

Euro Arab Insurance Group
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Amman – The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Interim Condensed Financial Statements
(Unaudited) and the Independent Auditor's Report
for the six months period ended
June 30, 2023

Euro Arab Insurance Group
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Amman-Hashemite kingdom of Jordan
Interim Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
For the six months period ended June 30, 2023

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Independent Auditor's Report

To, the Shareholders
Euro Arab Insurance Group
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Amman - the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim condensed statement of financial position of **Euro Arab Insurance Group ("the Company")** as of June 30, 2023 and the related interim condensed statements of profit or loss, other comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the six months period then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim condensed financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the instructions of Central Bank of Jordan. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim condensed financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (2410) "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" as endorsed in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. A review of interim condensed financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim condensed financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023 are not prepared in all material respects, in accordance with IAS (34) "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the instructions of Central Bank of Jordan.


Other Matter

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 whose numbers appear in the statement of financial position for comparison purposes have been audited by another auditor, who issued an unqualified report on February 28, 2023. The interim condensed financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2022, the statements of profit or loss, other comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows which appears in the comparative figures have been reviewed by another auditor who issued an unqualified conclusion on July 27, 2022.

Date: August 30, 2023



Al - Abbasi and Company
(Independent Member of Moore Global)


Hassan Amin Othman
(License No. 674)

Euro Arab Insurance Group
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Interim Condensed Statements of financial position (Unaudited)
As of June 30, 2023
(Jordanian Dinars)

	Note	June 30,2023 (Unaudited)	December31,2022 (Audited)	December31,2021 (Audited)
Assets				
Bank deposits, net	6	20,849,781	20,225,150	15,111,919
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	1,639,482	1,413,781	1,155,362
Financial assets at fair value through other Comprehensive income		-	-	1,078,312
Financial assets at amortized cost	8	5,759,922	5,759,922	5,759,922
Investment properties	9	871,897	873,240	871,063
Total investments		29,121,082	28,272,093	23,976,578
Cash on hands and at banks	10	3,093,718	2,053,799	189,584
Account receivables, net	11	155,933	170,934	341,829
Insurance contract asset, net	12	327,572	234,569	-
Reinsurance contract assets held, net	13	3,179,391	3,296,707	2,850,239
Deferred tax assets	14	1,601,070	1,485,511	1,420,162
Property and equipment, net	15	3,171,746	3,215,163	3,216,096
Intangible assets, net	16	31,002	34,508	25,761
Other assets	17	655,900	453,521	619,240
Total Assets		41,337,414	39,216,805	32,639,489
<u>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</u>				
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Insurance contract liabilities	12	19,787,353	19,358,279	16,490,910
Reinsurance contract liabilities	13	355,308	147,355	2,779
Total insurance contract liabilities		20,142,661	19,505,634	16,493,689
Due to bank		2,411,809	2,288,613	345,072
Accounts payable	18	3,596,174	2,975,375	3,303,771
Other provision	19	53,702	45,186	205,835
Provision for income tax	14	345,139	390,709	204,760
Other liabilities		1,006,961	918,260	646,141
Total liabilities		27,556,446	26,123,777	21,199,268
<u>Shareholder's Equity</u>				
Authorized and paid share capital	20	9,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Statutory reserve	21	1,945,688	1,945,688	1,750,409
Voluntary reserve		15,676	15,676	15,676
Fair value reserve		-	-	(11,060)
Retained earning		2,819,604	3,131,664	1,685,196
Total Shareholders' Equity		13,780,968	13,093,028	11,440,221
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		41,337,414	39,216,805	32,639,489

The accompanying notes from 1 to 29 are integral part of these financial statements

Euro Arab Insurance Group
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Interim Condensed Statements of Profit or Loss (Unaudited)
For the six months period ended June 30, 2023
(Jordanian Dinars)

	Notes	For the six months period ended January 1 to June 30	
		2023	2022
Revenue:			
Insurance contract revenue	22	21,201,354	15,881,286
Insurance contract expenses	23	(16,328,439)	(13,342,500)
Insurance service result		4,872,915	2,538,786
Reinsurance contracts results	24	(4,825,375)	(3,716,614)
Reinsurance contracts recoveries	25	1,188,767	1,797,396
Reinsurance contracts results		(3,636,608)	(1,919,218)
Net insurance business results		1,236,306	619,568
Financing expense/income - insurance contracts	26	65,542	49,440
Financing expense/income – reinsurance contracts	27	(5,287)	89,487
Net financing results of insurance operations		60,255	138,927
Interest income	28	691,879	534,707
Commission income		282,594	201,184
Net income from financial assets and investments		44,745	51,239
Insurance policies issuance fees		591,163	466,825
Other revenues		252,497	418,527
Total revenues		1,862,878	1,672,482
Salaries and wages and employees' benefits		(1,063,268)	(1,026,100)
General and administrative expenses		(434,769)	(311,291)
Other expenses		(456,217)	(337,911)
Depreciation and amortization		(57,550)	(56,996)
Expected credit loss		(240,044)	(84,122)
Total expenses		(2,251,848)	(1,816,420)
Profit for the period before tax		907,592	614,557
Income tax expense	14	(219,651)	(117,800)
Profit for the period after tax		687,941	496,757
Earnings per share for the period	29	0,076	0,062

The accompanying notes from 1 to 29 are integral part of these financial statements

Euro Arab Insurance Group
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Interim Condensed Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)
For the six months period ended June 30, 2023
(Jordanian Dinars)

	Paid - up Capital	Statutory Reserve	Voluntary reserve	Fair value reserve	Accumulated (loss)/ Retained Earnings	Total
For the six-months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)						
Balance as of December 31, 2021 (Audited) - Before adjustment.	8,000,000	1,750,409	15,676	(11,060)	2,186,559	11,941,584
The impact of the application of IFRS 17	-	-	-	-	(501,363)	(501,363)
The balance as of December 31, 2021 (Audited) - After adjustment	8,000,000	1,750,409	15,676	(11,060)	1,685,196	11,440,221
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	496,757	496,757
Change in fair value reserve	-	-	-	11,060	-	11,060
Balance as of June 30, 2022 (unaudited)	8,000,000	1,750,409	15,676	-	2,181,953	11,948,038
For the six-month period ended June 30, 2023						
Balance as of December 31, 2022 (Audited) - Before adjustment	8,000,000	1,945,688	15,676	-	3,514,544	13,475,908
The impact of the application of (IFRS 17)	-	-	-	-	(382,880)	(382,881)
Balance as of December, 31 2022 (audited)-After adjustment	8,000,000	1,945,688	15,676	-	3,131,663	13,093,027
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	687,941	687,941
Dividends	1,000,000	-	-	-	(1,000,000)	-
Balance as of June 30, 2023 (unaudited)	9,000,000	1,945,688	15,676	-	2,819,604	13,780,968

The accompanying notes from 1 to 29 are an integral part of these financial statements

Euro Arab Insurance Group
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Interim Condensed Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
For the six months period ended June 30, 2023
(Jordanian Dinars)

	June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)
Cash flow from Operating Activities:		
Profit for the period before tax	907,592	614,557
Adjustment to reconcile net profit before tax for the period to Net cash flows provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	57,550	56,996
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in working capital	965,142	671,553
Account receivables, net	15,001	341,829
Insurance contract asset, net	(93,003)	(4,889)
Reinsurance contract assets held, net	117,316	(1,256,496)
Other assets	(202,379)	276,309
Insurance contract liabilities	429,074	2,891,879
Reinsurance contract liabilities	207,953	(2,779)
Account payable	620,799	(539,238)
Other provision	8,516	(140,634)
Other liabilities	88,701	154,765
Income tax paid	(380,781)	(194,171)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	1,776,339	2,198,128
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Bank deposits	(624,631)	(2,574,751)
(Purchase) /sale of property and equipment	(9,284)	(3,413)
(Purchase)/ sale financial assets	(225,701)	979,920
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(859,616)	(1,598,244)
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Due to banks	123,196	538,105
Cash flows provided by financing activities	123,196	538,105
Net cash and cash equivalent used during the year	1,039,919	1,137,989
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	2,053,799	189,584
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	3,093,718	1,327,573
Non cash transaction		
Share based dividends	1,000,000	-

The accompanying notes from 1 to 29 are an integral part of these financial statements

Euro Arab Insurance Group
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
For the six months period ended June 30, 2023

1- Legal Status and Activities

The Euro-Arab Insurance Group Company was established in 1996 under the Jordanian Companies Law and its amendments under No. (304) on January 8, 1996 with an authorized capital of 2,000,000 JOD divided into 2,000,000 shares with a nominal value of one JOD per share. The name of the company was modified on September 24, 2002. It was registered under the name of Amman Insurance Company. The capital was increased in several stages during the previous years, to become 9,000,000 JOD, with a nominal value of one dinar per share.

The company carries out all life, motor, marine, transportation, fire and other property, liability and medical insurance business.

The attached condensed interim financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on August 30, 2023.

2-Basis of Preparation:

The interim condensed financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with the standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and in accordance with the applicable local laws and according to the forms set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared according to the historical cost principle, with the exception of financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income, details of which appear in their accounting policies.

The Jordanian Dinar is the currency of showing the interim condensed financial statements, which represents the main currency of the company.

The most important accounting policies used in the preparation of the interim condensed financial statements, which are disclosed in Note (4), have been applied on a consistent basis for all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of the interim condensed financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of significant and specific accounting estimates, and also requires management to use its own estimates in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Items in which significant estimates were used are disclosed in Note No. (4)

3- Changes in Accounting Policies

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from January 1, 2023

The company applied IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts", where it evaluated the impact of applying the standard and identified the gap between the previous situation and the requirements of the standard and prepared a risk assessment system through actuarial statistical models for various insurance contracts in addition to updating information technology systems to ensure the availability of all databases necessary for applying actuarial models and preparing systems for estimating future cash flows for contracts, and determining the present value of money, in addition to updating accounting policies and procedures and updating other operational policies and procedures, which had an impact on the financial statements. The requirements of the standard as shown in the applied policies in Note 4.

The transitional provisions for applying the standard retrospectively require the company to follow one of the following approaches (full retrospective/modified retrospective/fair value) recognizing the cumulative effect of applying the standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, if applicable) at the beginning of the year.

Euro Arab Insurance Group
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
For the six months period ended June 30, 2023

3- Changes in accounting policies (continued)

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from January 1, 2023 (continued)

The effect of applying the standard and the amendment on the opening balance of retained earnings is disclosed in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The impact of the application is also disclosed in addition to a summary of restating the items of the financial statements for the year ended as on December 31, 2023 in note 3.

- Disclosure of accounting policies Classification of current and non-current liabilities (amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements")
- Disclosure of accounting policies (amendments to IAS 1) "Presentation of Financial Statements" and Statement of Practice 2 of International Financial Reporting (Standards).
- Definition of accounting estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"
- Deferred taxes relating to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes").

The company disclosed the accounting policies in line with the requirements of the International Accounting Standards Board and its amendments regarding the presentation of the financial statements "Practice Statement 2" under the framework of the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan. (The impact of other new policies and standards will be disclosed according to the company's licensed insurance licenses)

*The effect of applying International Standard No. 17 on the retained earnings of the company name as of 01/01/2022

Description	Amount
Direct insurance acquisition cash flows	471,333
Risk adjustment – (reinsurance)	140,386
Discounting impact (Insurance contracts)	600,217
Risk adjustment (Insurance contracts)	(747,490)
Unearned commission UPR –(Reinsurance)	(185,087)
Discounting impact (Reinsurance)	(189,883)
Loss component	(590,839)
	(501,363)

4- Use of Estimates and Assumptions

Preparing the financial statements and applying accounting policies requires the company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities, and to disclose potential liabilities. Also, these estimates and judgments affect revenues, expenses, and provisions, as well as changes in the fair value that appear in the profit and loss statement and within shareholders' equity. In particular, the company's management is required to issue important judgments and judgments to estimate the amounts and times of future cash flows. The aforementioned estimates are necessarily based on assumptions and multiple factors that have varying degrees of estimation and uncertainty, and that the actual results may differ from the estimates as a result of the changes resulting from the conditions and circumstances of those estimates in the future.

4- Use of Estimates and Assumptions (Continued)

Our estimates within the financial statements are reasonable and detailed as follows:

Expected credit losses

The company applies the requirements imposed by IFRS (9) in order to recognize the decrease in measuring expected credit losses over the life of receivables and contractual assets based on credit risks and homogeneous ages.

Expected loss rates are based on the company's historical credit losses experienced during the preceding three-year period up to the end date of the current period. Historical loss rates are then adjusted for current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the company's customers. The insurance company must allocate a provision for insurance receivables between it and the local insurance companies and foreign reinsurance companies in determining the provision.

Impairment in the value of financial assets

The company reviews the values recorded in the records of the financial assets at the date of the financial statements to determine whether there are indications of impairment in their value individually or in the form of a group, and in the event of such indications, the fair value is estimated in order to determine the impairment loss.

Income tax

The income tax expense has been charged for the financial period to which it relates in accordance with the regulations, laws and international financial reporting standards.

1-Accrued Tax

Accrued tax expenses are calculated on the basis of taxable profits under IFRS 4, and taxable profits differ from declared profits in the declared income statement. Declared profits include non-taxable revenues or expenses that are not deductible in the fiscal year but in subsequent years or accumulated losses tax acceptable items or items that are not subject or acceptable to download for tax purposes.

Taxes are calculated according to the tax rates established under the laws, regulations and instructions in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

2- Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are taxes that are expected to be paid or recovered as a result of temporary time differences between the value of assets or liabilities in the financial statements and the value on which the tax profit is calculated. Taxes are calculated using the liability method in the financial statements, and deferred taxes are calculated according to the tax rates that are expected to be applied when settling the tax liability or realizing the deferred tax assets.

The balance of deferred tax assets is reviewed on the date of the financial statements and is reduced in the event that it is expected that it is not possible to benefit from those tax assets in part or in whole or by paying the tax liability or selecting the need for it.

4- Use of Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Property, equipment and intangible assets

The management periodically reassesses the useful lives of tangible and intangible assets for the purpose of calculating annual depreciation and amortization depending on the assets and the estimated useful lives expected on the general situation in the future. Impairment loss, if any, is recorded in the profit and loss statement.

The present value of future cash flows

Flows are defined as all amounts expected to be collected and expected to be paid within the limits of the insurance contract / reinsurance contract held after adjusting them to reflect the timing and uncertainty of those amounts, based on actuarial assumptions and the company's experience in insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held.

Future cash flows are recognized at the present value. The assumptions used in estimating future cash flows are mentioned.

The method used in discounting those flows, the discount rate, the discount mechanism, and the yield curve used, in addition to the justifications for adopting the method used in calculating discount rates, and the mechanism for processing insurance financing income or expense during the profit or loss statement.

When making assumptions regarding the estimation of flows for groups of insurance contracts, the company must take into account the following:

- Inherent risks.
- Aggregation level.
- The possibility of natural disasters.
- Possibility of liquidating the contract before the expiration date of the insurance coverage, and other practices expected from the holder of the insurance contract.
- Factors that will affect the estimates, and sources of information for these factors.

Non-financial risk adjustments

A sum of money allocated by the company in exchange for uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows arising from non-financial risks based on actuarial assumptions and the company's experience in managing a group of insurance contracts / insurance contracts held (the method that will be followed in determining the value of non-financial risk adjustments is mentioned, such as the method Value at risk, cost of capital methods and the appropriate level of confidence, if any).

Non-insurance Components

The company discloses the following aspects:

- Definition of insurance risks.
- Defining the insurance contract, and defining the written insurance contracts that are consistent with the definition.
- Determine the contracts issued by the company that are consistent with the definition of the insurance contract.
- Mechanism for separating non-insurance components (investment component, service component, etc.)
- Mechanism for determining the relative importance of the risks of the insurance contract.

4- Use of Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Lawsuits Raised against the Company

A provision is made against the cases filed against the company based on a legal study prepared by the company's lawyer, according to which the risks that may occur in the future are identified, and those studies are reviewed periodically.

Fair value levels

The level in the fair value hierarchy that categorizes fair value measures is fully disclosed and separated for levels whether the information or inputs are observable and the significance of the observable information, which requires judgment and careful analysis of the inputs used to measure fair value, including taking into account all factors relating to the asset or liability specified in IFRSs. The difference between Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements represents the assessment of.

5- Significant Accounting Policies

A-Segments Information

The business segment represents a group of assets and operations that jointly provide products or services that are subject to risks and returns that differ from those related to other segments, which are measured according to the reports that were used by the CEO and the main decision maker of the company.

The geographical segment is related to providing products or services in a specific economic environment subject to risks and returns that differ from those related to sectors operating in other economic environments.

B- Goodwill

Goodwill is recorded at cost, which represents the excess of the cost of acquiring or purchasing a subsidiary or companies owned in partnership with other companies over the company's share in the net fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of that company on the date of acquisition. Goodwill resulting from investment in subsidiaries is recorded in a separate item as intangible assets.

As for the goodwill resulting from investing in affiliate companies, it appears as part of the investment account in the affiliate company, reducing the cost of goodwill with any decrease in the value of the investment.

Goodwill is allocated to the cash generating unit(s) for impairment testing purposes.

The value of goodwill decreases if the estimated recoverable value of the cash-generating unit/ units to which the goodwill belongs is less than the value recorded in the books of the cash-generating unit/ units and the impairment value is recorded in the profit and loss statement.

The impairment loss of goodwill is not reversed in the subsequent period. - In the event of selling a subsidiary or a company owned in partnership with other companies, the value of goodwill is taken into account when determining the amount of profit or loss from the sale.

C- Definition of an insurance contract

A contract under which the insurance company accepts substantial insurance risks from the insured, by agreeing to compensate the contract holder in the event of the occurrence of a specific and uncertain future event (the insured event) that negatively affects the contract holder, and at the following term, whichever is earlier:

Euro Arab Insurance Group
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
For the six months period ended June 30, 2023

5- Significate Accounting Policies (Continued)

C- Definition of an insurance contract (continued)

- The beginning of the coverage period for the contracts.
- From the date of maturity of the first premium for the insured in the group of insurance contracts.
- From the date of turning the contract into an expected loss contract.

The company relies on the onset of coverage rather than the payment due since there is no data indicating that the payment due date precedes the coverage start date for any of its products.

The direct participation feature in IFRS 17 is defined as insurance contracts that have economic characteristics similar to an insurance contract (long term of coverage, frequent premiums and amount or timing of return at the discretion of the issuer) and are linked to a portfolio of assets. Contracts that contain this feature at the beginning of the contract, include:

- The contractual terms specify that the insurance contract holders participate in a share of the insurance contract portfolio.
- The Company expects to pay the contract holder a significant share of the fair value proceeds from the pool of insurance contracts.
- The company expects that a significant proportion of any change in the amounts that will be paid to the contract holder will vary with the change in the fair value of the insurance contracts pool.

As for contracts that are not classified as insurance contracts, they are, for example, the following:

- Investment contracts that have the legal form of an insurance contract but do not transfer substantial insurance risks to the insurance company and carry financial risks, for example, implied derivatives, changes in the fair value of a financial instrument, changes in interest rates, changes in currency exchange rates, or credit rating, they are classified as investment contracts in accordance with IFRS 9.
- Investment contracts that contain the feature of discretionary participation, which are investment contracts that have a legal form of an insurance contract, but do not transfer substantial insurance risks to the issuer and do not meet the definition of an insurance contract, but are classified in accordance with IFRS 17
- Self-insurance (i.e., keeping the risks that could have been covered by the insurance contract within the company, i.e. there is no other party to the contract). For example, a company issuing an insurance contract in the name of the company or a fellow subsidiary, which is classified in accordance with IFRS15

The company has the following component which is separated from the insurance contract:

Service / commodity	Insurance contract that includes the service / commodity	Related international standard
Road assistance	Comprehensive/supplementary car insurance	IFRS 15
Transfer vehicle ownership	Motor vehicles	IFRS 15
Issuance fees service	All types	IFRS 15

5 - Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D- Reinsurance contracts held

An insurance contract issued by a reinsurer to compensate another entity for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by that other entity (the base contracts).

Reinsurance contracts held are recognized:

- In the case that the retained reinsurance contracts are proportional to the group of insurance contracts, then the held reinsurance contracts are recognized at the beginning of the coverage period for the group of these contracts or at the initial recognition of any of the base contracts, whichever is earlier.
- From the beginning of the coverage period for the group of reinsurance contracts held

E - Initial recognition of insurance contracts / general approach / variable cost

At initial recognition, the company measures the group of insurance contracts according to the following:

1- Cash flows to fulfill contracts, which include:

- Estimates of future cash flows
- Adjustments for the time value of money and the financial risks associated with future cash flows by not including these financial risks in the estimates of future cash flows.
- Non-financial risk adjustments.

2- Contractual service margin.

F-Subsequent measurement of insurance contracts / general measurement model / variable cost

The company records the book amount of a group of groups of insurance contracts at the end of each period, which is the sum of the following:

- 1- Provision for liabilities for applicable contracts, which includes the net value of internal and external cash flows (after applying the discount rate) in addition to adjustments for non-financial risks and the contractual service margin.
- 2- The provision for liabilities for claims incurred, which is calculated according to the best estimate of future cash flows for settlement of claims plus adjustments for non-financial risks, taking into account the application of the discount rate to claims expected to be settled after more than one year

G - Initial recognition of insurance contracts / premium allocation approach

On initial recognition, the company records the book amount of the obligation, which includes the following:

- Insurance premiums received upon initial recognition
- Less any costs paid to acquire the insurance contracts on that date.
- Plus, or minus any amount arising from the cash flows of the costs of acquiring insurance contracts.

H- Subsequent measurement of insurance contracts / premium allocation approach

At the end of each subsequent period, the company records the book amount of the obligation, taking into account the following adjustments to the balance of the obligation:

- Add insurance premiums received for the period.
- Subtract the cash flows for the acquisition of insurance contracts.
- Adding any amounts related to the depletion of cash flows for the acquisition of insurance contracts that are proven as an expense.

5 - Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

H- Subsequent measurement of insurance contracts / premium allocation approach

The company applies the premium allocation approach to all insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held, as the company does not have products or reinsurance contracts held in which the coverage period exceeds one year, unlike travel and diminishing life insurance, as the coverage period for these contracts is more than one year, and since the premiums of these products combined are less than 100,000 Jordanian dinars and it is not of relative importance, the premium allocation approach has been applied.

I- Amending Insurance Contracts

The company makes adjustments to the initial recognition of insurance contracts by dealing with the changes that occurred in the future cash flows to fulfill the contracts, unless the conditions for derecognition of insurance contracts apply to them.

J- Derecognition of Insurance Contracts

The Company derecognizes insurance contracts in the following cases:

- Expiration of the contract. (Expiration, fulfillment or cancellation of the obligation specified in the Insurance contract)
- In case that the insurance contracts are amended so that the contract no longer meets the requirements of the standard, then the company cancels the contract and recognizes a new one.

K- Onerous insurance contracts

The company classifies onerous as overburdened contracts if the contract is expected to lose at the initial recognition date, and contracts are classified as measuring the loss component if the expected cash flows to fulfill the obligations of the contract or group of contracts exceed the cash flows obtained from this contract or group of contracts. And that the company discloses the loss component if the value of the contractual service margin is zero.

L- Provision for liabilities against existing contracts

The provision that the company must make when recognizing insurance contracts, which relates to subsequent financial periods as a result of valid insurance contracts.

M- Provision for liabilities against claims incurred

It is the total value of the expected costs incurred by the company as a result of risks covered by the insurance contract that occurred before the end of the financial period and includes those reported and unreported claims, in addition to related expenses.

N- Contractual service margin

It is the unearned profit from current and expected profitable contracts, which is recognized in conjunction with the provision of insurance contract services.

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5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)

O- Approaches to measuring the contracts

- Summary of the approved insurance contract measurement methods

Portfolio (level one)	Classification of contracts	Measurement method
Engineering	Insurance contracts	Premium allocation approach
General insurance	Insurance contracts	Premium allocation approach
Motor vehicles (portfolio 1)	Insurance contracts	Premium allocation approach
Motor vehicles (portfolio 2)	Insurance contracts	Premium allocation approach
	Road assistance	IFRS 15
Motor vehicles (portfolio 3)	Insurance contracts	Premium allocation approach
Motor vehicles (portfolio 4)	Insurance contracts	Premium allocation approach
Life (portfolio 1)	Insurance contracts	Premium allocation approach
Life (portfolio 2)	Insurance contracts	General measurement model
Fire	Insurance contracts	Premium allocation approach
Marine	Insurance contracts	Premium allocation approach
Medical	Insurance contracts	Premium allocation approach
Travel	Insurance contracts	Premium allocation approach

- The portfolios of insurance contracts that the company issue mentioned.
- The classification of contracts is mentioned in the event that there are non-insurance components (an investment or service component) and in the absence of those components that must be separated, they are classified as insurance contracts only
- The portfolios of insurance contracts are classified according to the appropriate measurement method, and in the event that there are non-insurance components, the most relevant accounting standard is clarified.

1- Summary of the approved method for measuring reinsurance contracts held:

Portfolio (level one)	Measurement method
Engineering	Premium allocation approach
General insurance	Premium allocation approach
Motor vehicles	Premium allocation approach
Life	Premium allocation approach
Fire	General measurement model
Marine	Premium allocation approach
Medical	Premium allocation approach
Travel	Premium allocation approach

5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)

O-Approaches to measuring the contracts (continued)

- The portfolios of reinsurance contracts held by the company are mentioned.

*** The portfolios of reinsurance contracts held by the company are classified according to the appropriate measurement approach, taking into account the disclosure of the minimum portfolios (motor – comprehensive motor-compulsive - bus complex - engineering - general insurance for more than one year) according to the applicable legislation.

1- Level of aggregation

The insurance company classifies groups of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts according to the following:

Insurance contract portfolios are detailed according to the classifications referred to above into groups according to the year of underwriting, for example (all contracts issued during the year 2020 are treated in a separate group from contracts issued in 2021, and so on).

2- The level of profitability

The groups of contracts referred to in the previous level are classified into the following classifications, according to the expected net cash flows from the contract and the accounting methodology used in dealing with the groups of contracts:

- Contracts for which there is no possibility of becoming onerous upon initial recognition
- Onerous contracts.
- Other contracts - if any

3 - Financial Instruments

Classification and Measurement:

The classification of financial assets depends on the business model of the Company to manage its financial assets and contractual terms of cash flows. The Company classifies its financial assets as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Financial assets measured at Fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial assets measured at Fair value through other comprehensive income.

A- Financial assets at amortized cost

The company classifies financial assets at amortized cost based on the company's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets and when both of the following conditions are met:

- The purpose of holding these assets in the context of the business model is to collect contractual cash flows.
- The cash flows under the contractual terms of these assets arise on specified dates and represent only payments of principal and interest accrued on the principal of those assets.

5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

A- Financial assets at amortized cost(continued)

Financial assets are recorded at amortized cost at cost upon purchase in addition to acquisition expenses, and the premium / discount (if any) is amortized using the effective interest method as a credit to interest or for its account, and any provisions resulting from the decline in the value of these investments are deducted that lead to the inability to recover this investment or part of it Any decline in its value is recorded in the profit and loss statement.

The impairment in financial assets at amortized cost is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the expected cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The Standard allows in rare circumstances to measure such assets at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces the measurement inconsistency (sometimes called accounting mismatch) that would give rise to the measurement of assets or liabilities or the recognition of gains and losses arising from them on different grounds.

The value of financial assets at amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses, as interest income, gains and losses of foreign exchange differences and depreciation are recognized in the profit or loss statement, and the gains or losses resulting from the disposal of financial assets are shown in the profit or loss statement.

B- Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss

•The remaining financial assets that do not meet the conditions of financial assets at amortized cost are measured as financial assets at fair value.

•Financial assets are represented according to fair value through the statement of profit or loss, investments in equity instruments and debt instruments for trading purposes, and the purpose of keeping them is to generate profits from short-term market price fluctuations or trading margins.

•Financial assets are recorded through the statement of profits or losses at fair value upon purchase (acquisition expenses are recorded on the statement of profits and losses upon purchase) and are re-evaluated on the date of the financial statements at fair value, and subsequent changes in fair value are recorded in the statement of profits and losses in the same period of occurrence of the change Including the change in fair value resulting from translation differences of non-monetary assets in foreign transactions. The distributed profits or returns are recorded in the profit or loss statement when realized (approved by the General Assembly of Shareholders).

Reclassification

It is permissible to reclassify from financial assets at amortized cost to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and vice versa only when the entity changes the business model on which it classified those assets as mentioned above, taking into account the following:

- It is not permissible to recover any previously recognized profits, losses or interests
- When reclassifying financial assets so that they are measured at fair value, their fair value is determined on the date of reclassification, and any gains or losses resulting from differences between the previously recorded value and the fair value are recorded in the profit or loss statement.
- When financial assets are reclassified to be measured at amortized cost, they are recorded at their fair value as on the date of reclassification.

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5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

C- Financial assets at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income

- Upon initial recognition of investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, it is allowed to adopt an irrevocable option to present all changes in the fair value of these investments on an individual basis (each share separately) within the items of other comprehensive income, and it is not possible in any way to reclassify the changes recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income to the statement of profit or loss subsequently. Dividends received from such investments are recognized in net investment income, unless such dividends clearly represent a partial recovery of all investments.
- In the event of selling these assets or part thereof, the profits or losses resulting from the sale are transferred from the balance of the net accumulated change in the fair value through other comprehensive income to the retained earnings or losses and not through the statement of profits and losses.

1- Investment properties

Investment properties are shown at cost after subtracting accumulated depreciation (excluding land). These investments are depreciated over their useful life at a rate of 2%. Any decline in their value is recorded in the profit or loss statement. The operating revenues or expenses of these investments are recorded in the profit or loss statement.

2- Property and equipment

Property and equipment are shown at cost after deducting accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Property and equipment (except for land) are depreciated when they are ready for use using a straight - line method over their expected life using the following annual percentages. Depreciation expense is recorded in the profit or loss statement.

Assets	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2
Equipment, devices, and furniture	9-25
Transportation	15
Others	2-20

Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated when these assets are ready for use for their intended use. The full value of the depreciation expense for the period is shown in the statement of profit or loss. When the recoverable amount of any property and equipment is less than its net book value, its value is reduced to the recoverable value and the impairment value is recorded in the profit or loss statement.

The property and equipment under construction for the company's use are shown at cost and after deducting any impairment losses in their value. The useful life of the property and equipment is reviewed at the end of each year. If the expected useful life differs from the previously prepared estimates, the change in the estimate for subsequent years is recorded as a change in the estimates.

Gains or losses resulting from the disposal or write-off of any property and equipment, which represents the difference between the proceeds from the sale and the carrying amount of the asset, are shown in the profit or loss statement. Property and equipment are disposed of upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from their use.

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5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)

3- Intangible assets

- Intangible assets obtained through a merger are recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition. Intangible assets acquired through a method other than merger are recorded at cost.
- Other intangible assets are classified based on their estimated life for a specific period or periods. Intangible assets that have a specified life are amortized during this life and are amortized in the profit or loss statement. As for intangible assets with an indefinite life, the decline in their value is reviewed on the date of the financial statements, and any decline in their value is recorded in the profit or loss statement.
- Intangible assets generated internally in the company are not capitalized and are recorded in the statement of profit or loss in the current year.
- Any indications of impairment in the value of intangible assets are reviewed at the date of the financial statements. The estimation of the useful life of those assets is also reviewed and any adjustments are made to subsequent periods.

4- Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash on hand, balances at banks, deposits at banks and with maturities exceed three months after deducting bank credit accounts and restricted withdrawal balances.

Offsetting

A net offset is made between financial assets and financial liabilities and the net amount is shown in the statement of financial position only when the binding legal rights are available, as well as when they are settled on the basis of offsetting, or the realization of the assets and the settlement of the liabilities is at the same time.

The date the financial assets are recognized

The purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized on the trading date (the date the company is committed to buying or selling financial assets)

Fair Value

The closing prices (buying assets / selling liabilities) on the date of the financial statements in active markets represent the fair value of the financial instruments that have market prices.

In the absence of published prices, the absence of active trading for some financial instruments, or the inactivity of the market, their fair value is estimated in several ways, including:

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

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

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5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Liabilities

The company classifies financial liabilities based on the purpose for which the obligation arises. The accounting policy for financial liabilities is as follows:

1- Creditors and reinsurance contract liabilities

Accounts payable and reinsurance payables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Due to banks

They are initially recognized at fair value, net of costs associated with obtaining the facilities. Such interest-bearing liabilities are subsequently recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The financing cost includes the initial costs and the premium paid upon repayment, in addition to the interest that accrues during the life of the obligation.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has obligations at the date of the financial statements arising from past events, and the settlement of the obligations is probable and its value can be measured reliably. The amounts recognized as provisions represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation as at the date of the financial statements, taking into account the risks and uncertainty associated with commitment. When the amount of a provision is determined on the basis of the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When it is expected that some or all of the economic benefits required from other parties to settle the provision will be recovered, the receivable is recognized in assets if the actual receipt of compensation is certain and its value can be measured reliably.

End of service provision

The end of service provision for employees is calculated in accordance with the company's policy, which is in accordance with the Jordanian Labor Law. The annual compensations incurred for the employees who leave the service are recorded on the account of the provision for end of service when paid, and the provision for the obligations incurred by the company for the employees' end of service is taken into the profit and loss statement.

Foreign Currency

- Transactions in foreign currencies during the current year are recorded at the prevailing exchange rates on the date of the transactions.
- Balances of financial assets and financial liabilities are transferred at the average foreign currency rates prevailing on the date of the statement of financial position and announced by the Central Bank of Jordan
- Non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated on the date the fair value was determined
- Profits and losses resulting from foreign currency translation are recorded in the profit or loss statement.

The costs of issuing or buying shares of the insurance company

Any costs resulting from the issuance or purchase of shares of the insurance company are recorded on the retained earnings (net after the tax effect of these costs).

5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)

The costs of issuing or buying shares of the insurance company

- Translation differences for non-monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities are recorded as part of the change in fair value.
- When consolidating the financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the branches and subsidiaries abroad are translated from the average rates of currencies on the date of the financial statements, the main (base) currency, into the reporting currency as declared by the Central Bank of Jordan.
- As for items of income and expenses, they are translated on the basis of the average price during the year, and the resulting currency differences appear in a separate item within equity. In the event that one of these companies or branches is sold, the amount of foreign currency translation differences related to it will be recorded within revenues / expenses in the profit or loss statement.

Revenue

1- Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is verified when the right of shareholders to receive dividend payments is established, and when approved by the General Assembly of Shareholders, interest income is calculated according to the accrual basis based on the due time periods, the original amounts, and the interest rate earned.

2- Rental income

Rental income from investment properties under operating lease contracts is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of those contracts and on an accrual basis.

Acquisition costs

They represent the acquisition costs incurred by the company in exchange for selling, subscribing, or starting new insurance contracts. The company recognizes all acquisition costs directly when the insurance contract is recognized in the profit or loss statement, while the company recognizes acquisition costs by amortizing the costs incurred over the insurance contract's coverage period. In the statement of financial position unless the entity chooses to recognize them as expenses based on the option available to the company that applies the installment allocation approach to all of its products. The company recognizes all costs as period costs other than commissions paid, which are amortized over the covered period.

Insurance contract expenses

The company distributes general administrative expenses and direct employee expenses to insurance portfolios related to insurance contracts to groups of insurance contracts and includes them in calculating the profitability of the contract by distributing direct expenses for each portfolio separately. Whereas, the general and administrative expenses and indirect employee expenses not related to insurance contracts are charged to the profit or loss statement.

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6- Bank Deposites

	June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)			December 31, 2022 (Audited)	
	Deposits due within a month	Deposits maturing from (1-3 months)	Deposits maturing after more than three months	Total	Total
Inside of Jordan	8,739,812	-	11,824,943	20,564,755	19,940,124
Outside of Jordan	-	-	1,023,567	1,023,567	1,023,567
Less:					
Expected credit loss	-	-	(738,541)	(738,541)	(738,541)
	<u>8,739,812</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,109,969</u>	<u>20,849,781</u>	<u>20,225,150</u>

- Interest rates on deposit balances with banks in JOD range from 3% to 7%, and on deposit balances in USD, 4.6% during the period ending on June 30, 2023.

- Deposits pledged to the order of the Governor of the Central Bank in addition to his position amounted to 800,000 JOD as of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022 with the bank, 800,000.

The restricted balances amounted to 2,200,000 dinars as of June 30, 2023 (2,200,000 dinars as of December 31, 2022) in the form of cash deposits, in addition to deposits pledged to the order of the Director General of the Insurance Department.

The following is a summary of the movement in the provision for expected credit losses for the balance of deposits with banks:

	June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2022 (Audited)
Balance at the beginning of the period/year	738,541	734,211
provision during the period/year	-	4,330
Balance at the end of the period/year	<u>738,541</u>	<u>738,541</u>

7- Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

	June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2022 (Audited)
<u>Inside Jordan</u>		
Listed share	<u>1,639,482</u>	<u>1,413,781</u>
	<u>1,639,482</u>	<u>1,413,781</u>

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8- Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

	June 30,2023 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2022 (Audited)
<u>Inside Jordan</u>		
Arab Real Estate Development Company Bond	300,000	300,000
	300,000	300,000
<u>Outside Jordan</u>		
Treasury bonds-New York - USD	4,581,464	4,581,464
Treasury bonds – Egypt	1,178,458	1,178,458
Total	5,759,922	5,759,922
Expected credit loss	(300,000)	(300,000)
Total financial assets at amortized cost	5,759,922	5,759,922

9- Investment Properties

	June 30,2023 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2022 (Audited)
Land	753,216	753,216
Building	135,366	135,366
Less: accumulated depreciation	(16,685)	(15,342)
Total	871,897	873,240

Investment buildings are depreciated at a rate of 2% annually and shown at net book value.

10 - Cash on hand and at banks

	June 30,2023 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2022 (Audited)
Cash on hand	50,979	15,084
Cash at banks	3,042,739	2,038,715
Total	3,093,718	2,053,799

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11 - Accounts receivable

	June 30,2023 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2022 (Audited)
Employees' receivable	91,615	82,964
Other receivable	211,179	230,377
Total	302,794	313,341
Less: provision for expected credit losses	(146,861)	(142,407)
	155,933	170,934

* The movement in the provision for expected credit losses was as follows:

	June 30,2023 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2022 (Audited)
Balance at the beginning of the period/year	142,407	142,407
Additions	4,454	-
Balance at the end of the period/year	146,861	142,407

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12 - Assets / (Liabilities) Insurance Contracts (Premium Allocation Approach)

June 30, 2023	Liabilities for remaining converge		Liabilities for Incurred Claims		
	Not Onerous Contracts	Onerous Contracts	current value for cash flows	Risk adjustments non-financial	Total
Insurance contract liabilities-beginning of the period	(1,125,270)	(3,198,714)	(14,205,006)	(829,289)	(19,358,279)
Insurance contract assets-beginning of the period	862,051	-	(591,563)	(35,918)	234,569
Net Insurance contract (Liabilities) Assets at end the period	(263,219)	(3,198,714)	(14,796,569)	(865,207)	(19,123,710)
Insurance Contract Revenues	(8,523,987)	(12,677,367)	-	-	(21,201,354)
Claims incurred	-	-	12,706,481	(80,920)	12,625,561
Amortization of acquisition cost	463,294	186,788	-	-	650,082
Insurance contract expenses	463,294	186,788	12,706,481	(80,920)	13,275,643
Insurance contract revenues	(8,060,693)	(12,490,579)	12,706,481	(80,920)	(7,925,711)
Finance Costs - from Insurance Contracts	-	-	65,542	-	65,542
Net Change - Other Comprehensive Income	(8,060,693)	(12,490,579)	12,772,023	(80,920)	(7,860,169)
Cash received from issued Contracts	7,964,874	14,197,727	-	-	22,162,601
Cash paid for incurred claims	-	-	(14,089,731)	-	(14,089,731)
Paid from acquisition costs	(384,961)	(163,812)	-	-	(548,772)
Transferred to liabilities for incurred claims	7,579,913	14,033,915	-	-	7,524,098
Net insurance contract liabilities (Assets) End of the period	(743,999)	(1,655,378)	(16,114,277)	(946,127)	(19,459,781)

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12 - Assets / (Liabilities) Insurance Contracts (Premium Allocation Approach) (Continued)

	Liabilities for remaining converge		Liabilities for Incurred Claims		Total
	Not Onerous Contracts	Onerous Contracts	current value for cash flows	Risk adjustments non-financial	
December 31, 2022					
Insurance contract liabilities-beginning of the period	(466,618)	(2,297,891)	(12,978,911)	(747,490)	(16,490,910)
Insurance contract assets-beginning of the period	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance Contract (Liabilities) Assets at end of the period	(466,618)	(2,297,891)	(12,978,911)	(747,490)	(16,490,910)
Insurance Contract Revenues	(15,747,507)	(19,657,871)	-	-	(35,405,378)
Claims incurred	-	-	22,134,779	(117,717)	22,017,062
Amortization of acquisition cost	608,451	387,562	-	-	996,013
Employees expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract expenses	608,451	387,562	22,134,779	(117,717)	23,013,075
Insurance contract revenues	(15,139,056)	(19,270,309)	22,134,779	(117,717)	(12,392,303)
Finance costs - from insurance contracts	-	-	98,919	-	98,919
Net Change - other comprehensive income	(15,139,056)	(19,270,309)	22,233,698	(117,717)	(12,293,385)
Cash received from subscribed contracts	16,030,672	18,731,019	-	-	34,761,691
Cash paid for incurred claims	-	-	(24,051,356)	-	(24,051,356)
Paid from acquisition costs	(688,217)	(361,534)	-	-	(1,049,751)
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to liabilities for incurred claims	15,342,455	18,369,485	(24,051,356)	-	9,660,584
Net insurance contract liabilities (Assets) end of the period	(263,220)	(3,198,711)	(14,796,569)	(865,207)	(19,123,710)

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13- Assets / (Liabilities) Reinsurance Contracts Held

	June 30,2023 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2022 (Audited)
Assets / (Liabilities) Reinsurance contracts held (local)	40,153	(79,751)
Assets / (Liabilities) Reinsurance contracts held (Foreign)	3,139,238	3,376,458
	3,179,391	3,296,707

14 - Income tax

A. Income tax provision

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

	June 30,2023 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2022 (Audited)
Balance at beginning of the period/ year	390,709	204,760
Income tax paid	(380,781)	(264,688)
Income tax paid for bank interest	-	(44,241)
Income tax expense for the period/year	335,211	494,878
Balance at the end of the period/ year	345,139	390,709

In terms of the income tax presented in the statement of profit or loss, it includes the following:

	June 30,2023 (Unaudited)	June 30,2022 (Unaudited)
Income tax payable on profits for the period	335,211	159,185
Deferred tax assets	(115,560)	(41,385)
	219,651	117,800

Income tax

A final settlement was reached with the Income Tax Department until the end of 2019, and self-assessment data for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022 were submitted and not reviewed by the Income and Sales Tax Department.

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14-Income Tax (continued)

B-Deferred tax assets

The details of this item are as follows:

	June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)					December 31, 2022 (Audited)
	Balance at the beginning of the year	Released	Additions	Balance at the end of the period	Deferred tax	Deferred tax
B-Deferred Tax Assets						
Impairment losses provisions	2,347,981	-	240,044	2,588,025	672,886	610,475
Unrealized losses from investments through profit or loss	268,043	-	105,899	373,942	97,224	69,689
Provision for impairment of financial assets at amortized cost	300,000	-	-	300,000	78,000	78,000
Unreported claims	2,637,301	-	90,000	2,727,301	709,098	685,699
provision for other liabilities	21,490	-	-	21,490	5,587	5,587
Deficiency premium reserve	115,000	-	-	115,000	29,900	29,900
End of service provision	23,696	-	8,516	32,212	8,375	6,161
	<u>5,713,511</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>444,459</u>	<u>6,157,970</u>	<u>1,601,070</u>	<u>1,485,511</u>

The movement on deferred tax assets is as follows:

	June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2022 (Audited)
Balance at beginning of the period/ year	1,485,511	1,420,162
Additions	115,559	150,136
Disposal	-	(84,787)
Balance at the end of the period/ year	<u>1,601,070</u>	<u>1,485,511</u>

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15 - Property and equipment

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Equipment devices and furniture</u>	<u>Means of transport</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cost:</u>						
Balance as of December 31, 2022	1,619,944	1,678,419	367,246	435,066	449,376	4,550,051
Additions	-	-	9,285	-	-	9,285
Disposal	-	-	(1,700)	-	-	(1,700)
Balance as of June 30, 2023	1,619,944	1,678,419	374,831	435,066	449,376	4,557,636
<u>Less:</u>						
<u>Accumulated depreciation:</u>						
Balance as of December 31, 2022	-	394,399	304,006	203,003	433,480	1,334,888
Depreciation expense	-	18,446	10,219	22,718	1,319	52,702
Disposal	-	-	(1,700)	-	-	(1,700)
Balance as of June 30, 2023	-	412,845	312,525	225,721	434,799	1,385,890
<u>Book value:</u>						
Balance as of June 30, 2023	1,619,944	1,265,574	62,306	209,345	14,577	3,171,746
Balance as of December 31, 2022	1,619,944	1,284,020	63,240	232,063	15,896	3,215,163

16 - Intangible assets

	<u>June 30,2023 (Unaudited)</u>	<u>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</u>
	Computer systems and software	Computer systems and software
Balance at beginning of the period	205,610	188,810
Additions	-	16,800
Impermanent for the period	(174,608)	(171,102)
Balance at the end of the period	31,002	34,508

17 - Other assets

	<u>June 30,2023 (Unaudited)</u>	<u>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</u>
Accrued Bank interest	529,056	357,176
Prepaid income tax expense	45,598	22,213
Prepaid expenses	45,991	61,462
Refundable deposit	3,335	7,853
Other	31,920	4,817
	655,900	453,521

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18-Account payable

	June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2022 (Audited)
Medical payable	2,542,382	1,781,586
Garages and parts payable	385,389	358,414
Brokers' payable	287,630	248,706
Insurance policyholders payable	154,566	207,934
Employee payable	134,266	171,879
Agents payable	47,918	61,157
Other payable	44,023	145,699
Total	<u>3,596,174</u>	<u>2,975,375</u>

19 – Other provisions

	June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2022 (Audited)
End of service provision	32,212	23,696
Legal provision	21,490	21,490
	<u>53,702</u>	<u>45,186</u>

20 – Authorized and paid share capital

The authorized and paid-up capital at the end of the period is 9,000,000 JOD divided into 9,000,000 shares, with a nominal value of one share is one JOD as on June 30, 2023 (December 31, 2022: 8,000,000 JOD divided into 8,000,000 shares).

21 - Statutory reserve

The compulsory reserve is formed in accordance with the provisions of the Jordanian Companies Law by deducting 10% of the annual net profits. The deduction stops when the accumulated reserve balance reaches the equivalent of a quarter of the company's authorized capital. However, with the approval of the company's general assembly, it is permissible to continue deducting this percentage until it reaches the balance of this reserve is equal to the amount of the authorized capital of the company.

The amounts accumulated in this account represent the transferred annual profits before taxes at a rate of 10% during the year and previous years in accordance with the Companies Law, and it is not subject to distribution to shareholders.

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22 - Insurance contract revenue

for the period of six months From January 1 to June 30, 2023														
	Motor- Comprehensive	Bus Complex	Motor- Compulsive	Tenders	Marine	Fire	Civil Liability	Medical	Travel	General insurances	Life	Individual	Total	
Insurance contract revenue	4,054,099	92,186	4,411,404	87,183	544,032	1,013,585	16,881	9,502,357	101,924	445,447	1,550,503	18,090	21,837,691	
Change in insurance contract liabilities versus remaining coverage	(256,905)	30,357	551,408	10,086	(120,351)	857,312	(1,112)	(1,787,802)	(63,508)	144,178	-	-	(636,337)	
	3,797,194	122,543	4,962,812	97,269	423,681	1,870,897	15,769	7,714,555	38,416	589,625	1,550,503	18,090	21,201,354	
for the period of six months From January 1 to June 30, 2022														
Insurance contract revenue	3,125,938	86,244	4,084,713	69,523	460,302	1,061,874	33,116	7,183,503	80,143	321,550	1,799,947	15,082	18,321,935	
Change in insurance contract liabilities versus remaining coverage	(13,568)	7,823	(666,477)	12,638	(96,544)	717,083	(261,971)	(1,913,965)	(12,299)	148,193	(408,953)	47,391	(2,440,649)	
Total Insurance Contracts revenue	3,112,370	94,067	3,418,236	82,161	363,758	1,778,957	(228,855)	5,269,538	67,844	469,743	1,390,994	62,473	15,881,286	

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23- Insurance contract expenses

for the period of six months												
From January 1 to June 30, 2023	Motor - comprehensive	Bus complex	Motor- compulsive	Tenders	Marine	Fire	Civil liability	Medical	Travel	General insurance	Life	Individual
Inurred insurance claims	2,566,383	214,219	4,595,948	43,520	160,055	194,836	15,896	7,080,046	1,579	17,743	822,104	-
Amortization of Acquisition Costs	379,769	-	130,342	-	26,911	30,276	713	57,224	4,152	16,646	193	3,857
Excess of Loss	39,205	-	39,205	-	6,750	21,419	17,875	-	-	-	-	-
Change in risk adjustments	8,470	4,629	43,665	-	769	10,901	929	28,959	-	(257)	(17,146)	-
Accident exemptions	(112,110)	(2,508)	(124,728)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total insurance contract expenses	2,881,717	216,340	4,684,432	43,520	194,485	257,432	35,413	7,166,229	5,731	34,132	805,151	3,857

for the period of six months

From January 1 to June 30, 2022

	Motor- Comprehensive	Bus Complex	Motor- Compulsive	Tenders	Marine	Fire	Civil liability	Medical	Travel	General insurance	Life	Individual	Total
Inurred Insurance Claims	2,048,677	129,530	3,298,447	38,101	147,251	200,479	(19,552)	5,242,971	-	11,863	1,805,432	-	12,903,199
Amortization of Acquisition Costs	219,789	-	171,946	-	20,996	20,924	(9,476)	48,877	1,927	10,856	1,357	774	487,970
Excess of loss	24167	-	24,167	-	12,500	21,750	15,750	-	-	-	-	-	98,334
Change in risk adjustments	(19,675)	17,074	30,542	-	(2,104)	(2,112)	(1,260)	12,878	-	63	32,817	-	68,223
Accident exemptions	(92,205)	(1,240)	(121,781)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(215,226)
Total insurance contract expenses	2,180,753	145,364	3,403,321	38,101	178,643	241,041	(14,538)	5,304,726	1,927	22,782	1,839,606	774	13,342,500

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24 - Reinsurance contract results

The six-month period is from January 1 to June 30, 2023	Motor - comprehensive	Motor- compulsive	Marine	Fire	Civil liability	Medical	Travel	General insurance	Life	Individual	Total
Reinsurance shares from premium	(265,533)	(435,192)	(435,962)	(934,212)	(14,516)	(761,419)	(43,374)	(331,953)	(1,054,344)	(3,552)	(4,280,057)
Change in insurance contract liabilities for remaining coverage	(70,468)	(92,525)	85,958	(731,618)	2,670	382,045	9,980	(131,360)	-	-	(545,318)
Total reinsurance contracts results	(336,001)	(527,717)	(350,004)	(1,665,830)	(11,846)	(379,374)	(33,394)	(463,313)	(1,054,344)	(3,552)	(4,825,375)
The six-month period is from January 1 to June 30, 2022	Motor - comprehensive	Motor- compulsive	Marine	Fire	Civil liability	Medical	Travel	General insurance	Life	Individual	Total
Reinsurance shares from premium	(179,204)	(376,586)	(361,188)	(943,580)	(23,743)	-	(59,502)	(203,602)	(1,283,023)	(4,421)	(3,434,849)
Change in insurance contract liabilities for remaining coverage	(159,139)	17,471	69,585	(652,696)	187,225	-	13,302	(152,964)	438,784	(43,333)	(281,765)
Total reinsurance contracts results	(338,343)	(359,115)	(291,603)	(1,596,276)	163,482	-	(46,200)	(356,566)	(844,239)	(47,754)	(3,716,614)

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25-Reinsurance contracts recoveries

for the period of six months From January 1 to June 30, 2023	Motor - comprehensive	Motor- compulsive	Marine	Fire	Civil liability	Medical	General insurance	Life	Total
Insurance incurred claims - recoveries (returner's share)	-	-	110,104	7,240	-	77,494	10,996	912,715	1,118,549
Change in reinsurance share of Incurred claims	748	(168,000)	(9,529)	(185,109)	(16,085)	-	369	311,269	(66,337)
Change in risk adjustments	44	(9,828)	(557)	(10,829)	(942)	-	22	18,209	(3,881)
Total reinsurance contract recoveries	(792)	177,828	120,190	203,178	17,027	77,494	10,605	583,237	1,188,767
for the period of six months From January 1 to June 30, 2022	Motor - comprehensive	Motor- compulsive	Marine	Fire	Civil liability	Medical	General insurance	Life	Total
Insurance claims incurred - recoveries (returner's share)	36,058	-	146,043	222,942	1,792	52,445	7,578	1,017,335	1,484,193
Change in reinsurance share of Outstanding	37,918	21,143	33,749	32,002	21,328	-	(554)	(441,740)	(296,154)
Change in risk adjustments	2,218	1,513	1,974	1,872	1,248	-	(32)	(25,842)	(17,049)
Total reinsurance contract recoveries	(4,078)	(22,656)	110,320	189,068	(20,784)	52,445	8,164	1,484,917	1,797,396

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26- Financing / Income – Insurance Contracts

	June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)
Finance Income	65,542	49,440
	65,542	49,440

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of future cash flows is 4-5.5% cumulative over 5 years, taking into account the method of settlement of claims during the years.

27-Financing Expenses/ Income –Reinsurance Contracts

	June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)
Finance (Expenses) / Revenues	(5,287)	89,487
	(5,287)	89,487

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of future cash flows is 4-5.5% cumulative over 5 years, taking into account the method of settlement of claims during the years.

28- Interest income

	June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)
Bank interest	516,666	350,218
Interest on investments in financial assets at amortized cost	175,213	184,489
Total	691,879	534,707

29- Earnings/ (loss) per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares during the period and shown as follows:

	June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)
Profit of the period (JOD)	687,941	496,757
Weighted average number of shares / per share	9,000,000	8,000,000
Basic earnings per share	0,076	0,062