

شركة الإنداد العربي الدولي للتأمين Arab Union International insurance Co. نموذج رقم (2-1) Form No. (1-2)

To: Jordan Securities Commission السادة هيئة الاوراق المالية Amman Stock Exchange | 2019/03/ 28 Date:-

Ref.: 293/2019

Subject: Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended 31/12/2018

الموضوع: البيانات المالية السنوية المدققة للسنة الموضوع: البيانات المالية في 2018/12/31

رقم الكتاب: 2019/293

Attached the Audited Financial Statements of -1 مرفق طيه نسخة من البيانات المالية المدققة لشركة (Arab Union International Insurance Co.) for the fiscal الاتحاد العربي الدولي للتامين (م.ع.م.) عن year in Arabic and English Langua ended 31/12/2018

Company Financial Statements for the CD) containing -2 fiscal year ended 31/12/2018.

2- قرص مدمج (CD) يحتوي على البيانات المالية
 السنوية للشركة للسنة المنتهية في 12/31/ 2018.

Kindly accept our high appreciation and respect

.Arab Union International Insurance Co

General Manager

Mohammad Yousef Arrabi

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام،،،

شركة الاتحاد العربي الدولي للتامين

المدير العام محمد يوسف عرابي

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ر) (ر) بورصة عمان (Care الدانوة الإدارية والمالية الديسوان

الرقم التسلسل، ______ 0 _______ رقم الملك، _____ 2 . _ 2 . _ _____ الجية المختصة الملك الادرا و

4 7 TEIL 19.7

الأبيدلي - ميدان جمال عبد الناصر - شارع الملك حسين - عمارة رقم ٢٦٤ - هاتف: ٩ ه ١٤ ٨٥ ه ١ ٢٠١٠ - فاكس: ه ١٠١٨ ه ٢ ٢٦٠ - ص.ب: ١١١١ عمان ١١١١٨ الأردن الأميان ١١١١٨ الأردن المام ١٨٤ كا ١١١٨ عمان ١١١١٨ عمان ١١١١٨ الأردن المام ١٨٤ كا ١١١٨ كا عمان ١١١٨ عمان ١١١٨ الأردن المام ١٨٤ كا ١١١٨ كا عمان ١١١٨ كا الأردن المام ا

Arab Union International Insurance

"Public Shareholding Company"

Amman- Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated Final Financial Statements and

Independent Auditor's Report

As at 31 December 2018

Arab Union International Insurance "Public Shareholding Company" Amman- Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

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المكتب العلمي للتدقيق والمحاسبة والإستشارات

Scientific Office For Auditing, Accounting & Consulting Certified Accountants

Ref: 164/2019/60005

Independent Auditor's Report

M/s. General Assembly
M/s. Arab Union International Insurance
"Public Shareholding Company"

Amman- Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the "Arab Union International Insurance "PLC" which consists of the consolidated statement of financial position as on 31 December 2018 and the consolidated statement of compressive income, consolidated statement of changes in shareholder equities and consolidated statement of cash flows as on that date, and the notes on consolidated financial statements, including summary of the accounting policies.

In our opinion, the attached consolidated financial statements fairly show in all essential aspects the company's consolidated financial position as on 31 December 2018 and its financial performance and consolidated cash flows as on that date in accordance with the international financial reporting standards.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our auditing in accordance with the international auditing standards. Our responsibilities in accordance with those standards are indicated later in our report under the title "auditor's responsibility for auditing of the consolidated financial statements" in this report.

We think that the auditing evidence we obtained is sufficient and suitable to constitute basis of our opinion.

Independence

We are independent from the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants (IESBA) "Guide of ethical behavior rules for professional accountants" and the ethical requirements related to our auditing of the consolidated financial statements, and that we have fulfilled our other ethical liabilities in accordance with those requirements.

The key audit matters

The key auditing matters are the matters that, in our judgment, are of considerable interest in our auditing of the financial statements of this year. These matters were taken into account in the context of our auditing of the financial statements as a whole and to form our opinion about them, not to express separate opinion about these matters. These matters include:

Tel.: +962 6 4632657 Fax: +962 6 4648169 F O Box: 910269 Amman 11151 Jordan



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1- Technical provisions of insurance:

Description of the important auditing matter

The company shall recognize the technical provisions of insurance works in accordance with the insurance management instructions when the company has liabilities on the date of financial statements arising out of previous occurrences and that payment of those liabilities is likely and their value can be reliably measured.

The value of those provisions by the end of 2018 was JOD 7,516,377 versus JOD 7,811,542 by the end of 2017. These provisions include the provision of unearned premiums, provision of outstanding claims, provision of deficit of premiums and provision of recovery.

The company's management engages actuarial expert on annual basis to examine all calculated technical provisions.

How the important auditing matter was treated in our auditing

Auditing procedures that we applied included engagement of the persons in charge of follow up of those provisions and the external actuarial expert's opinion to evaluate the sufficiency of those technical provisions and the company management's compliance with the insurance department's instructions thereon.

The applicable auditing procedures include understanding of the nature of provisions, in addition to examination of the applicable internal control regulation. We studied and understood the company's policies on calculation of technical provisions and evaluation of the factors that affect their calculation in accordance with the respective instructions of the Insurance Authority.

We have evaluated the completeness and validity of disclosures and evaluated compliance with the disclosure requirements contained in the international financial reporting standards.

2- Receivables:

Description of the important auditing matter

In reference to note (10) and note (11) the value of those items by the end of 2018 was "JOD 3,234,161" versus "JOD 3,242,043" by the end of 2017. The company's management assessed the value of doubtful debt provision to "JOD 529,872".

According to the foregoing, we believe that receivables are key matters of auditing because of their size and importance.

How the important auditing matter was treated in our auditing

Auditing procedures included study of the control applied by the company's management in the collection of receivables and our auditing of the receivables lives and accruals in the subsequent period and guarantees related to those receivables, and study of sufficiency of the provision of impairment of doubtful receivables through evaluation of management assumptions.

We have audited the sufficiency of the company's disclosures on the key estimations to find the provision of impairment of doubtful receivables. We evaluated the completeness and validity of disclosures and evaluated compliance with the disclosure requirements contained in the international financial reporting standards.

Tel : +962 6 4632657 Fax: +962 6 4648169 F O Box: 910269 -

mman 11191 Jordan



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3- Financial assets of fair value through income statement :

Description of the important auditing matter	How the important auditing matter was treated in our auditing
In reference to note (4), financial assets of fair value through the statement of income provided in the consolidated financial statements of the company, the value of those assets by the end of 2018 was "JOD 684,047" versus "JOD 719,494" by the end of 2017. The company maintained those investments for the purposes of trading and making profit through short-term market price fluctuations. Accordingly, we believe that the item of financial assets of fair value through the statement of income and the results of trading and keeping of them from accrued profits and differences of revaluation by the end of this year are key auditing matters because of their size and importance.	During our auditing of the item of financial assets of fair value through the statement of income, we: - Verified the company's ownership of those assets by review of the sale and purchase invoices and getting ownership certificate from the securities deposit center. - Verified any attachments or mortgages that would impede the company's ability to dispose those assets. - Assured that the company registered those assets at their fair value on the date of purchase and assure validity of the subsequent evaluation and showing all those differences in the statement of income. - We have evaluated the completeness and validity of the disclosures related to the financial assets at fair value through the statement of income and evaluation of compliance with the disclosure requirements contained in the international financial reporting standards.

4- Income tax:

Description of the important auditing matter	How the important auditing matter was treated in our auditing
Deferred tax provisions and tax assets require management to set assumptions and estimates in relation to the income tax issues. Accordingly, we think that the income tax and deferred tax assets are key matters of auditing because of their size and importance.	The auditing procedures include evaluation of the company's tax situations and correspondences with the tax authorities and tax consultant and analysis of the assumptions used for determination of the tax judgments. According to our knowledge and experience with application of tax legislation by the appropriate authorities, and that this evaluation includes consideration of justifications for sufficiency of provisions and valid calculation of the deferred tax assets. According to the applicable auditing procedures, we concluded that the company's estimation of the amount of deferred tax assets that were recognized is suitable. We have evaluated the completeness and validity of disclosures and compliance with the disclosure requirements contained in the international financial reporting standards.

Tel: ÷962 6 4632657 Fax: +952 6 4648169 FOEcx 910269 Amman 11191 Jordan F-mail mor rordan@yahoo.com



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Other Information:

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information includes all information contained in the company's annual report of 2018, except for the consolidated financial statements and auditor's report. We weren't provided with other information up to the date of our report, as we expected to be provided therewith after that date.

We believe that the consolidated financial statements don't cover the other information, and we will

not give any confirming conclusion on them. In the context of our auditing of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility lies in reading the other information and, through them, to determine whether the other information is not essentially consistent with the consolidated financial statements or with the knowledge we obtained in auditing or that appear to contain material errors.

When we access the other information that is not provided to us yet, and in case we conclude material mistakes, we shall report this to those responsible for governance.

Responsibility of management and persons in charge of governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the international financial reporting standards, and for the internal control that it deems necessary to enable it to prepare consolidated financial statements free of material errors, whether due to fraud or error.

In addition, management's responsibility on preparation of the consolidated financial statements include evaluation of the company's ability to survive and disclosure, as the case may be, of the matters related to survival of the company, and use of the accounting basis of continuity unless management intends to liquidate or suspend the company's operations or if there is no logical alternative of this.

The persons in charge of governance are responsibility for supervision of preparation of the company's financial reports.

Auditor's responsibility for auditing of the consolidated financial statements

Our purpose is to get reasonable assurance of whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free of material errors, whether arising out of fraud or error, and to issue the auditing report that contains our opinion on financial statements.

The reasonable assurance is high level of assurance, but it is not guarantee that auditing done in accordance with the international auditing standards will always show material error, if any. Errors may arise out of fraud or mistake, and they are considered material if they would jointly or severally reasonably affect the decisions of users of consolidated financial statements.

As part of auditing in accordance with the international auditing standards, we practice the professional judgment and maintain application of the principle of professional doubt in all sides of auditing, in addition to:

- Determination and evaluation of the risks of material errors of consolidated financial statements, whether arising out of fraud or error, and design and implementation of the audit procedures that respond to those risks, and to get sufficient and suitable auditing evidence to provide basis of our opinion. The risk of failure to detect any material errors that arise out of fraud is higher than the material mistakes that arise out of error. Fraud may include complicit, counterfeit, intentional deletion, deviations or infringement of the internal control regulations.
- Understand the internal control regulations related to the audit works to design suitable auditing procedures in the circumstances, not to express opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control regulations.
- Evaluate the suitability of applicable accounting policies and reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related notes prepared by management.

Tel. +962 6 4632657
Fax: +962 6 4648169
F.O. Box: 910269
Anther 11151 Jordan
E-high might pridan@yahod.com



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Reach conclusion on the suitability of management's use of the accounting continuity basis. Based on the auditing evidence obtained, whether there is material uncertainty related to evidences or circumstances that may give rise to considerable doubts on the company's ability to survive as going concern. If we concluded that there is no material uncertainty, we are required to disregard in our auditing report the related notes contained in the consolidated financial statements, or if disclosure is insufficient, we will amend our opinion. Our conclusions depend on the audit evidence that were obtained up to the date of our auditing report. However, future occurrences or circumstances can result in the company's inability to continue as going concern.

Evaluation of the overall presentation, form and content of consolidated financial statements and notes and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the transactions and

occurrences in the manner that fulfills fair presentation.

Get sufficient and suitable evidence of auditing on the financial information of the facilities and business activities within the company to express our opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for direction, supervision and completion of the company's auditing. We remain fully responsible for the auditing report.

We contacted the officials of governance by permission on our compliance with the requirements of professional conduct related to independence, and informed them about all relations and other matters that can affect our independence and the protection measures, if

We provided some persons in charge of governance by permission on our compliance with the requirements of professional conduct related to independence, and informed them about all relations and other matters that can affect our independence and the protection measures, if

Among those matters that were communicated to the persons in charge of governance, we determined the most important matters in auditing of the consolidated financial statements in our report unless there is law or legislation to prevent disclosure of this matter or in very rare cases in which we decide not to disclose that matter in our report, because of negative effects that may exceed the general benefit of those disclosures.

Report on the legal requirements

The company keeps regular accounting entries and records, and the consolidated financial statements are consistent with them in all material sides. We recommend attestation of these financial statements.

> Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 19/03/2019

The Scientific Office for Auditing, Accounting and Gonsulting Jamal M. Falah

License No. "285"

Tel., +962 6 4632657 Fax +962 6 4648169 FO Box: 910259 Amazi 1119+ organ

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2018

		<u>2018</u> JOD	2017 JOD
Assets			
Deposits at banks	3	1,860,837	1,308,343
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	4	684,047	719,494
Financial assets a fair value through the other comprehensive income	5	50,243	244,503
Investment at an associate company	6	1	15,000
Real estate investments	7	6,785,529	6,775,506
Total investments	18 3	9,380,657	9,062,846
Cash on hand and at banks	8	422,424	808,155
Notes receivable and cheques under collection	9	213,838	244,155
Accounts receivable – Net	10	1,808,800	1,610,895
Accounts receivable of reinsurance	11	895,489	1,139,684
Accounts receivable of associate company	30	36,347	36,347
Deferred tax assets	12	1,334,956	1,464,350
Properties and equipment – Net	13	1,854,865	1,945,673
	14	416	549
Intangible assets - Net	15	29,415	26,631
Other assets	10	1107	16,339,285
Total assets		15,977,207	19,333,263

"Public Shareholding Limited"

Amman - the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2018

			2018 JOD	<u>2017</u> <u>JOD</u>
Liabilities and shareholder's equity			0 895	
Liabilities				
Unearned premiums provision - Net			3,661,500	3,129,985
Outstanding claims provision - Net			3,854,877	4,656,678
Provision of deficit of premiums - Net			<u> </u>	24,879
Total liabilities of insurance contracts			7,516,377	7,811,542
Accounts payable		16	749,905	1,427,358
Accrued expenses		13	4,928	6,615
Accounts payable of reinsurance		17	522,947	572,796
Other liabilities		18	564,814	584,290
Total liabilities			9,353,971	10,402,601
Shareholder's equity				
Declared capital			6,000,000	6,000,000
Paid capital	2	19	6,000,000	6,000,000
Statutory reserve	3	20	69,351	1,304,330
Fair value reserve			(11,957)	
Retained earning (losses)		21	560,842	(1,367,646)
Net shareholder's equity			6,618,236	5,936,684
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity			15,977,207	16,339,285

Arab Union International Insurance Co. "Public Shareholding Limited"

Amman - the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

The Consolidated Income Statement for the year ended on 31 December 2018

H1 450 V		2018	2017
Description	7 T	TOD	TOD
Revenues		8,477,522	7,502,852
Total underwritten premiums		(212,269)	(173,868)
Less: reinsurance share		8,265,253	7,328,984
Net underwritten premiums		(531,515)	(935,128)
Net change in unearned premiums provision		(551,515)	6,431
Net change in the allowance of deficit of premiums		7,733,738	6,400,287
Net earned premiums		45,210	77,838
Commissions revenue			242,685
Issuance fees		264,822 45,340	193,411
Other revenues from underwriting			37,917
Interests revenues	22	80,158	99,721
Gain from investments and financial assets	23	202,888	16,167
Other revenues (expenses)	24	494,466	
Total revenues		8,866,622	7,068,026
Claims, loss, and expenses			7 500 307
Paid claims		7,529,855	7,522,327
Less: recoveries		(946,444)	(1,386,424)
Less: reinsurance share		(122,070)	(573,765)
Net paid claims		6,461,341	5,562,138
Net change in claims provision		(801,801)	(1,345,835)
Allocated employee expenditure	25	776,067	696,622
Allocated administrative and general expenses	26	442,892	548,534
Excess of Loss premiums		205,536	199,569
Document acquisition costs		387,012	292,073
Net claims		7,471,047	(5,953,101)
Unallocated employee expenditure	25	136,243	94,214
Depreciation and amortization		235,947	443,282
Unallocated administrative and general expenses	26	89,045	24,008
Provision for legal issues		58,000	-
Provision for impairment of investments in an		14,999	
associate Allowance of doubtful debts expenses		38,408	44,746
Expenses of the subsidiary		30	1,311
		572,672	(607,561)
Total expenses Profit of the year before tax		822,903	507,364
	12	(129,394)	(100,110)
Tax expense for the year	14	693,509	407,254
Profit of the year after tax		Dinar/Share	Dinar/Share
Famings per chare of the year	27	0.116	0.068
Earnings per share of the year	_ •		

Arab Union International Insurance Co. "Public Shareholding Limited" Amman – the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan The Consolidated statement of Comprehensive for the year ended on 31 December 2018

2018 JOD	2017 JOD
693,509	407,254
(11,957)	
681,552	407,254
	JOD 693,509 (11,957)

"Public Shareholding Limited"

Amman - the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity for the Year Ended on December 31, 2018

Profits (losses) accumulated

For the year ended on December 31, 2017 Balance at the beginning of the year Increase in Capital Profit of the year Statutory reserve Balance at the end of the year	For the year ended on December 31, 2018 Balance at the beginning of the year Amortization Profit of the year Statutory reserve Change at fair value Balance at the end of the year	Description
4,000,000 2,000,000 - 6,000,000	6,000,000	Paid Capital JOD
1,263,605 - - 40,725 1,304,330	1,304,330 (1,304,330) - 69,351	Statutory reserve
	(11,957) (11,957)	Change at fair value
(1,734,175) 454,650 (40,725) (1,320,250)	(1,367,646) 1,304,330 728,956 (69,351) 596,289	Realized JOD
(47,396) (47,396)	(35,447)	Un realized JOD
(1,734,175) 407,254 (40,725) (1,367,646)	(1,367,646) 1,304,330 693,509 (69,351) 560,842	Total Profits (lasses) accumulated JOD
3,529,430 2,000,000 407,254 5,936,684	5,936,654 693,509 (11,957) 6,618,236	JOD Total

"Public Shareholding Limited"

Amman - the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended on December 31, 2018

Description	2018 JOD	2017 JOD
Cash flow from operational activities Profit of the year before tax	822,903	507,364
Items that do not require cash money expenditures: Depreciation and amortization	235,947	443,282
Change at fair value of financial assets at fair value	35,447	47,396
through the statement of income Unearned premiums provision	531,515	935,128
Outstanding claims provision	(801,801)	(1,345,837)
Provision for legal issues	58,000 38,408	44,746
Doubtful debts expenses Provision for impairment of investments in an associate	14,999	
Net change in the provision of deficit of premiums	(24,879)	(6,431)
Cash flow from operational activities before the change	910,539	625,648
in the working capital Financial assets at fair value through other comprhensive	182,303	32,512
income	30,317	705,066
Notes receivable and cheques under collection	(197,905)	974,414 .
Accounts receivable	205,787	(110,258)
Accounts receivable of reinsurance	(2,784)	124,281
Other assets	(677,453)	(1,882,061)
Accounts payable	(1,687)	1,814
Accrual expenses	(49,849)	(227,780)
Accounts payable of reinsurance	(77,476)	(409,059)
Other liabilities — Net cash from operational activities —	321,792	(165,423)
Cash flow from investment activities		17
Properties and equipment	(11,539)	(41,905)
Investment property	(143,930)	-
Intangible assets	a -	(300)
Properties and equipment sale	440	-
Net cash from investment activities —	(155,029)	(42,205)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase in capital		2,000,000
Net cash from investment activities	-	2,000,000
Cash flow from activities	166,763	1,792,372
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	1,891,498	99,126
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	2,058,261	1,891,498

Arab Union International Insurance Co. "Public Shareholding Limited"

Ammari - the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated Statement of Underwritting Revenues of General Insurance for the Year Ended on December 31, 2018

Less: reinsurers share Less: reinsurers share Net uncurned premiums provision Net change in provision of deficit premiums Net change for provision of written premiums	Net uncarned premiums provision Less: reinsurers share Net uncarned premiums provision Less Closing balance	Add Opening balance	Total premiums Less Local reinsurance premiums External reinsurance premiums	Written premiums Direct insurance Invard Optional reinsurance		
(23,522) 3,399,908 7,320,650	(23,915) 3,059,569	7,660,989	43,944	7,524,225	2018 JOD	Vehicles
(23,915) 3,059,569 6,069,256	(25,349) 1,997,260 3,083,484	7,131,565 2.022,609	35,723	7,019,116	<u> 2017</u>	Ιν.
(152) 77 - - 2,327	(3,726) 911 229	1,493 4,637	1,639	13,414	2018 JOD	Marine and Transport
(3,726) 911 6,828	(11,006) 2,209 4,637	5,530 13,215	548 36,165	42,243	<u>2017</u> <u>JOD</u>	
(24,463) 2,417 4,660	(12,672) 2,124 26,880	4,953 14,796	7,933 46,044	58,930	2018 JOD	Fire and Other Damages
(12,672) 2,124 6,080	(33,370) 3,314 14,796	36,684	2,710 35,308	42,908 - 42,908	<u>2017</u> <u>100</u>	Damages
(7,538) 39,642 54,638	(50,240) 11,984 47,180	62,224	35,616	99,964 17,948 117,912	2018 JOD	Other Branches
50,240 11,984 1,358	(4,599) 576 62,224	5,175	80 71,729	84,575	2017 JOD	ches
219,456 - 351,463	55,397 219,456	55,397	66,811	582,333	2018 JOD	Medical
65,397 (6,431) 316,765	191,498 55,397	496,673	(8,395)	165,838	<u>100</u>	12
(55,675) 3,661,500 - 7,733,738	3,129,985 3,717,175	3,220,538	53,516 158,753	8,278,866 198,656 8,477,522	<u>2018</u> <u>JOD</u>	Total
(55,675) 90,553 3,661,500 3,129,986 (6,431) 7,733,738 6,400,287	2,194,567 2,194,567 3,220,538	2,574,358	39,061 134,807	7,354,680 148,172 7,502,852	<u>2017</u> <u>10D</u>	!-

Arab Union International Insurance Co.
"Poblic Shareholding Limited."

Anyman — the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Anyman — the Gost of general Insurance for the year ended on 31 December 2018

	100							
Less: Share of reinsurers recoveries Net outstanding chains of the beginning of the year Net claims cost	Outstanding claims of the beginning of the year Reported IBNR Deficit of claims provision	Reported IBNR Deficit of claims provision	Recoveries Net outstanding claims of the end of the year	Less:	Add: Outstanding claims of the end of the year Reported IBNR Delicit of claims provision	Less: Recoveries Local reinsurance shure Foreign reinsurance share Net paid chaims	Paid chine	
	6,077,107 485,695 740,552	2,577,618 481,775 759,823	3,819,216	(332,275)	5,300,561 481,775 759,823	(939,921) (1,375) (71,469) 6,144,451	Vehicles 2018 100 7,157,216	THE CONTRACTOR
(227,872) (953,143) (2,484,986) (1,655,980) 4,590,496 5,887,347 5,373,171 3,968,301	7,040,732 585,695 870,043	3,364,249 485,695 740,552	4,590,496	(227,872)	6,077,107 485,695 740,552	(1,373,726) (96,698) 5,265,152	2017 100 5,735,576	
(3,514) (46,266) 1,622 4,673	50,402 1,000	1,198 4,600	5,798	(5,829)	53,293 4,600	(2,641)	Marine and Transport 2018 2017 100 3,138 1,47	
(47,074) 6,463 (3,367)	52,537 1,000	622 1,000	1,622	(3,514)	50,402 1,000	1,474		
(42,686) 6,033 (2,441)	46,387 2,332	2,796 563	3,359	(34,170)	36,966 563	(3,668)	Fire and Other Damages 2018 2017 100 100 3,901 1,810	
(345,974) 37,790 (31,587)	381,432 2,332	3,701 2,332	6,033	(42,686)	46,387 2,332	(1,640)	<u>2017</u> <u>100</u> 1,810	
1,039 3,939	366 1,000	1,239 1,000	2,239	(7,127)	8,366 1,000	(142) 2,739	Other Branches 2018 201 100 101 2,881 3	
1,404 (365)	5,912 1,000	39 1,000	1,039	(327)	366 1,000	(3,135)	<u>ches</u> 2017 100 3,135	201
57,488 280,198	8,083	(17,845) 42,110	24,265	(25,695)	7,850 42,110	(6,523) - (42,775) 313,421	Medical 2018 100 362,719	
(62,828) 69,509 283,321	76,153 56,184	90,986	57,488	(41,581)	8,083	(12,698) (472,292) 295,342	2017 100 780,332	
(2,531,252) 4,656,678 5,659,540	6,182,345 581,013 740,552	2,565,006 530,048 759,823	3,854,877	(2,436,934)	5,407,036 530,048 759,823	(946,444) (1,375) (120,695) 6,461,341	7,529,855	
(1,655,980) 6,002,515 4,216,303		3,335,11 581,01 740,55	4,650,670	(2,531,252)	6,182,345 581,013 740,552	(1,386,424) (573,765) 5,562,138	1017 100 7,522,327	

Arnb Union International Insurance Co. "Public Shareholding Limited"

Amman - the Unshemite Kingdom of Jardan

The Consolidated Statement underwritting Profit (Loss) of General Insurance for the Year Ended on December 31, 2018

Total revenues Less: Policies acquisition costs Surplus loss premiums Allocated administrative expenses Total expenses Underwritting profit (loss)	Net claims cost Add: Commissions received Fees for issuance of insurance policies fees Other revenues	Net earned revenues from written premiums	
340,815 249,194 180,336 174,309 1,033,084 1,089,177 (1,554,235) (1,512,680) 618,908 944,089	(5,373,171) (3,968,301) 9,983 7,600 198,364 154,803 17,317 193,411 2,173,143 2,456,769	2018 2017 10D 10D 7,320,650 6,069,256	<u>Vehicles</u>
452 560 7,200 7,200 25,425 42,896 (33,077) (50,656) (26,090) (1,713)	(4,073) 3,5643 6,594 37,643 609 1,105 130 6,987 48,943	2018 2017 100 100 2,327 6,828	Marine and Transport
1,616 18,000 52,272 (71,888) (5	23,534 2,759 174 33,568	2018 2017 10D 10D 4,660 6,080 7 2,441 31,587	Fire and Ot Damage
27,030 10,881 (37,911) 56,989	3,099 38,262 2,840 94,900	<u>10D</u> 1 54,638 (3,939)	r Bran
11,301 17,099 8,649 97,297 (19,950) (114,396) 79,619 6,576	19,544 78,302 24,828 - 24,679 99,569 120,972	1,358 351,463 365 (280,198)	ies <u>Medical</u>
29,822 69,504 (99,326) (59,486)	6,396 ,	<u>JOD</u> <u>JOD</u> 351,463 316,765 (280,198) (283,321)	<u>cal</u> 2017
387,012 205,536 1,218,959 (1,811,507) 618,063	45,210 264,822 45,340 2,429,57 0	7,733,738 6,400,287 (5,659,540) (4,216,303)	<u>Total</u>
387,012 292,073 205,536 199,569 1,218,959 1,245,156 (1,811,507) (1,736,798) 618,063 961,120	77,838 242,685 193,411 2,697,918	1 <u>00</u> 6,400,287 (4,216,303)	2017

1- General:

The Arab Union International Insurance Company, a public Shareholding Limited Company, was established on January 1, 1976, and was registered with the Companies Controller of the Ministry of Industry and Trade under No. 105.

The company is engaged in the insurance business (vehicles, maritime, transport, fire, other damages

to property, medical and personal accidents, liability and aviation).

The attached consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors at its meeting held on 26/2/2019. Such financial statements require the approval of the General Assembly of Shareholders.

- The attached consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors at its meeting held on 19/3/2019. Based on the amendment of the value of the provision of recoveries by raising the value of "57,600" JD as requested by the Insurance Commotion Authority.
- The Board of Directors recommended to the General Assembly the approval of these financial statements and the proposal to distribute 9% as dividends to the shareholders, 540,000 JD. The distribution of profits requires the approval of the General Assembly of Shareholders at its meeting on 19/3/2019.

Accounting Policies 2-

Basis of preparation of financial statements and significant accounting policies:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), pursuant to local laws in

force, and under the models set by the Insurance Commission.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for financial assets at fair value through statement of income, and financial assets at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income that are stated at fair value on the date of financial

The Jordanian Dinar is the presentation currency of the financial statements, which represents the

Company's functional currency.

The accounting policies used for the period are consistent with the policies adopted in the previous year.

Basis of consolidation of financial statements

The consolidated financial statements represent the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries and those which are controlled by it. Control is accomplished when the Company has the ability to control the financial and operating policies of its subsidiaries in order to obtain benefits from its activities, mutual transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full between the Company and its subsidiaries.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the parent company (The Arab Union International Insurance Co. - PJSC) and the following subsidiary controlled by it:

71.00			
% of shareholders	Paid capital	Legal status	Name of the company Arab Union International Commercial complexes
%100	10,000	LLC	

Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 January 2018:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting.

The company had previously implemented the first phase of IFRS 9 as issued during 2009. The dated of initial implementation of the first phase of IFRS 9 was 1 January 2011. The standard has been applied retrospectively and, in line with IFRS 9, comparative amounts have not been restated.

IFRS 9 requires the company to record an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments measured at amortization cost.

<u>Impairment</u>

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the company accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach .

For all debt instruments, the company has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The company has established a provision matrix that is based on the company historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward - looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The company debt instruments at FVOCI comprised solely of quoted bonds that are graded in the top investment category by Credit Rating Agencies and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the company

This standard do not have any material impact on the company interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 Supersedes IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue and related Interpretations and it applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless those contracts are in the scope of other standards. The new standard establishes a five - step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The standard requires entities to exercise judgment, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their

The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

This standard do not have any material impact on the company interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

IFRIC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations

The Interpretation clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related assets, expense or income (or part of it) on the de recognition of a non - monetary asset or non - monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date or non - monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the non - monetary asset or non - monetary liability arising from the advance consideration . if there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

This Interpretation does not have any impact on the company interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 40 Transfers of Investment Property

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property.

The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a

These amendments do not have any impact on the company interim condensed consolidated financial statements

Amendments to IFRS 2 Classification and Measurement of Share - based Payment Transactions

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 2 Share – based Payment that address three main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash – settled share – based payment transaction, the classification of a share – based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations, and accounting where a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction changes its classification from cash settled to equity settled. On adoption, entities are required to apply the amendments without restating prior, periods, but retrospective application is permitted if elected for all three amendments and other criteria are met.

These amendments do not have any impact on the company interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and joint Ventures – Clarification that measuring investees at fair value through profit of loss is an investment – by – investment choice

The amendments clarify that an entity that is a venture capital organization, or other qualifying entity, may elect, at initial recognition on an investment – by – investment basis, to measure its investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss. If an entity, that is not itself and investment entity, has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the entity may, when applying the equity method, elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interest in subsidiaries.

This election is made separately for each investment entity associate or joint venture, at the later of the date on which: (a) the investment entity associate or joint venture is initially recognized, (b) the associate or joint venture becomes and investment entity, and (c) the investment entity associate or joint venture first becomes a parent.

These amendments do not have any impact on the company interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Sector information

- The business sector represents a group of assets and operations that jointly offer products or services that are subject to risks and rewards that differ from those of other sectors and which can be measured according to reports used by the chief executive officer and the chief decision maker of the company.

- A geographical sector is associated with the provision of products or services in a specific economic environment that is subject to risks and rewards that differ from those of business

segments in economic environments.

- The results of operations of a subsidiary are consolidated in the consolidated statement of income from the date of possession and which is the date of the parent company's control of the subsidiary, the results of the disposal operations of the subsidiary are consolidated in the consolidated income statement until the date of disposal which is the date on which the company loses control of the subsidiary.

- The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting year of the insurance company using the same accounting policies as the insurance company, If the company follows accounting policies that differ from those of the insurance company, the necessary adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiary to conform to the accounting policies used by the insurance company.

- Financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through income statement

- Other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of financial assets at amortized cost are measured as assets at fair value.
- Assets stated at fair value through income statement are Investments in equity and debt instruments for trading purposes and the purpose of the retention is to generate profits from fluctuations in short-term market prices or to generate profits from margin of trading profits.
- Financial assets are recorded at fair value in the statement of income upon procurement (acquisition costs are recorded in the statement of income upon purchase) and are re-evaluated in the financial statements at their fair value, Subsequent changes at fair value are recorded in the statement of income in the same period in which the change at fair value arises from the differences of non cash assets exchange in foreign currencies.
- Dividends or revenues are recorded in the statement of income when realized (approved by the General Assembly of Shareholders).

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

- It is permitted to adopt an irrevocable option on initial recognition of investments in owner's equity instruments that are not held for trading to present all changes in the fair value of these investments on an individual basis (each share separately) under the other comprehensive income, and It cannot be by any means and at any time later on reclassify the amounts of these recognized differences in the other income as profit or loss, while the tax on dividends from these investments are recognized within net investment income, unless such investments represent a partial recovery of all investments.
- In the event of the sale of these assets or any part thereof, profits or losses resulting from the sale are transferred from the balance of accumulated net change at fair value through the other comprehensive income to profit and loose re-cycling and not through the income list.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company reviews the financial assets value fixed in the financial statements date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment in their value either individually or in groups, if such indicators exist, the recoverable amount is estimated to determine the impairment loss.

Shares quoted officially

Clearance is made between the financial assets and liabilities and the net amount is shown in the statement of financial position only when the legally binding rights are available and when settled through clearance or when assets are materials and liabilities are settled.

Recognition date of financial assets

- The purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized on the trade date (The date of the Company's obligation to sell or purchase financial assets).

Fair value

- The closing prices in the financial statements dates in active markets represent the fair value of financial instruments which has market prices.

 In the absence of declared prices or the absence of active trading of some financial instruments or non-activity of the market, fair value is estimated in a number of ways, including:
 - Compare them to the current market value of a financial instrument very similar to
 - Analysis of future cash flows and discounting of expected cash flows using a similar financial instrument
 - Options pricing models

The valuation methods are intended to obtain a fair value that reflects market expectations and takes into consideration market factors and any anticipated risks or rewards when estimating the value of financial instruments, where there are financial instruments whose fair value cannot be measured reliably, it is shown at cost after impairment.

Mortgaged Financial Assets

Are those financial assets mortgaged to the favor of other parties with the right of the other party to dispose of them (selling or re-mortgaging). These assets are continually evaluated in accordance with the accounting policies used to assess each of them according to their original classification.

Investment in the associate company

- -The associate company is the company which exercises effective influence over financial and operating policy decisions (which are not controlled by the company). The company has between 20% to 50% of the voting rights and the investment in the associated company is done through owner's rights.
- Income and expenses resulting from transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated and according to the Company's contribution.
- If separate financial statements are prepared for the Company as an independent entity, investments in associated company are stated at cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises of cash in hand, balances at banks, deposits at banks with maturities of up to three months after the deduction of accounts of creditor banks and restricted balances.

Accounts receivables of reinsurance

Reinsurer's shares shall be calculated from premiums, compensation paid, technical allowance and all rights and obligations arising from reinsurance based on the contracts concluded between the Company and the reinsurers according to the basis of entitlement.

Real Estate Investments

Real estate investments are shown at cost, less accumulated depreciation except for lands. These investments are amortized over their production lives by 2% -15%. Any impairment is registered in the statement of comprehensive income. The operating income or operating expenses of these investments are registered in the statement of comprehensive income.

Properties and Equipment

Properties and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Property and equipment are depreciated when they are ready to be used on fixed installment over the expected useful life using the following annual rates. Depreciation expenses are recorded in the income statement:

Category	Depreciation Percentage
	2%
Buildings	15%
Devices and Equipment	20%
Computers	15%
Cars	10%
Furnishing and Furniture	

- Depreciation of properties and equipment is calculated when it is ready to be used for the intended purpose.
- Properties and equipment under construction for the use of the Company are stated at cost less any impairment losses.
- When the refundable amount of any property and equipment is less than its net carrying amount, its value is reduced to its refundable amount and the amount of impairment is recognized in the statement of income.
- The useful life of the properties and equipment is reviewed at the end of each year. If the life
 expectancy is different from the previously estimated estimates, the change in estimate for
 subsequent years is recorded as a change in the estimate.
- Profits and losses resulting from the exclusion or deletion of any property and equipment,
 which represent the difference between the selling amount and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in the statement of income.
- -Properties and equipment are excluded when disposed of or when there are no future benefits expected from its use or disposal.

Intangible assets

- Intangible assets acquired through consolidation are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets acquired through a method other than consolidation are recorded at cost.
- Other intangible assets are classified on the basis of their estimating their lives for a specified or indefinite period. Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized over that lifetime; and the amortization is recognized in the statement of income. Intangible assets with an indefinite life time are reviewed for impairment at the financial statements date and any impairment loss is recognized in the income statement.
- Intangible assets that are internally generated are not capitalized and are registered in the income statement of the same period.
- Any indications of impairment of intangible assets at the financial statement are reviewed. The estimated useful lives of these assets are reviewed and any adjustments to subsequent periods will be made.
- Computer software is amortized over its five-year useful life using fixed installment.

Allowances

- Allowances are recognized when the Company has liabilities on the date of the financial statements arising from past events, and the payment of liabilities is probable and its value can be reliably estimated.
- Amounts recognized as allowances represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle at the financial statements date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties associated with the obligation. When the value of the allowances is determined based on estimated cash flows to settle the present obligation, then the carrying amount represents the present value of such cash flows.
- When it is expected that some or all of the economic benefits required from other parties
 will be recovered to settle the allowance, at that time, the receivable is recognized in the
 asset if the receipt of the allowances is confirmed and their value can be measured reliably.

Technical allowances:

The technical allowance are monitored and retained in accordance with the instructions of the Insurance Commission as follows:-

- The allowance of unearned premiums for general insurance activities shall be calculated on the basis of the days remaining to the expiry of the term of the insurance policy; considering that the year days are (365), not inclusive license of transport and marine insurance, which is calculated based on the basis of subscribed premiums of the documents valid at the date of preparation of the provided financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the law, regulations and instructions issued thereunder.
- The allowance of claims (reported) under settlement is calculated by determining the total expected cost of each claim.
- The allowance of claims (unreported) is calculated based on the Company's experience and estimates
- The allowance of unearned premiums for life insurance is calculated based on the company's experience and estimates.
- The calculation of life insurance policies is calculated in accordance with the provisions of the instructions and decisions issued by the commission in this regard.
- Allowance of deficit in installments based on the company's experience and estimates and estimates of the actuary.

Actuarial expert

Allowance of impaired receivables

Impairment of receivables is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all or part of the amounts required. This allowance is calculated on the basis of the difference between carrying amount and refundable amount, where the Company discloses the method used to calculate the allowance of impairment of receivables.

Compliance adequacy test

- The adequacy and suitability of the insurance liabilities are determined at the date of the statement of financial position by calculating the present value of the future cash flows of the existing insurance contracts.
- If the valuation shows that the present value of the insurance liabilities (different procurements costs less favorable and related intangible assets) is not sufficient compared to the expected future cash flows, the full amount of the deficiency is recognized in the statement of income.

Income tax

Tax expenses represent amounts of taxes due and deferred taxes.

Taxes due

- Expenses of due taxes are calculated on the basis of taxable profits. The taxable profits differ from the reported profits in the income statement because the reported profits include non-taxable income or non-recording expenses in the fiscal year but in subsequent years or cumulative accepted losses or terms not subject or not acceptable for recording for tax purposes.

- Taxes are calculated according to the prescribed tax rates under the laws, regulations and

instructions in the countries in which the company operates.

Deferred taxes

- Deferred taxes are those taxes expected to be paid or recovered as a result of temporary time differences between the value of assets or liabilities in the financial statements for which the tax is calculated.
- Taxes are calculated by using the financial statements adherence method. Deferred taxes are calculated in accordance with the tax rates expected to be applied when the tax liability is settled or the deferred tax asset is realized.
- The balance of deferred tax is reviewed at the financial statements date and is reduced in the event that it is not possible to benefit from such tax assets in part or in full or by paying the tax liability or the absence of a need.

Realization of Revenues

Insurance contracts

- Insurance premiums resulting from insurance contracts are recorded as income for the year (premiums earned) on the basis of due periods and commensurate with the period of coverage. Unearned premiums through insurance contracts are recorded as liabilities at the financial statements date as unearned insurance premiums.
- The claims and the adjustment of the losses incurred are recognized in the statement of income on the basis of the expected value of the liability to the insurance policyholder or other affected parties.

- Revenues of dividends and interests

- Revenues of dividends arising from investments are recognized when the shareholders have the right to receive payments for dividends upon approving the same by the General Assembly of Shareholders.
- Interest revenues are calculated on an accrual basis, based on the due dates and principals and earned interest rate.

- Rental income

Rental income from real estate investments by operational lease contracts is recognized on fixed basis over the period of the contract. Other expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

- Recognition of expenses

All commissions and other costs for obtaining new or renewed insurance policies are amortized in the statement of income in the year in which they occur. Other expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

- Insurance indemnity

- Insurance indemnity represents claims paid during the year and the change in the allowance of claims.
- Insurance indemnity includes all amounts paid during the year, whether for the current year or previous years. Claims under settlement represent the highest estimated value of settlement of all claims arising out of events that occurred prior to the financial statements date but have not been settled yet. Claims under settlement are calculated on the basis of the best information available at the closing date of the financial statements which includes allowance of unreported claims.

- Derelict and transfer indemnity

The expected proceeds from derelict and transfer indemnity are taken into account when measuring the obligation to meet the claims.

Administrative and general expenses

All distributable administrative and general expenses will be borne by each branch of insurance seperatly. 80% of the non-distributable administrative expenses are distributed over the various insurance departments on the basis of the earned premiums for each department, attributed to the total premiums.

Employee expenses

All employee distributable expenses are borne by each insurance branch sep[eratly. 80% of non-distributable employee expenses are distributed to various insurance departments on the basis of earned premiums for each department attributed to the total premium.

Costs of acquisition of insurance documents

Acquisition costs consist of the costs incurred by the company through sale, subscription or commencement of new insurance contracts. Acquisition costs are recognized in the statement of income

Foreign currency

- Foreign currency transactions are recorded during the year at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.
- The balances of financial assets and financial liabilities are converted at the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date and declared by the Central Bank of Jordan.
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted at fair value at the date of determining their fair value.
- Profits and losses resulting from foreign currency conversion are recognized in the statement of income
- Conversion differences on non-monetary assets items and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recorded as part of the change at fair value.

Use estimates

The preparation of the financial statements and the application of accounting policies require management to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts of financial assets and liabilities and disclose potential liabilities. These estimates and judgments also affect the income, expenses and allowance as well as changes at fair value that arise in equity. In particular, the Company's management is required to issue significant judgments to estimate the amounts and timing of future cash flows. These estimates are necessarily based on multiple hypotheses and factors with varying degrees of estimation and uncertainty and actual results may differ from estimates as a result of changes resulting from the conditions and circumstances of those estimates in the future.

The estimates in the financial statements are reasonable and detailed as follows:

- Debtors impairment provision was made based on the assumptions and bases approved by the company's management for estimation of the provision to be made in accordance with the requirements of the international financial reporting standards.
- The fiscal year and its income tax charge were recognized in accordance with laws and regulations.
- Management re-estimates the useful life of tangible assets on periodic basis for calculation of annual depreciation based on the general condition of those assets and the estimates of their expected useful life in the future. The impairment loss (if any) in the statement of income shall be taken.
- The provision of technical claims and provisions shall be estimated based on technical studies in accordance with the instructions of Insurance Authority, and the calculation provision shall be calculated in accordance with actuarial studies.
- Provision is made for the cases instituted against the company based on legal study prepared by the company's attorney whereby the potential risks that may happen in the future were determined, and those studies shall be periodically reconsidered.
- Management regularly reviews the financial assets that appear in cost to estimate any impairment and this impairment is taken in the statement of income of the year.

"Public Shareholding Limited"

Amman-Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements

3- Bank Deposits:

- Bank Deposits:	Deposits due	Deposits due	2018	2017
Description	within one month (JOD)	than one month up to	Total	Total
In Jordan	1,860,837	one vear	1,860,837	1,308,343

The interest rates on bank deposit balances in Jordanian Dinar vary from 5% - 5.5 % as on 31 December 2018.

The deposits mortgaged to the order of general manager of Insurance commission in addition to his job were JOD 225,000, and these deposits are deposited in the trading bank.

4- Financial assets at fair value through the income statement:

Description	2018 JOD	2017 JOD		
In Jordan Listed shares*	684,047	719,207		
Out of Jordan Listed shares Total	684,047	287 719,494		
Description	Number of shares	2018 JOD	Number of shares JOD	2017 JOD
Jordanian Mutual Funds Management Company	184,249	652,309.	184,249	685,405
Shareco Brokerage Company * Rum Financial Brokerage ** United Group Holding Company	25,000 12,149	14,000 17,738	25,000 12,149 20,000	13,000 19,925 200
Arab Engineering Industries Company Total		684,047	376	719,207

^{* 25,000} shares reserved for borde member

5- Financial assets at fair value through the other income statement :

Description	2018 JOD	2017 JOD
In Jordan Listed shares*	62,200	62,200
Out of Jordan Share in unlisted shares		182,303
Change at fair value	(11,957)	-
Total	50,243	244,503

Financial assets of fair value through the other income include financial assets for which no market prices are available with an amount of "JOD 50,243" as at 31 December 2018 and are recognized at fair value estimated by the company's management, Based on audited financial statement. Management doesn't know any indicators of impairment of those investments

^{** 10,000} shares reserved for borde member

Arab Union International Insurance "Public Shareholding Limited" Amman- Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements

6- Investment in associate Company:

Description	Country of incorporation	Shareholding	Nature of business	2018	2017
Al Murug Al-Khadraa Housing Company	Jordan	50%	Real estate investments	1	15,000

the share of the associated results has not been recorded dut to non issuance of its financial statements until the dated of these financial statements.

7-	Real	estate	investments:

- Real estate investments:		1	Total
Description	Buildings	<u>Lands</u>	
2018	JOD	TOD	TOD
Cost			
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,249,445	2,461,861	8,711,306
Additions	143,930	_	143,930
Reclassification		12,801	12,801
Balance at the end of the year	6,393,375	2,474,662	8,868,037
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,935,800		1,935,800
Depreciation of the year	146,708		146,708
Balance at the end of the year	2,082,508		2,082,508
Net	4,310,867	2,474,662	6,785,529
2017			
Cost			
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,249,445	2,461,861	8,711,306
Additions	-		-
Balance at the end of the year	6,249,445	2,461,861	8,711,306
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,635,711	- s	1,635,711
Depreciation of the year	300,089		300,089
Balance at the end of the year	1,935,800		1,935,800
Net	4,313,645	2,461,861	6,775,506

⁻ Fair value of building on the plot No (1603), basin (11) was estimated to JD 12,094,460.

⁻ The fair value of other lands was estimated to JOD 1,737,321 according to the average estimation of real estate experts. These are the estimates as on 31 December 2018 in accordance with the insurance commotion instructions and decisions, where a revaluation is made for every two years.

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Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements

8- Cash on hand and at banks:

Description	<u>2018</u>	2017
Description	JOD	JOD
Bank accounts	415,721	795,072
Cash on hand	6,703	13,083
Total	422,424	808,155

9- Note receivable and cheques under collection:

Description	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
D 604111541011	JOD	JOD
Note receivable	15,184	15,184
Cheques under collection	213,703	244,020
Total	228,887	259,204
Less: provision of impairment of note receivable	(15,049)	(15,049)
Total	213,838	244,155
IULAL		

Accrual of cheques under collection extends to December 2018.

10- Account receivable - net :

Description	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
2000.19.00	<u>JOD</u>	<u>JOD</u>
Receivables of policy holders	1,337,306	1,101,532
Receivables of brokers	639,447	687,720
Receivables of agents	91,920	108,997
Other receivables	196,333	150,914
Employees' Accounts	34,761	52,699
Medical networks receivable	497	497
Total	2,300,264	2,102,359
Less: debtors' impairment provision (*)	(491,464)	(491,464)
	1,808,800	1,610,895
Total		

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(*) Movement on the debtors' impairment provision is as follows:

	Description_		<u>2018</u>	2017
	Description		JOD	JOD
	Balance and the beginning of the year		491,464	446,718
	Addition			44,746
	Balance at the end of the year	_	491,464	491,464
	The following lives of non-doubtful receivables:			
	Description		2018 JOD	2017 JOD
	1 00 days		459,917	452,200
	1-90 days		839,663	120,626
	91-180 days		509,220	1,038,069
	181-360 days		1,808,800	1,610,895
	Total	=		4
11-	Reinsurance receivables:			
	Description		2018 JOD	2017 JOD
	Local insurance companies		555,368	372,018
	Foreign reinsurance companies		378,529	767,666
	Total		933,897	1,139,684
	Less provision for impairment of reinsurers	_	(38,408)	4.400.004
	Total		895,489	1,139,684
	Following the lives of non-doubtful receivables:			
	D. vieties		2018	2017
	Description	- 1	JOD	JOD
	1-90 days		306,133	179,011
	91-180 days		18,188	274,515
	181-360 days		571,168	686,158
	Total		895,489	1,139,684
	I OLAI		The second second	

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Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements

12- Income tax:

- The income tax in the statement of income includes the following:

Description Income tax due for the pr Deferred tax assets Net	ofits of the year	1 ex	2018 JOD 822,903 (129,394) 693,509	2017 JOD 517,179 (100,110) 417.069
- The movement on de	eferred tax asse	ts is as foilows:		
<u>Description</u>			<u>2018</u> <u>JOD</u> 1,464,350	2017 JOD 1,564,460
Opening balance Additions Reduction Closing balance		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	(129,394) 1,334,956	(100,110) 1,464,350

The deferred tax assets result from accumulated losses for the previous years.

- Following the summary of adjustment of the accounting profit with the tax profit:

Description_		2018	2017
Description		JOD	JOD
Accounting profit Non-taxable profits		822,903	507,364
		(283,762)	(90,239)
		539,141	417,125
Tax (loss) profit	g -	24%	24%
Percentage of income tax		129,394	100,110
Due income tax	-		

Parent company:

In the opinion of management and tax consultant, the deferred tax assets will be recovered during

the subsequent years, as final adjustment was reached with the income tax department up to 2015.

Subsidiary companies:

We didn't reach final adjustment with the income and sales tax department from the date of establishment of the company to date.

Note of the Consolidated Financial Statements "Public Sharcholding Limited"

Amman- Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Arab Union International Insurance

13- Pr

Net	Balance at the end of the year	Depreciation of the year	Accumulated depreciation Balance at the beginning of the year	Balance at the end of the year	Additions	Balance at the beginning of the year	2017 Cost	Nec	Balance at the end of the year	Exclusions	Depreciation of the year	Accumulated depreciation Ratance at the beginning of the year	Balance at the end of the year	Exclusions	Reclassification	Additions	Balance at the beginning of the year	Cost	2018	Properties and Equipment:
354,870		1	25 ₁₂	354,870		354,870	dor	342,069		1	•	1	342,069		(12,801)		354,870	JOD	Lands	
1,432,850	643,852	99,558	544,294	2,076,702		2,076,702	dor	1,385,792	690,910		47,058	643,852	2,076,702	80 to 00	,	W. 100	2,076,702	dor	Buildings	
15,953	65,021	11,032	53,989	80,974	6,665	74,309	dor	14,668	70,917	1	5,896	65,021	85,585		1	4,611	80,974	dor	Equipment	
6,396	125,229	736	124,493	131,625	5,329	126,296	<u>dor</u>	7,660	127,181	1	1,952	125,229	134,841			3,216	131,625	GOL	Computers	
	28,010	2,212	25,798	55,300	29,500	25,800	dor	23,725	32,544	4	4,534	28,010	56,269		,	969	55,300	GOL	Cars	
108,314	188,474	29,487	158,987	296,788	411	296,377	dor	80,129	216,422	(1,640)	29,588	188,474	296,551	(2,080)	1	1,843	296,788	GOF	Furniture	Furnishing
						2		822	78		78		900			900		dor	Systems	200
1,945,673	- 1,050,586	143,025	- 907,561	2,996,259	41,905	2,954,354	dor	1,854,865	1	(1,640)	89,106	1,050,586	2,992,917		(12,801)	11,539	2,996,259	GOL	Total	

The enclosed explanatory notes constitute an integral part hereof.

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Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements

14- Intangible assets:

	Computer systems	and software
Description	2018 JOD	2017 JOD
Balance at the beginning of the year Additions	231,492	231,192 300
Balance at the end of the year	231,492	231,492
Accumulated amortization Balance at the beginning of the year	230,942	230,775
amortize of the year	<u>134</u> 231,076	168 230,943
Balance at the end of the year Net	416	549
15- Other assets: Description	2018 JOD	2017 JOD
Refunded deposit	13,914	12,124
Prepaid expenses Other	15,501	14,018 489
Total	29,415	26,631

"Public Shareholding Limited"

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Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements

16- Accounts pavable

Description	2018	2017
2.	<u>JOD</u>	JOD
Policyholders' insurance	554,983	852,457
Medical networks	20,877	398,154
Employees' accounts	5,647	8,974
Brokers' accounts	126,359	113,896
Other payable	24,302	29,678
Agents' payable	17,737	24,199
Total	749,905	1,427,358

17- Reinsurance pavables

Description	2018	2017
*	<u>JOD</u>	JOD
Local insurance companies	352,280	254,913
Foreign reinsurance companies	170,667	317,883
Total	522,947	572,796

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Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements

18- Other liabilities

Description	2018	2017
	JOD	JOD
Reinsurers' deposits	28,685	117,741
Deferred revenues	191,418	170,725
Unpaid shareholders' profits	182,245	182,245
Deposits of shareholders' offering right	41,958	41,983
Deposits of sales tax	17,985	48,540
Other deposits	36,711	23,056
Provision for end of service	16,875	
Provision of legal issues	48,937	
Total	564,814	584,290

19- Authorized capital and paid up capital:

The company's authorized and paid up capital was decreased by "4" million dinar/ share instead of "8" million dinar/ share, and the company's authorized capital was increased to become "6" million dinar/ share. The company's management completed all legal procedures thereof on 28/02/2017.

20- Statutory reserve:

The amounts in this account and transferred annual profits before taxes represented 10% during the year and recent years in accordance with the companies' laws, and it can't be distributed to shareholders.

Based on the approval of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply on 13/05/2018 Book No. SM / 1/105 regarding the extraordinary general assembly decision held on 29/04/2018 to close the balance of the compulsory reserve amounting to "1,304,330" JD in 31/12/2017 According to the provisions of Article 186 paragraph C of the Jordanian Companies Law in effect in the accumulated losses amounting to 31/12/2017 "1,367,646" JD

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Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements

21- Accumulated profit (losses):

<u>Description</u>	2018 JOD	2017 JOD
Opening balance	(1,367,646)	(1,734,175)
Amortize of part of retained losses	1,304,330	
Profit of the year	693,509	407,254
Statutory Reserve	(69,351)	(40,725)
Closing balance	560,842	(1,367,646)

B The value of distributable profits at the end of 2018 was 560,842 JD. The Board of Directors of the Company decided in its meeting held on 2019/03/19 to recommend to the General Assembly to approve the distribution of cash dividends to shareholders of 9% of the capital, Which is amount "540,000" JD.

22- Interests revenue:

Description		2018 JOD	2017 JOD
Acquired bank interests	Fig.	80,158	37,917
Total		80,158	37,917

23- Net profits of financial assets and investments:

Description	2018 JOD	2017 JOD
Net change of fair value of assets at the fair value through the	(35,447)	(47,396)
income statement Net profits (losses) of the Union building	206,143	110,206
Net profits of financial assets at fair value through the	32,192	36,911
statement of income (shares) Total	202,888	99,721

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Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements

24- Other revenues (expenses): Description Other revenues Rent a traning hall revenue Total	2018 JOD 493,366 1,100 494,466	2017 JOD 15,252 915 16,167
25- Employees' expenses Description Salaries and benefits Social security expenses Medical expenses Incentives and benefits expenses Paid leave allowance Collection commision costs Other Travel and transfers End of service benefit Total Allocated employees expenditure Unallocated employees expenditure	2018 JOD 700,996 89,745 38,913 16,400 11,636 6,461 8,935 3,051 36,173 912,310 776,067 136,243	2017 JOD 639,178 78,870 44,887 8,195 6,867 1,028 10,200 1,611 - 790,836 696,622 94,214

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Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements

	- La La initiatactiva Expenses		
26-	General and Administrative Expenses	2018	<u> 2017</u>
	Description	JOD	JOD
		112,623	102,458
	Insurance authority fees	41,466	32,118
	Maintenance	35,920	41,443
	Other	73,055	142,149
	Governmental and other fees	50,789	52,669
	Water, electricity		86,436
	Attorney fees	96,355	46,665
	Board members' transfers exp	46,814	23,440
	Stationery	18,980	18,854
	Professional fees	28,777	The state of the s
	Post and communications	12,243	6,945
		6,491	9,179
	Entertainment	3,198	6,389
	Advertising	3,991	3,722
	Bank expenses	1235	75
	Tender expenses	531,937	572,542
	Total		
	Total general and administrative expenses allocated to	442,892	548,534
	underwritting accounts		04.000
	Total general and administrative expenses unallocated to	89,045	24,008
	underwritting accounts	=	

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27- Earnings per share:

First: Basic earnings (losses) per share:		
Description	2018	2017
Description	JOD	JOD
	693,509	407,254
Net (loss) profit of the year	Share	Share
	6,000,000	6,000,000
Weighted average of the number of shares	Dinar/share	Dinar/share
Total	0.116	0.068

Second: Diluted earnings per share:

Upon the General Assembly decision, the company has decreased its authorized capital by (4) million dinars to recover part of the accumulated losses of authorized capital and increase the authorized capital by (2) million dinar. These procedures were completed in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce on 12/09/2016 as the authorized capital has become (6) million dinars. Procedures were completed on 28/02/2017.

Accordingly, diluted profit per share shall be calculated as follows:

Description	2018 JOD	2017 JOD 407,254
Net profit of the year	693,509 <u>Share</u>	5,682,191
Weighted average of the number of shares	6,000,000 <u>Dinar/share</u>	Dinar/share 0.072
Total	0.116	0.072
28- Cash and cash equivalents: Description	2018 JOD	2017 JOD
Cash on hand and in banks Plus: deposits in banks to be accrued within one month	422,424 1,860,837	808,155 1,308,343
Less: deposits mortgaged to the order of general manager of insurance committee	(225,000)	(225,000)
Total	2,058,261	1,891,498

29 - Related parties:

Related parties represent the main shareholders, board members of the company and senior management. The company's management approves the prices and terms of payment related to those transactions. Transactions with related parties were among the ordinary activities of the company using commercial commissions.

Following is a summary of the transactions with related parties:

	Associate company	Board and senior management	2018	2017
Items of the statement of financial position Receivables Payables	36,347	471 16,671	36,347 16,671	58,062 29,573
Items in the statement of income Under Witten premiums Paid claims		3,595	3,595	7,884 4,719

There are no other transactions with related parties with senior shareholders and board members than those mentioned above.

Following is a summary of the benefits of the company's senior executive management:

Description	2018 JOD	<u>2017</u> <u>JOD</u>
Salaries and benefits of senior management	218,865	159,025
Benefits and transfers of board members	46,814	45,600

30- Fair value of assets and liabilities:

- The carrying value of assets and liabilities is approximately equal to their fair value.
- The notes attached to the financial statements refer to the fair value of those financial instruments. Some accounting policies in note (2) present the methods used in evaluation of those tools.

31- Fair value of financial instruments:

- The Firm classifies the methods of measurement of fair value using the hierarchy of fair value that reflects the importance of inputs used in making the methods of measurement. Here is the hierarchy of fair value of the financial instruments that were evaluated:
- Level (1): Declared (unmodified) prices of similar assets and liabilities in active markets.
- Level (2): Inputs other than the prices announced within level (1) and notable prices
 of asset or liability, either directly (such as prices) or indirectly (such as price
 derivative).
- Level (3): Inputs of asset or liability not based on notable market information.

31 December 2018 Financial assets Financial assets of fair value through income	<u>1</u> 684,047	2	Levels 3	<u>Total</u> 684,047
Financial assets of fair value through the other Financial assets of fair value through the other	an		50,243	50,243
income statement	684,047	-5	50,243	734,290

32- Risk Management

- Insurance Risk

Risk of any insurance policy represent the probability of occurrence of the insured accident and the uncertainty of the related claim amount due to the nature of the insurance policy whereby the risks are volatile and unexpected in connection with insurance policies of a certain insurance class. As regards the application of the probability theory on pricing and the reserve the primary risks facing the company are that incurred claims and the related payment may exceed the book value of insurance obligation. This may happen if the probability and risks of claims are greater than expected, as insurance accident are unstable and vary from one year to another, estimated may differ from the related statics.

Studies have shown that the more similar the insurance policies are the nearer expectations are to the actual loss. Moreover, diversifying the types of insurance risks covered decreases probability of the overall insurance loss.

- Fire and other damage to property

The main risks real estate insurance contracts are fire and business interruption.

The conclusion of insurance contracts on the basis of the replacement for value of real estates and its content insured, cost of reconstruction of the real estate and providing alternatives to the content and the time required to restart the discontinued operations is considered as the main factors. That affect the size of the claims for the company's cover from reinsurance companies to limit the damage whether at the level of the low and great values and ratios that provide the required protection and its clients.

- Vehicles

As for vehicles the main risks are claims for death and personal injuries and the replacement or repair of automobiles. The company has cover from reinsurers to cover losses both at the level of the low and large values and ratios provide the required protection for businesses and their customers notification. The amounts to be paid in compensation for deaths and to injured and replacement costs of cars are the main factors affecting the level of claims.

Marine and transportation insurance

As for marine and transportation insurance that are considered the main risk in the loss or damage of the marine and land units and accidents resulting in total or partial loss of goods.

The strategy followed for the marine and transportation insurance sector is to ensure that policies are varied regarding shipping, land and roads covered by insurance . the company has cover from reinsurers to cover losses both at the level of the low and great values an provided ratios that require protection for businesses and their clients.

Medical

Includes the insured losses when damage is caused by illness or disability and is followed by providing fixed financial benefits or benefits in the form of compensation or combination of both benefits that the company has the intention of providing cover from reinsurance companies to reduce this risks

The evolution of allegation

Vehicles		2014 and		6	L1	72	
Accident Year	•	before	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
		Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar
A = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 =		111111111111111111111111111111111111111					
As at the end of the year		33,757,519	10,979,315	8,600,650	4,082,826	7,157,216	64,577,526
After a year		41,491,055	9,156,145	9,328,204	4,082,826	1	64,058,230
After two years		42,215,881	9,256,145	10,247,026	1		61,719,052
After three years		39,458,556	9,361,220	•	ŧ	t	48,819,776
After four years		31,061,008	1	1	1	'	31,061,008
Current expectations of accumulated claims		31,061,008	9,361,220	10,247,026	4,082,826	7,157,216	61,909,296
Accumulated payments	58 W.S	29,597,595	8,663,044	8,519,472	2,671,408	7,157,216	56,608,735
Liability as stated in the financial position statement			**	V		*	
Reported claims		1,463,413	698,176	1,727,554	1,411,418	ı	5,300,561
IBNR		* W		,	1	481,775	481,775
Deficit of claims provision		,	88	•		759,823	759,823
Deficit / Surplus		2,696,511	1,618,095	(1,646,376)		•	2,668,230

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Marine						
Accident year	2014 and before	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar
The series of the year	230,034	58,191	50,430	61,575	3,138	403,368
A ffor a view	296,580	58,191	50,430	61,575	1	466,776
Affor two wasts	288,883	58,191	50,430	1	ı	397,504
A flor three vegre	230,820	58,191		1	1	289,011
A flor four yours	. 177,497	1	ı		1	177,497
Current overestations of accumulated claims	177,497	58,191	50,430	61,575	3,138	350,831
Accumulated payments	127,099	58,190	50,426	58,684	3,138	297,537
Liability as stated in the financial position statement	16	# HZ				
Bonorted claims	50,398		4	2,891	1	53,294
TOND			1	1	4,600	4,600
Deficit / Surning	52,537			3	1	52,537
Delicity Surfaces						

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	10	989,438 986,608 130,313 120,523 991,898 954,932 36,996	(2,460)
Total	Dinar	98 96 17 17 19 69 1	
2018	Dinar	563	
2017	Dinar	3,901 3,901 3,901	
2016	Dinar	857,684 857,684 857,684 - - 857,684 840,814	
2015	Dinar	9,345 9,345 9,790 9,790 1,810	(445)
2014 and	Dinar	118,508 118,552 119,134 120,523 120,523 120,523 108,407	(2,015)
Accident year		As at the end of the year After a year After two years After three years After four years After four years Accumulated payments Liability as stated in the financial position statement Reported claims	IBNR Deficit / Surplus

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Total Dinar	61,417 65,203 49,004 35,064 3,485 55,505 47,139 8,366 1,000 5,912
2018 Dinar	
2017 Dinar	10,881
2016 Dinar	7,320 7,320 13,590 13,590 13,590
2015 Dinar	27,549 27,549 27,549 27,549 27,549 27,383
2014 and before Dinar	15,667 19,453 7,865 7,515 3,485 3,485 3,285 1,000 1,000
Other Insurances Accident year	As at the end of the year After a year After two years After three

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Medical Insurances	2014 and before	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar
As at the end of the year	5,087,552	129,289	87,534	684,174	370,569	6,359,118
After a year	6,891,295	129,289	87,534	684,174	1	7,792,292
After two years	5,869,636	129,289	68,180	t	ı	6,067,105
After three years	1,737,388	157,268	1	1	1	1,894,656
A fler four years	4,046,209		L.	•	1	4,046,209
Current expectations of accumulated claims	4,046,209	157,268	68,180	684,174	370,569	5,326,400
Accumulated payments	4,046,209	157,268	68,180	684,174	362,719	5,318,550
Liability as stated in the financial position statement	20					
Danmad claims	1		1	1	7,850	7,850
IRAN			F	ı	42,110	42,110
Deficit / Surplus	1,041,343	(27,979)	19,354	ı	1	1,032,718

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Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Concentration of Insurance Risks:

The below table represents concentration of assets and liabilities, and off-financial position statement items as per insurance type:

	Assets Dinar	18 Liabilities Dinar	Assets Dinar	Ziabilities Dinar
Vehicles Transport and marine Fire and other damages to properties Medical Other branches Total	2,746,465	9,965,589	2,736,773	10,386,838
	5,981	58,122	7,240	56,039
	58,633	64,409	55,358	. 63,515
	25,695	269,416	41,581	154,466
	14,665	56,546	50,567	63,590
	2,851,439	10,414,082	2,891,519	10,724,448

Concentration of total and net insurance contracts as per insurance type is as follows:

•	Z018 Total Dinar	Net Dinar	201 Total Dinar	Net Dinar
Vehicles Transport and marine Fire and other damages to properties Medical Other branches Total	9,965,589	7,219,124	10,386,838	7,650,065
	58,122	52,141	56,039	48,799
	64,409	5,776	63,515	8,157
	269,416	243,721	154,466	112,885
	56,546	41,881	63,590	13,023
	10,414,082	7,562,643	10,724,448	7,832,929

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Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Concentration of assets and liabilities as per geographical distribution is as follows:

		201	18	201	7
Within the Kingdom		Assets Dinar 2,132,340 360,856	<u>Liabilities</u> <u>Dinar</u> 10,414,082	Assets Dinar 2,123,854 157,840	<u>Liabilities</u> <u>Dinar</u> 10,724,448
Asia (*) Europe Middle East Countries Africa Total	9	126,525 219,872 11,846 2,851,439	10,414,082	215,361 386,769 7,695 2,891,51 9	10,724,448

(*) Asia except Middle East Countries

The below table represents the distribution of total accounts receivable and accounts payable as per sector:

	201	8	201	7
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Pavables
Private sector	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	<u>Dinar</u>
Companies and establishments Individuals Total	2,415,141 289,148 2,704,289	1,247,512 25,340 1,272,852	2,438,861 311,718 2,750,579	1,944,293 55,861 2,000,154

The above assets represent net accounts receivable, and the above liabilities represent net accounts payable.

The company has not separated technical allowances and reinsurers share as per sector because that is not allowed by the system.

Reinsurance Risks

As usual with the other insurance companies, and for reduction of exposure to financial losses that may arise out of the huge insurance claims, the company, within its ordinary works, enters into reinsurance agreements with other parties.

To reduce huge losses as a result of insolvency of insurance companies, the company evaluates the financial position of the reinsurance companies with which it deals, and reports the concentrations of credit risks that result from the geographic regions or corresponding economic components of those companies. The reinsurance contracts do not relieve the company of its liabilities to the insurance policyholders. As a result, the company remains committed to the balance of reinsured claims in case the reinsurers fail to secure fulfillment of their obligations in accordance with the contracts.

Insurance Risks Sensitivity:

Analysis of insurance risks sensitivity was done on the following assumption:

- Increase of claim by 10% and stability of the accounts of income statement that resulted in lowering reinsurance net profit from JOD " 681,552 " to JOD " 71,434 " losses and decrease of equities from JOD " 6,618,236 " to JOD " 5,865,250 ".
- Decrease of premiums by 10% and stability of the accounts of statement of income that resulted in increase of net losses from JOD "681,552" to JOD "166,200" and decrease of equities from JOD "6,618,236" to JOD "5,770,484".

Financial Risks

The company adopts financial policies for management of the various risks within specific strategy. The company's management assigns control of risks and carries out optimum strategic distribution of all financial assets and liabilities. Risks include the interest rates, credit risks, foreign currency risks and market risks.

Market Risks Sensitivity

Analysis of market risks was done on the following assumptions:

- Decrease of current prices of financial assets at the fair value through the statement of income and financial liabilities at the fair value through the other income by 10% with stability of the accounts of statement of income, which results decrease of reinsurance net from JOD "681,552" to JOD "608,123" and decrease of equities from JOD "6,618,236" to JOD "6,544,807".
- Rate of interests received by the company on its bank deposits decreased by 1% with stability of the accounts of statement of income that resulted in increase of net reinsurance from "JOD 681,552" to "JOD 662,944" and decrease of equities from JOD "6,618,236" to JOD " 6,599,628".

Market Risks include:

- Interest Rate Risks
- Interest rate risks are defined as fluctuation of fair value or future cash flows of financial instrument due to the changes of interest rates in the market.
- Risks of interest rate are related to the rates of interest on bank deposits. The interest rates on deposit balances in US dollar are 1% per year. Interest rates on the balances of deposits in Jordanian dinar 5% 5.5 % as on 31 December 2018.
- Risks are managed by keeping a combination of the fluctuating and fixed interest rate balances at the beginning of the fiscal year properly.

- The following is net concentration of key foreign currencies with the company:

	Foreign (Currencies	Jordanian Dinar		
	2018	2017	2018	2017	
Currency type	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	
USD	•		- 3		
GBP	•//	•	-		

- Foreign Currency Risks

Foreign currency risks are the risks of change of value of financial instruments due to change of the foreign currency rates. Jordanian dinar is the basic currency of the company. The board sets limits of the financial position of every currency of the company. Position of foreign currencies is controlled on daily basis, and strategies are followed to make sure that the position of foreign currencies is kept within the approved limits.

Liquidity Risks

Liquidity risks mean the company's failure to provide the necessary finance for fulfillment of its obligations on the due dates. To avoid such risks, the management diversifies the sources of finance and management of assets and liabilities and suitability of their terms, and keeps sufficient balance of cash and cash equivalents and negotiable securities.

The company controls its needs of liquidity on monthly basis, and the management assures availability of sufficient capital to meet any liabilities as they arise. Important amounts of the company's capital are invested in local negotiable shares.

Most term deposits of the company on the date of financial position shall be due during original periods of no more than three months.

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-The below table summarizes the maturity of financial obligations:

1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	Less than a	From	From	From	From 1-3	More than 3	With no	Total
of the Year eliging on December 31, 2018	month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Years	yenrs	maturity	
50 - Tender - Tende - Tender - Tender - Tender - Tender - Tender - Tender - Tender -	Dinar	Dinar .	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar
Accounts payable		•	749,905	'	•	1	٠	749,905
Ascribed expenses	4,928	1		*	•	•	•	4,928
I Pinchance accounts	•	,	522,947	•	1	,	1	522,947
Other fobilities	٠	*	564,814	•	•	•	1	564,814
The months	4.928	'	1,837,666	1				1,842,594
The half of the new new nector, material	422,424	684,047	243,253	2,704,289	1,334,956	50,244	10,537,994	15,977,207
News Books In the Carlotte State of the Carl				63			Q.	u I
	Less than a	From	From	From	From 1-3	More than 3	With no	Total
For the year ending on December 31, 2017	month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Years	years	maturity	ā
2011	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar
Account according			1,427,358			1	•	1,427,358
Accounts payable	6615	•		•	,	•	•	6,615
Accried expenses	'	,	572,796	1			1	572,796
Nemseliaire accounts	1	,	584,290	•			1	584,290
Citic Habitation	6,615	1	2,584,444			4	•	2,591,059
Total assets as per expected maturity	808,155	719,494	270,786	2,750,579	1,464,350	259,503	910,066,416	16,339,283

Credit Risks:

- This is the risk that may result from failure of a party to the financial instrument to fulfill certain obligation and cause financial loss to the other party.

- Credit rates are regularly controlled for the debit entities and the volume of those transactions with those entities during the year.

- Credit is continuously evaluated in terms of the economical state and conditions of the credit

- The values of the financial assets in the financial statements show the maximum percentages of

exposure to credit risks, without taking into account the value of any guarantees obtained.

33- Sector Analysis:

A- Information of Company's Sectors:

For administrative purposes, the company is organized to include two business sectors; namely the sector of general insurance that includes (vehicles, maritime and transport, fire and other damages to properties, liability, medical and personal accidents, liability and aviation). This sector is the basis used by the company to show the information related to the main sectors. The above sector also includes investments and cash management for the company's own account. Transactions among the business sectors are conducted based on the estimated market prices on the same conditions of dealing with third parties.

B- Information of Geographic Distribution

This note represents the geographic distribution of the company's works. The company mainly practices the activities thereof in the kingdom that represents the local business. The following is the distribution of the company's assets, revenues and capital expenses as per

geographic sector:

		Inside the Kingdom		Outside the Kingdom	
	5	2018	2017	2018	2017
Description		Dinar	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar
Total revenues Capital expenses		8,833,689 155,469	7,024,534 42,205	32,933	43,492

Concentration of assets and liabilities, and off-financial position statement as per geographical distribution is as follows:

		20-	18	201	7
Within the Kingdom Middle east countries Europe Asia (*) Africa Total	-	Assets Dinar 15,598,882 333,470 33,903 7,394 3,558 15,977,207	<u>Liabilities</u> <u>Dinar</u> 9,291,866 44,491 22,614 9,358,971	Assets Dinar 15,571,620 386,769 215,361 157,840 7,695 16,339,285	<u>Dinar</u> 10,167,644 75,488 23,623 126,067 9,779 10,402,601

^(*) Asia except Middle East Countries

34- Cases Initiated against the Company:

The company appears as defendant in many cases with value of JOD "1,815,135" in accordance with the legal consultant's letter. The company's management made technical allowances to meet any liabilities for those cases.

35- Potential Liabilities:

As on December 31, 2018, there were no potential liabilities on the company.

36- Subsequent events:

As on December 31, 2018, there were no subsequent events on the company.

37- Capital Management:

- The company's main purpose of capital management is to assure that the company has high credit rating and that the percentages of its capital are good, to reinforce its operations and increase value for investor.
- The company manages capital structure and amends it based on changes of the economic condition. The company amends shareholders' dividends and issues new shares to be able to amend or retain the capital structure. The company did not make any amendments of its objectives, plans or programs during the year.
- Capital consists of the issued and paid up capital, mandatory reserve, and accumulated profit totaling (JOD 560,842) as on 31 December 2018.
- The following is an analysis of the solvency margin as on 31 December:

Description	<u>2018</u> <u>Dinar</u>	2017 Dinar
Initial capital items Paid up capital Stationary reserve Accumulated losses Fair value	6,000,000 . 69,351 . 560,842 . (11,957) . 6,618,236	6,000,000 1,304,330 (1,367,646) 5,936,684
Additional capital items Change of fair value Closing balance Total regulatory capital	3,315,097 3,315,097 9,933,333	2,968,342 2,968,342 8,905,026
Total required capital Solvency margin percentage	5,511,916 180%	5,847,590 152%

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38- Analysis of Maturity of Assets and Liabilities:

The following table illustrates the analysis of assets and liabilities as per the period when it is expected to be recovered or settled:

	For one year	More than	Total
For the year ending on December 31, 2018	Dinar	<u>Dinar</u>	Dinar
Assets	1,860,837		1,860,837
Deposits at banks	100		684,047
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	684,047	100	004,047
Financial assets at fair value through the other comprehensive income statement	V:	50,243	50,243
Investment at an associate company	-	1	1
Real estate investments	39 6	6,785,529	6,785,529
Cash in hand and at banks	422,424		422,424
Notes receivable and cheques under collection	213,838	- W -	213,838
Accounts receivable - Net	1,808,800	99	1,808,800
Reinsurance receivable	895,489		895,489
Associate company Accounts	-	36,347	36,347
Deferred tax assets	-	1,334,956	1,334,956
Properties and equipment	-	1,854,865	1,854,865
Intangible assets	-	416	416
Other assets	29,415		29,415
Total assets	5,914,850	10,062,357	15,977,207
Liabilities			
Unearned premiums provision - Net	3,661,500		3,661,500
Outstanding Claims provision - Net	3,854,877		3,854,877
Accounts payable	749,905		749,905
Accrued expenses	4,928		4,928
Reinsurance payable accounts	522,947		522,947
Other liabilities	564,814	-	564,814
Total liabilities	9,358,971		9,358,971
Net	(3,444,121)	10,062,357	6,618,236

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38- Analysis of Maturity of Assets and Liabilities:

The following table illustrates the analysis of assets and liabilities as per the period when it is expected to be recovered or settled:

	For one year	More than one year	Total
For the year ending on December 31, 2017	Dinar	Dinar	Dinar
Assets Deposits at banks	1,308,343	-	1,308,343
Financial assets at fair value through the income statement	719,494	1 8 -	719,494
Financial assets at fair value through the other comprehensive income statement	228 W _	244,503	244,503
Investment at an associate company	1 to 100 -	15,000 6,775,506	15,000 6,775,506
Real estate investments Cash in hand and at banks	808,155	77	808,155 244,155
Notes receivable and cheques under collection Accounts receivable – Net	244,155 1,610,895		1,610,895
Reinsurance receivable	1,139,684	36,347	1,139,684 36,347
Associate company Accounts Deferred tax assets	-	1,464,350	1,464,350
Properties and equipment		1,945,673 549	1,945,673 549
Intangible assets Other assets	26,631	10,481,928	26,631 16,339,285
Total assets Liabilities	5,857,357	10,461,526	
Unearned premiums provision - Net	3,129,985	3-7	3,129,985 4,656,678
Outstanding Claims provision - Net Deficit of premiums provision - Net	4,656,678 24,879		24,879
Accounts payable	1,427,358	-	1,427,358 6,615
Accrued expenses	6,615 572,796		572,796
Reinsurance payable accounts Other liabilities	584,290		584,290
Total liabilities	10,402,601	10,481,928	5,936,684
Net	(4,545,244)	10,461,326	5,555,554