Jordan International Bank

Pillar 3 Report 2025

Contents

1 Introduction 3

1.1 Overview of the Bank 3
1.2 Business activities 3
1.3 Regulatory requirements 4
1.4 Scope of Pillar 3 disclosure 6
1.5 Basis and frequency of disclosures 6
1.6 Verification of the document 6
1.7 Changes since the prior Pillar 3 disclosure document 6

2 Risk management 7

2.1 Risk Management Framework (RMF) 7
2.2 Risk governance 8
2.3 Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) 10
2.4 Risk Control Framework 11
2.5 Risk monitoring and reporting 11
2.6 The three lines of defence 12
2.7 Stress testing 12

3 Capital management 13

3.1 Capital management approach and policy 13
3.2 Own funds 13
3.3 Minimum capital requirements 15
3.4 Leverage ratio 17

4 Credit risk 18

4.1 Credit risk management and objectives 18
4.2 Sources of risk 18
4.3 General disclosures 18
4.4 Measurement of credit risk 21
4.5 Risk monitoring and control 25
4.6 Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) 27

5 Market risk 27

5.1 Sources of risks 27
5.2 Market risk management 27
5.3 Measurement of market risk 28
5.4 Risk mitigation 29

6 Interest rate risk 29

6.1 Risk identification 29
6.2 Risk measurement 29
6.3 Monitoring and control 30

7 Liquidity risk 31

8 Operational risk 34

8.1 Sources of risk 34
8.2 Measurement of operational risk 34
8.3 Risk mitigation 34

9 Other risks 35

9.1 Climate risk 35
9.2 Pension obligation risk 35
9.3 Group risk 35

10 Remuneration policy 36

11 Appendix 38

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of the Bank

Jordan International Bank Plc ('the Bank' or 'JIB') was incorporated in England as a public company limited by shares in 1984. The current shareholders of JIB are the Housing Bank for Trade and Finance (HBTF) holding 75% of the shares and Arab Jordan Investment Bank (AJIB) holding the remaining 25% of the shares.

The Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, one of the largest commercial banks in Jordan, is a listed company with its shares traded on the Amman stock exchange. Arab Jordan Investment Bank, also listed on the Amman stock exchange, is a leading investment and commercial bank in Jordan. Both AJIB and HBTF have several overseas subsidiaries and branches, the majority of which are located in the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) region.

Jordan International Bank Plc does not have subsidiary companies.

1.2 Business Model

JIB's vision is to be a natural choice for private banking services in the UK for Jordanian and other Middle Eastern Clients, as well as a respected provider of credit to UK property developers and investors.

Jordan International Bank operates a number of different business lines and services as described below:

- JIB's major business line is Structured Property Finance by which prudent funding is offered to experienced property developers and investors in the UK. JIB's professional team of lenders is supported by a panel of external lawyers, surveyors, and property valuers.
- JIB's Private Banking Department provides fixed term and notice deposit accounts as well as foreign exchange to customers from Jordan, the wider Middle East region and the UK, in addition it provides regulated mortgage services to overseas high-net-worth individuals. The Bank also offers corporate and institutional banking facilities.
- JIB's Trade Finance Department offers services to customers, issuing and confirming letters of credit together with letters of guarantee, whilst also providing discounted financing for receivables. In controlling the risk in this area, JIB typically takes on exposure to other financial institutions with acceptable credit ratings.
- JIB's Treasury Department manages the Bank's day-to-day cash position through taking deposits from, and placing money market loans with, other financial institutions. Foreign exchange services are offered to correspondent banks and other counterparties. The Treasury Department is also responsible for managing the Bank's investment portfolio.

The table below provides a summary of JIB's balance sheet and revenues by each business activity.

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025 (all amounts in £m)	SPF	Treasury	Trade Finance	Private Banking	Others*	Total
Total assets	166	196	26	33	24	445
Liabilities and Shareholder Funds	0	174	0	170	101	445
Off-balance sheet	4	0	0	0	0	4
Gross interest revenue	22	9	1	2	0	33
Fees/commission revenue	1	0	0	0	0	1

1. INTRODUCTION

1.3 Regulatory requirements

JIB is supervised by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), which receive information on the Bank's capital and liquidity adequacy and set minimum capital and liquidity requirements for the Bank. JIB's capital requirement is calculated as per Basel III framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), which is the global standard-setter for prudential regulations. It comprises three pillars:

Pillar 1 – sets minimum capital requirements for credit, market and operational risk.

Pillar 2 – describes the key principles of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) that require each bank to perform its own 'Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)' and assess the overall capital adequacy in relation to each bank's risk profile and business strategy.

Pillar 3 – describes the disclosure requirements to promote market discipline and provide market participants with the key information on a bank's risk exposures and risk management processes. The Pillar 3 disclosure aims to complement the minimum capital requirements as described under Pillar 1 and the supervisory review process under Pillar 2.

The European Union implemented the Basel III Framework through its Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) framework and Capital Requirement Directives (CRD) that came into effect on 1 January 2014. In response to the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union, the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") issued Policy Statements PS17/21 and PS22/21 in 2021 to incorporate Basel 3 changes agreed upon into UK regulations.

Key future regulatory developments:

Basel 3.1: On 20 January 2026 the PRA published PS1/26 regarding Implementation of Final Basel 3.1 Rules, which will apply from 1 January 2027. The PRA requested an assessment of the impact on Pillar 1 requirements which has been submitted. The assessment found that the new standard will not have a material impact on JIB's capital requirements, or on its business model. In addition to the wider changes arising from Basel 3.1, the PRA will also move the application of the SME supporting factor for credit risk exposures from Pillar 1 to Pillar 2A, as per PRA Policy Statement 7/25.

PRA Policy Statement 15/26: JIB notes the proposal to remove the benchmarking methodology currently adopted as part of the Pillar 2A assessment of credit risk, the two additional systematic methodologies for certain classes of credit risk, and the further guidance provided on Credit Risk and Operational Risk scenario testing, that will be applicable from 1 January 2027.

PRA Supervisory Statement 5/25: JIB has undertaken an assessment of the PRA's expectations in relation to Climate Risk as set out in SS5/25, and made improvements to its Risk Management framework to ensure that these are met, on a proportionate basis.

PRA Consultation Paper 5/26: JIB has reviewed the PRA's consultation on Modernising the Liquidity Framework, and does not anticipate any material impact on its Liquidity Risk Management processes.

1. INTRODUCTION

The table below summarises JIB's key prudential ratios (as per UK KM1 - Key metrics template) and further details on its liquidity positions can be found in Section 7.

KEY PRUDENTIAL METRICS	31 DECEMBER 2025 - £m
Available own funds (amounts)	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	96
Tier 1	96
Total capital	96
Risk-weighted exposure amounts	
Total risk-weighted exposure amount (RWA)	451
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA	
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	21.2%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	21.2%
Total capital ratio (%)	21.2%
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)	
Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5%
Institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	1.7%
Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.2%
Overall capital requirements (%)	16.8%
CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	4.8%
Basel III leverage ratio	
Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	452
Leverage ratio (%)	21.2%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (weighted value - average)	51
Cash outflows - Total weighted value	58
Cash inflows - Total weighted value	82
Total net cash outflows	14
Liquidity coverage ratio - LCR (%)	351%
Net Stable Funding Ratio	
Total available stable funding	296
Total required stable funding	239
NSFR ratio (%)	124%

1. INTRODUCTION

1.4 Scope of Pillar 3 disclosure

The information disclosed solely relates to Jordan International Bank Plc. The Pillar 3 disclosure document describes the Bank's capital adequacy, governance and its approach to managing risks that are material to the Bank.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has not been exempted from any disclosure requirements based on materiality or on proprietary or confidential information.

1.5 Basis and frequency of disclosures

The information within the Pillar 3 disclosure document is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the PS 22/21 and CRR regulations.

These disclosures are published annually. The frequency of disclosure will be reviewed should there be any material change in any approach used for the calculation of the Bank's capital positions or changes to JIB's business model or in any relevant regulatory requirements.

The Pillar 3 document should be read in conjunction with the Annual Report and the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 published on the Bank's website (www.jordanbank.co.uk).

1.6 Verification of the document

The Bank's Executive Committee has confirmed the accuracy and consistency of the data and that it reconciles with JIB's 2025 Annual Report, Financial Statements and other regulatory returns where applicable. The Board's Risk Committee have reviewed the document. The Board of Directors approved the final Pillar 3 disclosure document.

1.7 Changes since the prior Pillar 3 disclosure document

It is noted that there have been no material changes to the structure or contents of this document. The document remains aligned with the applicable regulatory expectations and reflects the same comprehensive disclosures as before, ensuring transparency and compliance with regulatory standards.

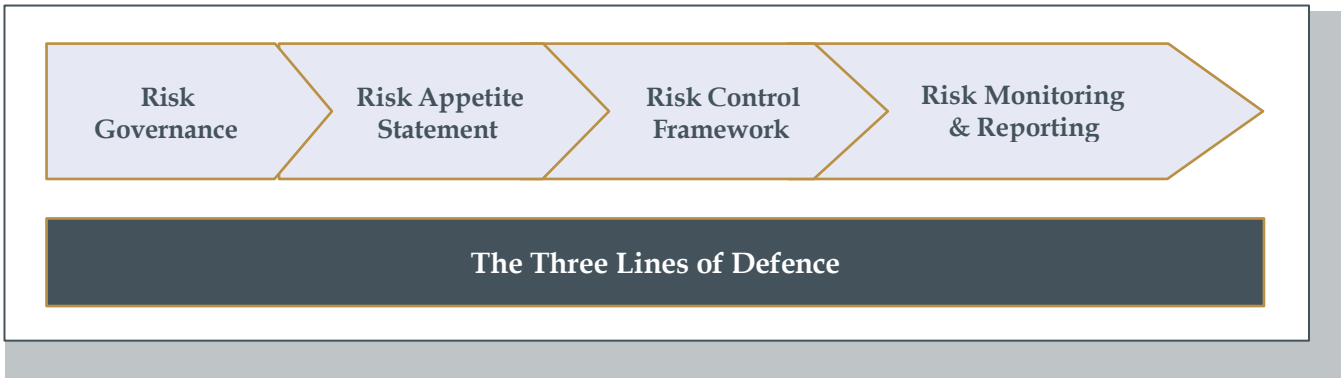
2. RISK MANAGEMENT

2.1 Risk Management Framework

The Bank's Risk Management Framework (RMF) sets out how the Bank brings an integrated and coordinated approach to manage risks under a limited number of oversight functions. The framework governs the approach to management of all risks the Bank is exposed to, including, but not limited to, risks arising from financial, economic and operational business activities.

The RMF supports the 'three lines of defence' model which reinforces the need for the ownership of risk by the first line management with second and third lines oversight. The Bank's Board articulates its risk vision and strategy and approves the RMF by setting risk tolerances as part of its Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). The business owners manage the day-to-day operations across the Bank within the defined limits, adhering to the Board's risk appetite. The Risk Management function provides oversight and challenge to the business functions concerning the risk monitoring and adherence. Internal audit provides an independent assurance to the Board that the business is being run effectively and the RMF is appropriately implemented.

The structure of RMF is depicted as below:



2. RISK MANAGEMENT

2.2 Risk governance

The Bank maintains a comprehensive and robust risk governance structure consisting of Board-level committees and an executive management committee. The Board of Directors has responsibility for the overall leadership of the Bank and sets the Bank's strategic aims and objectives, risk appetite and risk awareness culture.

The Board of Directors has established two standing committees, the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee. Both comprise solely Non-Executive Directors. The Executive Committee (ExCo) comprises solely members of the London-based senior management team and is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

The Board meets at least four times a year and, the Board of Directors through the year 2025 comprised the following members:

NAME	ROLE	DIRECTORSHIPS
Mr Ammar Al-Safadi	Chairman	10
Mr Basel Araj	Non-Executive Director	7
Mr David Stewart	Independent Non-Executive Director	2
Mr Naser Abu-Zahra	Non-Executive Director	1
Mr Eyad Bawatneh	Non-Executive Director	2
Ms Rana Sawalha	Non-Executive Director	1
Mr Saad Hammad	Independent Non-Executive Director	3
Mr Nasser Tarawneh	CEO and Executive Director	1
Ms Fiona Christiansen	Deputy CEO and Executive Director	1

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

2.2 Risk governance (continued)

The Board through the Risk Committee receives a comprehensive Board pack and other documents relating to specific issues to be addressed at the Board meetings. The Board pack includes a report from the CEO on developments, initiatives and issues across all areas of the Bank, detailed financial commentary and analysis, credit watch-list reports and reports from the Chairmen of the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee. The Board also reviews minutes of the previous Board meeting and matters arising, together with minutes of previous Audit, Risk and Executive Committee meetings.

The Board is responsible for ensuring that clear escalation procedures are in place to ensure it receives immediate notification of all 'high risk' incidents, including risks that are outside its risk appetite, operational incidents, hard limit breaches and triggered Early Warning Indicators (EWIs). Any such incident shall be accompanied by an appropriate risk mitigation plan recommended by the Risk Committee. The Board will agree on a final risk mitigation plan and its implementation must be overseen by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and ExCo.

Various responsibilities are delegated to the Board's committees as listed below. The committees meet as determined by their individual Terms of Reference (TOR), which are approved by the Board and regularly reviewed and updated as required.

COMPOSITION AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF BOARD COMMITTEES		
Committee	Key responsibilities	Frequency of meeting
Board Audit Committee	The Audit Committee supports the Board in carrying out its responsibilities for financial reporting and in respect of internal and external audit risk assessment.	Quarterly and as required
Board Risk Committee	The Risk Committee provides oversight of the development, implementation and maintenance of the Bank's overall risk management framework, its risk appetite, risk strategy, principles and policies. It aims to ensure the Bank's risk management approach is in line with regulatory and industry practice. The Committee also provides a forward-looking assessment of risks that could undermine the strategy and reputation of the Bank and endorse potential management actions to mitigate the impact of these risks during a period of stress. It also monitors Internal Controls, Compliance, Conduct and Financial Crime Risk.	Quarterly and as required
Executive Committee (ExCo)	ExCo is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Bank's business, including the implementation of the Board approved strategy, operational plans, policies, procedures and budgets. It monitors the Bank's operating and financial performance and ongoing assessment of the Bank's risk and control framework in each area of the Bank's operations.	Monthly and as required
	ExCo (ALCO) meetings monitor the Bank's assets, liabilities, funding, capital and liquidity, interest rate and FX risks ensuring that JIB's activities do not breach the Board's risk appetite.	Monthly and as required
	ExCo (Credit) meetings are held to discuss credit risk related matters and approve credit facilities and investments within the limits.	Weekly and as required

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

2.3 Risk Appetite Statement

The Bank's risk appetite is the amount of risk the Board is willing to accept in pursuit of the Board approved business strategy. The Board has set both qualitative and quantitative tolerances for key risk types that are prudently monitored by the Risk Committee and ExCo. The thresholds are applied to various metrics including product type, customer, currency, geographic split and industry.

The Bank's risk appetite is aligned to its strategic principles and financial objectives. The following key risk types are material and could potentially affect the Bank in achieving its strategic and financial objectives:

- **Credit risk** – the risk of a financial loss due to the failure of the Bank's counterparty to meet its financial obligations in accordance with agreed terms.
- **Market risk** – the risk of losses in on- and off-balance sheet positions arising from adverse movements in market prices and foreign exchange rates.
- **Liquidity and funding risk** – the risk that the Bank does not have sufficient financial resources available to meet its obligations as they fall due.
- **Interest rate risk** – the risk of losses arising from changes in market interest rates that affect the Bank's balance sheet positions.
- **Capital risk** – the risk that the Bank has insufficient capital to support the business and meet regulatory requirements.
- **Operational risk** – the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk includes the following sub-risks: supplier, business continuity, pandemic outbreaks, internal and external fraud, people, loss of key staff or customers, physical security, outsourcing, financial reporting, payment and settlement failures.
- **Cyber risk** – the risk of a malicious cyber-attack with the intent of criminal or unauthorised use of electronic data leading to financial losses, disruption or damage to the Bank's reputation.
- **Compliance risk (including anti-money laundering, financial crime and conduct risk)** – the risk of losses caused by the failure to adhere and comply with financial regulations or legal requirements, to identify and prevent fraud, dishonesty, bribery, misconduct or misuse of financial markets information, or by handling proceeds of crime.
- **Regulatory risk** – the risk of losses arising due to the failure of the Bank to comply with all applicable regulatory obligations.
- **Legal risk** – the risk of financial losses due to the Bank being exposed to fines, legal or other enforcement actions, civil or criminal proceedings as well as the risk that the Bank will be unable to enforce its contractual rights as anticipated. Legal risk arises from the possibility that unenforceable contracts, legal action, or adverse judgments may disrupt the Bank's operations. Violations or non-conformance with laws (planned or inadvertent), regulations, prescribed practices / industry standards or ethical standards, including internal Human Resources matters are all potential sources of risk.
- **Reputational risk** – the risk of damage to the Bank's brand causing loss of earnings as stakeholders take a negative view of the Bank or its actions. Damage to the Bank's reputation may cause existing and prospective clients to be unwilling to do business with JIB.
- **Strategic risk** – the risk associated with the Bank's business strategy.
- **Business risk** – the risk associated with internal and external factors impacting the Bank's profitability.
- **Climate risk** – the risk of financial loss or some adverse non-financial impact associated with climate change and with any political, economic and environmental response or reaction to it.

The RAS forms a part of JIB's overall RMF and is prepared annually by the CRO, reviewed by ExCo and the Risk Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. The RAS reflects market practice, enhances the quality of internal decision-making and helps to build a Bank-wide risk awareness culture.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

2.4 Risk Control Framework

The Control Framework includes risk policies, procedures, controls and systems, which enable an effective risk identification and management process. The framework also incorporates prudential documentation such as the ICAAP, ILAAP, Recovery Plan and associated stress testing and scenario analyses.

Risk policies prescribe all applicable rules, assigned roles and responsibilities and escalation process, management information, controls established and monitoring processes. They also describe the use of various risk management tools, such as limits, Early Warning Indicators (EWIs), Risk Events and Key Risk Indicators (KRIs), to help in determining or measuring the exposure level of each of the individual risks identified. All risk policies are approved by the Board and are reviewed periodically.

Procedures – all key processes of the Bank are documented in respective manuals and procedures, which describe specific actions taken to implement associated risk policies. Procedures are the responsibility of the respective risk owners and are updated on an on-going basis.

The Bank's risk policies and procedures establish a set of control measures to mitigate or reduce the likelihood or impact of risks. The Bank relies on its core IT systems, which allow it to measure and monitor key risk metrics documented in line with its policies and procedures.

The Bank's prudential documents – ICAAP, ILAAP, Recovery Plan – form part of the Risk Control Framework and require internal stress testing and scenario analysis to be performed on a yearly basis using applicable risk models to ensure that the Bank will continue to meet all applicable regulatory expectations under severe but plausible stress conditions. The stress testing exercises performed as part of the preparation of these documents also considers implications of climate change on the Bank's risk management and business strategy.

2.5 Risk monitoring and reporting

The risk monitoring and reporting escalates identified risks per the Bank's policies and procedures in line with the Bank's RAS. The risk management function monitors various risks through:

- Production and monitoring of risk management information (such as that on limits, EWIs, KRIs, risk events).
- Identification and escalation of limit breaches and significant operational incidents to ExCo and/or the Board.
- Execution of specific actions to restore compliance of the Bank with its Risk Appetite and the limit framework.

ExCo receives the management information and assesses the level of risk to which JIB is exposed. It is charged with reviewing performance and assessing both internal and external conditions to determine any signals of impending issues that could potentially impact JIB's business. ExCo determines appropriate courses of management action for identified risks and recommends them to the Risk Committee.

Where the Bank's exposures fall outside of the Board's risk appetite, the Board is informed in a timely manner through the escalation process detailed within the Bank's RAS. The Board agrees on a risk mitigation plan with appropriate actions set in place to bring exposures back within the Board's Risk Appetite. The implementation of this plan is overseen by ExCo.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

2.6 The three lines of defence

The Bank adopts 'the three lines of defence' risk management model with each line playing a distinct role within the overall RMF. The three lines of defence model is integrated with the Bank's strategy, its business practice and the governance structure which incorporates the responsibility for comprehensive and accurate information to the Board and the Risk Committee.

First line of defence: The Business Units form the first line of defence (risk owners) who are responsible for identifying, assessing and mitigating risks related to their business functions and for implementing corrective actions to address process and control deficiencies. They ensure adherence to risk boundaries and tolerances as determined in the RAS. Business and functional owners are typical examples of the first line of defence functions.

Second line of defence: The Risk, Finance and Compliance functions form the second line of defence overseeing and monitoring, risk management practices by business and functional management and assist the risk owners in reporting adequate risk related information throughout the Bank. The second line activities include establishing policies and processes of risk management, financial and operational controls, liaising between third line of defence and first line of defence, oversight of risk areas (e.g. credit, climate, or operational risk), compliance and regulation.

Third line of defence: Internal Audit forms the third line of defence, providing independent assurance to the Board and ExCo on the effectiveness of the Bank in assessing and managing its risks. This includes assurance on the effectiveness of the first and second line of defence functions and on controls used to manage and mitigate risk.

2.7 Stress testing

Stress testing is a risk management technique used to measure the resilience of the Bank under severe but plausible stress scenarios. The Board takes a forward-looking view of its strategic objectives, capital and liquidity levels as part of its ICAAP, ILAAP and Recovery Plan. The PRA uses stress testing results to manage risks and to set prudential requirements of the Bank under its capital and liquidity 'Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP)'.

The Bank maintains a stress testing policy that provides a comprehensive set of principles which the Bank has implemented to manage the expectations of the regulators, as well as internal thresholds as defined in the Bank's RAS.

The Bank applies three types of scenario as per the PRA guidelines: a market-wide stress scenario, an idiosyncratic scenario and a combination of the two. The market-wide stress scenario assumes an impact on the financial sector as a whole, for example, a steep fall in real estate prices or a deterioration in funding market conditions or the macroeconomic environment, whereas the idiosyncratic stress scenario assumes Bank-specific risk events.

The Bank has linked its stress testing exercises to the following processes:

- **ICAAP -** as an integral part of the Bank's internal capital management where forward-looking stress scenarios identify severe events, the risks due to changes in market conditions or from climate change which could adversely impact the Bank's capital position.
- **ILAAP -** as a central tool in identifying, measuring and controlling funding and liquidity risks, in particular, assessing the Bank's liquidity profile and the adequacy of liquidity buffers in cases of both Bank-specific and market-wide stress events.
- **Recovery Plan -** identifying credible recovery options that the Bank could consider should one or more stress scenarios, articulated in the Stress Testing Policy, crystallise.

3. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

3.1 Capital management approach and policy

JIB's capital management policy defines a set of principles that the Bank shall follow to ensure it has adequate capital resources and effective plans to prudently manage the minimum regulatory requirements, as well as the internal thresholds as defined in the Bank's RAS. The Bank aims to ensure that both the quality and quantity of its capital resources support its current and future business activities by considering the underlying risks to which it is exposed and by the conduct of its business and strategic objectives.

JIB maintains a strong capital base to meet its Total Capital Requirement (TCR) and regulatory buffers at all times. As a result, the Bank maintains its capital adequacy ratio well above the minimum regulatory requirements.

The Bank's overall capital management includes:

- Pillar 1 minimum capital adequacy assessment as per the CRR regulations on an ongoing basis.
- Pillar 2 risk assessment through JIB's ICAAP process.
- A forward-looking assessment of capital under stress conditions.
- Risk mitigation options and recovery plans across a range of stress events to protect the capital levels.
- Review and monitoring of risk tolerances as part of the overarching risk appetite of the Bank.

JIB's capital management approach and policy is a component of the Bank's wider RMF, which is reviewed and challenged by ExCo, the Risk Committee and the Board.

3.2 Own funds

JIB's own funds comprise Shareholders' funds including share capital, share premium, securities revaluation reserve (non-equity) and retained earnings. The PRA's rules permit the inclusion of profits and losses in Tier 1 Capital to the extent they have been verified in accordance with Article 26 of the CRR. JIB acknowledges that it must maintain sufficient capital or 'own funds' to support its business activities, both in times of business as usual and under stressed conditions. The 'own funds' comprises Tier I capital instruments, as detailed below.

Tier 1 capital instruments are considered to be 'going concern' capital which allows JIB to continue its activities on a solvent basis. The highest quality of Tier I capital is called common equity tier I (CET I) capital.

3. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

3.2 Own funds (continued)

The table below summarises JIB's capital position as of 31 December 2025 and as per PRA's UK CC1 - Composition of Regulatory Own funds template:

	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL: INSTRUMENTS AND RESERVES	31 December 2025 £m
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	66
2	Retained earnings	30
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	0
6	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL BEFORE REGULATORY ADJUSTMENTS	96
7	Prudent valuation adjustments	(0)
29	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL (CET 1)	96
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT 1)	0
45	TIER 1 CAPITAL (T1= CET1 +AT1)	96
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	0
59	TOTAL REGULATORY CAPITAL (T1 +T2)	96
60	Total risk-weighted assets	451
	CAPITAL RATIOS AND BUFFERS	**%**
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	21.2
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	21.2
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	21.2
64	Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation plus countercyclical buffer requirements - expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	4.2%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%
	AMOUNTS BELOW THE THRESHOLDS FOR DEDUCTION (BEFORE RISK WEIGHTING)	**£m**
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	1

Refer to Section 11 for the summary of differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories.

3. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

3.3 Minimum capital requirements

The Pillar 1 capital requirement, determined in accordance with the rules contained in the CRR as applied to the Bank, consists of the following components:

- **Credit risk:** The Bank has adopted the standardised approach to determine its Pillar 1 credit risk capital requirements. It involves the application of standard risk weightings to each exposure class. In allocating credit steps to assets in the standardised credit risk exposure classes the Bank uses Moody's as its nominated External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI).
- **Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA):** The Bank uses the standardised approach to calculate its CVA capital charge.
- **Operational risk:** The Bank has adopted the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) to determine its Pillar 1 operational risk capital requirements. This calculation is based on the Bank's operating income for the past three years.
- **Market risk:** The Bank uses the standardised approach for its foreign exchange exposures.

The table below sets out the Pillar 1 capital requirements as at 31 December 2025 determined as per the PRA's PS22/21 (UK OV1 Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts):

	PILLAR 1 (£ms)	
CAPITAL ALLOCATION	RWAs	Total own funds requirements
Credit risk (excluding CCR)	382	30
Counterparty credit risk - CCR	1	0
Market risk (Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks)	32	3
Operational risk	36	3
Credit Valuation Adjustment	0	0
Total	451	36

The Bank has no own funds held in insurance firms and does not qualify as a financial conglomerate; therefore, UK INS1 and UK INS2 templates are not presented.

UK OVC - ICAAP information

On an annual basis, the Bank undertakes an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to consider all material risks and additional capital requirements to ensure that it is adequately capitalised.

JIB carried out its ICAAP exercise as per PRA's ICAA rules and the expectations set by the PRA under its Supervisory Statement (SS31/15) and Statement of Policy (SoP5/15) . The preparation of the ICAAP involves the identification and assessment of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 risks using appropriate risk management techniques including stress testing. The Risk Department prepares the ICAAP document, which is approved by the Board of Directors on an annual basis, or more frequently if there is a significant change in the Bank's business strategy, Risk Appetite Statement, balance sheet or in its operating environment.

3. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

3.3 Minimum capital requirements (continued)

The ICAAP formally considers Pillar 2A risks that are not fully captured under Pillar 1. For JIB, these are:

Credit risk:

JIB has computed its Pillar 1 regulatory capital requirements in line with the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR II) regulations and pre-defined rules set out in the PRA rulebook. The Bank applies the Standardised Approach (SA) for Pillar 1 credit risk. Under Pillar 2A assessment, it compares to a set of Internal Rating Based (IRB) risk-weight benchmarks to identify whether additional capital is required.

Concentration risk:

Credit Concentration Risk (CCR) is the risk of losses arising because of the concentration of exposures due to imperfect diversification. This is applicable to wholesale exposures as retail exposures are exempt. The imperfect diversification arises due to large exposures to individual (single name) obligors, economic sectors, or geographical regions. The Bank uses the methodology set out in SoP5/15 to assess its Pillar 2A capital add-on.

Market risk:

The Pillar 1 capital requirement for market risk is calculated using the Standardised Approach. JIB does not have a trading book and the primary source of market risk is the foreign exchange fluctuations resulting from currency mismatches of assets and liabilities.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book is not considered in Pillar 1. As such, the Bank has applied the methodology prescribed by the PRA to assess the capital requirement for IRRBB.

Operational risk:

The Bank applies the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for Pillar 1, calculating capital requirements on the basis of the average of the last three years' operating income. In addition, an independent Pillar 2A assessment is made based on the Risk Register to quantify the impact of operational losses to which the Bank could be exposed. The higher of the two calculations is applied.

The Bank's Total Capital Requirement Ratio (TCR), including non-CCyB buffers, has been set at 15.06% throughout 2025, following the most recent Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) by the PRA in 2023.

3. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

3.4 Leverage ratio

Leverage ratio is measured as the ratio of the Bank's Tier 1 capital to its total assets including off balance sheet exposures. It is expressed in percentages and applied to all UK banks and building societies from 1 January 2016. The regulatory expectation for JIB is 3.25%.

The Bank's leverage ratio as at 31 December 2025 was 21.2%. The table below summarises the reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage exposures:

SUMMARY RECONCILIATION OF ACCOUNTING ASSETS AND LEVERAGE EXPOSURES	31 December 2025 £m
Total consolidated assets as per balance sheet	445
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	1
Adjustments for off-balance sheet items (conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	1
PVA adjustment	(0)
Other adjustment	6
Leverage ratio total exposure measure	452

The leverage ratio common disclosure template is as below:

LEVERAGE RATIO COMMON DISCLOSURE	31 December 2025 £m
Total assets as per published accounts (excluding derivatives)	445
Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative transactions	1
Total derivative exposures	1
PVA adjustment	(0)
Other adjustment	6
Other off-balance sheet exposures	
Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	0
Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(4)
Total other off-balance sheet exposures	(3)
Tier 1 capital	96
Leverage ratio total exposure measure	452
Leverage ratio	21.2%
TOTAL OTHER OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURE	
Undrawn lending facilities	4
Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(4)
Trade Finance off-balance sheet exposures	0
Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(0)
Net amount	**0**

4. CREDIT RISK

4.1 Credit risk management and objectives

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss due to the failure of a bank's counterparty to meet its financial obligations per agreed terms. It also includes the risk of decline in the credit grade of the borrower, which implies an increase in the chances of default by the customer.

The principal objectives for credit risk management at JIB are well defined and institutionally built on:

- **Board-approved business strategy:** The Board of Directors has the responsibility to approve the Bank's business strategy and periodically review its credit strategy.
- **Credit policies:** The Board's Risk Committee ensures that credit risk policies are implemented and reviewed periodically.
- **Credit approval process:** The Bank operates within well-defined target markets and credit-granting criteria.
- **Credit limits and risk appetite:** The Risk Management Function establishes credit limits which enable the Bank to monitor its credit exposure at country, borrower, industry, credit risk rating and credit facility type levels.
- **Ongoing credit management and monitoring:** The Bank's risk management function ensures credit exposures are within levels consistent with prudential standards and internal limits. The credit risk management information system (MIS), together with appropriate risk commentary, is provided to ExCo on a monthly basis. The management information system provides adequate information on the composition of the credit portfolio, including the identification of any concentrations of risk.
- **Debt management and provisions:** The Bank has a system for monitoring the condition of individual credits, including determining the adequacy of provisions.
- **Independent review of credit risk management framework:** The Bank's Internal Audit Function independently assesses the Bank's credit risk management processes and the results of such reviews are communicated directly to the Board's Audit Committee.
- **Management of deteriorating credit:** The Bank has a system in place for early remedial action on deteriorating credits, managing problem credits and similar workout situations. Enhanced monitoring is also performed on deteriorating credits.
- **Credit risk stress testing:** The Bank takes into consideration potential future changes in economic conditions when assessing individual credits and credit portfolios and periodically assesses the credit risk exposures under stressed conditions.

4.2 Sources of risk

JIB's primary sources of credit risk are:

- Loans to corporates, partnerships, and private individuals arising from the Bank's real estate finance lending activities such as investment finance and development finance for residential and commercial properties, and retail mortgages.
- Exposures to banks, money market activities, multilateral institutions, sovereign and corporate credits in respect of investment activities including the management of the Bank's high-quality liquid assets.
- On- and off-balance sheet exposures to bank counterparties in respect of obligations under trade finance transactions including letters of credit and guarantees.
- Groups of related counterparties.

4.3 General disclosures

This section discloses the information regarding the Bank's exposure to credit risk as per Part Eight of the CRR Articles 442 to 444 'Disclosure by Institutions':

Definition of 'Past due' and 'Impaired'

Past due: Past due is a loan payment that has not been made as of its due date.

Impaired: The Bank estimates loan loss provisioning in line with IFRS 9 requirements; this includes provision to cover on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures on a forward-looking basis.

4. CREDIT RISK

4.3 General disclosures (continued)

JIB adopts the standardised approach to computing Credit Risk-Weighted Assets for its Pillar 1 calculations. The table below summarises the total amount of exposures and average amount of exposures by different exposure classes as at 31 December 2025:

EXPOSURE CLASSES (all amounts in £m)	Exposure value	Average exposure value	Credit RWA's	Capital requirement
Government or Central Bank	76	76	24	2
Institutions	50	46	40	3
Corporates	31	38	31	3
Secured by mortgages on immoveable property	123	134	80	6
Items associated with high risk	98	119	146	12
Exposures in default	5	8	5	0
Claims on institutions and corporates with short-term credit assessment	42	60	32	3
Other items	23	11	25	2
As at 31 December 2025	448	491	383	31

The table below summarises the geographic distribution of exposures broken down into exposure classes as at 31 December 2025:

EXPOSURE CLASSES (all amounts in £m)	UK	Americas	Africa & Middle East	Jordan	Other	Total
Government or Central Bank	30	22	4	20	0	76
Institutions	6	5	0	0	39	50
Corporates	0	4	8	14	5	31
Secured by mortgages on immoveable property	97	0	12	2	12	123
Items associated with high risk	98	0	0	0	0	98
Exposures in Default	5	0	0	0	0	5
Claims on institutions and corporates with short-term credit assessment	2	0	0	19	21	42
Other items	23	0	0	0	0	23
As at 31 December 2025	261	31	24	55	77	448

4. CREDIT RISK

4.3 General disclosures (continued)

The distribution of exposures by industry or counterparty type broken down by exposure classes as at 31 December 2025 are as below.

EXPOSURE CLASSES (all amounts in £m)	Government/ Public administration	Financial	Property	Other	Total
Government or Central Bank	76	0	0	0	76
Institutions	0	50	0	0	50
Corporates	0	31	0	0	31
Secured by mortgages on immoveable property	0	0	123	0	123
Items associated with high risk	0	0	98	0	98
Exposures in Default	0	5	0	0	5
Claims on institutions and corporates with short-term credit assessment	0	42	0	0	42
Other items	0	23	0	0	23
As at 31 December 2025	76	151	221	0	448

The residual maturity of all exposures broken down by exposure classes as at 31 December 2025 are as below:

EXPOSURE CLASSES (all amounts in £m)	Less than 1yr	Between 1-5yrs	More than 5yrs	Undated	Total
Government or Central Bank	52	24	0	0	76
Institutions	14	10	26	0	50
Corporates	18	13	0	0	31
Secured by mortgages on immoveable property	69	54	1	0	123
Items associated with high risk	97	1	0	0	98
Exposures in Default	5	0	0	0	5
Claims on institutions and corporates with short-term credit assessment	42	0	0	0	42
Other items	0	0	0	23	23
As at 31 December 2025	296	102	27	23	448

UK CR1-A: MATURITY OF EXPOSURES (all amounts in £m)	Less than 1yr	Between 1-5yrs	More than 5yrs	Undated	Total
Loans and advances	250	59	1	0	310
Debt securities	77	34	0	0	111
Total	327	93	1	0	421

4. CREDIT RISK

4.3 General disclosures (continued)

Credit quality of the Bank's assets

The Bank's saw an increase in impairments totalling £3.0m for the year, which is predominantly due to expected credit losses under IFRS 9.

The tables below show the credit quality of the Bank's assets as at 31 December 2025. Defaulted exposures includes both "Exposures in Default" and "Items Associated with high risk", as shown on page 20.

All amounts in £m	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances/ impairments	Net values
Loans	57	259	(6)	310
Securities	0	111	(0)	111
Off-balance sheet exposures	0	4	(0)	4
Total	57	374	(6)	425

The tables below detail the movement in impairment losses of the Bank.

IMPAIRMENT LOSSES – COLLECTIVE ASSESSMENT	2025 £m	2024 £m
At 1 January	(3)	(3)
– Expected credit losses (ECL)	0	0
– Lifetime ECL	(3)	(0)
As at 31 December 2025	(6)	(3)

4.4 Measurement of credit risk

Credit risk is measured using the Standardised Approach as set out under the CRR. Both on- and off-balance sheet items are assigned with 'risk weights' (between 0% and 150%) depending upon factors including the type of asset, the issuer, the country of residence of the borrowing entity, the maturity date and the credit rating issued by external credit rating agencies.

Credit risk weighted assets equals assigned risk weights multiplied by the total exposures.

4. CREDIT RISK

4.4 Measurement of credit risk (continued)

Credit risk mitigation techniques

Under the Standardised Approach, the Bank is permitted to reduce its exposure balances through credit risk mitigation prior to applying risk weightings and calculating capital requirements. Such mitigation may take the form of liens over cash deposits and netting agreements.

The table below details the credit risk mitigants used at JIB and the mapping of its eligibility for the purposes of adjusting the credit risk weight exposure for regulatory capital requirement calculation in accordance with CRR rules:

Credit risk mitigant recognised in policy	Eligible CRM for capital requirement
Cash on deposits	CRR Art 197 - 1. a)
Real estate collateral – residential development loans	Not recognised
Real estate collateral – commercial development loans	Not recognised
Real estate collateral – residential investment loans	Not recognised
Real estate collateral – commercial investment loans	Not recognised
Personal guarantees	Not recognised
Net facility agreements	CRR Art 195 and 205
Master netting agreements	CRR Art 195 and 205
Promissory notes and side letters	Not recognised

The Bank uses collateral to reduce its exposure balances through credit risk mitigation prior to applying risk weightings and calculating capital requirements. JIB's credit risk mitigation framework manages collateral risk and other credit risk mitigants, providing the Bank with a transparent, effective and standardised system for minimising the impact of credit risk arising from its lending activities.

The table below shows the use of credit risk mitigation techniques, broken down by loans and debt securities. It includes both secured and unsecured exposures, and the value of exposures secured by collateral. The exposure amounts are based on carrying values rather than the regulatory exposure and it represents the differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and the mapping of financial statement categories. Defaulted exposures includes both "Exposures in Default" and "Items Associated with high risk", as shown on page 20.

(all amounts in £m)	Exposures unsecured (carrying amount)	Exposures secured (carrying amount)	Total exposures
Loans	85	225	310
Debt securities	111	0	111
Off-balance sheet exposures	4	0	4
As at 31 December 2025	200	225	425
of which defaulted	0	57	57

4. CREDIT RISK

4.4 Measurement of credit risk (continued)

Credit risk mitigation techniques (continued)

The tables below show the risk-weighted assets for credit risk by exposure class:

	EXPOSURES BEFORE CREDIT CONVERSION AND CRM		EXPOSURES AFTER CREDIT CONVERSION AND CRM			
EXPOSURE CLASSES (all amounts in £m)	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Credit RWAs	RWA density (%)
Central Government or Central Bank	76	0	76	0	24	32%
Institutions	50	0	50	0	40	80%
Corporates	31	0	31	0	31	100%
Secured by mortgages on immoveable property	123	0	123	0	80	65%
Items associated with high risk	98	4	98	2	146	146%
Claims on institutions and corporates with short-term credit assessment	42	0	42	0	32	76%
Default	5	0	5	0	5	100%
Other assets	23	0	23	0	25	109%
As at 31 December 2025	448	4	448	2	382	85%

The table below summarises the risk weights assigned to exposures by exposure class:

	EXPOSURES BY RISK WEIGHTS									
EXPOSURE CLASSES (all amounts in £m)	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposure (after CRM)
Central Government or Central Bank	52	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	76
Institutions	0	0	1	0	24	0	21	4	0	50
Corporates	0	0	0	0	4	0	22	5	0	31
Secured by mortgages on immoveable property	0	0	0	43	0	0	80	0	0	123
Items associated with high risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	98
Claims on institutions and corporates with short-term credit assessment	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	19	0	42
Exposures in Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Other assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	1	23
As at 31 December 2025	52	0	24	43	28	0	174	126	1	448

4. CREDIT RISK

4.4 Measurement of credit risk (continued)

The breakdown of credit exposures in terms of external ratings as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	Central Government	Institutions	Corporates	Secured by mortgages	Items associated with high risk	Claims on institutions	Exposures in Default	Other assets	Total £m
AAA	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
AA+	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
AA	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
AA-	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
A+	0	7	0	0	0	22	0	0	29
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A-	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
BBB+	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
BBB	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
BBB-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BB+	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
BB	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
BB-	20	1	10	0	0	19	0	0	50
B+	0	17	8	0	0	0	0	0	25
B	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
B-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unrated	0	0	0	123	98	0	5	23	249
Total	76	50	31	123	98	42	5	23	448

4. CREDIT RISK

4.4 Measurement of credit risk (continued)

The breakdown of credit exposures by past due days as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

ASSET CLASSES (all amounts in £m)	Total exposure value	Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days	Past Due > 90 days
Loans and advances	311	174	0	51
Credit institutions	86	0	0	0
Non-financial corporations	191	148	0	43
Households	34	26	0	8
Debt securities	110	0	0	0
Central banks	52	0	0	0
General governments	24	0	0	0
Credit institutions	18	0	0	0
Other financial corporations	3	0	0	0
Non-financial corporations	13	0	0	0
Off-balance-sheet exposures	4	0	0	0
Credit institutions	0	0	0	0
Other financial corporations	0	0	0	0
Non-financial corporations	4	0	0	0
Households	0	0	0	0
Other assets	23	0	0	0
Total	448	174	0	51

4.5 Risk monitoring and control

JIB has a centralised credit approval process system with well-defined target market and risk acceptance criteria, supported by robust credit policies and procedures to control and monitor credit risk exposures. The risk department monitors credit risk metrics as defined within the RAS of the Bank. Any breaches to the limits and the early warning indicators are reported and acted upon on a timely basis. JIB also takes into consideration potential future changes in economic conditions by assessing individual credits and credit portfolios and assessing periodically the credit risk exposures under stressed conditions.

A summary of JIB's credit exposures, with credit risk limits as per the RAS, are reported to ExCo every month and to the Risk Committee and the Board every quarter. An Asset Recovery Forum has been established as an ExCo sub-committee to ensure that Past Due loans are managed effectively.

Concentration of Credit risk

Credit Concentration Risk is the risk of losses arising because of the concentration of exposures due to imperfect diversification. This is mainly applicable to wholesale exposure as retail exposures are assumed granular and diversified. The imperfect diversification arises due to large exposures to individual (single name) obligors, economic sectors, or geographical regions. The Bank's balance sheet is diversified geographically and by industry.

4. CREDIT RISK

4.5 Risk monitoring and control (continued)

The table below shows the geographical distribution of exposures that are considered significant (excluding 'Other Assets', included on the previous page).:

GEOGRAPHICAL CONCENTRATION (all amounts in £m)	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
OECD	327	400
Jordan	39	49
Arab/Middle East	39	22
Other	18	9
Total	423	480

The table below shows the industry concentrations of exposures that are considered significant:

INDUSTRY CONCENTRATION (all amounts in £m)	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Government/Quasi-Government	76	81
Banks	106	106
Property lending	229	283
Other	12	11
Total	423	481

Impairment of financial assets

All financial assets are assessed periodically for indications of impairment. A financial asset is impaired and an impairment loss has occurred if there is objective evidence that an event or events since initial recognition of the asset have adversely affected the amount or timing of future cash flows from the asset. Financial assets are classified and measured in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9 as follows:

- Loans and advances to banks and customers are measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9.
- Held to maturity investment securities are measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9.
- Debt investment securities under IFRS 9 are measured at amortised cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) or Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), depending on the circumstances.

The Bank applies the following three stages approach to measure expected credit loss (ECL).

Stage 1: Impairment loss is calculated using 12 months 'Probability of Defaults' (PD) for financial assets in stage 1 where credit risk has not increased since its initial recognition.

Stage 2: For financial assets where there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since its initial recognition but which do not have objective evidence of impairment, impairment losses are calculated using lifetime PDs resulting in lifetime ECLs associated with maximum contractual period impairment loss for stage 2 assets.

Stage 3: Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when there is objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. Loans with non-repayment of principal and/or interest over 90 days are recognised as stage 3.

The criteria for significant deterioration of credit risk and the impaired financial assets are detailed in the Bank's Financial Statements for 2025.

4. CREDIT RISK

4.6 Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)

CCR is the risk of loss arising from the default of a counterparty on a derivative transaction and on securities lending before the final settlement of the transaction.

JIB does not engage in derivative transactions other than foreign exchange forward transactions and foreign exchange swaps to hedge currency risk. The Bank does not conduct trading on its own account.

The CCR mark to market method is used to calculate the exposure value and is determined by the market value plus an add-on for potential future exposure prior to being risk weighted under the standardised approach. The table below provides an analysis of counterparty credit risk exposure as at 31 December 2025.

CCR APPROACH (£m)	REPLACEMENT COST	POTENTIAL FUTURE EXPOSURE	EAD (POST-CRM)*	RWA
Mark to Market method	0	1	2	1

*Exposure at default (post-Credit Risk Mitigation)

5. MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that movements in market risk factors, including foreign exchange rates, interest rates and credit spreads, will reduce the Bank's income, capital or the value of its portfolios.

5.1 Sources of risks

The Bank is exposed to market risk due to its on- and off-balance sheet positions in its banking book, through the volatility of prices in its investment portfolio and through the generation of a portion of its income in a currency different to its reporting one.

JIB does not have a trading book and the primary source of market risk is the foreign exchange fluctuations resulting from currency mismatches of assets and liabilities. The Bank's most significant foreign exchange exposure is of a Jordanian Dinar/US Dollar position, where market risk exposure is mitigated by the existence of a fixed currency peg, whereby the Jordanian Dinar is pegged against the US Dollar. The currency exposure is captured within the Pillar 1 market risk calculation.

5.2 Market risk management

The objective of market risk management activities is to continuously identify, manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters. The management of market risk is principally undertaken by ExCo using risk limits approved by the Board of Directors. JIB has a clearly defined market risk policy that reflects the Board's risk appetite. Compliance with the market risk policy is monitored by the Bank's risk management function. All exceptions to policy are escalated when identified and mitigating action is taken.

5. MARKET RISK

5.3 Measurement of market risk

The capital requirement for JIB's market risk exposure is calculated using the standardised approach.

	2025 £m		2024 £m	
MARKET RISK CAPITAL ASSESSMENT	RWAs	CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS	RWAs	CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS
Foreign exchange risk	32	3	21	2

Pillar 1 market risk is in respect of foreign exchange position risk. The Bank is exposed to foreign exchange risk as a result of its transactions denominated in foreign currencies. These are primarily US Dollar, Euro and Jordanian Dinar.

Sensitivity analysis of foreign exchange risk

The tables below summarise what effect a percentage change in exchange rates, against sterling, the Bank's functional currency, will have on the Bank's assets and liabilities denominated in the principal currency (USD) to which the Bank is exposed as at 31 December 2025.

			% CHANGE IN USD AND GBP EXCHANGE RATE (£m)			
US DOLLARS	US ($m)	GBP (£m)	-10%	-20%	+10%	+20%
Total assets	151	113	125	141	103	94
Total liabilities	(238)	(177)	(197)	(222)	(161)	(148)
Forward contracts	44	33	36	41	30	27
Net	(43)	(32)	(35)	(40)	(29)	(27)
Movement	0	0	(4)	(8)	3	5

5. MARKET RISK

5.4 Risk mitigation

With the exception of the Jordanian Dinar/US Dollar position mentioned above, the Bank does not have significant net positions in any foreign currencies and accordingly there is no significant impact on the income statement or equity as a result of foreign exchange rate fluctuations. In general, assets are typically funded in the same currency as that of the business being transacted to eliminate exchange exposures, or are covered by forward foreign exchange contracts. Foreign exchange risks are controlled through the monitoring of positions against limits, which have been approved by the Board of Directors.

6. INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk of losses arising from changes in market interest rates with banking book items. As per 'PRA Methodology for Setting Pillar 2 Capital', the Bank is required to evaluate the change in the Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and the effect of a sudden and unexpected parallel shift in interest rates in both directions as prescribed by the PRA.

6.1 Risk identification

The Bank's securities portfolio comprises fixed income bonds the value of which is susceptible to increases (or decreases) in general market interest rates. Money Market positions that the Bank's Treasury department take (deposits or loans) carry interest rate risk, particularly where large balances are on fixed-rate and fixed maturity terms. However, the tenor of the majority of these positions is generally less than 1 month, thereby reducing the impact of changes to benchmark interest rates.

6.2 Risk measurement

The tables below set out the impact on future net interest income and the economic value of assets using parallel interest rate shock and various non-parallel interest rate shock scenarios prescribed by the PRA. Other currencies have been excluded from the table based on non-materiality.

The gaps shown below for GBP and USD represent the net floating rate assets and liabilities up to 12 months. Gap amounts represent net assets/liabilities for each time bucket.

NET GAPS IN	GBP (£m) 2025	USD ($m) 2025
Overnight	185	-10
-Up to 1 month	27	-33
1 - 3 months	-19	-16
3 - 6 months	-25	-24
6 - 9 months	-19	-21
9 - 12 months	-14	-27
Total net gap up to 12 months	135	-131

6. INTEREST RATE RISK

6.2 Risk measurement (continued)

UK IRRBB1 – Quantitative information on IRRBB:

		£m EVE	£m NII	£m TIER 1 CAPITAL
010	Parallel shock up	0	3	
020	Parallel shock down	-1	-3	
030	Steepener shock	-1		
040	Flattener shock	1		
050	Short rates shock up	0		
060	Short rates shock down	-1		
070	Maximum adverse	-1		
080	Tier 1 capital			96

As of December 2025, the maximum Economic Value of Equity (EVE) loss under the worst of the six scenarios was approximately £1.3m under the short rates shock down scenario and the maximum one year loss in Net Interest Income (NII) was £2.6m.

6.3 Monitoring and control

JIB performs a monthly analysis of interest rate risk by assessing the change in value and income associated with a shift in base rates prescribed by the PRA. JIB reviews the fluctuation of interest rates against its policy limits for interest rate risk and change in economic value as per its Risk Appetite Statement. Summaries of exposures are provided to ExCo on a monthly basis.

Any key market developments and material changes in the macro-economic outlook are monitored regularly to facilitate an effective corresponding strategic ExCo decision-making process.

7. LIQUIDITY RISK

The Bank's Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) document describes the overall governance and management of liquidity and funding risks, including the risk appetites used to manage its liquidity risk. The Board is responsible for ensuring that the Bank meets the regulatory Overall Liquidity Adequacy Rule. JIB is subject to CRR, and PRA liquidity requirements through which it must demonstrate self-sufficiency for liquidity purposes. Consequently, the Bank is subject to the Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") which requires it to hold a sufficient buffer of High Quality Liquid Assets ("HQLA") to cover potential cash outflows during the first 30 days of a liquidity stress event. ExCo (ALCO) has been established as the executive management committee which is responsible for managing the Bank's balance sheet and all associated balance sheet risks therein, including Liquidity and Funding Risk. Treasury is responsible for managing the liquidity position of the Bank on a day-to-day basis to ensure compliance with the PRA's overall liquidity adequacy rule. JIB manages its own liquidity and funding resources; however, a large amount of funding is from a small number of counterparties, mainly shareholders.

JIB calculates its LCR and performs stress testing of liquidity twice-weekly. Forward-looking forecasts are reported and discussed in the ExCo meeting at least monthly. Early warning indicators are set out in the Bank's Recovery Plan. The Bank's liquidity position is reported to the PRA on a regular basis, in line with regulatory requirements, using the regulatory reporting system. The Bank's liquidity risk appetite stress scenario ensures that a quantum of high-quality liquid assets is maintained to meet internal and regulatory (i.e. LCR) requirements over 30 days. In addition, the Bank uses the PRA110 Liquidity Metric Monitor (LMM) tool for both single currency and total currency bases which measures the low point risk throughout the 30-day time period with subsequent reporting of the low point risk to ExCo (ALCO).

The adequacy and sufficiency of JIB's liquidity resource requirements are assessed based on the Board's business strategy and the application of a range of stressed scenarios. The Bank has also identified recovery options, set out in its Recovery Plan, which generate additional liquidity, and has demonstrated its ability to execute them. The bank's liquidity recovery plan is contained within the bank's wider Recovery Plan. The Recovery Plan defines the set of indicators which, if triggered, would lead to review of a set of management actions, approved by the Board, that could be invoked in case of need, to manage a wide range of potential or actual liquidity or capital stress events. The Recovery Plan is supported by scenario analysis to test recovery capacity and calibrate recovery indicators.

7. LIQUIDITY RISK

The average quarterly LCR of the Bank during 2025 was calculated as follows:

		TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE (average) (£m)				TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE (average) (£m)			
UK 1a	QUARTER ENDING ON (DD MONTH YYY)	Mar'25	Jun'25	Sep'25	Dec'25	Mar'25	Jun'25	Sep'25	Dec'25
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets	55	50	56	52	54	49	54	51
CASH - OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	22	19	19	24	13	12	10	12
3	Stable deposits	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
4	Less stable deposits	19	16	16	21	13	12	10	12
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	27	47	40	77	23	28	27	44
14	Other contractual funding obligations	103	17	8	6	88	3	1	0
	Other Outflows	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	154	85	69	109	126	45	40	58
CASH - INFLOWS									
	Inflows from Financial Customers	170	74	64	59	97	59	61	57
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	86	9	14	22	44	10	7	11
19	Other cash inflows	1	4	0	14	1	4	0	14
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	257	87	78	95	142	73	68	82
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE									
UK 21	**LIQUIDITY BUFFER**					54	49	54	51
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**					32	11	10	14
23	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO**					169%	445%	540%	364%

Refer to the Appendix for the disclosure template of on-balance sheet encumbered and non-encumbered assets and off-balance sheet collateral.

7. LIQUIDITY RISK

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is designed to measure the amount of longer term, stable sources of funding relative to assets funded, and potential off-balance sheet calls on funding. The UK Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is calculated as shown below.

		UNWEIGHTED VALUE BY RESIDUAL MATURITY				
	(all amounts in £m)	No maturity /HQLA	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
	Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1	Capital items and instruments (as at 31/12/25)	94	0	0	0	94
2	Own funds	94	0	0	0	94
4	Retail deposits: of which:	0	130	30	3	147
	- Stable deposits	0	3	0	0	3
	- Less-stable deposits	0	127	30	3	144
7	Wholesale funding:	0	0	0	0	0
9	Other wholesale funding	0	108	55	18	45
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories	0	6	14	0	10
14	TOTAL AVAILABLE STABLE FUNDING (ASF)					296
15	Total high-quality liquid assets	52	0	0	0	0
17	Performing loans and securities: of which:	0	197	32	88	156
	- RSF from securities other than liquid assets	0	26	0	34	42
	- RSF from loans	0	171	32	54	114
31	All other Assets	0	50	4	27	79
32	Off-balance sheet items	0	1	3	1	4
33	TOTAL REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING (RSF)	0	0	0	0	239
34	NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (%)					124%

8. OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed processes, people, systems or external events.

8.1 Sources of risk

Historically, JIB has had very few operational losses; however, it maintains a robust 'risk register' to assess various risks inherent in its day-to-day operational activities and makes records of any losses arising out of its operations.

The Bank's primary sources of operational risk include actual and potential losses caused by processing errors and system failures; electrical or telecommunications failures; external events, such as natural disasters damaging physical assets; internal and external frauds; information security risks; business resilience and continuity risks; conduct, compliance and litigation risks; risks of high staff turnover.

8.2 Measurement of operational risk

In accordance with the PRA Rulebook, Disclosure (CRR) Part, Templates and Instructions, the Bank adopts the 'Basic Indicator Approach' to calculate the capital requirement for operational risk under Pillar 1. The capital requirement is calculated as 15% of the average of the 3 prior years' relevant revenue.

The following table details the capital requirements for operational risk as at 31 December 2025.

OPERATIONAL RISK CAPITAL ASSESSMENT	Average annual operating income (£m)	Capital requirements at 15% of average operating income (£m)
Basic Indicator Approach	19	3

UK OR1 - Operational risk own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts

	Relevant indicator				
	Year-3 £m	Year-2 £m	Last year £m	Own funds requirements £m	RWAs £m
Banking activities subject to Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)	16	20	21	3	36

8.3 Risk mitigation

The Risk Register systematically captures, assesses and categorises potential operational risks across various functions and processes within the Bank. In addition, JIB uses risk events monitoring and Key Risk Indicators (KRI's) as key tools to support the overall management of its operational risk. The Bank has processes and procedures in place to manage its exposures to operational risks thereby minimising the effects of unexpected events and losses. At a minimum, the JIB's Operational Risk KRIs are reported to ExCo every month.

JIB's operational risk is mitigated through:

- The Risk Management Framework, with associated policy documents.
- A comprehensive operational risk policy and operating procedures.
- Resources and controls commensurate with the activities undertaken.
- Investment in technology and associated services to improve resilience.
- Appropriate insurances.
- Ongoing Staff training on Operational Risk issues.
- Ongoing risk assessments and reporting for issues to be identified, reported, monitored, and actioned.

9. OTHER RISKS

9.1 Climate risk

The Bank has conducted climate change scenario analysis, which supports the conclusion in the Bank's ICAAP exercise that climate change does not pose a significant financial risk for JIB. Throughout 2025, the Bank continued to assess its materiality by monitoring developed metrics, such as exposures to vulnerable sectors identified through transition risk and physical risk assessments, target energy efficiency standards, and the concentration of Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings.

Further details on the Bank's approach to climate change risk can be found in the Bank's Annual Report and Financial Statement for 2025 on page 84.

9.2 Pension obligation risk

The Bank makes payments into defined contribution schemes on behalf of the staff; these do not provide a guarantee of returns. There is, therefore, no unquantified pension liability as might be the case with a defined benefit pension scheme, and the assets within the scheme are distinct from those investments made by JIB itself. Therefore, no capital is allocated for this risk.

9.3 Group risk

Group risk is limited as JIB is a standalone entity ring-fenced from the capital and liquidity of its shareholder banks. The Bank believes that capital allocated against operational risks is sufficient to meet any risks arising from the Group risk category. This capital amount takes into account potential losses for JIB due to issues impacting JIB's shareholder institutions.

10. REMUNERATION POLICY

JIB's remuneration disclosures are prepared as per Article 450 of the CRR and the PRA's approach to the proportionality set out in SS2/17, Remuneration. The average total assets as at 31 December 2025 are less than £4bn, therefore, the Bank is a Proportionality Level Three firm.

Decision-making process

The Bank's Remuneration Policy is approved by the Board of Directors and applies to all employees of the Bank. The Board meetings are held every quarter.

The Policy and the Bank's incentive structures ensure that the Bank is able to attract, develop and retain high performing and motivated employees. Employees are offered a competitive and market aligned remuneration package in which fixed salaries form the major remuneration component. A discretionary bonus may be awarded annually, subject to the approval of a bonus pool by the Board of Directors. This variable remuneration is not guaranteed. No external consultant services have been used for the determination of the remuneration policy.

Link between pay and performance

Decisions on fixed remuneration and variable remuneration are determined in the light of an annual review process, which assesses both the individual employee's contribution to the Bank as well as viewing this in the context of business unit or team performance and the overall performance of the Bank. Basic salary (fixed remuneration) is determined based on the role and position of the individual employee, experience, relevant professional qualifications, seniority, responsibility, job complexity, and local market conditions. Adjustments to individuals' fixed remuneration may be made from time to time based on, but not limited to, any one or a combination of factors including market forces and cost of living indices, individual contribution, expansion of responsibilities and accountabilities.

Variable remuneration is awarded based on the bonus scheme in place and is intended to incentivise and reward individual performance in excess of that required to fulfil the basic requirements of the employee's role. All employees have individual role specific performance objectives set in the context of the agreed business strategy and regulatory environment. When assessing an individual's contribution, the focus is not only on what has been achieved but also on the way in which the duties and tasks have been completed.

Any award of variable pay is always subject to an assessment of the performance of the individual, the business unit concerned and the overall results of the Bank. The relationship between the amount of fixed remuneration and variable remuneration is set on a basis that the fixed component represents a sufficiently high proportion of total remuneration.

Decisions on fixed and variable remuneration of Executive Directors, Senior Managers and Material Risk Takers are considered and approved by the Board. Such decisions on fixed and variable remuneration are based on a range of factors including delivery of the Bank's business strategy, values, key priorities and long term goals, alignment with the principles of protection of customer and shareholder interests in the delivery of the goals of the Bank, and achievement of financial targets in alignment with the declared risk and control parameters for the business.

Quantitative information

The Bank employed an average of 54 staff throughout 2025. The Bank's Senior Managers have been identified as those who have responsibility for areas, which involve, or might involve, a risk of serious consequence for the Bank. Any employee who is not a Senior Manager but whose daily activities have a material impact on the Bank's risk profile is categorised as a Material Risk Taker. Senior Managers and Material Risk Takers need to demonstrate that they have conducted themselves and have taken all steps to mitigate any risk to the Bank and these key responsibilities are taken into consideration when calculating any financial remuneration. The following table provides remuneration details for the Material Risk Takers and Senior Managers.

10. REMUNERATION POLICY

Template UK REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year

	MB Supervisory and Management Functions*	Senior management	All other identified staff
Number of identified staff	9	4	12
Total fixed remuneration (£m)	1	1	1

*Management Body (MB)

The templates for UK REM2, UK REM3 and UK REM4, which cover special payments to staff impacting risk profile, deferred remuneration and remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year, respectively, are applicable solely to proportionality level 1 or 2 banks. Hence, these templates have not been included in this disclosure document. REM5 template has been removed given that the prescribed business areas are not a reflection of JIB's business lines.

- The MB Supervisory and Management functions comprise Board Members, including Non-Executive and Executive Directors.
- Senior Management includes ExCo members, (excludes two Executive Directors.)
- All other identified staff includes individuals whose actions may have a material impact on the institution's risk profile, including risk-managers and other identified staff.

11. APPENDIX

11.1 Asset encumbrance disclosure template

The following is the disclosure of on-balance sheet encumbered and non-encumbered assets and off-balance sheet collateral as at 31 December 2025.

	Carrying amount of encumbered assets (£m)	Fair value of encumbered assets (£m)	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets (£m)	Fair value of unencumbered assets (£m)
Assets of the reporting institution	1	0	444	0
Equity instruments	0	0	0	0
Debt securities	0	0	111	111
Other assets	0	0	334	0
Collateral received	0	0	0	0

11. APPENDIX

11.2 Difference between accounting and regulatory treatments

The table below is to identify the differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories (as per UK LI1 template):

	CARRYING VALUE OF ITEMS:				
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	Carrying values for financial and regulatory reporting purposes	Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
ASSETS	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cash and balances at central banks	0	0	0	0	0
Nostros	2	2	0	0	0
Loans and advances to shareholder banks	30	30	0	0	0
Loans and advances to other banks	52	52	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	225	225	0	0	0
Investments in debt securities	111	111	0	0	0
Tangible fixed assets	1	1	0	0	0
Other assets	20	18	0	0	0
– of which sundry receivables	20	18	0	0	0
– of which derivatives at fair value	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred tax asset	1	1	0	0	0
Prepayments and accrued income investments	3	3	0	0	0
As at 31 December 2025	445	445	0	0	0