

ARAB CO-OPERATION FOR FINANCIAL  
INVESTMENTS COMPANY  
(A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)  
AMMAN – JORDAN

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021  
TOGETHER WITH THE INDEPENDENT  
AUDITOR'S REPORT

ARAB CO-OPERATION FOR FINANCIAL  
INVESTMENTS COMPANY  
(A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)  
AMMAN - JORDAN  
DECEMBER 31, 2021

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

AM/ 017623

To the Partner of  
Arab Co-Operation for Financial Investments Company  
(A Limited Liability Company)  
Amman - Jordan

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Arab Co-Operation for Financial Investments Company (a Limited Liability Company), which comprise of the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in partner's equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Company's financial statements in the Kingdom of Jordan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Other Matter

The accompanying financial statements are a translation of the original financial statements which are in Arabic language, to which reference should be made.



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

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), and for such internal control as management determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Also, we provide with those in charge with governance evidence of our compliance to the profession ethics and independence, yet communicating with them in regards of all these matters and other matters that might affect our independence and whichever applicable to protect our independency and ethics.

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

The Company maintains proper accounting records duly organized and in line with the accompanying financial statements. We recommend to approve these financial statements.

Amman – Jordan  
March 17, 2022

*Deloitte & Touche*  
Deloitte & Touche (M.E.) – Jordan

**Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)**

ديلويت اند توش (الشرق الأوسط)

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ARAB CO-OPERATION FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS COMPANY  
(A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)  
AMMAN - JORDAN  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	December 31,	
		2021	2020
		JD	JD
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	4	8,023,452	9,687,787
Trade receivables- spot	5/A	2,647,334	1,961,808
Trade receivables- margin	5/B	27,948,876	24,458,558
Other debit balances	6	169,459	137,272
Land held for sale	7	1,696,734	1,696,734
Deferred Tax Assets	12/C	1,204,945	1,192,280
Property and equipment - net	8	31,784	44,075
Intangible assets	9	22,810	17,597
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>41,745,394</u>	<u>39,196,111</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND PARTNER'S EQUITY</u>			
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
Due to banks	10	7,799,000	3,418,442
Accounts Payables - Brokerage		7,404,736	9,410,964
Other credit balances	11	1,532,621	1,415,138
Cash margins		24,374	122,297
Income tax provision	12/A	572,679	463,758
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>17,333,410</u>	<u>14,830,599</u>
<u>PARTNER'S EQUITY</u>			
Paid up capital	13	15,600,000	15,600,000
Statutory reserve	13	6,031,953	5,850,622
Retained earnings	14	2,780,031	2,914,890
TOTAL PARTNER'S EQUITY		<u>24,411,984</u>	<u>24,365,512</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND PARTNER'S EQUITY		<u>41,745,394</u>	<u>39,196,111</u>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM (1) TO (25) CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL  
PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM AND WITH  
THE ACCOMPANYING INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT.

ARAB CO-OPERATION FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS COMPANY  
(A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)  
AMMAN - JORDAN  
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		For the Year Ended December 31,	
	Note	2021	2020
		JD	JD
REVENUE:			
Trading commissions	15	1,182,083	1,388,397
Interest income		2,687,767	2,606,028
(Losses) from foreign currencies exchange differences		(81,050)	(13,288)
Other revenue		37,024	16,091
Total Revenue		3,825,824	3,997,228
EXPENSES:			
Administrative expenses	16	1,853,344	1,725,980
Provision for expected credit losses –			
Direct facilities	5	44,532	306,110
Provision for expected credit losses - indirect			
facilities	11	701	2,068
Provision for impairment in lands held for sale	7	-	153,116
Financing costs		92,254	46,381
Depreciation and amortization	9 & 8	21,680	18,269
Total Expenses		2,012,511	2,251,924
Profit for the year before income tax		1,813,313	1,745,304
Income tax expense	12/B	(566,453)	(514,709)
Profit for the year / total comprehensive income		1,246,860	1,230,595

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ARAB CO-OPERATION FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS COMPANY  
(A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)  
AMMAN – JORDAN  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PARTNER'S EQUITY

	Capital	Statutory Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
<u>For the Year 2021</u>				
Balance as of January 1, 2021	15,600,000	5,850,622	2,914,890	24,365,512
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,246,860	1,246,860
Transferred to statutory reserve	-	181,331	(181,331)	-
Dividends (note 13)	-	-	(1,200,388)	(1,200,388)
Balance – End of the Year	<u>15,600,000</u>	<u>6,031,953</u>	<u>2,780,031</u>	<u>24,411,984</u>
<u>For the Year 2020</u>				
Balance as of January 1, 2020	15,600,000	5,676,092	3,031,476	24,307,568
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,230,595	1,230,595
Transferred to statutory reserve	-	174,530	(174,530)	-
Dividends (note 13)	-	-	(1,172,651)	(1,172,651)
Balance – End of the Year	<u>15,600,000</u>	<u>5,850,622</u>	<u>2,914,890</u>	<u>24,365,512</u>

- The retained earnings balance amounted to JD 1,204,945 as of December 31, 2021, against the deferred tax assets is restricted to the actual achieved amount according to the Central Bank of Jordan and the Amman Securities Exchange Committee instructions.

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**ARAB CO-OPERATION FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS COMPANY**  
**(A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)**  
**AMMAN – JORDAN**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

		For the Year Ended December 31,	
	Notes	2021 JD	2020 JD
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Profit for the year before income tax		1,813,313	1,745,304
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	8 & 9	21,680	18,269
Provision for expected credit loss – direct facilities	5	44,532	306,110
Provision for expected credit losses - indirect facilities	11	701	2,068
Provision for impairment in lands held for sale	7	-	153,116
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		(137)	-
Prior years tax deposits		40,963	-
Cash Flows from Operating Activities before Changes in Working Capital		1,921,052	2,224,867
Changes in Working capital:			
(Increase) in trade receivables		(4,220,376)	(1,971,470)
(Increase) in other debit balances		(32,187)	(13,492)
(Decrease) increase in trade payables – brokerage		(2,006,228)	1,003,403
Increase (decrease) in other credit balances		89,045	(111,678)
(Decrease) in cash margins		(97,923)	(369,894)
Cash Flows (used in) from Operating Activities before Income tax paid		(4,346,617)	761,736
Income tax paid	12/A	(511,160)	(400,058)
Net Cash Flows (used in) from Operating Activities		(4,857,777)	361,678
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
(Purchase) of property and equipment	8	(2,705)	(36,932)
(Purchase) of intangible assets	9	(11,950)	(8,959)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		190	-
Net Cash Flows (used in) Investing Activities		(14,465)	(45,891)
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Dividends paid		(1,172,651)	(1,281,766)
Net Cash Flows (used in) Financing Activities		(1,172,651)	(1,281,766)
Net (Decrease) in Cash		(6,044,893)	(965,979)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of the year		6,269,345	7,235,324
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of the Year	4	224,452	6,269,345
Non-Cash transactions:			
Financing Operations			
Unpaid dividends to partners		1,200,388	1,172,651

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ARAB CO-OPERATION FOR FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS COMPANY  
(A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)  
AMMAN - JORDAN  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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1. General Information

Arab Co-Operation for Financial Investments was registered and incorporated as a limited liability company in Jordan on January 25, 1990. The Company registered "ABC Investments" as its trade name on September 30, 2002. The Company's activities include asset management and brokerage on behalf of its clients at the Amman Stock Exchange and abroad, in addition to offering financial consulting services for investing in securities and for new stock offerings.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Arab Banking Corporation (Jordan), of which the Arab Banking Corporation (Bahrain) owns approximately 86.7%.

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements on February 22, 2022.

The financial statements of the Company are consolidated with the financial statements of Arab Banking Corporation - Jordan.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

- The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee.
- The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.
- The financial statements are presented in Jordanian Dinars (JD) which is the functional currency of the Company.
- The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, except for the effect of the application of the new and revised standards as stated in notes (3 - (a) & (b)).

Below are the significant accounting policies used by the company :

Segment Information

- Business sectors represent a group of assets and operations that jointly provide products or services subject to risks and returns different from those of other business sectors (measured in accordance with the reports sent to the operations management and decision makers in the company).
- The geographical sector relates to providing products or services in a specific economic environment subject to risk and returns different from those of sectors functioning in other economic environments.

Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party in the contractual clause.

Recognized financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributed to the acquisition or to the issuance of the financial assets and financial liabilities either added to, or deducted from, the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, according to the necessity during initial recognition. Moreover, transaction costs that are directly attributed to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss statement.

If the transaction price differs from fair value at initial recognition, the Company will process the difference as follows:

- Fair value is recognized at a quoted price in active markets for assets or liabilities identical in nature, or according to a valuation method that only uses input data that are measurable in the markets. Where profit or loss differences are recognized at initial recognition (i.e., profit or loss in day one).
- In all other cases, fair value is adjusted to be in line with the transaction price (i.e., which means that the profit or loss from day one will be deferred and included to the assets or liability recorded at the initial carrying amount).

After initial recognition, the deferred gain or loss will be released to the statement of profit or loss on a rational basis, only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability or when derecognizing the instruments.

#### Financial Assets

##### Initial Recognition

All financial assets are recognized on the trading date when the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract which terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the targeted market. Financial asset are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified at fair value through the statement of profit or loss. Transactions cost directly attributed to the acquisition of the classified financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

##### Subsequent Measurement

All recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Specifically:

- Debt instruments held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI), are subsequently measured at amortized cost;
- Debt instruments held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are SPPI, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- All other debt instruments (e.g., debt instruments managed on a fair value basis or held for sale) and equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value through the statement of profit or loss.

However, the company may irrevocably make the following selection /designation at initial recognition of a financial asset on an asset- by-asset basis:

- The Company may irrevocably select to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, in other comprehensive income; and
- The Company may irrevocably designate a debt instrument that meets the amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria as measured at fair value through the statement of profit or loss, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch (referred to as the fair value option).

Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income  
The Company assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset and the company business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, contractual terms should bring cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI).

For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of the consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time, and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

#### Assessment of Business Models

An assessment of business models for managing financial assets is fundamental to the classification of financial asset. The Company determines the business models at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The company's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument; therefore, the business model assessment is performed at a higher level of aggregation rather than on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

The Company has adopted more than one business model for managing its financial instruments, which reflect how the company manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The Company's business models determine whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets, or both.

The Company considers all relevant information available when making the business model assessment. However, this assessment is not performed based on scenarios that the Company does not reasonably expect to occur, such as so-called 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios. The Company takes into account all relevant evidence available, such as:

- The stated policies and objectives of the portfolio and application of those policies whether the management strategy focuses on obtaining contractual revenues, maintaining specific profit rate matching the profit of financial assets with the period of financial liabilities that finance those assets.
- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel; and
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed; and
- How the business managers are compensated (e.g., whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).



At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Company determines whether newly recognized financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The Company reassess its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period.

When a debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognized, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit or loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are subject to impairment.

#### Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model, which results in reclassifying the Company's financial assets. During the current financial year and previous accounting period, there was no change in the business model under which the Company holds financial assets; and therefore, no reclassifications were made. The changes in the contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on the modification and de-recognition of financial assets described below.

#### Impairment

The Company recognizes the expected credit loss on the following financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through the statement of profit or loss:

- Balances and deposits at Banks and financial institutions.
- Accounts receivable.
- Off statement of financial position exposure subject to credit risk (Financial guarantee contracts issued).

No impairment loss is recognized on equity instruments.

With the exception of purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets (which are considered separately below), ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL, i.e., lifetime ECL that results from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, (referred to as Stage 1); or
- 12-month ECL, i.e., lifetime ECL that results from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument, (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Group under the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's EIR.

For unutilized loan limits, the ECL is the difference between the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the holder of the commitment draws down the loan and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive if the loan is utilized; and

For financial guarantee contracts, the ECL is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Group expects to receive from the holder, the client, or any other party.

The Company measures ECL on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for portfolios of loans that share similar economic risk characteristics. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flows using the asset's original EIR, regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis.

#### Credit-impaired Financial Assets

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets. Evidence of credit-impairment includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event. Instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit impaired. The Company assesses whether debt instruments that are financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are credit-impaired at each reporting date. To assess if sovereign and corporate debt instruments are credit impaired, the Company considers factors such as bond yields, credit ratings, and the ability of the borrower to raise funding.

A loan is considered credit-impaired when a concession is granted to the borrower due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition, unless there is evidence that as a result of granting the concession, the risk of not receiving the contractual cash flows has reduced significantly, and there are no other indicators of impairment. For financial assets where concessions are contemplated but not granted, the asset is deemed credit-impaired when there is observable evidence of credit-impairment including meeting the definition of default. The definition of default includes unlikelihood to pay indicators and a back-stop if amounts are overdue for 90 days or more. However, in cases where the assets impairment is not recognized after 90 days overdue are supported by reasonable information.



#### Definition of Default

Critical to the determination of ECL is the definition of default. The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default (PD) which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk below.

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default:

- The borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Company; or
- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full.

Defaults are design appropriately to reflect the different characteristics of different types of assets.

When assessing if the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation, the Company takes into account both qualitative and quantitative indicators. The information assessed depends on the type of the asset. For example, in corporate lending, a qualitative indicator used is the breach of covenants, which is not relevant for retail lending. Quantitative indicators, such as overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same counterparty are key inputs in this analysis. The Company uses a variety of sources of information to assess default that is either developed internally or obtained from external sources.

#### Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The Company monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Company measures the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

The Company does not consider financial assets with "low" credit risk at the date of issuing the financial statements that it has not had a significant increase in credit risks. As a result, the company monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to impairment for significant increase in credit risk.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date, based on the remaining maturity of the instrument, with the risk of a default occurring that was anticipated for the remaining maturity at the current reporting date when the financial instrument was first recognized. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort, based on the Company's historical experience and expert credit assessment including forward-looking information.

Multiple economic scenarios form the basis of determining the probability of default at initial recognition and at subsequent reporting dates. Different economic scenarios will lead to a different probability of default. It is the weighting of these different scenarios that forms the basis of a weighted average probability of default that is used to determine whether credit risk has significantly increased.

For corporate lending, forward-looking information includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Company's counterparties operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various internal and external sources of actual and forecast economic information. For retail lending, forward-looking information includes the same economic forecasts as corporate lending with additional forecasts of local economic indicators, particularly for regions with a concentration to certain industries, as well as internally generated information of customer payment behavior.

The Company allocates its counterparties to a relevant internal credit risk grade depending on their credit quality. The quantitative information is a primary indicator of significant increase in credit risk and is based on the change in lifetime PD by comparing:

- The remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date; with
- The remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated based on facts and circumstances at the time of initial recognition of the exposure.

The PDs used are forward looking, and the Company uses the same methodologies and data used to measure the loss allowance for ECL.

The qualitative factors that indicate significant increase in credit risk are reflected in PD models on a timely basis. However, the Company still considers separately some qualitative factors to assess if credit risk has increased significantly. For corporate lending, there is particular focus on assets that are included on a 'watch list'. An exposure is on a watch list once there is a concern that the creditworthiness of the specific counterparty has deteriorated. For retail lending, the Company considers the expectation of forbearance and payment holidays, credit scores and events such as unemployment, Bankruptcy, divorce, or death.

Given that a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is a relative measure, a given change, in absolute terms, in the PD will be more significant for a financial instrument with a lower initial PD than for a financial instrument with a higher PD.

As a backstop when an asset becomes more than 45 days past due, the Company considers that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, and the asset is in stage 2 of the impairment model, i.e., the loss allowance is measured as the lifetime ECL.

#### Modification and De-recognition of Financial Assets

A modification of a financial asset occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial asset. A modification affects the amount and/or timing of the contractual cash flows either immediately or at a future date.

In addition, the introduction or adjustment of existing covenants of an existing loan would constitute a modification even if these new or adjusted covenants do not yet affect the cash flows immediately but may affect the cash flows depending on whether the covenant is or is not met (e.g., a change to the increase in the interest rate that arises when covenants are breached).

The company renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulty to maximize collection and minimize the risk of default. A loan forbearance is granted in cases where although the borrower made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms, there is a high risk of default, or default has already happened, and the borrower is expected to be able to meet the revised terms. The revised terms in most of the cases include an extension of the maturity of the loan, changes to the timing of the cash flows of the loan (principal and interest repayment), reduction in the amount of cash flows due (principal and interest forgiveness) and amendments to covenants. The company has an established forbearance policy, which applies for corporate and retail lending.

When a financial asset is modified, the company assesses whether this modification results in de-recognition. In accordance with the company's policy, a modification results in de-recognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms. To determine if the modified terms are substantially different from the original contractual terms, the company considers the following:

- Qualitative factors, such as contractual cash flows after modification are no longer SPPI, change in currency or change of counterparty, the extent of change in interest rates, maturity, covenants. If these do not clearly indicate a substantial modification, then;
- A quantitative assessment is performed to compare the present value of the remaining contractual cash flows under the original terms with the contractual cash flows under the revised terms, both amounts discounted at the original effective interest.

In the case where the financial asset is derecognized, the loss allowance for ECL is re-measured at the date of de-recognition to determine the net carrying amount of the asset at that date. The difference between this revised carrying amount and the fair value of the new financial asset with the new terms will lead to a gain or loss on de-recognition. The new financial asset will have a loss allowance measured based on 12-month ECL except in the rare occasions where the new loan is considered to be originated- credit impaired. This applies only in the case where the fair value of the new loan is recognized at a significant discount to its revised nominal amount because there remains a high risk of default which has not been reduced by the modification. The company monitors credit risk of modified financial assets by evaluating qualitative and quantitative information, such as if the borrower is in past due status under the new terms.

When the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified, and the modification does not result in de-recognition, the company determines if the financial asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing:

- The remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms; with
- The remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms.

For the modified financial assets as part of the Company's forbearance policy, where modification did not result in de-recognition, the estimate of PD reflects the Company's ability to collect the modified cash flows taking into account the Company's previous experience of similar forbearance action, as well as various behavioral indicators, including the borrower's payment performance against the modified contractual terms. If the credit risk remains significantly higher than what was expected at initial recognition, the loss allowance will continue to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The loss allowance on forborne loans will generally only be measured based on 12-month ECL when there is evidence of the borrower's improved repayment behavior following modification leading to a reversal of the previous significant increase in credit risk.

Where a modification does not lead to de-recognition, the Company calculates the modification gain/loss comparing the gross carrying amount before and after the modification (excluding the ECL allowance). Then the Company measures ECL for the modified asset, where the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the expected cash shortfalls from the original asset.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire (including expiry arising from a modification with substantially different terms), or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another entity. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain/loss that had been recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss, with the exception of equity investment designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, where the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

#### Write-off

Financial assets are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset. This is the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a de-recognition event. The Company may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Group's enforcement activities will result in the statement of profit or loss.

#### Provision for Expected Credit Losses

Receivables with fixed or determined payments not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Furthermore, they are initially recognized at amortized cost plus directly attributable acquisition costs, if any, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less the provision for impairment (also referred to as the "expected credit loss provision"), if any.

The effective interest method is defined as the method of calculating the amortized cost of any financial asset and allocating interest income during the period in question. The effective interest rate is the rate that accurately discounts the estimated future cash receipts during the expected life of the financial asset, or upon completion, through a shorter period.

Interest income (if any) is recognized through applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables where the recognition of interest is immaterial.

The Company recognizes a provision for expected credit losses in receivables and on financial guarantee contracts, if any. The expected credit losses are updated on each reporting date to reflect the changes in creditworthiness since the initial recognition of the relevant financial instrument.



The Company continually records the expected credit losses over the lifetime of the receivables. Moreover, the expected credit losses of such financial assets are estimated using certain systems for the provision based on the Company's past credit loss experience and adjusted in line with the factors relating to the debtors, general economic conditions, and the assessment of both the current and future conditions at the date of the financial statements, including the time value of the asset as required.

For all other financial assets, the Company recognizes the expected credit losses over their lifetime if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if there have been no significant changes in the credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss provision for the financial instrument at an amount equivalent to the expected credit losses for 12 months.

The Lifetime Expected Credit Losses represent the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, the 12-month Expected Credit Losses denote the portion of the Lifetime Expected Credit Losses that represent the expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased substantially since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of default on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of default on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In this regard, the Company takes into consideration reasonable and supportable information, both quantitative and qualitative, including historical experience and future information available at no cost or major effort. Moreover, future information includes future prospects for the areas in which the Company's debtors operate and is obtained from the reports of economic experts, financial analysts, government bodies, think tanks and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various external sources and the forecasting of economic information related to the Company's core operations.

Financial assets are assessed as impaired when one or more events have a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the assets.

The expected credit losses are the discounted outcome of both the Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), and Exposures at Default (EAD). The probability of default is the probability that the debtor will fail to meet his financial obligations either over the next 12 months (probability of default for 12 months) or over the remaining time period (probability of default for the lifetime) of the financial liabilities. Moreover, the loss given default represents the expected exposure at default. In this respect, the Company derives the loss given default based on the default of the current exposure of the financial instruments and the likely changes in the allowable amounts in the contract including amortization. The loss given default for each financial asset is the total of its carrying amount. Meanwhile, the exposures at default are the expected loss on the occurrence of default, its expected value when realized, and the time value of the asset.

The Company expects to apply the approach applied in the parent company of the Arab Banking Corporation to recognize the expected credit losses over the life of the receivables as permitted by IFRS (9). Accordingly, non-impaired receivables do not contain a core financing component within the second stage, and the expected credit losses are recognized over their lifetime.

The objective evidence that the debt instrument has been impaired is whether there is any settlement of principal and interest overdue for more than 90 days, or whether there are any known difficulties in cash flows, including the sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, low credit rating, and breach of the original terms of the contract and its ability to improve performance when financial difficulties arise, as well as the deterioration in the value of collaterals, etc. In this respect, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment on an individual basis for each asset of individual value, and collectively for other assets that are not significant on an individual basis.

Provisions for the expected credit losses are presented as a deduction from the total carrying amount of the financial assets at amortized cost.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Company has transferred the financial asset with all significant risks and rewards of ownership to any other enterprise. If the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its recoverable amount in the transferred asset and the related liabilities that the Company may have to pay. However, if the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset.

Upon derecognition of any financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the consideration receivable or accrued receivable amount is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

#### Financial Liabilities and Issued equity instruments

##### Debit classification or equity instruments

Debits and equity instruments are classified either as financial liabilities or owners' equity all in accordance with the content of the contractual arrangements and definitions of the financial liabilities and the owners' equity.

##### Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

##### Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective yield method or at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities that are not (1) likely to be incurred by the acquiree in a business combination, (2) held for trading, or (3) determined at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective yield method.

Other accounts payable initially classified as "financial liabilities" are measured at fair value less transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective yield method. Interest expense is recognized on an effective yield basis except for short-term liabilities if it is not essential to recognize the yield.

The effective yield method is the method of calculating the amortized cost of financial liabilities and the distribution of interest expense over the period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the expected future cash payments within the expected life of the financial obligation or through a shorter period, as appropriate.



#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when it receives exemption from such liabilities, or the liabilities are cancelled or expire. The difference between the book value of the canceled liability and the payment against it or the accrued amount is recognized through profit or loss.

#### Foreign Currency Exchange Gains and Losses

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in foreign currency is determined and translated at the rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period, specifically:

For financial assets measured at amortized cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognized in the statement of profit or loss; and

- For debt instruments measured at fair value through comprehensive income that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences on the amortized cost of the debt instrument are recognized in the statement of profit or loss while other exchange differences are recognized in comprehensive income in the revaluation reserve; and
- If the financial liabilities are part of a portfolio managed on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- If there is a derivative included in the underlying financial or non-financial contract and the derivative is not closely related to the underlying contract.

#### Fair Value

The closing (bid) price (purchasing assets/selling liabilities) at the date of the financial statement reporting in active markets represents the fair value of the financial instruments that has a quoted price. In case of unavailability of a quoting price nor any trading activity for some of the financial instruments or unactive markets, fair value is estimated using a variety of methods such as:

- Comparing the current market value for the financial instrument with other much alike financial instrument.
- Analyzing the forecasted future cash flow and deduct the expected cash flows by a percentage of usage of alike financial instrument.
- Options pricing forms.

These pricing methods aims to reflect an expected fair value in markets, considering market factors and any other related risks or expected beneficiaries may arise in the estimation of the financial instrument, moreover in case of existence of instruments that are not expected to be priced fairly to rely on, the instruments are presented at cost after decommissioning any impairments in its value.

#### Land Held for Sale

Land held for sale is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, Impairment losses on land held for sale is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income.

#### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment, Property and equipment are depreciated when they are ready for use, using straight-line method over its expected useful life at annual rates from 15% to 25%.

Where the carrying values of property and equipment exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, and the impairment is recorded in the statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income.

Useful life of property and equipment is reviewed at each year end; changes in the expected useful life are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

#### Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost.

Intangible assets are classified based on assessment of their useful lives to definite and indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic lives and records as an expense in the statement of profit or loss, while intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are assessed for impairment at each reporting date, and impairments is recorded in the statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income.

Indications of impairment of intangible assets are reviewed and their useful economic lives are reassessed at the date of the financial statements. Moreover, the useful life of the intangible assets is reviewed and any, adjustments are reflected in the subsequent periods.

Internally generated intangible assets are not capitalized and are expensed in the profit or loss statement.

#### Revenue Recognition

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate method except for fees and interest on doubtful debts, on which interest is transferred to the interest in suspense account and not recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Commission income is recognized upon rendering of the related services.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and balances with Company's and other financial institutions that mature within three months, less due to Company's due within three months and restricted cash balances.

#### Income Tax

Income tax expenses represent accrued taxes.

Current tax is based on taxable profits, which may differ from accounting profits published in the financial statements. Accounting profits may include non-taxable profits or tax-deductible expenses which may be exempted in the current or subsequent financial years, or accumulated losses which are accepted for tax purpose, or other nontaxable or deductible items.

Taxes are calculated based on the tax rates prescribed according to the prevailing laws, regulations, and instructions in Jordan.

Deferred taxes are taxes expected to be paid or recovered as a result of temporary timing differences between the value of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the value of the taxable amount. Moreover, deferred taxes are calculated on the basis of the statement of financial position liability method according to the tax rates expected to be applied at the tax settlement date or the realization of the deferred tax assets or liabilities.

### Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation arising from a past event and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably measured.

### Offsetting

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

### Lease Contracts

Leasing contracts are classified as financing lease once the terms of the lease states to transfer all related risks and benefits in eventually the lease ownership transfers to the lessee essentially, all other leasing contracts are classified as operating lease.

### The Company as a Lessor

Operating lease are recorded in the fixed installments method the lease lifetime, initial condemned direct cost in the terms and arrangements of the operating lease are added to the book value of the lease assets and recorded in accordance to the fixed instruments to the lifetime of lease contract method.

### The Company as a Lessee

Obtained assets through financing lease contracts are recorded upon initial recognition at fair value in the beginning of the lease or at current lowest value of installments, whichever is lowest, and lease payables are recorded at the same current amount due to. Lease installments are divided between lease expenses and impairment of financing lease payable to achieve a stable interest rate on the remaining balance of the lease, and it's recorded as lease expenses directly to the profit or loss statement.

Operating lease are recorded as expenses according to the fixed rate installments upon lifetime of the lease contract method.

## 3. Adoption of new and revised Standards

### **a. New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year**

The following new and revised IFRSs, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021, have been adopted in these financial statements. The application of these revised IFRSs has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

### Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

In the prior year, the Company adopted the Phase 1 amendments Interest Rate Benchmark Reform—Amendments to IFRS 9/IAS 39 and IFRS 7. These amendments modify specific hedge accounting requirements to allow hedge accounting to continue for affected hedges during the period of uncertainty before the hedged items or hedging instruments are amended as a result of the interest rate benchmark reform.

In the current year, the Company adopted the Phase 2 amendments Interest Rate Benchmark Reform—Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16. Adopting these amendments enables the Company to reflect the effects of transitioning from interbank offered rates (IBOR) to alternative benchmark interest rates (also referred to as 'risk free rates' or RFRs) without giving rise to accounting impacts that would not provide useful information to users of financial statements.

The amendments also introduce new disclosure requirements to IFRS 7 for hedging relationships that are subject to the exceptions introduced by the amendments to IFRS 9.

There was no material impact on the amounts reported for the current year for both the Phase 1 and Phase 2 amendments as the company does not have material financial instruments linked to IBOR.

#### COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021 - Amendment to IFRS 16

In the prior year, the Company early adopted Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16) that provided practical relief to lessees in accounting for rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19, by introducing a practical expedient to IFRS 16. This practical expedient was available to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affected payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021.

In March 2021, the Board issued *Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16)* that extends the practical expedient to apply to reduction in lease payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022.

The practical expedient permits a lessee to elect not to assess whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election shall account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19-related rent concession applying IFRS 16 as if the change were not a lease modification.

The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19 and only if all of the following conditions are met:

- The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change
- Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022 (a rent concession meets this condition if it results in reduced lease payments on or before 30 June 2022 and increased lease payments that extend beyond 30 June 2022)
- There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease

The adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements as the Company did not have any leases impacted by the amendment.



**b. New and Revised Standards in issue but not yet effective**

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
<b>IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (including the June 2020 amendments to IFRS 17)</b> IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.  IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach.  The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.  In June 2020, the Board issued Amendments to IFRS 17 to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. At the same time, the Board issued Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) that extends the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.	The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied.
<b>Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</b> The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.	The effective date is yet to be set. Earlier application is permitted.

New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
<p><b>Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</b></p> <p>The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.</p> <p>The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.</p>	<p>The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after <b>January 1, 2023</b>, with <b>early application permitted</b>.</p>
<p><b>Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations – Reference to the Conceptual Framework</b></p> <p>The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.</p> <p>Finally, the amendments add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.</p>	<p>The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the date of acquisition is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after <b>January 1, 2022</b>. <b>Early application is permitted if an entity also applies all other updated references.</b></p>



New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
<b>Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use</b>	<b>January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.</b>
The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.	
The amendments also clarify the meaning of ‘testing whether an asset is functioning properly’. IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.	
If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity’s ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.	
The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments.	
The entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.	
<b>Amendments to IAS 37 – Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</b>	<b>January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.</b>
The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour or materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).	
The amendments apply to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Comparatives are not restated. Instead, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.	

New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
<p><b>Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020</b></p> <p><b><i>Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards</i></b></p> <p>The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16 (a) can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16 (a).</p>	<p><b>January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.</b></p>
<p><b><i>IFRS 9 Financial Instruments</i></b></p> <p>The amendment clarifies that in applying the '10 per cent' test to assess whether to derecognise a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.</p> <p>The amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment.</p>	<p><b>The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.</b></p>
<p><b><i>IFRS 16 Leases</i></b></p> <p>The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements.</p>	<p><b>As the amendment to IFRS 16 only regards an illustrative example, no effective date is stated.</b></p>
<p><b><i>IAS 41 Agriculture</i></b></p> <p>The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pretax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.</p> <p>The amendment is applied prospectively, i.e. for fair value measurements on or after the date an entity initially applies the amendment.</p>	<p><b>January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.</b></p>

New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
<p><b>Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies</b></p> <p>The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.</p>	<p>January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted and are applied prospectively.</p> <p><b>The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.</b></p>
<p>The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.</p> <p>The Board has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.</p>	
<p><b>Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates</b></p> <p>The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".</p> <p>The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted. However, the Board retained the concept of changes in accounting estimates in the Standard with the following clarifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error</li> <li>• The effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors</li> </ul> <p>The Board added two examples (Examples 4-5) to the Guidance on implementing IAS 8, which accompanies the Standard. The Board has deleted one example (Example 3) as it could cause confusion in light of the amendments.</p>	<p>January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted</p>



New and revised IFRSs	Effective date
<b>Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction</b>	<b>January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted</b>

The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS 16 at the commencement date of a lease.

Following the amendments to IAS 12, an entity is required to recognise the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS 12.

The Board also adds an illustrative example to IAS 12 that explains how the amendments are applied.

The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period an entity recognises:

- A deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:
  - Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities
  - Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related asset
- The cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at that date.

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Company's financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments, may have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

#### Significant Accounting Judgments and key Sources of Uncertainty Estimates

Preparation of the financial statements and application of the accounting policies require the company management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities and to disclose potential liabilities. Moreover, these estimates and judgments affect revenues, expenses, provisions, in general, expected credit losses, as well as changes in fair value that appear in the statement of comprehensive income and within shareholders' equity. In particular, the Bank's management requires judgments to be made 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. Meanwhile, the actual results may differ from estimates due to the changes arising from the conditions and circumstances of those estimates in the future.

Judgments, estimates, and assumptions are reviewed periodically. Moreover, the effect of the change in estimates is recognized in the financial period in which the change occurs if the change affects only the financial period. On the other hand, the effect of the change in estimates is recognized in the financial period in which the change occurs and in future periods if the change affects the financial period and future financial periods. Management believes that its estimates in the financial statements are reasonable. The details are as follows:

#### Impairment of property acquired

Impairment in value of properties acquired is recognized based on recent real estate valuations by qualified independent evaluators for calculating the asset impairment, which is reviewed periodically.

#### Productive lifespan of tangible assets and intangible assets

The company management periodically recalculates the useful lives of tangible assets and intangible assets for calculating annual depreciation and amortization based on the general condition of those assets and estimated future useful lives. The impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the year.

#### Income tax

The fiscal year is charged with the income tax expense in accordance with the accounting regulations, laws and standards. Moreover, deferred tax assets and liabilities and the required tax provision are recognized.

#### Litigation provision

A provision is made to meet any potential legal liabilities based on a legal study prepared by the company legal counsel. This study identifies potential future risks and is reviewed periodically.

#### Provision for end-of-service indemnity

The provision for end-of-service indemnity, representing the company obligations to employees, is calculated in accordance with the company internal regulations.

#### Assets and liabilities at cost

Management periodically reviews the assets and liabilities at cost for estimating any impairment in value, which is recognized in the statement of Profit or Loss for the year.

#### Provision for credit losses

Management is required to use significant judgments and estimates to estimate the amounts and timing of future cash flows and assess the risks of a significant increase in credit risks for financial assets after initial recognition and future measurement information for the expected credit losses.

The most important policies and estimates used by the company management are detailed in Note (5).

#### Evaluation of the business model

The classification and measurement of financial assets depend on the results of the principal, interest payments test on the principal outstanding, and the business model test.

The company defines a business model at a level that reflects how the groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgment that reflects all relevant evidence, including how to assess the performance of the assets and measure their performance, the risks that affect the performance of assets and how they are managed, and how asset managers are compensated. The company monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income and derecognized before maturity to understand the reason for derecognition, and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business held. In this respect, control is part of the company continuous assessment of whether the business model under which the remaining financial assets are retained is appropriate, and whether it is inappropriate if there is a change in the business model, and therefore, a future change is made in the classification of those assets.

#### Significant increase in credit risk

The expected credit loss is measured as an allowance equivalent to the expected credit loss of 12 months for the assets of the first stage, or the credit loss over the life of the assets of the second or third stage. The asset moves to the second stage if credit risk increases significantly since initial recognition. IFRS (9) does not specify what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of any asset has increased significantly, the company takes into account reasonable and reliable quantitative and qualitative information. The estimates used by the company management concerning the significant change in credit risk that result in a change in the classification within the three stages (1, 2 and 3) are shown in detail in note (5).

#### Establishing groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics

When the expected credit losses are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of common risk characteristics (e.g., instrument type, credit risk, collateral type, initial recognition date, remaining maturity period, industry, borrower's geographic location, etc.). The company monitors the appropriateness of credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they are still similar. This is required to ensure that, in the event of a change in the credit risk characteristics, the asset is properly reallocated. This may result in the creation of new portfolios or the transfer of assets to an existing portfolio that better reflects the credit risk characteristics of that group of assets.

#### Re-division of portfolios and movements between portfolios

The re-division of portfolios and movements between portfolios is more common when credit risk increases significantly (or when such a large increase is reflected). Therefore, assets are transferred from expected credit losses of between (12) months to another portfolio or vice versa. However, this may happen within the portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis as expected credit losses for a 12-month period or a lifetime, but the amount of the expected credit loss changes due to the varying credit risks of portfolios.

#### Models and assumptions used

The company uses various models and assumptions in measuring the fair value of financial assets as well as in assessing the expected credit loss described in note (5). The judgment is applied when determining the best models for each type of asset as well as for the assumptions used in those models, which include assumptions regarding the main drivers of credit risk.

#### **a. Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities**

The company classifies financial instruments or components of financial assets at initial recognition either as a financial asset or a financial liability, or as an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreements and the definition of the instrument. The reclassification of a financial instrument is subject to the substance of the financial statements and not to its legal form.



The company shall determine the classification at initial recognition and reassess such determination, if possible and appropriate, at each date of the statement of financial position.

When measuring financial assets and liabilities, certain assets and liabilities of the company are re-measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In assessing the fair value of any assets or liabilities, the company uses available observable market data. In the absence of Tier 1 inputs, the company conducts evaluations using professionally qualified independent evaluators. Moreover, the company works closely with qualified external evaluators to develop appropriate valuation and data valuation techniques.

b. Fair value measurement

If the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position cannot be obtained from active markets, these fair values are determined using a range of valuation techniques involving the use of accounting models. If possible, the entered data for those models will be extracted from the market data. In the absence of such market data, fair values are determined by making judgments. These provisions include liquidity considerations and model data such as derivative volatility, longer-term discount rates, pre-payment ratios and default rates on asset-backed securities. Management believes that the valuation techniques used are appropriate to determine the fair value of financial instruments.

c. Derivative financial instruments

The fair values of derivative financial instruments measured at fair value are generally obtained by reference to quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and, where appropriate, recognized pricing models. In the absence of prices, fair values are determined using valuation techniques that reflect observable market data. These techniques include comparison with similar instruments at observable market prices, discounted cash flow analysis, pricing option models, and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. The main factors that Management takes into consideration when applying the model are:

- The expected timing and probability of future cash flows on the instrument where such cash flows are generally subject to the terms of the instrument, although Management's judgment may be required where the counterparty's ability to repay the instrument in accordance with contractual terms is in doubt; and
- An appropriate discount rate for the instrument. Management determines the instrument discount rate at a rate higher than the non-risk rate. In assessing the instrument by reference to comparative instruments, Management considers the maturity, structure, and degree of classification of the instrument based on the system in which the existing position is compared. When evaluating tools on a model basis using the fair value of the main components, Management also considers the need to make adjustments for a number of factors, such as bid differences, credit status, portfolio service costs, and uncertainty about the model.

Extension and termination options in leases

Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases. These terms are used to increase operational flexibility in terms of contract management, and most of the retained extension and termination options are renewable by both the company and the lessor.

Determine the duration of the lease

When determining the duration of the lease, management takes into account all the facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the extension option, or no termination option. Extension options (or periods following termination options) are included only in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The assessment reviewed in the event of a significant event or significant change in the circumstances affecting this assessment that are under the control of the lessee.

#### Key Sources of Uncertainty Estimates

The principal estimates used by Management in applying the company accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

#### Determining the number and relative weight of scenarios, the outlook for each type of product / market, and the identification of future information relevant to each scenario

When measuring the expected credit loss, the company uses reasonable and supported future information based on the assumptions of the future movement of the various economic drivers and the manner in which they affect each other.

#### Probability of default

The potential for default is a key input in measuring the expected credit loss. The probability of default is an estimate of the probability of default over a given period of time, which includes the calculation of historical data, assumptions, and expectations relating to future circumstances.

#### Loss given default

Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising from default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the financier expects to collect, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integrated credit adjustments.

#### Fair value measurement and valuation procedures

When estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the company uses available observable market data. In the absence of level (1) inputs, the company conducts evaluations using appropriate valuation models to determine the fair value of financial instruments.

#### Discount the lease payments

Lease payments are deducting using the company's additional borrowing rate ("IBR"). The management applied the terms and estimates to determine the additional borrowing rate at the start of the lease.

#### 4. Balances with Banks' and Other Financial Institutions

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Balances at local Banks	113,670	619
Balances at foreign Banks	352,087	610,413
Current accounts with related parties (Note 17)	4,753,009	6,347,592
Balances at other financial institutions	2,804,686	2,729,163
	<u>8,023,452</u>	<u>9,687,787</u>

- \* Balances with Banks and other financial institutions include an amount of JD 7,335,048 for the year 2021 (JD 9,616,073 for the year 2020) which represents current accounts restricted against brokerage trade payables and computed according to the instructions of the Jordan Security Commission, keeping in mind that there is surplus in the current accounts and that they bear zero interest.

\* Below is the movement on Balances with Banks and Other Financial Institutions:

	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total balance at the beginning of the year	9,687,787	-	-	9,687,787
Additions during the year	1,179,850	-	-	1,179,850
Recovered balances	(2,844,185)	-	-	(2,844,185)
Total balance at the end of the year	8,023,452	-	-	8,023,452

Cash and cash equivalent in the cash flow include the below balances which are included in the financial position:

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Balances at banks and other financial institutions	8,023,452	9,687,787
Due to Banks	(7,799,000)	(3,418,442)
	224,452	6,269,345

## 5. Trade Receivables

### a. Trade Receivables – Spot

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Trade receivables	4,385,496	3,862,526
<u>Less: Suspended interest</u>	(354,922)	(301,311)
<u>Less: Provision for expected credit losses</u>	(1,383,240)	(1,599,407)
	2,647,334	1,961,808

Provision for expected credit losses for the brokerage receivables – spot based on client level has amounted to JD 3,021,960 as of December 31, 2021, compared to JD 1,744,687 as of December 31, 2020.

The following is the movement on the provision for expected credit losses - spot:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Balance in the beginning of the year	1,599,407	1,506,169
Deductions (surplus) recovered to/from revenue during the year – net	(216,167)	93,238
Balance as at the end of the year	1,383,240	1,599,407

The movement on suspended interest was as follows:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Beginning balance	301,311	271,006
Addition during the year	53,611	30,305
Ending Balance	354,922	301,311

Below is the aging schedule of Brokerage Receivables expected to be settled as of December 31:

	Brokerage Receivables Past Due And expected to be collected			
	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
2021	1,027,814	326,695	9,027	1,363,536
2020	1,997,227	91,521	29,091	2,117,839

**b. Trade Receivables – Margin**

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Trade receivables – margin	31,163,491	27,352,902
<u>Less: Suspended Interest</u>	<u>(297,249)</u>	<u>(237,677)</u>
<u>Less: Provision for brokerage clients' receivables - margin</u>	<u>(2,917,366)</u>	<u>(2,656,667)</u>
	<u>27,948,876</u>	<u>24,458,558</u>

Expected credit loss on brokerage receivables – margin based on client level has amounted to JD 2,716,034 as of 31 December 2021 comparing to JD 2,150,464 as of December 31, 2020.

The following is the movement on the provision for expected credit loss – direct facilities margin:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,656,667	2,443,795
Deductions recovered from revenue during the year – net	260,699	212,872
Balance at the end of the year	<u>2,917,366</u>	<u>2,656,667</u>

The movement on suspended interest was as follows:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	237,677	237,677
Additions during the year	59,572	-
Balance – Ending of the Year	<u>297,249</u>	<u>237,677</u>

**c. Descriptive Disclosure**

- Definition of default implementation and its processing mechanism:  
The Company applies IFRS (9) by identifying internal indicators and standards, according to which non-performing credit facilities are manually individually classified on a case-by-case basis according to their current status. This is reflected in the company's internal system and is embodied in the following classifications (substandard, doubtful, and bad debts).
- 1. The Company's implementation of the concept of default:  
The Company's Board of directors adopts an internal policy regarding the classification of defaults and provisions are booked in accordance with it.
- 2. Default processing mechanism:
  - Taking legal action when it comes to collecting the Company's rights.
  - Moving non-performing accounts to performing accounts for each cas separately according to its current status.



**The Governance Implementation of IFRS (9) requirements, including the responsibilities of the Company's Board of Directors and the Executive Management to ensure compliance with the requirements of this standard.**

- The Company shall adopt the policies related to the standards and methodologies for complying with IFRS (9) requirements in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan, Which will review the Calculation results of the expected credit losses on a periodically bases and stay on top of any developments and updates related to the results, as well as the principles and bases of calculation.
- The Company's Credit Committee approves any exceptions and cases where provisions for expected credit losses are been booked against it and the resulted amendments to of the calculation on the expected losses which is required according to have clear and documented justifications.
- A steering committee has been formed at the parent company headed by the General Manager and the membership of each of the heads of the executive departments concerned with the application in addition to the membership of the CEO of the company, where this committee is responsible for implementing the standard and general supervision of the implementation mechanism and ensuring that the concerned departments implement this plan each according to The competence to adhere to the roles assigned to them and the implementation of the procedures related to the implementation of the steps and stages of implementing this standard in the company and the company, presenting the results of completion first-hand, and coordinating with the various credit committees in the company to obtain the necessary approvals for cases that require an amendment to the results of calculating the size of the expected losses.

**Definition and Calculation Mechanism of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Rate of Loss Given Default (LGD)**

- Accordance with IFRS (9), the expected credit loss measurement model has been applied within the following framework:
- $\text{Expected credit loss} = \text{size of exposure at default} * \text{client's probability of default} * \text{rate of loss at default.}$
- Credit exposure at default has been calculated for banks and financial institutions credit exposures, as well for credit facilities granted to the Company's customers within the margin financing and cash financing products.
- The rate of loss at default for credit exposures related to banks and financial institutions is calculated using the systems adopted by the external supplier, Moody's, assuming the occurrence of default after the calculation of the recoverable amount of the credit exposure and the timing of the recoverable amount, taking into account the collaterals provided against the credit exposure and the application of the discount rates determined in accordance with the internal standard adopted by the Company, This is implemented in coordination with the parent company's concerned parties in this regard.
- The expected credit loss calculation is based on a cumulative level of the credit portfolio granted by the Company for margin financing and cash financing products, as well as other products, Such portfolios or products carry similar credit risk and share several components (type of product, quality of collateral provided, purpose of grants, sector, etc.
- The stress tests required in accordance with the standard have been adopted, These tests are part of the expected credit loss calculation process, Moreover, three scenarios have been adopted to study future forecasts and their effect on the variables of the expected credit loss measurement model, These scenarios represent the normal scenario, worst-case scenario, and best-case scenario, whereby the weighted probability value of these scenarios has been adopted.
- For calculating credit loss in the third stage (bad debts), adoption of the Company's internal policy has continued as regards the classification of non-performing debts and the calculation of the provisions thereon and acceptable discount rates of collaterals.

**Determinants of the significant change in the credit risk on which the Company relied in calculating the expected credit losses**

- To calculate the credit loss of the existing credit exposures within the Company's assets in all types, such as balances at banks and other on an individual basis, where approving and determining the credit risk significant changes (the high level of credit risk) has been adopted by the company.
- A decline or decrease in the actual internal credit rating of the borrower (banks) according to the internal rating system applied by the parent company compared to the internal rating of the borrower / credit exposure at granting.
- Accounts that need to be closely monitored as set by the Company.

**The Company's policy in identifying the common elements (characteristics) with the parent company based on which the credit risk and the expected loss are measured on a collective basis.**

- The expected credit loss calculation on a cumulative basis for the granted credit portfolio by the Company regarding margin financing and cash financing products, as well as other products, Such portfolios or products carry similar credit risk and share several components (type of product, quality of collateral provided, nature of financing, purpose of funding, sector, etc.).
- The expected credit loss of the credit portfolios granted by the Company, which are the financing of shares within the margin financing and cash financing products, has been calculated for Stage 1 and Stage 2, Which concluded that the degree of risk for the client's active portfolios is classified under Stage 1 is one notch less than the risk degree of the country (Jordan), Meanwhile, the risk degree of the classified clients under Stage 2 is four notches less than the degree of the country (Jordan).
- Regarding the maturity of credit facilities, the maturity of Margin financing product is considered one year, While 4 years were added to the facilities classified within the second stage, for the cash-financing product to be 3 months, As for the loss given default, it is considered 5% for customers classified in the first stage (calculated according to the coverage ratio of collaterals to the existing credit facilities), 10% for customers classified the second stage, Moreover, the third Stage classified Portfolios (Defaulted accounts); the Company follows the approved internal policy in this regard.

## Major/Key economic indicators used by the Company to calculate the Expected Credit loss (PD)

The parent company has used the external supplier Moody's to calculate the expected credit loss (ECL) Relying on three scenarios to study the future forecasts and its impact to the variables of the credit loss measurement model, Using the economic factors referred in the economic growth rates in Jordan and the stock price index. The movement on direct credit facilities on a collective basis as of December 31:

	2021					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Net Movement on Exposers
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year (spot – margin)	-	22,155,062	-	5,165,215	3,895,151	31,215,428
New exposers during the year	-	8,842,548	-	1,382,290	230	10,225,068
Exposures collected during the year	-	(4,507,650)	-	(1,594,259)	(327,301)	(6,429,210)
Reclassified to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 2	-	(1,225,617)	-	1,231,628	(6,011)	-
Reclassified to Stage 3	-	-	-	(2,496,528)	2,496,528	-
Cumulative effect on credit exposures due to changes in the classifications between stages	-	25,264,343	-	3,688,346	6,058,597	35,011,286
Effect of adjustments	-	(133,388)	-	991,692	(320,603)	537,701
Total balance at year-end	-	25,130,955	-	4,680,038	5,737,994	35,548,987

  

	2020					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Net Movement on Exposers
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year (spot – margin)	-	16,880,790	-	8,320,354	4,014,577	29,215,721
New exposers during the year	-	7,830,283	-	807,687	252	8,638,222
Exposures collected during the year	-	(3,111,869)	-	(1,958,364)	(446,457)	(5,516,690)
Reclassified to Stage 1	-	1,184,136	-	(1,184,136)	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 2	-	(546,715)	-	546,715	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 3	-	(165)	-	(326,614)	326,779	-
Cumulative effect on credit exposures due to changes in the classifications between stages	-	22,236,460	-	6,205,642	3,895,151	32,337,253
Effect of adjustments	-	(81,398)	-	(1,040,427)	-	(1,121,825)
Total balance at year-end	-	22,155,062	-	5,165,215	3,895,151	31,215,428

Total movement on expected credit losses (ECL) for direct credit facilities during the year:

	2021					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Net Movement on ECL
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	47,996	-	849,898	3,358,180	4,256,074
Impairment loss on new exposures during the year	-	10,886	-	370,928	-	381,814
Recovered impairment loss on exposures paid during the year	-	(20,567)	-	(387,103)	(329,294)	(736,964)
Reclassified to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 2	-	(262,594)	-	262,610	(16)	-
Reclassified to Stage 3	-	-	-	(753,361)	753,361	-
Cumulative effect on impairment loss due to changes in the classifications between stages	-	(224,279)	-	342,972	3,782,231	3,900,924
Effect on provision due to adjustments	-	259,499	-	436,712	(296,529)	399,682
Total expected credit loss balance at year-end	-	35,220	-	779,684	3,485,702	4,300,606

	2020					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Net Movement on ECL
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	31,365	-	522,000	3,396,599	3,949,964
Impairment loss on new exposures during the year	-	19,942	-	521,315	8,379	549,636
Recovered impairment loss on exposures paid during the year	-	(3,988)	-	(159,192)	(343,502)	(506,682)
Reclassified to Stage 1	-	2,319	-	(2,319)	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 2	-	(17,236)	-	17,236	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 3	-	(159)	-	(296,545)	296,704	-
Cumulative effect on impairment loss due to changes in the classifications between stages	-	32,243	-	602,495	3,358,180	3,992,918
Effect on provision due to adjustments	-	15,753	-	247,403	-	263,156
Total expected credit loss balance at year-end	-	47,996	-	849,898	3,358,180	4,256,074



The total movement on the suspended interest on direct credit facilities during the year:

	2021					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Net Movement Suspended Interest
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-	-	-	538,988	538,988
Suspended interest on new exposures during the year	-	-	-	-	229	229
Suspended Interest transferred to revenue due to exposures paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	(30,093)	(30,093)
Reclassified to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	143,047	143,047
Cumulative effect on suspended interest due to changes in the classifications between stages	-	-	-	-	652,171	652,171
Effect on suspended interest due to adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suspended Interest on bad debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in currency exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total suspended interest balance at year-end	-	-	-	-	652,171	652,171

  

	2020					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Net Movement Suspended Interest
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-	-	-	508,683	508,683
Suspended interest on new exposures during the year	-	-	-	-	30,305	30,305
Suspended Interest Transferred to revenues due to exposures paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative effect on suspended interest due to changes in the classifications between stages	-	-	-	-	538,988	538,988
Effect on suspended interest due to adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suspended interest on bad debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in currency exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total suspended interest balance at year-end	-	-	-	-	538,988	538,988

Disclosure of the movement on the expected credit loss (ECL) for direct credit facilities during the year:

	2021		
	Corporations	Individuals	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,141,426	3,114,648	4,256,074
Impairment loss on new exposures during the year	137,138	244,676	381,814
Recovered impairment loss on exposures paid during the year	(28,611)	(708,353)	(736,964)
Reclassified to Stage 1	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 2	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 3	-	-	-
Effect on the provision -as at year-end- due to changes in the classifications between stages during the year	1,249,953	2,650,971	3,900,924
Changes due to adjustments	(59,353)	459,035	399,682
Bad debt facilities	-	-	-
Total Balance at year-end	1,190,600	3,110,006	4,300,606
Reclassifications:			
Provision (Individual Level)	-	-	-
Provision (Collective Level)	1,190,600	3,110,006	4,300,606

  

	2020		
	Corporations	Individuals	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Balance at beginning of the year	1,122,370	2,827,594	3,949,964
Impairment loss on new exposures during the year	65,370	484,266	549,636
Recovered impairment loss on exposures paid during the year	(39,996)	(466,686)	(506,682)
Reclassified to Stage 1	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 2	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 3	-	-	-
Effect on the provision -as at year-end- due to changes in the classifications between stages during the year	1,147,744	2,845,174	3,992,918
Changes due to adjustments	(6,318)	269,474	263,156
Bad debt facilities	-	-	-
Total Balance at year-end	1,141,426	3,114,648	4,256,074
Reclassifications:			
Provision (Individual Level)	-	-	-
Provision (Collective Level)	1,141,426	3,114,648	4,256,074

The total distribution of direct credit facilities according to the economic sectors and to the stages of implementation of IFRS (9) for financial instruments.

Sector	2021					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total Individually
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Trade sector	-	2,014,954	-	-	-	2,014,954
Real-estate sector	-	2,502,380	-	689,742	-	3,192,122
Agricultural sector	-	999,309	-	-	-	999,309
Stocks and bonds sector	-	188,323	-	-	1,137,016	1,325,339
Individual sector	-	17,935,082	-	2,966,970	3,861,089	24,763,141
Other sectors	-	1,490,907	-	1,023,326	739,889	3,254,122
Total	-	25,130,955	-	4,680,038	5,737,994	35,548,987

  

Sector	2020					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total Individually
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial sector	-	-	-	1,605,361	-	1,605,361
Trade sector	-	2,007,909	-	-	-	2,007,909
Real-estate sector	-	3,834,514	-	-	-	3,834,514
Agricultural sector	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stocks and bonds sector	-	663,583	-	-	1,137,016	1,800,599
Individual sector	-	15,346,070	-	3,559,854	2,758,135	21,664,059
Other sectors	-	302,986	-	-	-	302,986
Total	-	22,155,062	-	5,165,215	3,895,151	31,215,428

The total distribution of direct credit facilities according to the geographical sectors and to the stages of implementation of IFRS (9) for financial instruments.

Sector	2021					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Inside the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	-	25,130,955	-	4,680,038	5,737,994	35,548,987
Other Middle Eastern countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	25,130,955	-	4,680,038	5,737,994	35,548,987

  

Sector	2020					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Inside the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	-	22,155,062	-	5,165,215	3,895,151	31,215,428
Other Middle Eastern countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	22,155,062	-	5,165,215	3,895,151	31,215,428

Disclosure of the distribution of the direct credit facilities and financing according to the Company's internal credit rating categories for corporations:

	2021						2020
	Stage 1	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Credit rating classifications based on the Company's internal system:	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	7,195,873	-	-	-	7,195,873	6,808,992
7	-	-	-	1,713,068	-	1,713,068	1,605,361
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	739,889	739,889	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	1,137,016	1,137,016	1,137,016
Total	-	7,195,873	-	1,713,068	1,876,905	10,785,846	9,551,369

Disclosure of the movement on the direct credit facilities and financing related to corporations is as follows:

	2021					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total exposures at the beginning of the year	-	6,808,992	-	1,605,361	1,137,016	9,551,369
Granted facilities during the year	-	2,019,618	-	715,804	-	2,735,422
Paid facilities during the year	-	(1,632,737)	-	-	-	(1,632,737)
Reclassified to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 3	-	-	-	(739,889)	739,889	-
Cumulative effect on exposures due to changes in classifications between stages	-	7,195,873	-	1,581,276	1,876,905	10,654,054
Changes due to adjustments	-	-	-	131,792	-	131,792
Bad debts exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in currency exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total exposures at year-end	-	7,195,873	-	1,713,068	1,876,905	10,785,846



Disclosure of the movement in the expected credit loss (ECL) for corporate direct credit facilities:

	2021					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	15,121	-	103,829	1,022,476	1,141,426
Impairment loss on new exposures during the year	-	2,638	-	134,500	-	137,138
Recovered impairment losses on exposures paid during the year	-	(7,481)	-	(21,130)	-	(28,611)
Reclassified to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 3	-	-	-	(2,397)	2,397	-
Cumulative effect on impairment losses due to changes in classifications between stages	-	10,278	-	214,802	1,024,873	1,249,953
Effect on provision due to adjustments	-	-	-	(59,353)	-	(59,353)
Impairment loss on bad debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in currency exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expected credit losses at year-end	-	10,278	-	155,449	1,024,873	1,190,600

Disclosure of the distribution of direct credit facilities and financing according to the Bank's internal credit rating for individuals:

	2021						2020
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit rating classifications based on the Company's internal system:							
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	17,935,082	-	-	-	17,935,082	15,346,070
7	-	-	-	2,966,970	-	2,966,970	3,559,854
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	1,756,639	1,756,639	326,818
11	-	-	-	-	2,104,450	2,104,450	2,431,317
Total	-	17,935,082	-	2,966,970	3,861,089	24,763,141	21,664,059

Disclosure of the movement in direct credit facilities and financing related to individuals is as follows:

	2021					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Total exposures at the beginning of the year	-	15,346,070	-	3,559,854	2,758,135	21,664,059
Facilities granted during the year	-	6,822,930	-	666,486	230	7,489,646
Facilities paid during the year	-	(2,874,913)	-	(1,594,259)	(327,301)	(4,796,473)
Reclassified to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 2	-	(1,225,617)	-	1,231,628	(6,011)	-
Reclassified to Stage 3	-	-	-	(1,756,639)	1,756,639	-
Cumulative effect on exposures due to changes in classifications between stages	-	18,068,470	-	2,107,070	4,181,692	24,357,232
Changes due to adjustments	-	(133,388)	-	859,900	(320,603)	405,909
Bad debts exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in currency exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total exposures at year-end	-	17,935,082	-	2,966,970	3,861,089	24,763,141

Disclosure of the movement in expected credit loss (ECL) for individuals' direct credit facilities:

	2021					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	32,875	-	746,069	2,335,704	3,114,648
Impairment loss on new exposures during the year	-	8,248	-	236,428	-	244,767
Recovered impairment losses on paid exposures during the year	-	(13,086)	-	(365,973)	(329,294)	(708,353)
Reclassified to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 2	-	(262,594)	-	262,610	(16)	-
Reclassified to Stage 3	-	-	-	(750,964)	750,964	-
Cumulative effect on impairment losses due to changes in classifications between stages	-	(234,557)	-	128,170	2,757,358	2,650,971
Effect on provision due to adjustments	-	259,499	-	496,065	(296,529)	459,035
Impairment loss on bad debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in currency exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expected credit losses at year-end	-	24,942	-	624,235	2,460,829	3,110,006

The distribution of the fair value of collaterals against direct credit facilities:

❖ Total credit facilities according to the requirements of IFRS (9):

Item	Total Credit Facilities	Guarantees Fair Value					Vehicles and Machines	Total Value of		Net Facilities after Guarantees	Expected Credit Loss (ECL)
		Cash Guarantees	Marketable Securities	Acceptable Bank Guarantees	Real-estate	Other		Guarantees	Other		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Brokerage receivables – margin	31,163,491	-	28,870,046	-	-	-	-	28,870,046	-	2,293,445	2,917,366
Brokerage receivables - spot	4,385,496	-	3,032,829	-	-	-	-	3,032,829	-	1,352,667	1,383,240
Total	35,548,987	-	31,902,875	-	-	-	-	31,902,875	-	3,646,112	4,300,606

❖ Direct credit facilities listed within stage 3 according to the requirements of IFRS (9):

Item	Total Credit Facilities	Guarantees Fair Value					Vehicles and Machines	Total Value of		Net Facilities after Guarantees	Expected Credit Loss (ECL)
		Cash Guarantees	Marketable Securities	Acceptable Bank Guarantees	Real-estate	Other		Guarantees	Other		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Brokerage receivables – margin	2,716,034	-	422,589	-	-	-	-	422,589	-	2,293,445	2,237,250
Brokerage receivables - spot	3,021,960	-	1,669,408	-	-	-	-	1,669,408	-	1,352,552	1,248,452
Total	5,737,994	-	2,091,997	-	-	-	-	2,091,997	-	3,645,997	3,485,702

#### 6. Other Debit Balances

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Prepaid expenses	64,278	61,821
Refundable deposits	1,420	1,420
Settlement guarantee fund contribution	25,000	25,000
Employee receivables	37,304	48,738
Prior years tax deposits	40,963	-
Other	494	293
	<u>169,459</u>	<u>137,272</u>

#### 7. Land Held for Sale

This item represents lands seized by the Company as repayment of due debts of financial brokerage clients, consisting of 9,916 square meters of land located in the Um Rummaneh area, South of Amman, held for sale with a value of JD 1,153,658 and another land with an area of 83,442 square meters located in the Quneitra region, South of Amman, held for sale with a value of JD 1,153,588.

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Cost of land	2,307,246	2,307,246
Provision for impairment loss	(610,512)	(610,512)
	<u>1,696,734</u>	<u>1,696,734</u>

The movement in the impairment loss provision was as follows:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	610,512	457,396
Additions during the year	-	153,116
Balance – year-end	<u>610,512</u>	<u>610,512</u>



## 8. Property and Equipment - Net

This item consists of the following:

	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements	Total
<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>					
<u>2021:</u>	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<u>Cost:</u>					
Balance – beginning of the year	336,903	305,348	24,000	88,377	754,628
Additions	-	2,705	-	-	2,705
Disposals	(10,002)	(28,106)	-	-	(38,108)
Balance – year-end	326,901	279,947	24,000	88,377	719,225
<u>Accumulated Depreciation:</u>					
Balance – beginning of the year	332,633	265,551	23,998	88,371	710,553
Depreciation for the year	1,731	13,217	-	-	14,948
Disposals	(9,987)	(28,073)	-	-	(38,060)
Balance – year-end	324,377	250,695	23,998	88,371	687,441
Net book value					
as of December 31, 2021	2,524	29,252	2	6	31,784
Annual depreciation rate %	15	25	15	25	
<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>					
<u>2020:</u>					
<u>Cost:</u>					
Balance – beginning of the year	336,903	268,416	24,000	88,377	717,696
Additions	-	36,932	-	-	36,932
Balance – year-end	336,903	305,348	24,000	88,377	754,628
<u>Accumulated Depreciation:</u>					
Balance – beginning of the year	331,001	257,306	20,803	88,371	697,481
Depreciation for the year	1,632	8,245	3,195	-	13,072
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Balance – year-end	332,633	265,551	23,998	88,371	710,553
Net Book Value					
as of December 31, 2020	4,270	39,797	2	6	44,075
Annual depreciation rate %	15	25	15	25	

- Fully depreciated property and equipment amounted to JD 666,131 as of December 31, 2021 (JD 693,206 as of December 31, 2020).

#### 9. Intangible Assets

This item consists of the following:

	Software	
	December 31	
	2021	2020
Cost:	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	127,476	118,517
Additions	11,950	8,959
Disposals	(5,978)	-
Balance - year-end	133,448	127,476
	2021	2020
Accumulated Amortization:	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	109,879	104,682
Amortization for the year	6,732	5,197
Disposals	(5,973)	-
Balance at year-end	110,638	109,879
Net book value	22,810	17,597
	20%	20%

- Fully-amortized computer software amounted to JD 95,657 as of December 31, 2021 (JD 96,461 as of December 31, 2020).

#### 10. Due to Banks

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Arab Banking Corporation - Bahrain (Note 17)	7,799,000	3,190,500
Arab Banking Corporation - Jordan	-	227,942
	7,799,000	3,418,442

The overdraft limits are as follows:

	Granted limit	Interest rate
	JD	%
Arab Banking Corporation - Bahrain	11,344,000	1.29
Arab Banking Corporation - Jordan	1,255,000	6.5
Capital Bank Jordan - Current debit	1,400,000	8

#### 11. Other Credit Balances

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Accrued expenses	248,177	157,223
Litigation provision	50,000	50,000
Others	31,287	33,196
Provision for expected credit losses - indirect credit facilities	2,769	2,068
Accrued dividends (Note 14)	1,200,388	1,172,651
	1,532,621	1,415,138

Disclosure of the movement in indirect credit facilities on a collective basis as of December 31, 2021:

Sector	2021					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	928,498	-	2,735	-	931,233
Facilities granted during the year	-	456,729	-	77,452	-	534,181
Facilities paid during the year	-	(604,791)	-	(2,735)	-	(607,526)
Reclassified to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on provision – as of year-end – due to changes in classifications between stages during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	780,436	-	77,452	-	857,888

Total movement on expected credit losses for indirect credit facilities during the year:

Sector	2021					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Total
	Individual JD	Collective JD	Individual JD	Collective JD		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	2,009	-	59	-	2,068
Impairment loss on new exposures during the year	-	606	-	1,676	-	2,282
Recovered impairment loss on exposures paid during the year	-	(1,522)	-	(59)	-	(1,581)
Reclassified to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on provision – as of year-end – due to changes in classifications between stages during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,093	-	1,676	-	2,769

## 12. Income Tax

a. The movement in the income tax provision is as follows:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	463,758	337,486
Income tax paid	(511,160)	(400,058)
Income tax expense for the year	579,118	526,330
Refundable prior year tax deposits	40,963	-
Balance - End of the year	572,679	463,758

b. Income tax expense shown in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income consists of the following:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Income tax expense for the year	579,118	526,330
Deferred tax assets effect - net	(12,665)	(11,621)
	566,453	514,709

c. The movement in deferred tax assets during the year was as follows:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,192,280	1,180,659
(Recovered) additions during the year - net	12,665	11,621
Ending Balance	1,204,945	1,192,280

- Deferred tax assets have been calculated based on the new tax rates in accordance with the income tax law which equaled to 28% as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Summary of the reconciliation of accounting and taxable profit:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Accounting profit	1,813,313	1,745,304
Non-deductible expenses	467,820	835,102
Tax-deductible expenses	(212,853)	(700,656)
Taxable profit	2,068,280	1,879,750
Statutory income tax rate	28%	28%
Effective income tax rate	28%	30%

- The income tax provision on profit for the year has been calculated in accordance with the Jordanian Income Tax Law No. (34) of the year 2014.
- The Company has reached a final settlement with the Income Tax Department up until the year 2020, including the year 2015. The Company's income tax return for the current year was submitted to and reviewed by the Income and Sales Tax Department, who issued a decision to claim additional taxes amounting to JD 44,370. The Company filed an objection to the appraisal before the Arbitration Panel, whose decision was to support the appraiser's decision. The company then resorted to disputing the appraiser's decision before the Tax Court of First Instance, who issued a decision to reverse the evaluator's decision to the Company's benefit. Noting that the Company has paid the additional taxes to avoid paying penalties in case they lost the case. The Court of Cassation has issued a decision in favor of the company, definitively rejecting the appraiser's decision. Thus, an amount of JD 40,963 was credited to the company's account with the Income and Sales Tax Department.

### 13. Shareholder's Equity

#### a. Paid-up Capital

The Company's paid-up capital amounted to JD 15,600,000 divided in to 15,600,000 shares at a par value of JD 1 per share.

#### b. Statutory Reserve

This account represents 10% of the annual profit before tax accumulated over the years and is not available for distribution to partners.

#### c. Declared Dividends Payable

The Management Committee agreed in its meeting held on December 23, 2021 to distribute an amount of JD 1,200,388 from the Company's retained earnings to the partner (Arab Banking Corporation- Jordan).

On December 13, 2020, the Management Committee approved in its board meeting to distribute an amount of JD 1,172,651 from the Company's retained earnings to the partner (Arab Banking Corporation- Jordan).

### 14. Retained Earnings

The details of this item are as follows:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Beginning Balance	2,914,890	3,031,476
Profit for the year	1,246,860	1,230,595
Transferred to/from statutory reserve	(181,331)	(174,530)
Accrued partner dividends	(1,200,388)	(1,172,651)
Balance – End of the year	2,780,031	2,914,890

### 15. Trading Commissions

This item consists of the following:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Local market trading commissions	567,163	252,140
International market trading commissions	588,014	1,101,168
Regional market trading commissions	26,906	35,089
	1,182,083	1,388,397

### 16. Administrative Expenses

This item consists of the following:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Salaries and bonuses	1,173,194	1,031,947
Social security contribution	112,776	110,824
Other employee expenses	13,949	14,770
Training	3,024	1,298
Postage and telephone	156,065	162,285
Management committee transportation and bonuses	71,760	71,760
Fees and licenses	40,826	38,986
Legal fees	11,122	11,872
Litigation fees	-	50,000
Hospitality	7,781	4,277
Software subscriptions	35,603	33,978
Maintenance	15,354	20,152
Banking commissions	15,586	17,196
Life insurance and medical expenses	50,306	48,321
Stationery and printing	12,216	9,680
Rent expense	9,990	7,650
Compensation for broker mistakes	1,615	12,240
Professional fees	18,968	18,968
Stamps and Letters of Guarantee commissions	18,120	17,730
Arab Banking Corporation – Jordan service fees (Note 17)	44,383	-
Vehicles expenses	1,336	755
Other	39,370	41,291
	1,853,344	1,725,980



#### 17. Related Party Transactions

Related parties represent the partner (Arab Bank Corporation Company), sister companies, and key management. Prices and conditions of these transactions are approved by the Company's management,

These related parties' transactions are within the normal course of business and are subject to commercial interest rates and commissions.

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
	JD	JD
<u>Statement of Financial Position items:</u>		
Balances at Banks and other financial institutions	4,753,009	6,347,592
Due to bank	(7,799,000)	3,418,442
<u>Statement of profit or loss items:</u>		
Interest income	14,057	12,900
Interest and commission expenses	(74,731)	(41,616)
Cost of services provided by the Arab Banking Corporation - Jordan*	(44,383)	-

- \* This item represents administrative services provided by the parent company (Arab Banking Corporation - Jordan), such as the leasing of sites and staff garages, providing water and electricity, and services related to human resources, in addition to information system services. The cost of these services during the year 2021 amounted to JD 44,383 in accordance with the Executive Instructions No. (3) of regulation No. (40) for the year 2021 regarding transfer pricing for income tax purposes. The cost of these services was calculated using the comparative pricing method. The effective date for these services was in July 2021.

The following is a summary of the senior executive management benefits:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Salaries and bonuses	230,204	252,203
<u>Off - Statement of Financial Position items</u>		
Letters of guarantee	1,722,000	1,672,000
Unutilized company facility limits- Jordan	1,255,000	1,117,058
Unutilized company facility limits- Bahrain	3,545,000	8,153,500

#### 18. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

This item consists of the following:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Unutilized customer facility limits	857,888	931,233
Letters of guarantee *	2,132,000	2,082,000
	2,989,888	3,013,233

- \* This item includes a performance guarantee of JD 1,835,000 issued in favor of the Jordan Securities Commission for the brokerage license and a guarantee of JD 100,000 for the underwriting license and a guarantee of JD 197,000 in favor of Securities Depository Center as a clearance guarantee to ensure settlement.

## 19. Risk Management

### a. Credit Risk

The Company's credit policy requires that all customers granted credit limits in regional and international markets are subject to procedures including approval by the Board of Directors. In addition, the Credit Committee checks the credit-worthiness and determines a credit limit for each customer prior to approval. No trading is allowed by the customer prior to this approval. Debit balances of customers are subject to continuous monitoring and follow-up by the Credit Control Department, which reports to the Credit Committee. Debit balances are guaranteed by investment portfolios covering a minimum of 150% of the credit granted to the customer.

The following table shows the distribution of account receivables and the market values of the securities guaranteeing them as at December 31, 2021:

Product	Balance	Portfolio Market Value/ Cash Margin
	Thousand JD	Thousand JD
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2021</u>		
Trade receivables- margin	28,447	64,176
Trade receivables- non-performing margin	2,716	423
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2020</u>		
Trade receivables- margin	25,202	41,305
Trade receivables- non-performing margin	2,515	-

The credit exposures of Company balances, receivables, and other receivables as of December 31, are distributed as follows:

	Corporate	Individual	Government	Total
	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2021</u>				
Balances at banks and other financial institutions	8,023	-	-	8,023
Trade receivables	9,475	21,121	-	30,596
Others	2	37	66	105
Total	17,500	21,158	66	38,724
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2020</u>				
Balances at banks and other financial institutions	9,688	-	-	9,688
Trade receivables	8,295	18,125	-	26,420
Others	2	49	25	76
Total	17,985	18,174	25	36,184

The geographical distribution of credit exposures is as follows:

	Jordan	Other Middle Eastern Countries	Europe	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
<u>For the year 2021 geographical area</u>				
Balances at banks and other financial institution	4,801	1,452	1,770	8,023
Trade receivables	30,596	-	-	30,596
Other debit balances	105	-	-	105
Total for 2021	35,502	1,452	1,770	38,724
Total for 2020	32,698	1,363	2,123	36,184

### b. Currency Risk

Risk of changes in currency exchange rates that affect the Company's assets and liabilities in foreign currencies. The Company prepares sensitivity analyses to monitor the effect of changes of (+/-1%) in foreign exchange rates on its net profits and equity.

Most of the Company's transactions are in Jordanian Dinars and US Dollars. The Jordanian Dinar is pegged to the US Dollar (USD 1.41 equals one Jordanian Dinar). Therefore, currency risk for the Company's is not considered to be significant and the company does not usually hold major financial positions in other currencies that might affect the Company since the Company acts as a brokerage firm on behalf of its customers.

The Company prepares sensitivity analyses to monitor the effect of currency rate changes of (+/-10%) on its net profit and loss and equity:

Currency	Financial position	Effect of 10% of currency exchange rate changes on Statement of Comprehensive Income
	JD	JD
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2021</u>		
USD	(194,422)	(194)
GBP	240	-
EUR	94	-
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2020</u>		
USD	83,082	83
GBP	2	-
EUR	65	-

c. Concentration in Currency Risk:

The concentration in currency risk distribution is as follows:

<u>For the year Ended December 31, 2021</u>	US Dollar	EURO	GBP	Others	Total
	JD 000	JD 000	JD 000	JD 000	JD 000
Assets:					
Balances at Banks and other financial institutions	4,590	68	1,301	1,438	7,397
Account receivables	3	-	-	-	3
Total assets	4,593	68	1,301	1,438	7,400
Liabilities:					
Due to banks	7,799	-	-	-	7,799
Trade payables	3,413	67	1,301	1,447	6,228
Cash margins	24	-	-	-	24
Other credit balances	2	-	-	1	5
Total liabilities	11,240	67	1,301	1,448	14,056
Net concentration in the statement of financial position	6,647	1	-	(10)	(6,656)
<u>For the year Ended December 31, 2020</u>					
Total Assets	4,950	69	2,230	1,107	8,356
Total liabilities	7,349	69	2,230	1,106	10,754
Net Concentration in the Statement of Financial Position	(2,398)	-	-	1	(2,399)

d. Equity Price Risk

The Company has no significant exposure to equity price risk since it does not have such investments.

e. Interest Rate Risk

The following schedule represents the statement of profit or loss's sensitivity to reasonable changes in currency exchange rates, whereby all other variables remain constant:

Year	Increase	Effect on profit
	Points	JD
2021	10	22,797
2020	10	23,002

If the changes were negative, the effect would be the same as shown above but with a reversed sign.

Interest rate sensitivity gap is as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2021	Up to 3 Months	3 – 6 Months	6 – 12 Months	1 – 3 Years	Over 3 Years	Zero Interest Elements	Total	Average Interest Rate
	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	%
<b>Assets</b>								
Balances at banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	8,023	8,023	-
Account receivables	5,876	8,351	16,369	-	-	-	30,596	10
Other debit balances	28	4	20	9	-	108	169	5
Land held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	1,697	1,697	-
Property and equipment - net	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	-
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,205	1,205	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>5,904</b>	<b>8,355</b>	<b>16,389</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,088</b>	<b>41,745</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Due to banks	7,799	-	-	-	-	-	7,799	1.29
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	7,405	7,405	-
Cash margins	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-
Other credit balances	-	-	-	-	-	1,532	1,532	-
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-	-	573	573	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>7,799</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,534</b>	<b>17,333</b>	
<b>Interest Rate Sensitivity Gap</b>	<b>(1,895)</b>	<b>8,355</b>	<b>16,389</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>24,412</b>	
<b>For the year ended December 31, 2020</b>	<b>Up to 3 Months</b>	<b>3 – 6 Months</b>	<b>6 – 12 Months</b>	<b>1 – 3 Years</b>	<b>Over 3 Years</b>	<b>Zero Interest Elements</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Average Interest Rate</b>
	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	%
<b>Assets</b>								
Balances at banks and other financial institution	-	-	-	-	-	9,688	9,688	-
Account receivables	4,545	4,514	17,362	-	-	-	26,421	10
Other debit balances	30	6	33	3	-	65	137	5
Land held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	1,697	1,697	-
Property and equipment - net	-	-	-	-	-	44	44	-
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,192	1,192	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>4,520</b>	<b>17,395</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,703</b>	<b>39,196</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Due to banks	3,418	-	-	-	-	-	3,418	2.2
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	9,411	9,411	-
Cash margins	-	-	-	-	-	122	122	-
Other credit balances	-	-	-	-	-	1,415	1,415	-
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-	-	464	464	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3,418</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,412</b>	<b>14,830</b>	
<b>Interest Rate Sensitivity Gap</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>4,520</b>	<b>17,395</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>24,366</b>	

#### f. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its liabilities when they fall due. To manage this risk, management maintains a sufficient amount of cash balances and enough financing through credit limits. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and maintains a sufficient amount of cash and cash equivalents.

The undiscounted contractual maturity profile of the Company's liabilities at December 31, 2021 on the basis of the remaining period to maturity and current market prices is as follows:

	Up to 1 Month	1 – 3 Months	3 – 6 Months	6 – 12 Months	1 – 3 Years	Over 3 Years	No Specific Maturity	Total
	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD	Thousand JD
<u>For the year ended</u>								
<u>December 31, 2021</u>								
Liabilities								
Due to banks	7,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,799
Trade payables	7,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,405
Cash margins	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Other liabilities	131	453	341	596	11	-	-	1,532
Income tax provision	199	-	374	-	-	-	-	573
Total Liabilities	15,558	453	715	596	11	-	-	17,333
<u>For the year ended</u>								
<u>December 31, 2020</u>								
Liabilities								
Due to banks	3,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,418
Trade payables	9,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,411
Cash margins	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
Other liabilities	159	329	383	533	11	-	-	1,415
Income tax provision	158	-	306	-	-	-	-	464
Total Liabilities	13,268	329	689	533	11	-	-	14,830

#### 20. Capital Management

The primary objective of the management of the Company's capital is to ensure that it maintains adequate capital ratios in order to support the Company's activities and maximize the partner's value.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes the necessary adjustments in the light of changes in the working conditions. However, the Company did not make any amendments to the objectives, policies or procedures relating to the structuring of capital during the current or previous year.

The items included in the capital structure are the paid-up capital, retained earnings, statutory reserves, and general risk reserve, totaling JD 24,411,984 as at December 31, 2021, compared to JD 24,365,512 as at December 31, 2020.



## 21. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled:

	Within 1 year Thousand JD	More than 1 year Thousand JD	Total Thousand JD
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2021</u>			
Assets:			
Cash and balances at banks and other financial institutions	8,023	-	8,023
Trade receivables	30,596	-	30,596
Other debit balances	52	117	169
Lands held for sale	-	1,697	1,697
Property and equipment - net	-	32	32
Intangible assets	-	23	23
Deferred tax assets	-	1,205	1,205
Total Assets	38,671	3,074	41,745
Liabilities:			
Due to banks	7,799	-	7,799
Trade payables	7,405	-	7,405
Cash margins	24	-	24
Other credit balances	1,521	11	1,532
Income tax provision	573	-	573
Total Liabilities	17,322	11	17,333
Net Assets	21,349	3,063	24,412
	Within 1 year Thousand JD	More than 1 year Thousand JD	Total Thousand JD
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2020</u>			
Assets:			
Cash and balances at banks and other financial institutions	9,688	-	9,688
Trade receivables	26,421	-	26,421
Other debit balances	69	68	137
Lands held for sale	-	1,697	1,697
Property and equipment - net	-	44	44
Intangible assets	-	17	17
Deferred tax assets	-	1,192	1,192
Total Assets	36,178	3,018	39,196
Liabilities:			
Due to banks	3,418	-	3,418
Trade payables	9,411	-	9,411
Cash margins	122	-	122
Other credit balances	1,404	11	1,415
Income tax provision	464	-	464
Total Liabilities	14,819	11	14,830
Net Assets	21,359	3,007	24,366

## 22. Off Statement of Financial Position

In the normal course of business, the Company manages the investments of customers.

These accounts are separated from the Company's assets and do not appear on the financial statements. There are no investments managed by the Company on behalf of customers as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

## 23. Lawsuits Against the Company

The total lawsuits raised against the company amounted to JD 10,635 as of December 31, 2021. In the opinion of the Company's management and its legal advisor, no obligations will arise which will exceed the provision recorded of an amount equivalent to JD 50,000 as of December 31, 2021.

## 24. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities with no determined Fair Value

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the Company's financial statements approximate their fair values for the year ended December 31, 2021.

## 25. Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

The outbreak of the novel Coronavirus (Covid-19) at the beginning of the 2020 and its spread across several geographical areas around the world caused disruptions to economic and business activities, and this event is witnessing continuous and rapid developments, which required the company's management to conduct an assessment of the expected effects on the company's business.

The company has prepared a study to determine the impact of the Coronavirus on the company's activities and the company's financial performance to take appropriate measures, noting that the company has updated the macroeconomic factors and changed the weights of the macroeconomic scenarios within the calculation of expected credit losses for the year ended December 31, 2021.