,979,150</b>	<b>1,659,743,166</b>	<b>1,617,115,065</b>	<b>2,120,903,461</b>	<b>469,133,115</b>	<b>189,200,131</b>	<b>2,488,915,353</b>	<b>11,458,989,441</b>
<b>Interest Rate Re- Pricing Gap</b>	<b>(1,051,845,226)</b>	<b>(1,281,129,005)</b>	<b>1,120,655,016</b>	<b>(1,373,138,917)</b>	<b>2,001,673,614</b>	<b>2,302,690,436</b>	<b>(718,829,053)</b>	<b>1,000,076,865</b>
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>								
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,202,132,528</b>	<b>299,367,221</b>	<b>2,463,834,896</b>	<b>436,920,832</b>	<b>1,155,129,563</b>	<b>1,694,090,033</b>	<b>1,099,531,665</b>	<b>8,351,006,738</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2,127,139,205</b>	<b>899,537,343</b>	<b>965,964,664</b>	<b>1,562,153,653</b>	<b>265,744,465</b>	<b>170,965,315</b>	<b>1,666,692,452</b>	<b>7,658,197,097</b>
<b>Interest Rate Re- Pricing Gap</b>	<b>(925,006,677)</b>	<b>(600,170,122)</b>	<b>1,497,870,232</b>	<b>(1,125,232,821)</b>	<b>889,385,098</b>	<b>1,523,124,718</b>	<b>(567,160,787)</b>	<b>692,809,641</b>

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Concentration in currency risk:

**As of 31 December 2025**

**Assets**

	<b>USD</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>GBP</b>	<b>JPY</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Cash and balances at central Banks	209,037,431	8,604,553	2,047,077	-	196,801,432	416,490,493
Balances at banks and financial institutions	582,565,668	74,507,964	19,440,755	2,435,939	123,380,403	802,330,729
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	112,394,588	-	-	-	98,847	112,493,435
Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Income	14,590,543	5,390,206	4,438	-	-	19,985,187
Direct credit and financing facilities- net	464,332,207	906,675	290,129	44,813,135	18,819,695	529,161,841
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	177,763,089	25,697,296	-	-	8,357,345	211,817,730
Financial assets at amortized cost	726,947,556	39,463,741	6,637,139	-	-	773,048,436
Property and equipment - net	129,942	-	-	-	2,435,390	2,565,332
Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	1,386,480	1,386,480
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	2,815,722	2,815,722
Other assets	64,692,184	838,313	217,919	28,984	690,723	66,468,123
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>2,352,453,208</b>	<b>155,408,748</b>	<b>28,637,457</b>	<b>47,278,058</b>	<b>354,786,037</b>	<b>2,938,563,508</b>

**Liabilities**

Banks and financial institution deposits	161,751,337	8,039,128	72,178	157,480	731,644	170,751,767
Customers' deposits	1,614,693,930	119,006,120	18,901,260	2,315,289	304,849,233	2,059,765,832
Cash margin	336,010,663	11,827,253	209,685	280,995	10,741,133	359,069,729
Borrowed amounts	30,267,642	-	-	-	-	30,267,642
Subordinated loans	14,180,000	-	-	-	-	14,180,000
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,209,477	1,209,477
Other liabilities	150,734,616	3,525,117	380,683	-	57,571,371	212,211,787
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2,307,638,188</b>	<b>142,397,618</b>	<b>19,563,806</b>	<b>2,753,764</b>	<b>375,102,858</b>	<b>2,847,456,234</b>

**Bank's Shareholders**

<b>Perpetual Bonds</b>	<b>70,900,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70,900,000</b>
<b>Net concentration in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position</b>	<b>(26,084,980)</b>	<b>13,011,130</b>	<b>9,073,651</b>	<b>44,524,294</b>	<b>(20,316,821)</b>	<b>20,207,274</b>
<b>Contingent Liabilities Off - Consolidated Statement of Financial Position</b>	<b>1,245,619,963</b>	<b>186,455,715</b>	<b>2,682,403</b>	<b>36,183,322</b>	<b>212,733,220</b>	<b>1,683,674,623</b>

**As of 31 December 2024**

<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,531,082,416</b>	<b>140,298,486</b>	<b>17,868,958</b>	<b>64,835,370</b>	<b>59,625,480</b>	<b>1,813,710,710</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,477,669,996</b>	<b>139,809,539</b>	<b>15,639,929</b>	<b>20,129,866</b>	<b>74,990,642</b>	<b>1,728,239,972</b>
<b>Net concentration in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position</b>	<b>(17,487,580)</b>	<b>488,947</b>	<b>2,229,029</b>	<b>44,705,504</b>	<b>(15,365,162)</b>	<b>14,570,738</b>
<b>Contingent Liabilities Off - Consolidated Statement of Financial Position</b>	<b>918,698,088</b>	<b>176,555,955</b>	<b>1,746,038</b>	<b>45,975,976</b>	<b>49,290,312</b>	<b>1,192,266,369</b>

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Secondly: Off- Consolidated of Financial Position Items:

	<b>Up to 1 Year</b>	<b>1 - 5 Years</b>	<b>Over 5 Years</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>As of 31 December 2025</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Letters of credit	683,766,956	36,494,076	-	720,261,032
Acceptances	189,105,489	-	-	189,105,489
Unutilized limits	850,955,280	-	-	850,955,280
Letters of guarantees	279,707,411	21,579,895	946,341	302,233,647
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,003,535,136</b>	<b>58,073,971</b>	<b>946,341</b>	<b>2,062,555,448</b>
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>				
Letters of credit	478,077,725	49,307,521	-	527,385,246
Acceptances	170,881,467	374,001	-	171,255,468
Unutilized limits	730,175,339	-	-	730,175,339
Letters of guarantees	225,064,598	23,684,292	451,299	249,200,189
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,604,199,129</b>	<b>73,365,814</b>	<b>451,299</b>	<b>1,678,016,242</b>

45/d. Climate Change Risks

The Bank integrates climate change into its strategies through four main pillars: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and objectives, aiming to achieve sustainable transformation and reduce environmental impacts.

The Bank identifies two main types of risks: physical risks arising from acute and chronic climate events, and transition risks associated with moving to a low-carbon economy due to changes in policies, technology, and consumer behavior.

These risks are managed proactively using scenarios from specialized bodies, under the supervision of the Risk Committee derived from the Board of Directors.

Alongside the requirements of the Amman Stock Exchange and the Central Bank of Jordan, the bank assesses climate impacts through forward-looking analysis to comply with climate-related disclosure standards.

#### **46. Sectoral Analysis**

##### **A. Bank Activities Information:**

For management purposes, the Bank is organized into the following major business segments based on the reports used by the general manager and decision of the Bank through the following main business sectors :

- Individual accounts: This item includes following up on individual customer's deposits and granting them credit facilities, credit cards and other services.
- Small and Medium Enterprises Accounts: This item includes following up on the client's deposits and credit facilities. Moreover, these clients are classified based on the volume of the granted deposits and facilities according to the Bank's instructions and principles and in compliance with the regulatory bodies' instructions.
- Large Companies' Accounts: This item includes following up on the client's deposits and credit facilities. Moreover, these clients are classified based on the volume of the deposits and facilities according to the Bank's instructions and principles and in compliance with the regulatory bodies' instructions.
- Treasury: This item includes providing treasury and trading services and managing the Bank's funds and long- term investments at amortized costs, which are maintained to collect the contractual cash flows.
- Investments and Foreign Currencies Management: This item includes the Bank's local and foreign investments which are recorded at fair value, in addition to the foreign currencies trading / services.
- Others: This sector includes all the accounts not listed within the sectors mentioned above such as shareholder's rights investments in associates property and equipment general management support management.
- Treasury
- The bank manages concentrations in the business sectors based on the instructions of the Central Bank in this regard, which stipulated that the customer concentration does not exceed 25% of the bank's regulatory capital.

The following table represents information on the Bank's business sectors:

<b>Description</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Corporates</b>	<b>SMEs</b>	<b>Treasury</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>For the Year Ended</b>	<b>For the Year Ended</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Total Income	222,568,434	244,841,628	39,594,993	220,836,309	11,056,738	738,898,102	559,027,251
(Provision) Impairment of direct credit facilities and financing	(18,790,229)	(167,537,561)	(8,173,178)	(164,287)	772	(194,664,483)	(68,652,960)
Segments' results*	48,744,380	(43,800,630)	10,684,427	191,346,054	11,190,538	218,164,769	234,215,380
Expenses not allocated to sectors						(209,511,564)	(148,424,790)
<b>Operating profit</b>						<b>8,653,205</b>	<b>85,790,590</b>
The bank's share of the profits of an associate company						11,572	(16,863)
Bargain purchase gain						75,144,443	-
<b>Operating income before tax</b>						<b>83,809,220</b>	<b>85,773,727</b>
Income tax						1,475,015	(31,299,627)
<b>Income for the Year</b>						<b>85,284,235</b>	<b>54,474,100</b>
Capital Expenditures						27,836,724	28,276,731
Depreciation and Amortization						22,276,567	15,218,129
						<b>31-Dec-25</b>	<b>31-Dec-24</b>
						<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
<b>Other Information</b>							
Segment Assets	2,582,173,856	3,283,820,897	488,902,654	5,768,057,664	-	12,122,955,071	7,975,696,980
Undistributed assets on segments	-	-	-	-	336,111,235	336,111,235	375,309,758
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>2,582,173,856</b>	<b>3,283,820,897</b>	<b>488,902,654</b>	<b>5,768,057,664</b>	<b>336,111,235</b>	<b>12,459,066,306</b>	<b>8,351,006,738</b>
Segment Liabilities	5,545,981,417	3,100,535,706	1,202,812,676	902,287,648	-	10,751,617,447	7,406,381,928
Undistributed liabilities	-	-	-	-	707,371,994	707,371,994	251,815,169
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>5,545,981,417</b>	<b>3,100,535,706</b>	<b>1,202,812,676</b>	<b>902,287,648</b>	<b>707,371,994</b>	<b>11,458,989,441</b>	<b>7,658,197,097</b>

\* The segment results item includes the results obtained for each business sector, which represents the total income after deducting the expected credit losses expense.



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**B - Geographical distribution information**

This note represents the geographical distribution of the Bank's business. The Bank mainly operates in the Kingdom. which represents local business.

The following is the distribution of the Bank's revenues. assets and capital expenditures by geographical sector:

	<b>Inside Jordan</b>		<b>Outside Jordan</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Total Income	695,471,202	522,476,094	43,426,900	36,551,157	738,898,102	559,027,251
Capital Expenditure	13,455,463	22,554,237	14,381,261	5,722,494	27,836,724	28,276,731

  

	<b>Inside Jordan</b>		<b>Outside Jordan</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>31 December</b>		<b>31 December</b>		<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Total Assets	11,073,558,646	7,446,631,828	1,385,507,660	904,374,910	12,459,066,306	8,351,006,738

**47. Capital Management**

a. The capital adequacy ratio as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 has been calculated in accordance with the Basel III framework. The Bank's regulatory capital comprises Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Additional Tier 1 capital, and Tier 2 capital..

b. Regulatory capital requirements for common equity

The instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan require that the minimum regulatory capital adequacy ratio be no less than (12%) of risk-weighted assets, including on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items, as well as market and operational risks. In addition, a capital conservation buffer of (2%) is required in accordance with foreign branch regulations, and an additional buffer of (0.5%) for banks classified as domestic systemically important banks (D-SIBs). This ratio represents the minimum capital adequacy requirement, and the Bank is committed at all times to maintaining a capital adequacy ratio above this minimum by an appropriate margin, in line with Basel III requirements.

c. How to Achieve Capital Management Objectives

Capital management aims at the optimal utilization of funding sources to achieve the highest possible return on capital within the approved risk limits set by the Board of Directors, while maintaining the minimum required levels in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The Bank follows a policy focused on minimizing the cost of funds by securing low-cost funding sources, expanding its customer base, and efficiently deploying these funds in acceptable risk assets to maximize returns on capital..

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**d. Capital Adequacy**

In addition to subscribed capital, capital includes the statutory reserve, voluntary reserve, share premium, retained earnings, cumulative change in fair value, general banking risk reserve and treasury stocks.

The Bank is committed to applying the requirements set forth by regulators concerning capital, as follows:

1. Central Bank of Jordan instructions that capital adequacy ratio should not be less than 12% in addition to a 2% additional reserve according to the external branching instructions and an additional reserve of 0.5% for banks classified as locally systemically important banks.
- 2- Compliance with the minimum limit set for the paid capital of Jordanian Banks, which should not be less than JD 100 million.
- 3- The Bank's investments in stocks and shares should not exceed 50% of subscribed capital.
- 4-The ratio of credit limits "credit concentration" to regulatory capital.
- 5- Banks and Companies' laws related to the deduction of the legal reserve at a rate of 10% of the Bank's profit before tax.

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Common Equity Shareholders Rights		
Authorized and paid-up capital	325,203,252	200,000,000
Retained earnings after deducting expected dividends	117,938,691	49,774,670
The cumulative change in fair value	8,403,428	1,315,151
Share premium	177,140,002	68,213,173
Statutory reserve	97,616,363	94,105,047
Voluntary reserve	21,376,599	62,376,599
Recognizable non-controlling interests	73,127,032	65,703,289
Interim profit (loss) after tax, net of expected dividend distributions	-	-
<b>Total Equity capital for common stock</b>	<b>820,805,367</b>	<b>541,487,929</b>
Regulatory Adjustments (deductions from Capital)		
Goodwill and intangible assets	(36,006,187)	(29,629,198)
Deferred tax assets resulting from investments within Tier 1 (10%)	(63,404,880)	(45,261,019)
<b>Net Equity of common stockholders</b>	<b>721,394,300</b>	<b>466,597,712</b>
Additional capital		
Recognizable non-controlling interests	12,904,770	11,594,698
Perpetual bonds	70,900,000	70,900,000
<b>Total Capital (Tier 1 capital)</b>	<b>805,199,070</b>	<b>549,092,410</b>
Tier 2 Capital		
Capital provision for debts instruments tools listed in Tier 1	46,758,862	22,703,341
Recognizable non-controlling shareholders	17,206,360	15,459,597
Financial tools issued by the Bank that bear supporting capital	57,429,000	47,515,000
<b>Total Supporting Capital</b>	<b>121,394,222</b>	<b>85,677,938</b>
<b>Total Regulatory Capital</b>	<b>926,593,292</b>	<b>634,770,348</b>
<b>Total Risk Weighted Assets</b>	<b>5,704,598,364</b>	<b>4,342,932,637</b>
<b>Capital Adequacy Ratio</b>	<b>16.24%</b>	<b>14.62%</b>
<b>Primary Capital Adequacy Ratio</b>	<b>14.11%</b>	<b>12.64%</b>
<b>Supporting Capital Adequacy Ratio</b>	<b>2.13%</b>	<b>1.97%</b>

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**Financial leverage rate:**

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Tier 1 Capital	805,199,070	549,092,410
Total assets in and out of the statement of financial positions after removing deductible items from Tier 1	13,752,282,275	9,303,239,180
Financial leverage rate	<b>5.86%</b>	<b>5.90%</b>

Capital adequacy was calculated as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 based on the instruction of Basel Committee III.

**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):**

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
Total high quality liquid assets	3,662,241,393	2,393,506,812
Total high-quality liquid assets after deducting and subtracting cap adjustments For both Level 2 (A) and (B) assets	3,619,215,363	2,369,977,194
<b>Net cash outflow</b>	<b>1,170,105,030</b>	<b>862,247,704</b>
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	<b>309.31%</b>	<b>274.86%</b>
The liquidity coverage ratio is according to the average end of each month	<b>293.02%</b>	<b>265.04%</b>

**Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR):**

	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Total available stable funding (after the available stable funding factor)	9,121,615,497	6,342,460,421
Total Required Stable Funding (after applying the Required Stable Funding factor)	6,098,175,836	4,253,708,992
Total Required Stable Funding for Off-Balance Sheet Items (after applying the Required Stable Funding factor)	77,266,408	65,729,845
Total required stable funding	6,175,442,244	4,319,438,837
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	<b>147.71%</b>	<b>146.84%</b>

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**48. Analysis of the Maturities of Assets and Liabilities**

The following table illustrates the assets and liabilities according to the expected maturity periods:

	<b>Up to 1 Year</b>	<b>Over 1 Year</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
<b><u>Assets:</u></b>			
Cash and balances at central banks	1,630,913,889	-	1,630,913,889
Balances at banks and financial institutions	866,659,168	-	866,659,168
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	106,176,338	9,442,858	115,619,196
Direct credit facilities and financing - net	2,065,365,656	4,335,489,254	6,400,854,910
Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Income	24,666,700	-	24,666,700
Financial assets at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	-	307,411,925	307,411,925
Financial assets at amortized cost - net	387,168,828	2,062,200,228	2,449,369,056
Right of use assets- net	5,106,793	27,174,112	32,280,905
Investments in associates	339,331	-	339,331
Property and equipment- net	5,305,695	121,937,217	127,242,912
Intangible assets- net	1,809,442	73,102,995	74,912,437
Deferred tax assets	94,379,251	20,420,317	114,799,568
Other assets- net	250,099,909	63,896,400	313,996,309
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>5,437,991,000</b>	<b>7,021,075,306</b>	<b>12,459,066,306</b>
<b><u>Liabilities:</u></b>			
Banks and financial institutions deposits	456,084,233	-	456,084,233
Customers' deposits	9,334,916,083	78,922,650	9,413,838,733
Margin accounts	322,463,914	276,801,348	599,265,262
Borrowed funds	157,809,481	336,442,891	494,252,372
Subordinated loan	-	60,265,000	60,265,000
Sundry provisions	44,660,000	-	44,660,000
Bonds	1,013,302	755,483	1,768,785
Income tax provision	45,856,380	-	45,856,380
Lease liabilities	3,648,648	28,934,913	32,583,561
Deferred tax liability	7,830,898	-	7,830,898
Other liabilities	300,040,665	2,543,552	302,584,217
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>10,674,323,604</b>	<b>784,665,837</b>	<b>11,458,989,441</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>(5,236,332,604)</b>	<b>6,236,409,469</b>	<b>1,000,076,865</b>

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	<b>Up to 1 Year</b>	<b>Over 1 Year</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>	<b>JD</b>
<b>31 December 2024</b>			
<b><u>Assets:</u></b>			
Cash and balances at central banks	912,773,898	-	912,773,898
Balances at banks and financial institutions	487,712,257	-	487,712,257
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	17,709,822	-	17,709,822
Direct credit facilities and financing - net	1,364,833,793	3,189,019,242	4,553,853,035
Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Income	18,663,543	-	18,663,543
Financial assets at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	-	119,651,740	119,651,740
Financial assets at amortized cost - net	719,361,439	1,136,552,013	1,855,913,452
Right of use assets- net	4,560,567	25,275,387	29,835,954
Investments in associates	332,759	-	332,759
Property and equipment- net	-	87,259,347	87,259,347
Intangible assets- net	-	29,629,198	29,629,198
Deferred tax assets	45,261,019	-	45,261,019
Other assets- net	183,447,671	8,963,043	192,410,714
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>3,754,656,768</b>	<b>4,596,349,970</b>	<b>8,351,006,738</b>
<b><u>Liabilities:</u></b>			
Banks and financial institutions deposits	357,199,782	-	357,199,782
Customers' deposits	6,406,677,540	-	6,406,677,540
Margin accounts	215,590,147	159,365,762	374,955,909
Borrowed funds	3,532,163	217,241,364	220,773,527
Subordinated loan	-	60,295,000	60,295,000
Sundry provisions	1,421,646	-	1,421,646
Income tax provision	36,048,153	-	36,048,153
Lease liabilities	2,754,056	28,074,805	30,828,861
Deferred tax liability	945,800	-	945,800
Other liabilities	166,507,327	2,543,552	169,050,879
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>7,190,676,614</b>	<b>467,520,483</b>	<b>7,658,197,097</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>(3,436,019,846)</b>	<b>4,128,829,487</b>	<b>692,809,641</b>

#### **49. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments**

##### **a. Credit liabilities and commitments:**

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Letters of credit	720,261,032	527,385,246
Acceptances	189,105,489	171,255,468
Letters of guarantees:		
- Payments	84,184,703	64,669,529
- Performance	130,056,082	105,145,960
- Other	87,992,862	79,384,700
Futures currency contracts	461,196,145	127,720,001
Un-utilized Limits of Credit Facilities and Financing	850,955,280	730,175,339
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2,523,751,593</u></b>	<b><u>1,805,736,243</u></b>

##### **b. Contractual Obligations:**

The details of this item are as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Property and equipment purchase contracts	7,689,995	9,883,954
Intangible assets purchase contracts	8,013,140	4,085,620
Others	3,000,000	-

#### **50. Lawsuits against the Bank**

The total cases filed against the Group amounted to JD 7,992,223 as of 31 December 2025 (JD 4,606,218 as of 31 December 2024), and the provisions prepared for them amounted to JD 777,095 as of 31 December 2025 ( JD 1,001,213 as of 31 December 2024) and according to the estimation of the bank management and the consultant It is legal that the allocations deducted for these cases are sufficient.

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**51. Fair Value Hierarchy**

a. The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Bank specified at fair value on an ongoing basis:

Some financial assets and liabilities of the Bank are evaluated at fair value at the end of each financial period. The following table shows the information about how to determine the fair value of these financial assets and liabilities (evaluation methods and inputs used):

	Fair Value		The Level of	Evaluation Method	Important Intangible	Relation between the Fair Value and the Important Intangible Inputs
	31 December					
Financial Assets	2025	2024	Fair Value	and Inputs used	Inputs	
	JD	JD				
<b>Financial Assets at Fair Value</b>						
<b>Financial Assets at Fair Value through Statement of Income:</b>						
Government bonds listed on financial markets	1,941,487	2,595,510	Level 1	Quoted prices in financial markets	N/A	N/A
Corporate bonds listed on financial markets	2,446,023	1,220,338	Level 1	Quoted prices in financial markets	N/A	N/A
Corporate shares listed on financial market	4,723,314	2,286,096	Level 1	Quoted prices in financial markets	N/A	N/A
Investment funds	15,555,876	12,561,599	Level 2	The treasury manager evaluation of fair value	N/A	N/A
Total	<u>24,666,700</u>	<u>18,663,543</u>				
<b>Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income:</b>						
Quoted Shares in active markets	96,533,835	28,472,247	Level 1	Quoted prices in financial markets	N/A	N/A
Corporate bonds listed on financial markets	107,989,424	45,515,882	Level 1	Quoted prices in financial markets	N/A	N/A
Investment funds	46,880,054	26,360,195	level 2	The treasury manager evaluation of fair value	N/A	N/A
Unquoted Shares in active markets	56,107,222	19,367,863	Level 3	Through using equity method and based on the latest available financial information	N/A	N/A
Total	<u>307,510,535</u>	<u>119,716,187</u>				
Total Financial Assets at Fair Value	<u>332,177,235</u>	<u>138,379,730</u>				

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

The movement financial assets classification fair value through (level 3):

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Beginning balance	19,367,863	15,159,479
Additions during the period resulting from the acquisition	26,875,800	-
Additional	11,052,147	2,364,944
Disposal	(873,005)	(223,590)
Change in fair value	(315,583)	2,067,030
Total	<u>56,107,222</u>	<u>19,367,863</u>



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**b. The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Bank non-specific fair value on an ongoing basis:**

Except for what is set out in the table below, we believe that the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities shown in the consolidated financial statements of the Bank approximates their fair value:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>		<b>31 December 2024</b>		<b>The level of Fair Value</b>
	<b>Book value</b>	<b>Fair value</b>	<b>Book value</b>	<b>Fair value</b>	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Financial Assets of Non-specified Fair Value					
Term deposits, call accounts and certificate of deposits at the Central Bank	751,100,000	751,206,812	341,100,000	341,123,901	Level 2
Current accounts and balances at Banks and Financial Institutions	982,278,364	983,838,208	505,422,079	506,003,564	Level 2
Direct credit facilities at amortized costs	6,400,854,910	6,410,030,769	4,562,816,078	4,568,788,193	Level 2
Other financial assets at amortized costs	2,449,369,056	2,491,309,354	1,855,913,452	1,884,048,905	Level 2
<b>Total Financial Assets of Non-specified Fair Value</b>	<b>10,583,602,330</b>	<b>10,636,385,143</b>	<b>7,265,251,609</b>	<b>7,299,964,563</b>	
Financial Liabilities of Non-specified Fair Value					
Banks' and Financial Institutions' deposits	456,084,233	457,103,101	357,199,782	359,012,968	Level 2
Customers' deposits	9,413,838,733	9,486,261,236	6,406,677,540	6,468,007,257	Level 2
Margin accounts	599,265,262	600,907,012	374,955,909	375,928,974	Level 2
Borrowed funds	494,252,372	495,592,911	220,773,527	221,164,373	Level 2
Subordinated loans	60,265,000	60,968,008	60,295,000	61,449,661	Level 2
Bonds	44,660,000	44,710,358	-	-	
<b>Total Financial Liabilities of Non-specified Fair Value</b>	<b>11,068,365,600</b>	<b>11,145,542,626</b>	<b>7,419,901,758</b>	<b>7,485,563,233</b>	

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities for level 2 was determined in accordance with agreed pricing models, which reflect the credit risk of the parties dealt with.

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**52 – Acquisition of Invest Bank**

On 25 June 2025, the General Assembly, in its Extraordinary Meeting, approval was granted to acquire 100% of the shares of Invest Bank with an amount of 125 million shares.

This was completed through an issuance in the Bank's paid-in capital by 125,203,252 shares, with the shares allocated and their ownership transferred to the shareholders of Invest Bank, each in proportion to their respective shareholding in its capital.

The procedures for registering the shares related to the capital increase of Bank al Etihad, with total of 125,203,252 shares, were completed on 3 July 2025, which resulted in increase in the Bank's paid-in capital to 325,203,252 shares.

Consequently, all assets and liabilities of Invest Bank were transferred to the accounts of the Bank, as follows:

	Book Value	Adjustments	Fair Value
	JD	JD	JD
<b><u>Assets</u></b>			
Cash and balances at Central Banks	192,562,956	-	192,562,956
Balances at banks and financial institutions - net	132,762,135	-	132,762,135
Deposits at banks and financial institutions - net	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
Financial assets at fair value through statement of income	471,327	-	471,327
Direct credit facilities and financing - net	1,320,218,323	7,600,000	1,327,818,323
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - net	65,584,779	-	65,584,779
Financial assets at amortized cost - net	427,106,961	5,100,000	432,206,961
Property and equipment - net	31,962,167	3,643,329	35,605,496
Deferred tax assets	18,661,682	-	18,661,682
Right of use assets - net	4,658,985	-	4,658,985
Intangible assets - net	4,885,910	40,069,482	44,955,392
Other assets - net	105,455,965	6,800,000	112,255,965
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2,306,831,190</b>	<b>63,212,811</b>	<b>2,370,044,001</b>

**LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY**

**LIABILITIES:**

Banks and financial institutions deposits	102,116,969	-	102,116,969
Customers' deposits	1,452,213,383	-	1,452,213,383
Cash margins	103,676,545	-	103,676,545
Borrowed funds	315,338,933	-	315,338,933
Subordinated loans	35,660,000	-	35,660,000
Sundry provisions	843,480	-	843,480
Lease liabilities	3,885,587	-	3,885,587
Income tax provision	5,016,290	-	5,016,290
Deferred tax liabilities	908,895	-	908,895
Other liabilities	34,066,485	-	34,066,485
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2,053,726,567</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,053,726,567</b>
Net assets acquired	<b>253,104,623</b>	<b>63,212,811</b>	<b>316,317,434</b>

Less: Non-controlling interests*	(5,705,411)
Amount attributable to the 100% acquisition after deducting non-controlling interests	310,612,023
Purchase consideration	234,130,081
Bargain purchase gain	76,481,942
Acquisition costs	(1,337,499)
Net gain from acquisition	75,144,443

\* Non-controlling interests related to the subsidiaries of Invest Bank.

The cash acquired as a result of the acquisition, representing the cash balances of Invest Bank and its subsidiaries, is as follows:

	JD
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Jordan	192,562,956
Add: Balances with banks and financial institutions	132,762,135
Less: Deposits from banks and financial institutions	102,116,969
	<b>223,208,122</b>
	For the period from the acquisition date to 31 December 2025
	JD
Profit for the period	11,843,913

**Purchase Price Allocation Study:**

The results presented above are preliminary and will be updated upon completion of the purchase price allocation (PPA) study related to the acquisition. In accordance with IFRS 3 – Business Combinations, the Bank has a period of up to 12 months from the acquisition date to finalize the determination of fair values and complete the purchase price allocation assessment.

### **53. Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective**

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

#### **Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments— Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7**

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (the Amendments). The amendments include:

- A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and introduce an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date
- Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed
- Clarifications on what constitute 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments
- The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)

The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted, with an option to early adopt the amendments for classification of financial assets and related disclosures only.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

#### **IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements**

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes, and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new. It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

This standard will result in new presentation of the income statement with some new required totals, in addition to the disclosure of management-defined performance measures.

The Group is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

#### **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures**

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement, and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards.

IFRS 19 will become effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted.

As the Group's equity instruments are publicly traded, it is not eligible to elect to apply IFRS 19.

#### **Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21**

In November 2025, the Board issued Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21. The amendments require translation from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency at the closing rate.

If an entity's functional currency is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, its results and financial position are translated into the presentation currency by translating all amounts (i.e., assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses) and all comparatives at the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position.

An entity whose functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, restates the comparative amounts of a foreign operation, whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, by applying the general price index, in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29, to the foreign operation's comparative figures.

The amendments also introduce certain additional disclosure requirements.

The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and earlier application is permitted.

#### **54. Acquisition of Egyptian Arab Land Bank – Jordan**

A definitive agreement was signed for the acquisition of the branches and operations of Egyptian Arab Land Bank – Jordan at the end of 2025. All necessary regulatory approvals and requirements were completed, and the agreement became effective on 2 January 2026.

#### **55. Comparative Figures**

Certain reclassifications have been made to the consolidated financial statement figures for 2024 to align with the presentation of the consolidated financial statements for 2025. These reclassifications did not have any impact on the 2024 profit or equity.