مؤسسة ضمان الودائع
DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

ANNUAL REPORT

2025

Insuring Deposits
Protects Your Future Savings



HIS MAJESTY KING ABDULLAH II IBN AL HUSSEIN
KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
CROWN PRINCE AL HUSSEIN BIN ABDULLAH II

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Chairman's Message



Dr. Adel Al Sharkas

It gives me great pleasure to present, on behalf of the Board of Directors, the Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation's (JODIC) Annual Report for the year 2025. This report holds particular significance, as the year 2025 marks the Corporation's silver jubilee. It therefore serves not merely as a record of the year's achievements, but as a reflection of another meaningful chapter in JODIC's twenty-five-year journey of institutional dedication, steady progress, and cumulative achievements. Throughout this period, JODIC has effectively embodied its mission of protecting depositors and enhancing confidence in the banking system. This is fully aligned with the Corporation's sustained efforts to realize its vision of becoming a leading model in the field of deposit insurance at the regional and international levels, thereby strengthening its role as a key pillar within the financial safety net in the Kingdom.

Globally, economic challenges persisted in 2025, shaped by the growing complexity and interconnection of economic and geopolitical factors, which resulted in heightened uncertainty across global markets. Against this backdrop, the Jordanian economy demonstrated resilience and a strong capacity to adapt, sustained its gradual recovery and recorded real GDP growth of 2.8%, compared with 2.6% in 2024. Inflation remained at an acceptable level of 1.77%, supporting purchasing power and providing greater visibility for production and investment decision-making.

Furthermore, in support of the Jordanian economy's continued resilience, the Central Bank of Jordan continued to play a pivotal role in safeguarding monetary and financial stability in the Kingdom. This was reflected in the robust performance of monetary indicators, particularly the ample level of foreign reserves, which reached approximately USD 25.5 billion at the end of 2025, covering nearly nine months of the Kingdom's imports of goods and services, around three times the international benchmark for reserve adequacy. Meanwhile, the dollarization rate declined to 17.6%, compared with 18.4% in 2024, reflecting sustained confidence in the Jordanian dinar and the credibility of the monetary policy framework.

Chairman's Message

As for the banking sector, the 2025 indicators confirmed the soundness and resilience of the Jordanian banking system and its ability to adapt to evolving economic and financial conditions. By year-end, banks' total assets increased to approximately JD 74.1 billion, deposits surpassed JD 50 billion, and credit facilities reached approximately JD 36.1 billion. The sector also maintained strong prudential indicators, with the capital adequacy ratio standing at 17.8% and the liquidity ratio reaching 148.4% at the end of 2025, while the non-performing loan ratio remained at acceptable levels. These indicators reinforce confidence in the Jordanian banking system and highlight its vital role in supporting economic activity and contributing to national development.

During 2025, JODIC continued to discharge its statutory mandate and further strengthened its institutional readiness, thereby reinforcing its core objective of protecting depositors within the banking system. Notably, JODIC provides full coverage to more than 98% of depositors with a maximum coverage limit of JD 50,000 per depositor per bank.

In closing, I extend my gratitude and appreciation to the Members of the Board of Directors for their continued support and to JODIC's staff for their dedication and professional commitment, which have contributed to strengthening the financial stability framework. As we move forward into the next phase, we reaffirm our commitment to further enhancing institutional readiness, developing regulatory and operational frameworks, and enhancing confidence in the banking system, in a manner that serves our beloved country and its national economy under the wise Hashemite leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II, may God protect and preserve them both.

Foreword



Dr. Waleed Al-Qasrawi

I am pleased to present the 2025 Annual Report of the Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation (JODIC), documenting the outcomes of a year in which the Corporation continued to fulfill its national mission with firm responsibility and a clear institutional vision, further strengthening its position as one of the key pillars of the financial safety-net in the Kingdom.

The year 2025 marked a significant milestone in JODIC's institutional journey, as the Corporation celebrated its silver jubilee, reflecting twenty-five years of sustained institutional work and cumulative achievements. Over this period, JODIC continued to advance toward higher levels of institutional readiness, modernize its operational frameworks, and enhance its institutional efficiency, in line with the provisions of the JODIC Law and relevant international standards and best practices. In this context, the Board of Directors approved the Depositor Payout Manual to ensure that payout operations are carried out efficiently and effectively within the timeframe prescribed by the Law. The Corporation also began preparing the Single Customer View (SCV) Circular to enhance the accuracy, quality, and reliability of depositor data. In addition, the Board approved JODIC's Strategic Plan for 2026–2028, to serve as the governing framework for the next phase and a guiding reference for the Corporation's institutional priorities and strategic direction.

Building on this approach, JODIC initiated the preparation of its Crisis Management Plan, reflecting its commitment to strengthening institutional preparedness and developing greater capacity for effective response under exceptional circumstances. Concurrently, JODIC carried out outreach initiatives aimed at raising public awareness of the Corporation's mandates and powers. Taken together, they reflect JODIC's firm institutional conviction that protecting depositors' rights and enhancing confidence in the banking system depend not only on financial adequacy, but also on integrated institutional readiness and effective coordination with relevant stakeholders.

In terms of financial performance, JODIC's key indicators demonstrate its continued capacity to fulfill its mandates efficiently and sustainably. Deposits denominated in Jordanian dinars are insured up to a maximum coverage limit of JD 50,000 per depositor per bank, thereby providing full coverage to approximately 98% of depositors across the banking system. According to the Corporation's investment policy, JODIC continued to build reserves that enable it to meet its obligations under various scenarios. These reserves exceeded JD 1.4 billion, covering

Foreword

15.4% of the Insurance Policy, while the reserves of the Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic Banks reached JD 144.1 million, covering approximately 2.5% of the Fund's Insurance Policy.

In conclusion, I extend my sincere appreciation to the esteemed Board of Directors and to our stakeholders in the financial safety-net in the Kingdom for their support and cooperation, which have enabled the Corporation to fulfill its mission. I would also like to express my gratitude to JODIC's staff for their professional efforts during 2025 and for their commitment to the Corporation's values and objectives. As we move forward with firm determination, we will continue to develop JODIC's capabilities to protect depositors' rights, support financial stability, and enhance confidence in the banking system, under the wise Hashemite leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II, may God protect and preserve them.

Insuring Deposits
Protects Your Future Savings

OUR VISION:
To be a benchmark corporation in the field of deposit insurance at both the regional and international levels.

OUR MISSION:
To protect depositors in banks by insuring their deposits, thereby encouraging savings, strengthening confidence in the banking system, and contributing to maintaining banking and financial stability in the Kingdom.

Our Values:

Integrity and Transparency:
Commitment to the standards of good governance, adherence to professional standards, and compliance with information disclosure rules in alignment with relevant legislation, in a manner that ensures the achievement of justice, equality, and equal opportunities.

Responsibility:
Commitment to performing duties and responsibilities efficiently and effectively, and bearing any consequences that may result from actions and decisions.

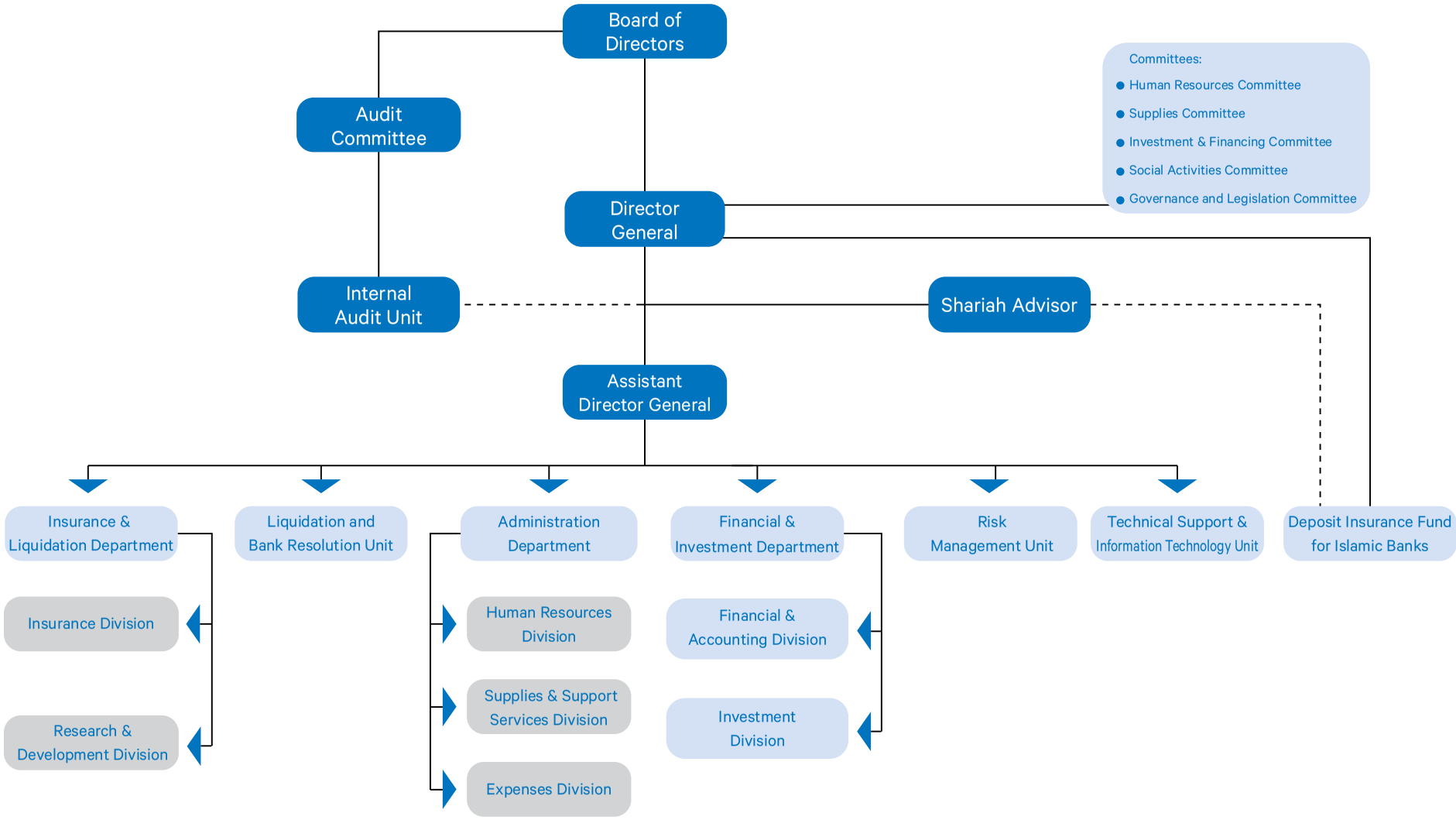
Excellence:
Applying international standards and best practices, technological advancements, and the best available skills, knowledge, and expertise.

Training and Continuous Learning:
Developing and enhancing employees' professional and academic capabilities and knowledge by providing continuous and necessary training, in a way that supports competencies and skills required to carry out duties and authorities.

One Team Spirit:
Promoting a culture of teamwork and communication with partners in a manner that ensures the achievement of the Corporation's objectives with efficiency and excellence.

National Objectives	Strategic Objectives
1. Contributing to maintaining banking and financial stability. 2. Contributing to the promotion of sustainable development. 3. Contributing to strengthening the integrity system and combating corruption	1. Enhancing the readiness and effective response of the Corporation and the Fund to address distressed banks, in order to limit the spread of banking crises. 2. Raising public awareness and developing sustainable initiatives with a positive impact on society. 3. Building capacities and achieving excellence in institutional performance. 4. Strengthening the pillars of integrity and good governance.

Organizational Structure



Corporate Governance

The Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation (JODIC) was established in 2000 as one of the key pillars supporting the banking sector in the Kingdom, with a pivotal role in protecting depositors in accordance with the provisions of the Corporation's Law. Since its establishment, JODIC has prioritized corporate governance and has worked to develop an integrated governance framework that enhances institutional performance and is underpinned by a comprehensive legal and regulatory structure. This framework ensures clarity of roles and responsibilities, embeds the principles of transparency, accountability, and independence in decision-making, which contributes to enhancing confidence in the banking sector.

Within this governance framework, the Board of Directors serves as the Corporation's principal governing body, assuming the responsibility for managing and overseeing JODIC's affairs. The Board sets the Corporation's general policies, approves its strategic plans and annual budgets, oversees their proper implementation, and carries out its functions and powers in accordance with the provisions of JODIC's Law.

Furthermore, the Law assigns to the Director General the duties and grants the powers necessary to manage the Corporation's affairs, including implementing the general policy and the decisions issued by the Board, and supervising the Corporation's administrative structure. Executive Management is responsible for managing day-to-day operations and implementing the policies and decisions issued by the Board, and is supported by an organizational structure that ensures the integration of roles across organizational units, together with an integrated control framework comprising risk management and internal audit.

In alignment with the international best practices in this field, the Corporation's governance framework is guided by the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems issued by the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI), **which emphasize that the deposit insurer be operationally independent, well-governed, transparent, accountable, and insulated from undue external interference.**

In addition to JODIC's governance arrangements under normal operating conditions, the Corporation has developed a dedicated governance framework for banking crisis management, recognizing its importance in strengthening the Corporation's readiness to address exceptional circumstances. The framework clearly sets out roles and responsibilities, authority levels, and decision-making procedures across three phases: pre-crisis preparedness, crisis response, and post-crisis management. It thereby supports the development of an integrated set of preventive

procedures and plans designed to strengthen advance preparedness, enable the early detection of risks, and ensure a prompt, coordinated, and orderly response when a crisis occurs. The framework also reinforces institutional integration through continuous coordination with the financial safety-net, facilitating information sharing and coordinated crisis management under approved arrangements, thereby supporting consistent decision-making and contributing to maintaining financial stability.

The communication and outreach activities are also recognized as an essential component of effective governance. It maintains clear and effective communication channels that ensure the flow of information internally and externally, enhance transparency, and build trust with stakeholders, including the banking sector and depositors.

Together, these governance arrangements form an integrated corporate governance system that combines operational efficiency under normal conditions with a high level of preparedness for crisis management, thereby enhancing the Corporation's capacity to achieve its strategic objectives and contribute to maintaining banking and financial stability in the Kingdom.

Members of the Board of Directors of the Deposit Insurance Corporation

Chairman of the Board of Directors
H.E. Dr. Adel Ahmad Al-Sharkas
Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan

Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors
H.E. Mr. Ziad Asa'ad Ghanma
Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan

H.E. Dr. Wael Ali Armouti
Board Member, Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation
Companies General Controller -Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply

H.E. Salem Al-Qudah
Board Member, Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation
Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance

H.E. Dr. Walid Mustafa Al-Qasrawi
Board Member, Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation
Director General of Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation (JODIC)

H.E. Dr. Jalal Mohammed Al-Dab'i
Board Member, Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation
Expert in Public Financial Management

H.E. Dr. Adli Shehadeh Kandah
Board Member, Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation
Economic, Financial, and Banking Consultant

Disclosure and transparency

“Disclosure and transparency” are recognized as fundamental principles within the framework of institutional governance. JODIC is committed to ensuring that stakeholders have access to accurate, reliable, and timely information regarding its activities, operations, and performance outcomes.

The annual report reviews JODIC’s organizational structure, risk management frameworks, the composition of the Board of Directors and its committees and members, in addition to the key institutional performance indicators. The executive management also submits periodic reports to the Board of Directors, including analysis of results and recommendations aimed at improving performance and enhancing the effectiveness of institutional initiatives.

The Right to Obtain the Information

In accordance with the requirements of “institutionalization of procedures for the right to obtain information” and Law No. (47) of 2007 of the right to obtain information, the corporation is implementing the protocols of “Institutionalization Procedures” and “Government Data Classification and Management Policy” approved by the Council of Ministers in line with the Corporation’s business nature. The approved Corporation’s data classification forms are constantly reviewed and amendments are submitted to the “Data Classification” platform. Also, JODIC’s open government data set is constantly published on the “Open Government Data” platform.

Overview

The Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation (JODIC) was established with the issuance of its law No. 33 of the year 2000 as a legal entity status with financial and administrative independence. Its primary objective is to protect depositors with banks by insuring their deposits in accordance with the provisions of its Law in order to encourage savings, enhance confidence in the banking system, and contribute to maintaining banking and financial stability in the Kingdom. In 2019, the law was amended to include Islamic banks under the umbrella of the insurance system by establishing the Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic banks.

This was facilitated by establishing the Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic banks, which further reinforced its position as a pillar of the financial safety net.

THE MAIN FEATURES OF JODIC MEMBERSHIP

Jordanian banks and branches of foreign banks operating in the Kingdom, except for the branches of Jordanian banks operating outside the Kingdom.

Coverage Limit:

The maximum coverage limit is JD 50,000 (fifty thousand) per depositor per bank.

Scope of Coverage

The Corporation insures all types of deposits at JODIC's member banks denominated in Jordanian dinar for individuals, corporate, residents, and non-residents, except for the following:

- Government deposits.
- Interbank deposits.
- Cash collaterals within the limits of the value of the extended facilities guaranteed by the said collaterals.

Funding Sources:

1- Membership Fees

2- Investment Returns on the Corporation's Funds:

3- Any loans obtained by the Corporation in accordance with the provisions of JODIC's Law.

4- Any financial grants given to the Corporation with the approval of the Central Bank's board of directors. The Council of Ministers' approval must also be obtained if the grant is given by a non-Jordanian agency.

5- Any refunds received by the Corporation from liquidation processes or as a result of any of the procedures stipulated in Article (38 bis) of JODIC's Law.

Overview

MANDATES AND POWERS:

- Deposit Insurance:

JODIC is legally responsible for protecting depositors by insuring their deposits with the banks and reimbursing insured depositors with any member bank that the Central Bank of Jordan decides to liquidate.

-Liquidation:

According to JODIC's Law no. (33) of the year 2000 and its amendments, JODIC is the liquidator and the sole legal representative of any bank whose liquidation has been decided by the Central Bank of Jordan. JODIC is endowed with broad and flexible powers under its law, enabling it to complete the liquidation process in a systematic and legally clear manner within a period of two years from the date of the liquidation decision.

- Banks' Resolution:

The Corporation may, with the approval of the Central Bank, in the event that a bank faces problems with core effect on its financial position, take one or more of the actions set out below:

1. Bear the financial cost of the bank's merger with another bank, or transfer all or some of its assets, rights, liabilities, and obligations to a third party.
2. Subscribe to any new shares issued to increase the bank's capital.
3. Apply for a bridge bank license to which all or some of the bank's assets, rights, liabilities, and obligations are transferred.

Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic Banks

The Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic Banks was established at the Corporation by virtue of the amending Law of the Corporation's Law in 2019. The Fund has a legal entity status to be managed by the Corporation. The Fund aims to protect depositors with Islamic banks by insuring their deposits in accordance with the provisions of the law, encouraging savings, enhancing confidence in these banks, achieving fairness among depositors in the banking system, and protecting competitiveness among banks. The relationship between the Corporation and the Fund is based on a paid agency basis (Wakalah bi al ujr).

The provisions of the Corporation Law shall apply to the Fund to the extent not contrary to the provisions related to the Fund in the same law. The Fund is based on the principle of solidarity and cooperation (Takaful and Ta'awun), and the contributions made by Islamic banks, depositors, and the Corporation are considered donations. Additionally, a Sharia Advisor shall be appointed to the Fund by a decision of the Corporation's Board of Directors based on the nomination of the Iftaa Board, ensuring that the advisor possesses practical experience and expertise in Islamic jurisprudence related to financial transactions.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND FOR ISLAMIC BANKS:

- Membership:

Membership is mandatory for all Jordanian Islamic banks and branches of foreign Islamic banks operating in the Kingdom.

- Coverage Limit:

The maximum coverage limit is JD 50,000 (fifty thousand) per depositor per Islamic bank.

- Scope of Coverage:

The Fund insures credit accounts and mutual investment accounts at Islamic banks denominated in Jordanian Dinar for individuals, corporate, residents, and non-residents. Except:

- Government deposits.
- Interbank deposits.
- Cash collaterals within the limits of the value of the extended facilities guaranteed by the said collaterals.
- Restricted Investment Accounts "Private Investment Accounts".

Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic Banks

Funding Sources

1- Membership Fees paid by Islamic Banks.

2- Returns on the investments of the Fund.

3- Any non-interest loan “Qard Hasan” received by the Fund.

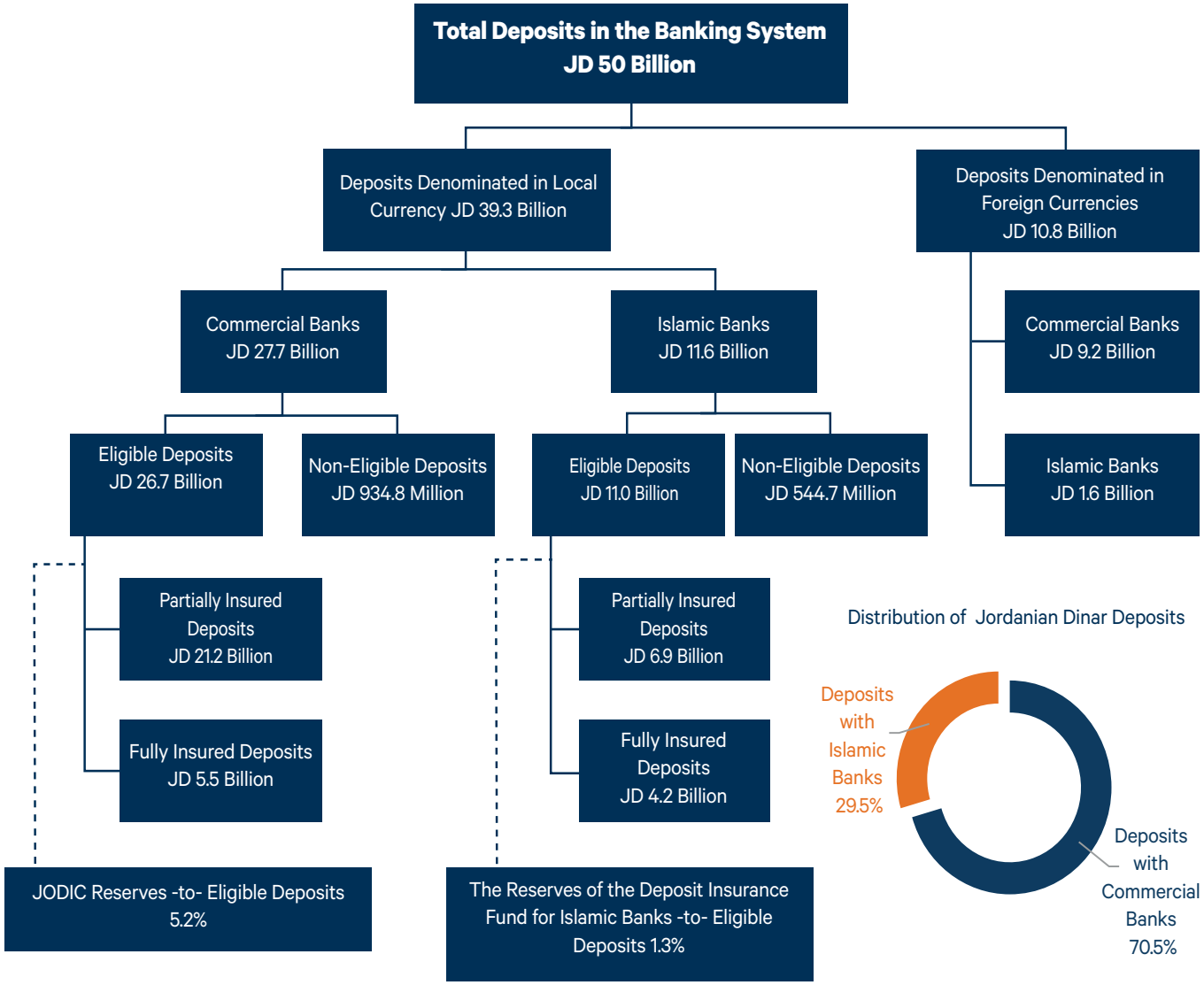
4- Any financial grants given to the Fund with the approval of the Central Bank’s board of directors. The Council of Ministers’ approval must be also obtained if the grant is given by a non-Jordanian agency

Fund’s reserves management

The funds shall be invested in government securities that comply with the principles and provisions of Islamic Sharia, in accordance with the provisions of Article (35 bis) of the Corporation’s Law.

Development of Deposits in the Jordanian Banking System

During 2025, the Jordanian banking sector continued to record positive performance. Total deposits, denominated in Jordanian dinars and foreign currencies, grew notably to approximately JD 50.0 billion, compared with JD 46.7 billion at year-end 2024, an increase of JD 3.3 billion with a growth rate of 7.1%. This growth reflects continued depositor confidence in the Jordanian banking system. The figure below presents the distribution of deposits across commercial banks and Islamic banks, the size of eligible deposits, fully and partially insured deposits, and reserve coverage ratios:

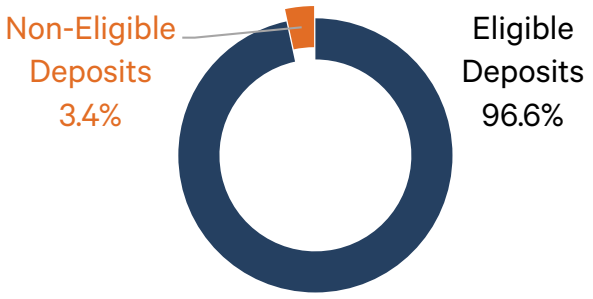


Development of Deposits in the Jordanian Banking System

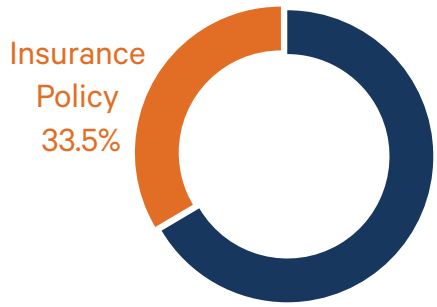
Deposits Denominated in Jordanian Dinars at Commercial Banks

Item	2025	2024	Growth
Total Deposits (JD Billion)	27.7	26.5	4.4%
Eligible Deposits (JD Billion)	26.7	25.6	4.6%
Fully Insured Deposits (JD Billion)	5.5	5.5	1.2%
Number of Fully Insured Depositors (Million)	2.9	2.6	8.6%
Partially Insured Deposits (JD Billion)	21.2	20.1	5.5%
Number of Partially Insured Depositors (Thousand)	68.5	65.7	4.3%
Insurance Policy (JD Billion) [1]	9.0	8.8	2.4%

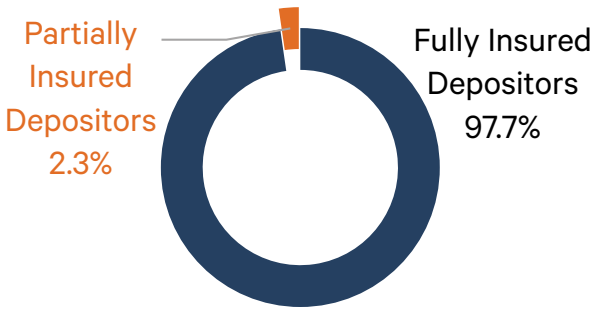
Eligible Deposits with Commercial Banks



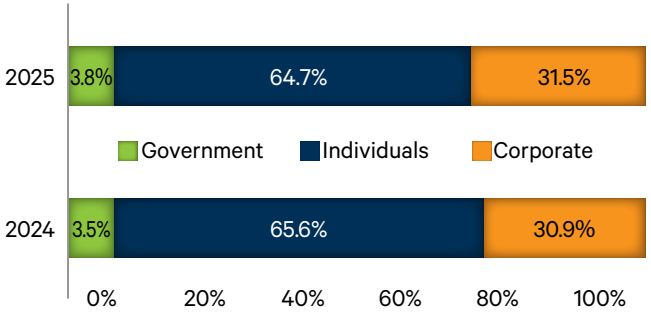
Insurance Policy to Eligible Deposits



Fully Insured Depositors to Eligible Depositors



Distribution of Jordanian Dinar Deposits Across Sectors

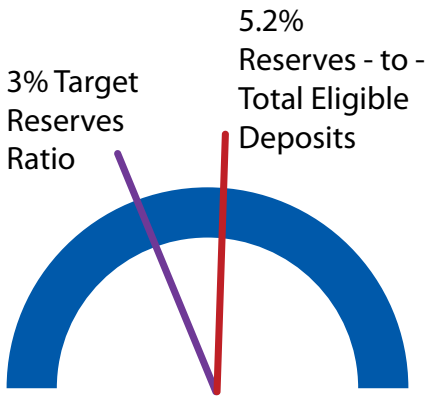


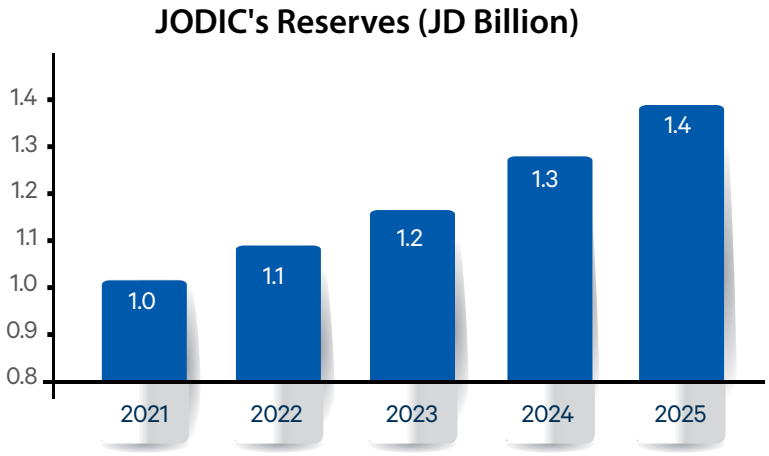
1- Insurance Policy: the aggregate amount payable to insured depositors, subject to a maximum of JD 50,000 per depositor, as prompt reimbursement in the event of bank liquidation.

Development of Deposits in the Jordanian Banking System

JODIC's Reserves and Coverage Ratios

JODIC's reserves stood at JD 1.4 billion at year-end 2025. These reserves covered 5.2% of total eligible deposits and 15.4% of the insurance policy. The chart below presents the five-year trend in JODIC's reserves and the coverage ratios.



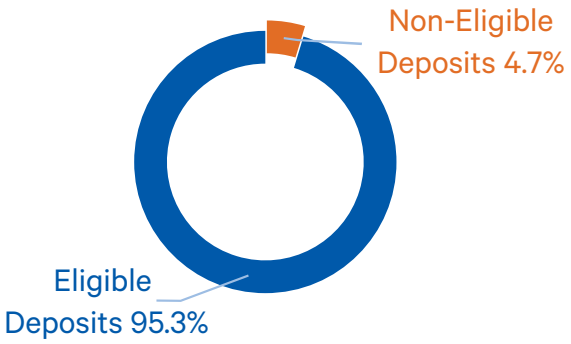


Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic Banks

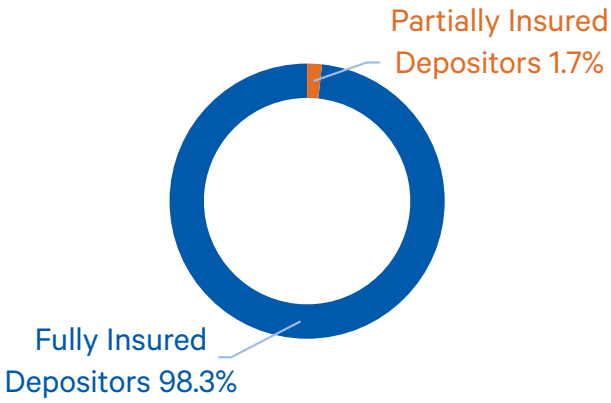
Item	2025	2024	Growth
Total Deposits (JD Billion)	11.6	10.2	13.5%
Eligible Deposits (JD Billion)	11.0	9.8	12.1%
Fully Insured Deposits (JD Billion)	4.2	4.0	5.1%
Fully Insured Depositors (Million)	1.8	1.7	8.8%
Partially Insured Deposits (JD Billion)	6.9	5.9	16.9%
Partially Insured Depositors (Thousand)	32.5	30.1	8.0%
Insurance Policy (JD Billion)	5.8	5.5	5.9%

Development of Deposits in the Jordanian Banking System

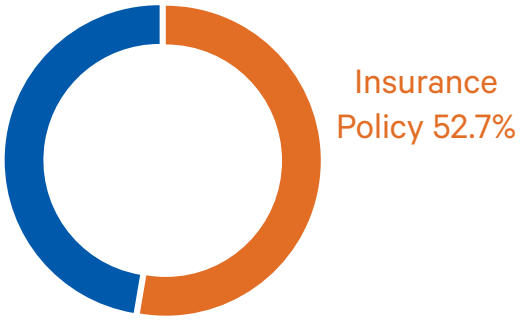
Eligible Deposits with Islamic Banks



Fully Insured Depositors to Total Eligible Depositors



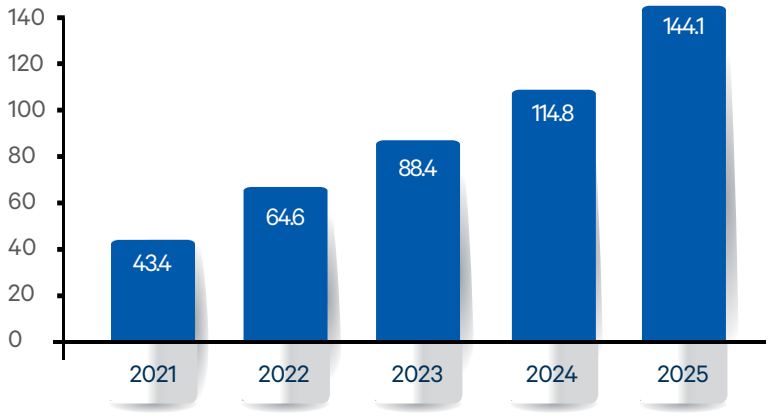
Insurance Policy to Eligible Deposits



The Fund's Reserves and Coverage Ratios

The reserves of the Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic Banks amounted to JD 144.1 million at year-end 2025. These reserves covered 1.31% of total eligible deposits and 2.48% of the Insurance Policy.

The Fund's Reserves (JD Million)

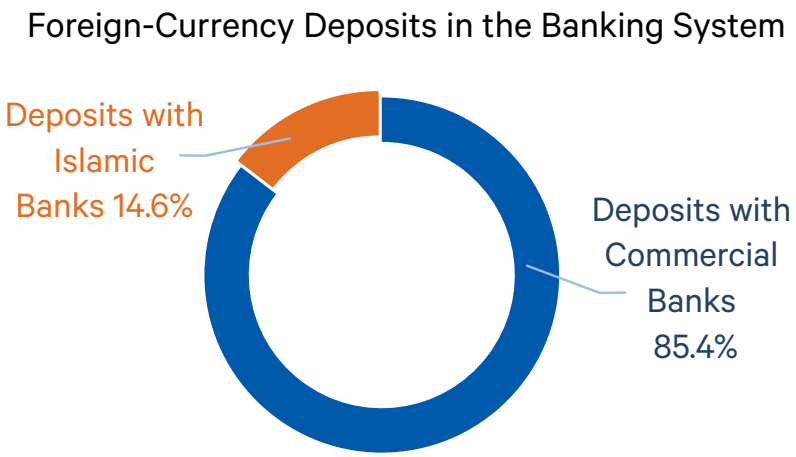


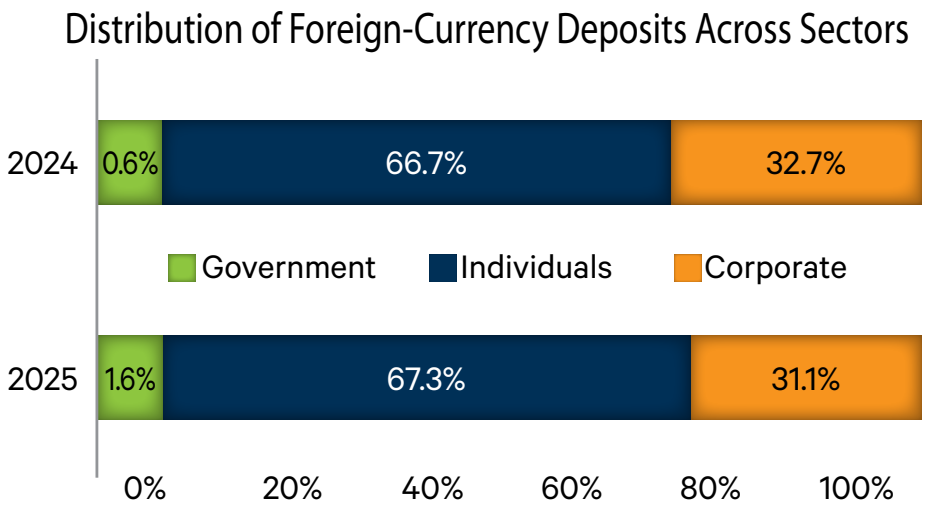
Development of Deposits in the Jordanian Banking System

Deposits Denominated in Foreign Currencies[2]

Deposits denominated in foreign currencies in the banking system reached the equivalent of JD 10.8 billion at year-end 2025, compared with approximately JD 10.0 billion at year-end 2024, reflecting growth of 7.7%.

Item	2025	2024	Growth
Deposits with Commercial Banks (JD Billion)	9.2	8.5	7.9%
Number of Depositors with Commercial Banks (Thousand)	250.9	235.6	6.5%
Deposits with Islamic Banks (JD Billion)	1.6	1.5	6.4%
Number of Depositors with Islamic Banks (Thousand)	45.4	45.6	-0.5%





2- Foreign-currency deposits are currently not insured. However, pursuant to Article 32(a) of JODIC's Law, the Corporation shall insure deposits in any foreign currency that the Central Bank of Jordan decides to subject to the provisions of the Law.

Banks Operating in the Kingdom at Year-End 2025

Member Banks of the Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation

Jordanian Banks

- Arab Bank PLC
- The Housing Bank for Trade & Finance
- Jordan Kuwait Bank
- Jordan Ahli Bank
- Bank of Jordan
- Cairo Amman Bank
- Bank al Etihad
- Capital Bank of Jordan
- Jordan Commercial Bank
- Arab Banking Corporation (Jordan)
- Invest Bank
- Arab Jordan Investment Bank (AJIB)

Branches of Foreign Banks Operating in the Kingdom

- BLOM Bank S.A.L.
- Egyptian Arab Land Bank
- Citibank N.A.
- Rafidain Bank

Member Banks of the Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic Banks

Jordanian Islamic Banks

- Jordan Islamic Bank
- Islamic International Arab Bank
- Safwa Islamic Bank

Branches of Foreign Islamic Banks Operating in the Kingdom

- Al Rajhi Bank

Information Security and Cybersecurity Management Policies

The corporation realizes that the management of information security and cybersecurity has become an essential and important part of wise administration that effectively contributes to the achievement of institutional objectives. The corporation must develop an information security management system that includes cybersecurity as an integral part of it, encompassing a set of policies, standards and procedures, and processes under best practices.

These policies present comprehensive and fundamental corporation-wide principles of security, technical and procedural requirements to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of corporation information, as well as the administrative commitment and support for information security and cybersecurity.

These policies apply to:

1. All information assets in the corporation, all operations and tasks of the corporation associated with its information assets, infrastructure/equipment used for the establishment, processing, storage, transfer and/or destruction of the corporation, whether managed by the corporation and/or by a third party on its behalf.
2. All users of the information assets of the corporation, including, employees of the corporation and/or contractors permanently or temporarily, to perform work for the corporation, all of which must be accepted and abide by when using or handling the Enterprise's information assets.

These policies include the following:

- Information Security Regulation Policy.
- Information Asset Management Policy.
- Backup and Restore Policy.
- Mobile Device Security Policy.
- Vulnerability management policy.
- External contracting/Engagement policy with external parties.
- Systems Development and Maintenance Policy.
- Access Control Policy.
- Human Resources Security Policy.
- Communications Security Policy.
- Physical Security and Surrounding Environment Policy.
- Information Security and Cybersecurity Incidents Management Policy.
- Business Continuity Management Policy.
- Compatibility Policy with Jordanian and International Laws and Legislation.

- Information Security Policy.
- Operational security policy.
- Remote work Policy.
- Malicious Software Protection Policy.

These policies aim to ensure that the corporation complies with Jordanian and international laws and legislation and does not override the corporation's work, especially on issues related to information technology and security and cybersecurity:

1- Compliance with Jordanian and international legislation and laws.
2- Intellectual property rights.
3- Protection and confidentiality of personal data.
4- Information systems auditing considerations.
5- Compliance with information security policies and requirements.

«The Corporation's technological system has been strengthened and its disaster response readiness enhanced through the development of the technical infrastructure, the automation of internal systems, the enhancement of the information security system, the completion of the launch of the backup and recovery system, and the commencement of the connection with the Cyber Incident Response Unit for the Financial and Banking Sector at the Central Bank of Jordan (Jo-FinCERT).»

Public Awareness & Regional and International Contribution

During 2025, the Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation (JODIC) continued to advance its institutional strategy aimed at enhancing operational excellence and strengthening sound governance practices in support of its mandate to protect depositors with banks by insuring their deposits and contribute to maintaining banking and financial stability in the kingdom. In line with the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems issued by the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI), JODIC adopted a Corporate Communication Program and Policy that serves as a comprehensive framework for managing internal and external communications. The framework promotes consistency in institutional messaging, establishes clear communication protocols with the media and key stakeholders, enhances transparency, and reinforces public confidence in JODIC and its mandate.

As part of its ongoing public outreach efforts, JODIC expanded its awareness initiatives to strengthen public understanding of Jordan's deposit insurance system. A range of specialized communication materials highlighting JODIC's mandate, objectives, and operational framework was developed and regularly updated before being disseminated to various stakeholder groups and the public. These initiatives contributed to enhancing financial awareness and reinforcing confidence in Jordan's banking sector. In addition, JODIC produced a variety of awareness and promotional materials, including booklets, brochures, and introductory videos, which were distributed during public events and media campaigns to maximize outreach. The same materials were also utilized across JODIC's website and social media platforms to ensure consistent, effective, and accessible communication with the audience.

JODIC continued to enhance its digital communication channels by regularly updating its official website with news, events, and developments relating to the deposit insurance system. It also maintained and updated its page on the Jordan e-Government Portal. In parallel, JODIC actively managed its social media platforms—particularly its official Facebook page—to respond promptly to public inquiries. These efforts were supported through close coordination with the relevant departments and units to ensure timely responses and appropriate follow-up actions. Similarly, inquiries received through JODIC's official email address (dicjor@dic.gov.jo) were directed to the competent units to ensure efficient handling and timely responses.

In support of national efforts to promote financial awareness, JODIC participated in the financial and educational activities organized by the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) in Aqaba in October 2025, aimed at advancing financial inclusion and improving financial literacy across different segments of society. JODIC also sponsored the Scientific Day organized by the Deanship of

Scientific Research and Graduate Studies at Yarmouk University under the theme «New Horizons in Scientific Research and Graduate Studies: Innovation and Challenges.» Furthermore, JODIC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the University of Jordan – Aqaba Branch to strengthen collaboration in research, training, and knowledge exchange, thereby contributing to institutional capacity building.

As part of its corporate social responsibility, JODIC supported the public awareness campaign launched by the King Hussein Cancer Foundation, reaffirming its commitment to national initiatives that generate meaningful social and humanitarian impact. JODIC also maintained an active regional and international presence by participating in a number of prominent events and conferences, including the Financial Stability Institute (FSI)–IADI Conference hosted by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the 24th IADI Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting held in Portugal, the Global Training Program organized by the Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC), and the meeting of the IADI European Regional Committee.

The year 2025 marked a significant milestone in JODIC's journey as it celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment. The occasion was commemorated in the presence of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, and the Deputy Governors, reflecting JODIC's continued commitment to institutional excellence and its enduring role in strengthening the resilience and stability of Jordan's banking sector.

Financial Statements & Independent Auditor's Report for JODIC for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Board of Directors of the Deposit Insurance Corporation
Legal Entity with Financial and Administrative Independence
Amman - Jordan

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "Corporation"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statement of revenues and expenses, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation 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 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.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 exist. 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 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 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 Corporation'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 Corporation'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 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 Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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.

For and on behalf of Ernst
& Young – Jordan.

Amman – Jordan
1 April 2026

DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
LEGAL ENTITY WITH FINANCIAL AND ADMINSTRATIVE INDEPENDANCE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
		JD	JD
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Current Account At Central Bank Of Jordan		32,761,167	46,223,922
Accrued Interest Of Financial Assets At Amortized Cost And Not Received		26,716,899	19,945,798
Other Debit Balances		33,576	8,255
Financing And Housing Loans Granted To Employees – Short Term	6	53,314	46,976
Financial Assets At Amortized Cost – Short Term	7	330,143,133	188,300,828
Total Current Assets		389,708,089	254,525,779
Non-Current Assets			
Financing And Housing Loans Granted To Employees – Long Term	6	793,520	669,608
Financial Assets At Amortized Cost – Long Term	7	990,495,384	1,015,999,290
Property And Equipment	8	3,341,290	3,497,461
Total Non–Current Assets		994,630,194	1,020,166,359
Total Assets		1,384,338,283	1,274,692,138
Liabilities And Equity			
Liabilities			
Other Credit Balances		34,983	49,473
Total Liabilities		34,983	49,473
Equity			
Capital	9	3,150,000	3,150,000
Reserves	10	1,381,153,300	1,271,492,665
Total Equity		1,384,303,300	1,274,642,665
Total Liabilities And Equity		1,384,338,283	1,274,692,138

The attached notes from 1 to 17 form part of these financial statements

DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
LEGAL ENTITY WITH FINANCIAL AND ADMINSTRATIVE INDEPENDANCE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2025

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
		JD	JD
Revenues			
Membership fees	11	32,301,274	24,803,666
Interest of financial assets at amortized cost		79,388,186	69,792,227
Finance revenues and interest revenues from housing loans		18,476	17,966
Losses of sale of property and equipment		(408)	-
Other revenues		5,691	7,798
Total revenues		111,713,219	94,621,657
Administrative expenses	12	(2,052,584)	(2,056,003)
Excess in revenues over expenses		109,660,635	92,565,654

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Capital	Reserves	Total
	JD	JD	JD
2025 -			
Balance at 1 January 2025	3,150,000	1,271,492,665	1,274,642,665
Excess in revenues over expenses	-	109,660,635	109,660,635
Balance as at 31 December 2025	3,150,000	1,381,153,300	1,384,303,300
2024 -			
Balance at 1 January 2024	3,150,000	1,178,927,011	1,182,077,011
Excess in revenues over expenses	-	92,565,654	92,565,654
Balance as at 31 December 2024	3,150,000	1,271,492,665	1,274,642,665

The attached notes from 1 to 17 form part of these financial statements

	Notes	2025	2024
		JD	JD
Operating Activities			
Excess in revenues over expenses		109,660,635	92,565,654
Adjustments-			
Depreciation	8	161,350	149,970
Losses of sale of property and equipment		408	-
Interest revenue		(79,388,186)	(69,792,227)
Working capital changes-			
Other debit balances		(25,321)	5,279
Other credit balances		(14,490)	(172,320)
Net cash flows from operating activities		30,394,396	22,756,356
Investing Activities			
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost		(304,643,500)	(311,664,980)
Maturity of financial assets at amortized cost		188,304,580	192,660,400
Proceed from sale financial assets at amortized cost		-	50,000,000
Financing and housing loans granted to employees The collections of Financing and housing loans		(180,320)	(157,675)
granted to employees		50,070	314,812
Interest received		72,617,606	66,824,061
Purchase of property and equipment	8	(5,587)	(726)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(43,857,151)	(2,024,108)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(13,462,755)	20,732,248
Cash and cash equivalents, at the beginning of the year		46,223,922	25,491,674
Cash and cash equivalents, at the end of the year		32,761,167	46,223,922

The attached notes from 1 to 17 form part of these financial statements

(1) GENERAL

The Corporation was established by law on 17 September 2000 by virtue of law number 33 for year 2000 and its amendments. The corporation aims to protect bank depositors by insuring their deposits under the provisions of this law, in order to encourage savings, promote confidence in the banking system and contribute to maintain banking and financial stability in the Kingdom. This is done by ensuring that depositors have access to their deposits in any bank to be liquidated within the limits set by the law, which aims in its entirety to compensate the depositors up to fifty thousand Jordanian Dinars. Moreover, to urge senior depositors to impose their own and additional supervision on banks alongside the ongoing monitoring carried out by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The following deposits are not subject to the provisions of law:

- Government deposits.
- Interbank deposits.
- Cash collaterals within the limits of the value of the facilities guaranteed by the cash collaterals.

The Corporation only insures bank deposits in Jordanian Dinars with an amount not exceeding fifty thousand Jordanian Dinars per depositor per member bank. Member banks are represented in all Jordanian banks and the branches of foreign banks operation in the Kingdom, with exception to the branches of Jordanian banks operating outside the Kingdom.

The Corporation shall as well insure bank deposits in any foreign currency that the Central Bank shall decide to make subject to the provisions of this law.

The Corporation sources of fund consist of the following:

- Annual membership fees paid by the banks to corporation.
- Return on investments of the Corporation's funds.
- Any loans obtained by the corporation in accordance with the provisions of this law.
- Any financial grants shall be given to the corporation with the approval of the Central Bank's Board of directors. In the event that these grants are provided by non - Jordanian parties, the approval of the Council of Ministers must be obtained.
- Any refunds received by the corporation from liquidation proceedings or as a result of any of the procedures stipulated in Article No. (38 bis) of this law.

(2) BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The financial statements are presented in Jordanian Dinar, which represents the functional currency of the Corporation.

(3) CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual 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 Corporation's financial statements.

(4) MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and bank balances.

Offsetting

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

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Land is not depreciated, property and equipment are depreciated when its ready to use on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the following depreciation rates.

Buildings	3%
Furniture and fixture	10-15%
Tools, office equipment and software	10-25%
Vehicles	15%

When the recoverable amount of any property and equipment is less than its net book value, its value is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment amount will be recorded in the statement of revenue and expenses.

The useful life and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are commensurate with the expected economic benefits from property and equipment

Fair value

Closing prices (purchases of assets / sales of liabilites) as at the financial statement dates in active markets represent the fair value of financial instruments that have quoted market prices.

In cases where quoted prices are not available, or there is no active trading for certain instruments, or there is no active market, fair value is estimated using several methods, including:

- Comparison with the current market value of a significantly similar financial instrument.
- Analysis of future cash flow and discounting expected cash flows using a rate applied to a similar financial instrument.
- Options pricing models.

Valuation methods aim to obtain a fair value that reflects market expectations and considers market factors and any expected risks or benefits when estimating the value of financial instruments, and in the event that there are financial instruments whose fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are shown at cost after deducting any impairement in their value.

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are those that the institution's management intends to hold, under its business model, to collect contractual cash flows, which represent payments of principal and interest on the outstanding balance.

Assets at amortized cost is recorded at cost upon purchase plus acquisition expenses, the premium/ discount is amortized by using the effective interest rate method records on the interest or for its account. Any provisions resulted from impairment in its value in accordance with expected credit loss calculations, is deducted and any impairment in its value is recorded in the statement of revenues and expenses.

The impairment amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost represents the expected credit loss on financial assets at amortized cost.

Financial reclassification from / to this item is not permitted except in the cases specified under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)) (In the case that any of these assets are sold before their maturity date, the result of the sale is recognized in the revenue and expenses statement under a separate line item, with appropriate disclosure made in accordance with IFRS requirements in this regard).

Accounts payable

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

Revenue recognition

The annual subscription fees from banks are recognized in the ratio of 1.25 per thousand of the total deposits which subject to the provision of law.

Other income is recognized according to the accrual basis.
Expenses are recognized according to the accrual basis.
Interest income is calculated on the accrual basis, based on the time periods due, the principal amounts and the interest earned rate.

Impairment of non- financial assets

The Corporation assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Corporation estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU 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, recent market transactions are considered. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are fixed by valuation multiples of traded subsidiaries' share prices or other available fair value indices.

End of service indemnity

The employees' end of service compensation expense is calculated as follows:

- One month's salary for each year of service for an employee whose service period in the corporation does not exceed five years.
- A salary of one and a half months for each year of service for an employee whose service period in the corporation exceeds five years and does not exceed ten years.
-A salary of two months for each year of service for an employee whose service period in the corporation exceeds ten years.

The Corporation shall pay the amount calculated during the year to the End of Service Compensation Fund.

Housing loans

The loan / housing finance is granted to build or buy housing inside the Kingdom at an interest rate 5% annually, and the loan and its interest must be paid within a period not exceeding thirty years from the date of granting it, provided that the employee's age does not exceed seventy years at the end of this period.

(5) USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of the 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. considerable judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of provisions required. 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.

(6) FINANCING AND HOUSING LOANS GRANTED TO EMPLOYEES

Movement on financing and housing loans provided to employees during the year is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Financing and loans balance at the beginning of the year	716,584	873,721
The amount of financing and loans granted during the year	180,320	157,675
Finance revenues *	12,585	12,966
Interest added on loan balances during the year	5,891	5,000
The amount of financing and loan proceeds during the year	(68,546)	(332,778)
Financing and loans balances at the end of year	846,834	716,584
Housing financing and loans granted – short term	53,314	46,976
Housing financing and loan granted – long term	793,520	669,608
Financing and loans balances at the end of year	846,834	716,584

This item represents the value of the remaining balance of housing financing and loans granted to eighteen employees of the Corporation as in 31 December 2025 and sixteen employees as in 31 December 2024, loans were granted to employees with a first-class insurance mortgage guarantee for the Deposit Insurance Corporation in accordance with the provisions of Article 101-Paragraph (b) of administrative instructions for personnel affairs and amendments.

* The loan / housing finance is granted to build or buy housing inside the Kingdom at an interest rate 5% annually, and the loan and its interest must be paid within a period not exceeding thirty years from the date of granting it, provided that the employee's age does not exceed seventy years at the end of this period.

(7) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	31 December 2025		
	Short Term	Long term	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Treasury bonds	138,499,633	990,495,384	1,128,995,017
Treasury bills	141,643,500	-	141,643,500
National Electricity Corporation bonds	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
	330,143,133	990,495,384	1,320,638,517

	31 December 2024		
	Short Term	Long term	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Treasury bonds	178,496,248	965,999,290	1,144,495,538
National Electricity Corporation bills	2,804,580	-	2,804,580
National Electricity Corporation Bonds	7,000,000	50,000,000	57,000,000
	188,300,828	1,015,999,290	1,204,300,118

- The average interest rates on bonds ranging 3,573%-7,999% for the year ended 31 December 2025 (ranging 3,573%-7,999% for the year ended 31 December 2024).

- The details of total financial assets at amortized cost by credit rating categories are as follows:

	31 December 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,320,638,517	-	-	1,320,638,517

(8) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

2025	Land	Buildings	Furniture and fixture	Tools, office equipment's and software	Vehicles	Projects in progress*	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Cost-							
As at 1 January 2025	1,157,050	4,233,761	211,495	190,484	66,633	14,350	5,873,773
Additions	-	-	2,455	3,132	-	-	5,587
Disposals	-	-	-	(4,565)	-	-	(4,565)
As at 31 December 2025	1,157,050	4,233,761	213,950	189,051	66,633	14,350	5,874,795
Accumulated Depreciation -							
As at 1 January 2025	-	2,043,794	183,428	104,096	44,994	-	2,376,312
Deprecation	-	127,013	4,101	26,241	3,995	-	161,350
Disposals	-	-	-	(4,157)	-	-	(4,157)
As at 31 December 2025	-	2,170,807	187,529	126,180	48,989	-	2,533,505
Net book value -							
As at 31 December 2025	1,157,050	2,062,954	26,421	62,871	17,644	14,350	3,341,290

2024	Land	Buildings	Furniture and fixture	Tools, office equipment's and software	Vehicles	Projects in progress*	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
As at 1 January 2024	1,157,050	4,233,761	211,495	127,798	66,633	14,350	5,811,087
Additions	-	-	-	62,686	-	-	62,686
As at 31 December 2024	1,157,050	4,233,761	211,495	190,484	66,633	14,350	5,873,773
Accumulated Depreciation -							
As at 1 January 2024	-	1,916,781	179,358	89,204	40,999	-	2,226,342
Deprecation	-	127,013	4,070	14,892	3,995	-	149,970
As at 31 December 2024	-	2,043,794	183,428	104,096	44,994	-	2,376,312
Net book value -							
As at 31 December 2024	1,157,050	2,189,967	28,067	86,388	21,639	14,350	3,497,461

* Projects in progress represent a project for the development and maintenance of enterprise systems and supporting software at an estimated total cost of JD 130,000, which was started in 2022 and the project is expected to be completed during 2026.

(9) CAPITAL

This account represents non-refunds of JD 100,000 from each bank member of the Corporation. In addition to a payment from the Jordanian government of JD 1,000,000. It was subsequently decided on the basis of the amended Law of the Deposit Insurance Corporation No. 8 of 2019 to establish a deposit Insurance fund for Islamic banks, and it was decided that the Corporation would pay JD 150,000 and deduct it out of the government's contribution to the Corporation's capital to JD 850,000, Therefore, The total capital became JD 3,150,000.

(10) RESERVES

According to the requirements of the articles 18 and 19 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation law No. 33 for the year 2000 and its amendments, the corporation must:

- The corporation is required to build reserves amounting to 3% of the total deposits subject to the provisions of this law, The Council of Ministry may, based on the recommendation of the corporation's Board of Directors, decide to increase the set-limit for the corporation's reserves, If the corporation's reserves do not reach the set-limit within the period of ten years from the enforcement of this law, or if the corporation's reserves fall short of the set limit after having reached it, or if bank is to be liquidated before the corporation's reserve reach the set limit, the corporation's Board of Directors may increase the bank's annual membership fee for banks stipulated by the law.

- If the corporation reserves exceed the legal limit of 3% of the total deposits subject to the provisions of this law, corporation's Board of Directors may reduce the annual membership fee or exempt banks from paying the fee for one year or more as the circumstances require.

(11) MEMBERSHIP FEES

During the year, the corporation collected annual subscription fees from the banks at a rate of 1.25 per thousand of the total deposits subject to the provisions of the law, with the exception to the following deposits:

- Government deposits
- Interbank deposits
- Cash margins within the limits of the value of the facilities guaranteed by the cash collaterals,
- According to the Corporation's Board of Directors resolution No. (12/2024) dated 11 December 2024,The collection of annual membership fee payable by banks to the Corporation has been approved in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) of Article (12) of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Law, at a rate of one and a quarter per thousand of the total deposits subject to the provisions of the law for the year 2025 (2024: 1 per thousand).

(12) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Salaries and wages	986,286	806,782
End of service indemnity	217,217	515,044
Depreciation (note 8)	161,350	149,970
Health Insurance	131,017	100,964
Corporation's contribution in social security	101,738	83,002
Water and electricity	78,004	78,350
Corporation's contribution in Savings fund	69,411	59,696
Members and secretary Board of Director's remunerations	52,200	20,913
Subscriptions	35,615	34,147
Insurance	30,664	16,779
Security	27,597	27,462
Social activity committee	25,037	24,898
Professional fees	23,800	21,600
Advertisements	20,744	14,446
Training	19,586	25,899
Cleaning	16,352	15,493
Maintenance	14,637	14,111
Fuel	10,248	14,520
Hospitality	8,591	6,407
Government Fees and Licenses	5,760	5,760
Transportation and travel	4,236	9,641
Stationery	3,044	2,833
Telephone, Fax, and Internet	2,806	3,156
Other	6,644	4,130
	2,052,584	2,056,003

(13) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Letter of credits and bank guarantees

The Corporation does not have potential obligations of credits and guarantees as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Lawsuits against the corporation:

There are no cases brought against the Corporation as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

(14) INCOME TAX

In accordance with the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act No. (33) of 2000 and its amendments, the corporation has been exempted from income tax, in accordance with Article (27) of the Act.

(15) RISK MANAGEMENT

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk represents the impact of fluctuations in market interest rates on returns and the fair value of the corporation's investment portfolio, which consists of government securities (bonds and treasury bills). This impact is reflected through two aspects:

A. Reinvestment Risk Occurs when interest rates decline, which may lead to lower future returns upon reinvestment of funds.

B. Market Value Risk arises when interest rates increase, resulting in a decrease in the market value of fixed-income instruments, which may lead to realized losses in the event of selling before maturity to meet liquidity needs.

Credit risk

The institution invests its funds in government securities, which are considered instruments with low credit risk and are commonly associated with the concept of a risk-free rate. Accordingly, the corporation's investments are not exposed to credit risk.

The corporation also maintains its uninvested funds in special accounts with the Central Bank, thereby supporting creditworthiness and meeting liquidity management requirements.

Liquidity risk

Under normal circumstances, liquidity risk for the institution is limited due to the nature of the institution's inflows, which consist of subscription fees and annual returns on its investment portfolio of bonds and treasury bills, providing a sufficient surplus that contributes to strengthening reserves.

Nevertheless, exceptional liquidity requirements may arise, particularly during periods of financial stress or when meeting significant payment obligations. In such situations, the Corporation has

access to a range of financing options in accordance with applicable regulations, including direct borrowing and the issuance of debt instruments. These measures enhance the Corporation's ability to fulfill its obligations in a timely and efficient manner.

The table below summarizes the maturities of the corporation financial liabilities at 31 December 2025 and 2024, (undiscounted) based on contractual maturity and current interest rates.

	Less than 3 months JD	3 to 12 months JD	Total JD
31 December 2025			
Other current liabilities	34,983	-	34,983
Total	34,983	-	34,983

	Less than 3 months JD	3 to 12 months JD	Total JD
31 December 2024			
Other current liabilities	49,473	-	49,473
Total	49,473	-	49,473

(16) CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The main objective of managing the Corporation capital is to ensure that appropriate capital ratios are maintained in a way that supports the Corporation activity and maximizes equity.

The Corporation manages the capital structure and makes the necessary adjustments to it in light of changes in working conditions. The Corporation has not made any adjustments to the objectives, policies and procedures relating to capital structure during the current year and the previous year.

The items included in the capital structure are paid-up capital, reserves totaling JD 1,384,303,300 as of 31 December 2025 compared to 1,274,642,665 as of 31 December 2024.

The Corporation paid JD 150,000 to the Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic banks and was deducted from the government's contribution to the Corporation's capital to JD 850,000.

(17) 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 corporation financial statements are disclosed below. The Corpoertaion 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 Corporation's financial statements.

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity — Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In December 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity. The amendments apply only to contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity, the amendments include:

- Clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements for in-scope contracts
- Amend the designation requirements for a hedged item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts
- Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a Group's financial performance and cash flows

The amendments will take effect for annual reporting periods starting on or after 1 January 2026.

Early adoption is allowed, but it must be disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's 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 Corporation 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.

The standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

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

The standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

Financial Statements & Independent Auditor's Report for the Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic Banks for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Board of Directors
Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic Banks
Established by Law
Amman - Jordan

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic Banks, (the Fund), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of revenue and expenses and the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Islamic Financial Accounting Standards as issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI).

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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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 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.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Fund'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 Fund's or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 exist. 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 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 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 Fund'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 Fund'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 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 Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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.

For and on behalf of Ernst
& Young – Jordan.

Amman – Jordan
1 April 2026

DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND FOR ISLAMIC BANKS ESTABLISHED BY LAW
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		JD	JD
Current assets			
Current account at Central Bank of Jordan		60,163,226	17,407,372
Accrued returns not received		1,416,020	1,445,177
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at amortized cost	4	83,089,896	96,484,100
Total assets		144,669,142	115,336,649
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Accrued expenses		1,000	1,000
Total liabilities		1,000	1,000
Equity			
Capital	5	550,000	550,000
Reserves	6	144,118,142	114,785,649
Total equity		144,668,142	115,335,649
Total liabilities and equity		144,669,142	115,336,649

The attached notes from 1 to 13 form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
		JD	JD
Membership fees	7	24,562,971	22,172,711
Gains from Islamic Sukuk		4,781,926	4,242,760
Administrative expneses	8	(12,404)	(12,891)
Excess of revnues over expenses for the year		29,332,493	26,402,580

The attached notes from 1 to 13 form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Capital*	Reserves	Total
	JD	JD	JD
2025 -			
Balance at 1 January 2025	550,000	114,785,649	115,335,649
Excess of revnues over expenses for the year	-	29,332,493	29,332,493
Balance as at 31 December 2025	550,000	144,118,142	144,668,142
2024 -			
Balance at 1 January 2024	550,000	88,383,069	88,933,069
Excess of revnues over expenses for the year	-	26,402,580	26,402,580
Balance as at 31 December 2024	550,000	114,785,649	115,335,649

*This account represents non-refundable amounts of JD 100,000 collected from each Islamic bank member with the Fund in addition to a payment of JD 150,000 from the government's contribution in the Deposit Insurance Corporation's capital in the Fund.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Operating activities		
Excess of revnues over expenses	29,332,493	26,402,580
Gains from Islamic Sukuk	(4,781,926)	(4,242,760)
Net cash from operating activities	24,550,567	22,159,820
Investing activities		
Received gains from Islamic Sukuk	4,811,083	3,737,822
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	-	(30,221,000)
Matured Islamic Sukuk	13,394,204	13,393,500
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	18,205,287	(13,089,678)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	42,755,854	9,070,142
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17,407,372	8,337,230
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	60,163,226	17,407,372

The attached notes from 1 to 13 form part of these financial statements

(1) GENERAL

The Fund was established by law on 1 April 2019 by virtue of the amending law of the Deposit Insurance Corporation law number 8 for the year 2019, the fund is managed by Deposit Insurance Corporation. The relationship between the fund and the corporation is be on the basis of Wakalah bi al ajr "agency with fee", and all matters of this relationship governed by a decision of the board. The fund's strucutre is compliant with the principles of Solidarity and cooperation Benefits (Takaful and Ta'awun). Therefore, the fund's financial resources that are paid by Islamic banks, deposit holders and the corporation shall be considered as donations (tabarru').

The corporation aims, through the Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic Banks; to protect depositors at Islamic banks by insuring their deposits under the provision of this law, in order to encourge savings, promote confidence in the banking system and contribute to maintain banking and financial stability in the Kingdom. This is done by ensuring that depositors have access to their deposits in any Islamic bank to be liquidated within the limits set by the law, which aims in its entirely to compensate depositors up to fifty thousand Jordanian Dinars. Moreover, to urge Senior depositors to impose their own and additional supervision on Islamic banks alongside the ongoing monitoring carried out by the Cenrtal Bank of Jordan.

The financial resources of the Fund consist of the following:

- Annual membership fee paid by Islamic banks.
- Returns on the investments of the Fund.
- Any Qard Hasan received by the Fund.
- Any financial grants given to the Fund with the approval of the Central Bank's Board of Directors and the Council of Ministers' approval must be also obtained if the grant is given by a non-Jordanian agency.

The Fund of the Deposit Insurance Fund for Islamic Banks shall be transferred, in case of liquidation, to the Zakat Fund in the kingdom after covering all expenses and losses related to the Fund.

(2) BASIS of PREPARATION of FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The accompanying financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), and in the absence of Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions relating to financial statements items, the International Financial Reporting Standards and related interpretations are applied in conformity with the Shari'a standards, pending the promulgation of Islamic Standards therefor.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The financial statements have been presented in Jordanian Dinars, which is the functional currency of the Fund.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the financial

statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 except for the impact of the application of the following standards:

Financial Accounting Standard No. (42) "Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Takaful Institutions"
The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions issued Financial Accounting Standard No. (42) in 2022. This standard replaces Financial Accounting Standard No. (12) "General Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Islamic Insurance Companies". This standard specifies the requirements for the presentation of financial statements and related disclosures for Takaful institutions. This standard aims to improve the presentation of financial statements of Takaful institutions by introducing additional disclosure requirements aimed at enhancing transparency.

This standard is not applicable to the Fund.

Financial Accounting Standard No. (43) "Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement"
The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions issued Financial Accounting Standard No. (43) in 2022. This standard replaces Financial Accounting Standard No. (13) "Disclosure of the Basis for Determining and Allocation of Surplus or Deficit in Islamic Insurance Companies". This standard addresses the principles of recognition and measurement of Takaful arrangements and related transactions. The standard should be read in conjunction with Financial Accounting Standard No. (42) "Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Takaful Institutions".
This standard is not applicable to the Fund.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and bank balances.

Revenues and expenses recognition:
It is recognized that the annual membership fees collected from banks by law is two and a half per thousand of total deposits subject to the provisions of the law.

Other income is recognized according to the accrual basis.

Expenses are recognized according to the accrual basis.

Impairment of financial assets

The Fund recognizes a provision for expected credit losses for all debt instruments not held at fair value through the profit or loss statement. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due under the contract and all cash flows that the Fund expects to receive, discounted when estimating the original effective interest rate. Projected cash flows include cash flows from the sale of retained collateral or other credit improvements that are an integral part of the contractual terms (if any).

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost only if these assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the assets to collect their contractual cash flows which

represent fixed or determinable payments for the capital and profits of these assets.
Assets at amortized cost is recorded at cost upon purchase plus acquisition expenses and re-evaluated at the end of the current period using the effective profit rate method. Any gains or losses resulting from the amortization process appear in the statement of revenues and expenses, and any impairment in its value is recorded in the statement of revenues and expenses.

The amount of impairment in the value of these assets represents the difference between the value recorded in the records and the present value of the expected cash flows discounted at the original effective profit rate, so that any provision for expected credit losses calculated from it is deducted from the value of these assets. No financial assets may be reclassified to/from this item.

In the event of selling any of these assets financed by the fund's own funds - before their maturity date, the result of the sale is recorded in the statement of Revenues and expenses in a separate item and that is disclosed.

Fair value

The closing prices (purchase of assets / sale of liabilities) on the date of the financial statements in active markets represent the fair value of the instruments that have market prices. In the absence of advertised prices, no active trading of some instruments, or inactivity of the market, their fair value is estimated in a number of ways, including:

- comparing it to the current market value of a financial instrument that is substantially similar to it.
- Analyzing future cash flows and discounting the expected cash flows with a percentage used in a similar financial instrument.
- Option pricing models.

Valuation methods aim to obtain a fair value that reflects market expectations and takes into account the market factors and any expected risks or benefits when assessing the value of financial instruments.

Offsetting

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

(3) Use of ESTIMATES

The preparation of the 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 shareholders' equity and unrestricted account holders' equity. In particular, considerable judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgment and uncertainty and actual results may differ as a result of changes in conditions and circumstances of those estimates in the future.

(4) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Sukuk accounts (Credit)	37,862,952	44,050,181
Sukuk accounts (Mutual)	45,226,944	52,433,919
Total	83,089,896	96,484,100

(5) CAPITAL

This account represents non-refundable amounts of JD 100,000 collected from each Islamic bank member at the Fund, in addition to a payment of JD 150,000 from the government's contribution to deposit insurance Corporation's capital. Therfore, The total capital became 550,000 JD

(6) RESERVES

The amounts accumulated in this item represent the transfer of surplus revenues over expenditures during the years.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Reserves takaful portfolio of Mutual Fund Accounts	80,729,157	63,216,613
Reserves takaful portfolio of Credit Accounts	63,388,985	51,569,036
Total	144,118,142	114,785,649

(7) MEMBERSHIP FEES

The Fund meets an annual subscription fee from Islamic banks of 2.5 per 1,000 of the total deposits subject to the provisions of Law No. (33) of 2000 and its amendments and the subscription fee consists as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Membership fees of "Takaful" portfolio of Mutual Fund Accounts	14,885,795	12,944,987
Membership fees of "Takaful" portfolio of Credit Accounts	9,677,176	9,227,724
Total	24,562,971	22,172,711

(8) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	JD	JD
Professional fees	6,000	6,000
Wakaleh bi al-ajir *	5,000	5,000
Advertisments	1,404	1,891
Total	**12,404**	**12,891**

*This item represents an annual payment of JD 5,000 as Wakaleh bi al-ajir to the Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(9) INCOME TAX

In accordance with the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act No. (33) of 2000 and its amendments, the Fund has been exempted from income tax, in accordance with Article (27) of the Act.

(10) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Letters of credits and Bank guarantees

The Fund does not have potential liabilities for the letters of credits and the bank guarantees as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Lawsuits against the Fund:

There are no cases against the Fund as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

(11) Risk MANAGEMENT

Murabaha Rate Risk

Murabaha rate risk represents the impact of it's fluctuations on the returns of the Fund's investment portfolio, which consists of government securities compliant with Islamic Sharia principles. This impact becomes evident when Murabaha rates decline, potentially leading to lower future returns upon reinvestment of the Fund's investments.

Credit Risk

The Fund invests its assets in government securities that comply with Islamic Sharia principles, which are considered low credit risk instruments and are frequently used as a benchmark for the so-called risk-free rate. Accordingly, the Fund's investments are not exposed to significant credit risk.

The Fund also deposits its uninvested funds in dedicated accounts with the Central Bank, which supports creditworthiness and enhances the reliability of liquidity management.

Liquidity risk

Under normal circumstances, the Fund's liquidity risk is limited due to the nature of incoming cash flows generated from annual subscription fees and returns on the Fund's investments, which

typically result in a surplus that contributes to strengthening reserves.
However, exceptional liquidity needs may arise during banking crises or when fulfilling payment obligations. In this context, the Fund, in accordance with the Institution's Law, may obtain Qard Hasan (interest-free loan) from the Institution or any other party, thereby enhancing its ability to meet its obligations in a timely manner.

The table below summarises the maturities of the Fund's financial liabilities (undiscounted) as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 based on remaining contractual maturity and current market interest rates:

	Less than 3 months	Total
	JD	JD
As at 31 December 2025		
Accrued expenses	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000

	Less than 3 months	Total
	JD	JD
As at 31 December 2024		
Accrued expenses	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000

(12) CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The main objective of managing the fund's capital is to ensure that appropriate capital ratios are maintained in a way that supports the fund's activity and maximizes equity.

The corporation manages the capital structure and makes the necessary adjustments to it in light of changes in working conditions. The corporation has not made any adjustments to the objectives, policies and procedures relating to capital structure during the current year and the previous year.

The items included in the capital structure are paid-in capital and reserves which amounted to JD 144,668,142 as of 31 December 2025 and JD 115,335,649 as of 31 December 2024.

(13) NEW STANDARD ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following new accounting standard issued but not yet effective up to the date of the financial statements is listed below, and the fund will apply the standards when they become effective:

Financial Accounting Standard No. (45) "Quasi-equity (including investment accounts)"

The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions issued Financial Accounting Standard No. (45) in 2023. This standard describes the principles of financial reporting related to participatory investment instruments (including investment accounts) in which an Islamic financial institution controls the underlying assets (usually as a working partner), on behalf of stakeholders other than the shareholders' equity. Such instruments (including, in particular, unrestricted investment accounts) are usually eligible for accounting in the statement of financial position and are recorded as quasi-equity. This standard also provides general accounting standards in the statement of financial position for participatory investment instruments and quasi-equity, in addition to the aggregation, recognition, derecognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of quasi-equity. The standard also addresses financial reporting related to quasi-equity instruments. The standard also addresses financial reporting related to other quasi-equity instruments and some specific issues. The concept of quasi-equity is introduced in Financial Accounting Standard No. (1) "General Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements" (revised in 2021).

This standard is effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The standard will be applied from 1 January 2026 and is not expected to have a material impact on the fund upon its application.

Financial Accounting Standard (46) "Off-balance Sheet Assets"

The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions issued Financial Accounting Standard No. (46) in 2023. This standard replaces Financial Accounting Standard No. (27) "Investment Accounts" in terms of presentation and disclosure. This standard specifies the classification of off-balance sheet assets and the principles related to financial reporting in line with the AAOIFI Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. The standard covers aspects of recognition, derecognition, subsequent recognition and measurement of assets related to off-balance sheet assets, in addition to reporting requirements and financial obligations incurred by the institution. The standard also integrates the presentation and disclosure requirements that are specifically aligned with the requirements of Financial Accounting Standard No. (1) "General Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements" (as amended in 2021) regarding the disclosure of off-balance sheet assets to management.

This standard is effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 and must be applied simultaneously with Financial Accounting Standard No. (45) "Quasi-equity (including investment accounts)". The standard will be applied as of 1 January 2026 and is not expected to have a material impact on the fund upon its application.

Financial Accounting Standard No. (47) "Transfer of Assets between Investment Groups"

The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions issued Financial Accounting Standard No. (47) in 2023 and replaces Financial Accounting Standard No. (21) "Dis-

closure of Transfer of Assets". This standard describes the financial reporting principles and disclosure requirements applicable to all transfers between different investment groups (and their establishment was permanent, between ownership by equity, equity and quasi-equity and off-balance sheet assets under the management of an entity), and requires the application of accounting policies for such transfers in a consistent manner in line with the principles and rules of Islamic Sharia and describes the general disclosure requirements in this regard.

This standard is effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The standard will be applied from 1 January 2026 and is not expected to have a material impact on the fund upon its application.

Financial Accounting Standard No. (48) "Promotional Gifts and Prizes"

The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions issued Financial Accounting Standard No. (48) in 2024. This standard aims to set out the accounting and financial reporting principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure that apply to promotional gifts and prizes provided by Islamic financial institutions to their customers, including quasi-equity and other investment account holders.

This standard is effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The standard will be applied from 1 January 2026 and is not expected to have a material impact on the fund upon its application.

Financial Accounting Standard No. (49) "Financial Reporting for Entities Operating in Hyperinflationary Economies"

The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions issued Financial Accounting Standard No. (49) in 2024. The standard sets out the principles of financial reporting for entities that apply financial accounting standards and operate in hyperinflationary economies, taking into account Shariah principles, provisions and their business model. The Accounting Board of AAOIFI recognizes that the economic environment in many countries operating under hyperinflationary conditions sometimes makes financial statements prepared under AASIs less relevant and not comparable over multiple reporting periods. Accordingly, the Board recognized the need for institutions following AASIs in such economic environments to apply specific financial reporting requirements that make their financial statements more relevant and comparable. The Board also recognized that some financial reporting requirements under GAAP may not be appropriate for institutions following AASIs, given the requirements of relevant Shari'a principles and rules and their business models. Accordingly, the Board decided to develop a specific standard on this subject.

This standard is effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. It is recommended that all institutions operating in hyperinflationary economies apply this standard from the date of its issuance to ensure comparability of their results. The standard will be effective from 1 January 2026 and is not expected to have a material impact on the fund upon its application.

Financial Accounting Standard No. (50) "Financial Reporting for Islamic Investment Institutions (Including Investment Funds)"

The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions issued Financial Accounting Standard No. (50) in 2024. This standard replaces Financial Accounting Standard No. (14) "Investment Funds". The standard sets out the principles of financial reporting that apply to Islamic investment institutions and focuses specifically on achieving consistency and providing a unified basis for the format and content of financial statements for Islamic investment institutions. It also sets out the general requirements for presentation and the minimum content and recommended structure of their financial statements to enhance true and fair presentation in accordance with the principles and provisions of Sharia.

This standard is effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The standard will be applied from 1 January 2027 and is not expected to have a material impact on the fund upon its application.

Financial Accounting Standard No. (51) "Joint Investment Arrangements"

The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) issued Financial Accounting Standard No. (51) "Joint Investment Arrangements", which replaces Financial Accounting Standard No. (4) "Musharaka Financing" and Financial Accounting Standard No. (3) "Mudaraba Financing". This standard sets out the accounting principles and financial reporting requirements applicable to joint investment arrangements. The standard applies to the accounting and preparation of financial statements by investors, managing partners, and the joint investment arrangements themselves, in respect of all joint investment arrangements within its scope, including those involving equity or quasi equity interests.

This standard is effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The standard will be applied from 1 January 2027 and is not expected to have a material impact on the fund upon its application.

Financial Accounting Standard No. (52) "Deferred Delivery Sales: Salam and Istisna'a"

The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) issued Financial Accounting Standard No. (52) "Deferred Delivery Sales: Salam and Istisna'a". This standard sets out the principles of accounting and financial reporting relating to deferred delivery sales transactions, including Salam and Istisna'a contracts, covering recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure.

The standard applies to the accounting and financial reporting of deferred delivery sales transactions carried out in accordance with the principles and provisions of Sharia, by Islamic financial institutions and other entities applying AAOIFI Financial Accounting Standards, for both sellers and buyers, except for Istisna'a transactions that are excluded from the scope of application in accordance with the provisions of the standard.

This standard is effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The standard will be applied from 1 January 2027 and is not expected to have a material impact on the fund upon its application.



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