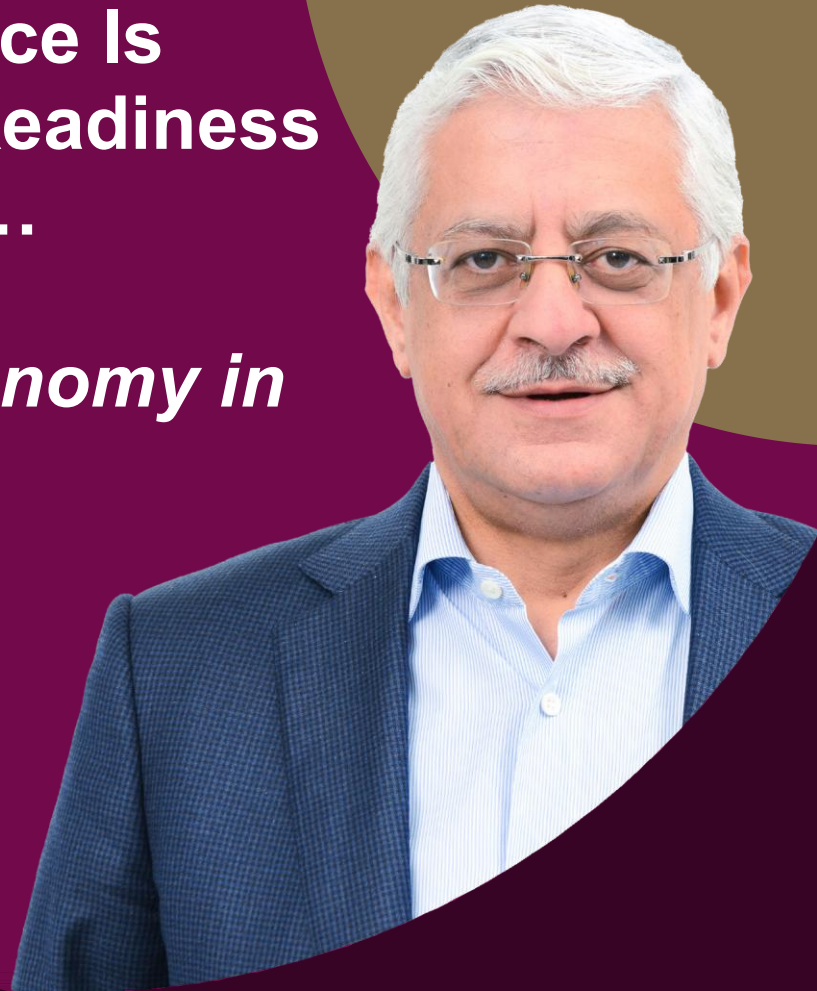


**When Confidence Is
Strengthened and Readiness
Is Elevated...**

***The Jordanian Economy in
2025***

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The year 2025 was not an ordinary year in Jordan's economic trajectory. Rather, it constituted a real test of the national economy and its financial institutions' ability to withstand pressures, reposition themselves, and build confidence amid a highly complex regional and international environment. As this year draws to a close, the Jordanian economy stands before a set of important developments that reflect increasing resilience, prudent policy management, and a pivotal role played by the banking sector in safeguarding stability and supporting growth.

Within this context, the Economic Modernization Vision has continued to serve as the overarching framework aligning public policy priorities with private sector efforts, with the banking sector playing a fundamental role in enabling economic activity and unlocking the latent potential of economic sectors an approach that has been reflected in enhanced confidence and financial and economic stability.

During 2025, clear institutional momentum was observed in following up on and implementing the Economic Modernization Vision. Workshops for the second phase of the Vision were held at the Royal Hashemite Court to assess the progress of the first phase and provide recommendations serving the priorities of the second phase (2026–2029). This was followed by sectoral working sessions at the Prime Ministry to prepare the second executive program, with broad participation from both the public and private sectors reflecting the participatory nature of preparing the upcoming executive program as a joint national effort and a practical foundation for implementing the Vision's targets in the coming years.

At the level of government policy, official entities continued to adopt a wide package of economic decisions exceeding 220 measures—aimed at improving the investment environment and stimulating productive sectors, in addition to paying special attention to activating trading in the Amman Stock Exchange and strengthening its role as one of the main pillars of the national economy. Internationally, Jordan successfully issued Eurobonds at lower interest rates, reflecting investor confidence in the Jordanian economy, particularly as subscription requests exceeded three times the value of the issuance. The Kingdom also completed the fourth review under the IMF Extended Fund Facility and the first review under the Resilience and Sustainability Facility, enabling financing inflows of approximately USD 130 million under the EFF and around USD 110 million under the RSF, in support of financial and economic stability.

Despite geopolitical disruptions, real GDP recorded growth of 2.7% during the first three quarters of 2025, compared with 2.5% during the same period in 2024.

Inflation averaged approximately 1.8% in 2025. Nevertheless, structural challenges in the labor market persist, with Jordanian unemployment reaching 21.4% in Q3 2025, alongside a continuing gender gap: 18% for males versus 33.9% for females, while female economic participation remained at 16.6%. These indicators underscore the importance of linking economic growth to more inclusive employment outcomes.

The Amman Stock Exchange witnessed tangible improvement in 2025, with various indicators showing noticeable increases, including a doubling of trading volume, higher numbers of traded shares, and clear gains across stock price indices. This performance was supported by government and regulatory decisions, including tax exemptions for mutual investment funds, commission reductions for financial brokers of up to 25%, and extended trading hours.

Net foreign direct investment inflows reached JOD 1,081.6 million during the first three quarters of 2025, compared with JOD 846.9 million in the same period of 2024—an increase of 27.7%. Workers' remittances during the first eleven months of the year rose by 4.6% to approximately JOD 2.89 billion, strengthening foreign currency sources.

Public revenues and foreign grants during the first eleven months of 2025 amounted to about JOD 8.4 billion, compared with JOD 8.0 billion in the same period of 2024, while public expenditure reached JOD 10.8 billion versus JOD 10.1 billion. The post-grant deficit increased to JOD 2.4 billion, equivalent to around 6.1% of GDP. Total public debt rose during the first eleven months of 2025 to JOD 47.4 billion (including the Social Security Investment Fund), representing 108.8% of GDP. Despite these levels, maintaining debt on a sustainable path remains contingent upon continued reforms and stronger economic growth.

Total exports during the first eleven months of 2025 increased by 9.1% to approximately JOD 9.5 billion, driven by national exports reaching nearly JOD 8.7 billion, compared with around JOD 8.0 billion in the same period of 2024. Imports, meanwhile, rose by 9.7% to about JOD 18.9 billion, widening the trade deficit to JOD 9.4 billion.

This economic landscape confirms that Jordan's banking sector continues to perform as one of the pillars of financial stability and economic growth. The International Monetary Fund commended the sector's high degree of resilience and robustness, reflected in sector indicators during 2025: assets, deposits, and credit facilities increased by 5.5%, 6.6%, and 4.1% respectively by the end of November 2025. Financial soundness indicators remained strong, with capital adequacy at 18.0%, return on assets at 1.3%, and return on equity at 11.5% in the first half of 2025, while statutory liquidity remained comfortably above minimum requirements.

From the banking sector's perspective, the coming phase represents an opportunity to move from managing challenges to maximizing opportunities and unlocking potential by continuing to enhance banks' readiness for rapid regulatory and technological transformations in line with best international practices; expanding financing directed toward productive sectors; supporting entrepreneurship and SMEs; developing sustainable and green finance solutions; and advancing toward a circular and sustainable economy, all within the framework of the Economic Modernization Vision and the priorities of its second executive program (2026–2029).

The year 2025 demonstrated that the Jordanian economy rests on solid foundations capable of consolidating stability and supporting growth paths, and that the banking sector continues to fulfill its role as a key partner in safeguarding this stability and financing economic development efforts. Accordingly, the Association of Banks in Jordan reaffirms its commitment to continued coordination with all partners foremost among them the Central Bank of Jordan, the government, and member banks to strengthen confidence in the banking sector, elevate institutional readiness, and translate available opportunities into tangible economic impact that positively affects investment, employment, and citizens' quality of life. Strengthening banking confidence and readiness constitutes a strategic national pathway toward building a sustainable future for the national economy and realizing national aspirations.