

# **Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company**

**Public Shareholding Company**

**Financial Statements**

**31 December 2019**

**Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company**  
**Public Shareholding Company**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To The Shareholders of  
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company  
Public Shareholding Company  
Amman - Jordan

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company PLC, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019, and 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

**(1) Provision for Expected Credit Loss**

Included in the accompanying financial statements at the end of the year 2019 financial assets totaling JOD (540,437,425), as the provision for the expected credit loss of these financial assets are dependent on the management's estimates of different variables, the adequacy of the provision is considered a key audit matter. The audit procedures performed by us to address this key audit matter included inquiring from management about the methodology used in calculating the provision and assessing the reasonableness of estimates and assumptions used by the management in calculating the provision amount. We have also inquired about the management's collection procedures and the amounts collected post year end.

**Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is 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.



### **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 judgment 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 for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, 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 Company's 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 represent 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.
- We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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

The Company maintains proper accounting records and the accompanying financial statements are in agreement therewith and with the financial data presented in the Board of Directors' report, and we recommend the General Assembly to approve it.

9 February 2020  
Amman - Jordan



  
**Arab Professionals**  
**Amin Samara**  
**License No. (481)**

**Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company**  
**Public Shareholding Company**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 31 December 2019**  
**(In Jordanian Dinar)**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	5,113,300	6,322,860
Deposits at banks	4	2,495,389	2,497,239
Refinance loans	5	530,995,749	506,249,981
Employees' housing loans	6	554,175	594,717
Interest receivable		7,721,827	6,648,067
Financial assets at amortized cost	7	5,997,627	5,997,627
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	372,488	380,765
Other assets	9	21,962	20,587
Property and equipment	10	455,865	435,832
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b><u>553,728,382</u></b>	<b><u>529,147,675</u></b>
<b>Liabilities and Equity</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Bonds	11	510,500,000	490,500,000
Central Bank of Jordan loan	12	18,111,232	17,228,789
Accrued interest		6,615,956	5,593,800
Other liabilities	13	1,927,242	1,473,220
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b><u>537,154,430</u></b>	<b><u>514,795,809</u></b>
<b>Equity</b>			
	14		
Paid - in capital		5,000,000	5,000,000
Statutory reserve		3,217,815	2,656,224
Voluntary reserve		1,949,774	1,949,774
Special reserve		1,768,775	1,504,410
Fair value adjustments		(396,405)	(388,128)
Retained earnings		5,033,993	3,629,586
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b><u>16,573,952</u></b>	<b><u>14,351,866</u></b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>		<b><u>553,728,382</u></b>	<b><u>529,147,675</u></b>

"The attached notes from (1) to (27) form an integral part of these financial statements"

**Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company**  
**Public Shareholding Company**  
**Statement of Profit or Loss**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

(In Jordanian Dinar)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Interest income	15	31,891,893	25,213,200
Interest expense	16	<u>(25,256,979)</u>	<u>(19,666,870)</u>
<b>Gross operating income</b>		<b>6,634,914</b>	<b>5,546,330</b>
Administrative expenses	17	(985,670)	(887,968)
Depreciation	10	(31,486)	(28,791)
Provision for expected credit loss		(1,850)	(56,932)
Other revenues		-	56
Fees and other expenses	18	<u>(55,000)</u>	<u>(55,000)</u>
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>5,560,908</b>	<b>4,517,695</b>
Income tax and National contribution expense	22	<u>(1,580,545)</u>	<u>(1,113,506)</u>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b><u>3,980,363</u></b>	<b><u>3,404,189</u></b>
<b>Basic and diluted earnings per share</b>	19	<b><u>0.796</u></b>	<b><u>0.681</u></b>

"The attached notes from (1) to (27) form an integral part of these financial statements"

**Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company  
Public Shareholding Company  
Statement of Comprehensive Income  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

**(In Jordanian Dinar)**

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	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Profit for the year	3,980,363	3,404,189
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Changes in fair value of financial assets	<u>(8,277)</u>	<u>(16,555)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<u><b>3,972,086</b></u>	<u><b>3,387,634</b></u>

"The attached notes from (1) to (27) form an integral part of these financial statements"

**Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company  
Public Shareholding Company  
Statement of Changes in Equity  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

(In Jordanian Dinar)

	Paid Capital	Reserves			Fair Value Adjustments	Retained Earnings	Total
		Statutory Reserve	Voluntary Reserve	Special Reserve			
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	5,000,000	2,656,224	1,949,774	1,504,410	(388,128)	3,629,586	14,351,866
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(1,750,000)	(1,750,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(8,277)	3,980,363	3,972,086
Reserves	-	561,591	-	264,365	-	(825,956)	-
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>3,217,815</b>	<b>1,949,774</b>	<b>1,768,775</b>	<b>(396,405)</b>	<b>5,033,993</b>	<b>16,573,952</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2018</b>	5,000,000	2,198,954	1,949,774	1,253,500	(371,573)	2,105,980	12,136,635
Impact of adopting IFRS (9)	-	-	-	-	-	(222,403)	(222,403)
<b>Restated opening balance under IFRS (9)</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>2,198,954</b>	<b>1,949,774</b>	<b>1,253,500</b>	<b>(371,573)</b>	<b>1,883,577</b>	<b>11,914,232</b>
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(950,000)	(950,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(16,555)	3,404,189	3,387,634
Reserves	-	457,270	-	250,910	-	(708,180)	-
<b>Balance at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>2,656,224</b>	<b>1,949,774</b>	<b>1,504,410</b>	<b>(388,128)</b>	<b>3,629,586</b>	<b>14,351,866</b>

"The attached notes from (1) to (27) form an integral part of these financial statements"



**Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company**  
**Public Shareholding Company**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

(In Jordanian Dinar)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Operating Activities</b>		
Profit for the year before income tax	5,560,908	4,517,695
Depreciation	31,486	28,791
Provision for expected credit loss	1,850	56,932
Central Bank of Jordan loan	882,443	863,949
<b>Changes in working capital</b>		
Deposits at banks	-	2,500,000
Interests receivable	(1,073,760)	(1,614,737)
Refinance loans	(24,745,768)	(98,745,768)
Employees' housing loans	40,542	(32,364)
Other assets	(1,375)	(126)
Accrued interests	1,022,156	1,169,959
Bonds	20,000,000	94,000,000
Income tax paid	(1,209,520)	(844,777)
Other liabilities	82,997	66,090
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<u>591,959</u>	<u>1,965,644</u>
<b>Investing Activities</b>		
Property and equipment	<u>(51,519)</u>	<u>(7,716)</u>
<b>Financing Activities</b>		
Dividends paid	<u>(1,750,000)</u>	<u>(950,000)</u>
<b>Changes in cash and cash equivalents</b>	(1,209,560)	1,007,928
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>6,324,003</u>	<u>5,316,075</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</b>	<u>5,114,443</u>	<u>6,324,003</u>

"The attached notes from (1) to (27) form an integral part of these financial statements"

**Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company**  
**Public Shareholding Company**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2019**

**(In Jordanian Dinar)**

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## **1 . General**

**Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company** was established on 5 June 1996 in accordance with Jordanian Companies Law No. (22) Of 1997 and registered under No. (314) as a public shareholding company and was granted the operating license on 22 July 1996. The Company's head office is in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and its main objectives are:

- Development and improvement of the housing finance market in Jordan by enabling licensed banks and other financial institutions to increase their participation in granting housing loans.
- Enhancement and development of the capital market in Jordan by issuing medium and long-term bonds.

The Company stocks are listed in Amman Stock Exchange – Jordan.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors in their meeting held on 9 February 2020.

## **2 . Summary of Accounting Policies**

### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for investment securities, which have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in the Jordanian Dinar, which is the functional currency of the Company.

The accounting policies are consistent with those used in the previous year, except for the adoption of new and amended standards effective as at the beginning of the year.

### **Adoption of new and revised IFRS standards**

The following standards have been published that are mandatory for accounting periods after 31 December 2019. Management anticipates that the adoption of new and revised Standards will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

<b>Standard No.</b>	<b>Title of Standards</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>
IFRS 3	Business Combinations (Amendments)	1 January 2020
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021

### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of financial assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities. These estimates and assumptions also affect the revenues, expenses and the provisions. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgment and uncertainty and actual results may differ resulting in future changes in such provisions.

Management believes that the estimates are reasonable and are as follows:

- Management reviews periodically the tangible assets in order to assess the depreciation for the year based on the useful life and future economic benefits. Any impairment is taken to the statement of profit or loss.
- The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 requires judgment, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. Elements of the expected credit loss model that are considered accounting judgments and estimates include Probability of default (PD), Loss given default (LGD) and Exposure at default (EAD).

### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purposes of the Cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments.

### **Accrual Accounts**

Accrued payments are recognized upon receiving goods or performance of services.

### **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income**

These financial assets represent investments in equity instruments held for the purpose of generating gain on a long term and not for trading purpose.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income initially stated at fair value plus transaction costs at purchase date.

Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains or losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income and within owner's equity, including the changes in fair value resulting from translation of non-monetary assets stated at foreign currency. Gain or Loss from the sale of these investments should be recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and within owner's equity, and the balance of the revaluation reserve for these assets should be transferred directly to the retained earnings and not to the statement of profit or loss.

These assets are not subject to impairment testing.

Dividends are recorded in the statement of profit or loss on a separate line item.

### **Financial Assets at Amortized Cost**

They are the financial assets which the Company's management intends according to its business model to hold for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows which comprise the contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

Those financial assets are stated at cost upon purchase plus acquisition expenses. Moreover, the issue premium / discount are amortized using the effective interest rate method, and recorded to the interest account. Provisions associated with the decline in value of these investments leading to the inability to recover the investment or part therefore are deducted, and any impairment loss in its value is recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

The amount of the impairment loss recognized is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

It is not allowed to reclassify any financial assets from / to this category except for certain cases specified in the International Financial Reporting Standards (in the case of selling any of these assets before its maturity date, the result should be recorded in a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss, disclosures should be made in accordance to the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards).

### Impairment of financial assets

The Company has changed the loan loss impairment method by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with an expected credit loss approach as described by the provisions of IFRS 9.

The expected credit loss allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss.

The 12 months' expected credit loss is the portion of lifetime expected credit loss that represent the expected credit loss that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Company groups its assets that are subject to impairment test into Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3 as described below:

**Stage 1:** Includes financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that has low credit risk at the reporting date. At this stage, a 12-month expected credit losses are recognized and interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset.

**Stage 2:** Includes financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of a credit loss event. At this stage, a lifetime expected credit losses are recognized Interest revenue is still calculated on the asset's gross carrying amount.

**Stage 3:** Includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. At this stage, a lifetime expected credit losses are recognized Interest revenue is calculated on the net carrying amount (i.e. reduced for expected credit losses).

### Fair value

For fair value of investments, which are traded in organized financial markets, is determined by reference to the quoted market bid price at the close of the business on the statement of financial position date. For investments which are listed in inactive stock markets, traded in small quantities or have no current prices, the fair value is measured using the current value of cash flows or any other method adopted. If there is no reliable method for the measurement of these investments, then they are stated at cost less any impairment in their value.

### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the statements of profit or loss.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to income in the period the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis using the following annual depreciation rates:

Buildings	2-20%
Furniture & Fixtures	15-25%
Vehicles	20%
Computers	30%

The useful life and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

### Loans and bonds

Interest on long-term loans and bonds are recorded using the accrual basis of accounting and recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

### Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

### Provision for End of Service Indemnity

The provision for end of service indemnity is calculated based on the contractual provisions of the employment.

### Offsetting

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

### Revenues

Revenues from sale of goods are recognized when control transferred to the buyer, while revenues from rendering services are recognized over time and according to percentage of completion. In all cases, it is necessary that the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognized on a time proportion basis that reflects the effective yield on the assets.

Dividends are recognized when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Other revenues are recorded according to the accrual basis.

### Income tax

Income tax expenses are accounted for on the basis of taxable income. Taxable income differs from income declared in the financial statements because the latter includes non-taxable revenues or disallowed taxable expenses in the current year but deductible in subsequent years, accumulated losses acceptable by the tax law, and items not accepted for tax purposes or subject to tax.

Taxes are calculated on the basis of the tax rates according to the prevailing laws, regulations, and instructions of the countries where the Company operates.

## 3 . Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2019	2018
Cash at banks	3,209,322	697,924
Deposits held for period less than 3 month	1,905,121	5,626,079
	<u>5,114,443</u>	<u>6,324,003</u>
Provision for expected credit loss	(1,143)	(1,143)
	<u><u>5,113,300</u></u>	<u><u>6,322,860</u></u>

The movement on the provision for expected credit loss was as follow:

	2019	2018
Opening balance	1,143	-
Impact of adopting IFRS (9)	-	967
Provision for expected credit loss for the year	-	176
	<u><u>1,143</u></u>	<u><u>1,143</u></u>

Annual interest rate for bank deposit is (4.785 - 5%).

#### 4 . Deposits at Banks

	2019	2018
Deposits held for period more than 3 months and less than 6 months	2,500,000	2,500,000
Provision for expected credit loss	(4,611)	(2,761)
	<u>2,459,389</u>	<u>2,497,239</u>

The movement on the provision for expected credit loss was as follow:

	2019	2018
Opening balance	2,761	-
Impact of adopting IFRS (9)	-	12,231
Provision for expected credit loss for the year	1,850	2,761
Recovered amount due to balance and interest change	-	(12,231)
	<u>4,611</u>	<u>2,761</u>

Annual interest rate for bank deposits is (6.40%).

#### 5 . Refinance Loans

This item represents loans granted to local banks for the purpose of financing housing loans.

	2019	2018
Balance at 1 January	506,517,032	407,771,264
Granted loans	222,000,000	207,500,000
Repaid loans	(197,254,232)	(108,754,232)
	<u>531,262,800</u>	<u>506,517,032</u>
Provision for expected credit loss	(267,051)	(267,051)
	<u>530,995,749</u>	<u>506,249,981</u>

The movement on the provision for expected credit loss was as follow:

	2019	2018
Opening balance	267,051	-
Impact of adopting IFRS (9)	-	201,165
Provision for expected credit loss for the year	-	65,886
	<u>267,051</u>	<u>267,051</u>

The aggregate amounts of annual principal maturities of refinance loans are as follows:

Year	JOD
2020	192,254,232
2021	168,754,232
2022	30,254,232
2023	20,000,104
2024	120,000,000
	<u>531,262,800</u>

These loans earn interest ranges between (4.75%) and (7%) yearly.



6 . Employees' housing loans

	2019	2018
Balance at 1 January	600,724	568,360
Granted loans	-	71,582
Repaid loans	(40,542)	(39,218)
	<u>560,182</u>	<u>600,724</u>
Provision for expected credit loss	(6,007)	(6,007)
	<u>554,175</u>	<u>594,717</u>

The movement on the provision for expected credit loss was as follow:

	2019	2018
Opening balance	6,007	-
Impact of adopting IFRS (9)	-	5,684
Provision for expected credit loss	-	323
	<u>6,007</u>	<u>6,007</u>

7 . Financial assets at amortized costs

	Interest rate	2019	2018
Water Authority bonds, issue number (69) , maturity date 10/11/2026	6.484%	5,000,000	5,000,000
Al-Ahli Bank bonds, maturity date 12/10/2023	7.5%	1,000,000	1,000,000
Provision for expected credit loss		(2,373)	(2,373)
		<u>5,997,627</u>	<u>5,997,627</u>

The movement on the provision for expected credit loss was as follow:

	2019	2018
Opening balance	2,373	-
Impact of adopting IFRS (9)	-	2,356
Provision for expected credit loss	-	17
	<u>2,373</u>	<u>2,373</u>

8 . Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

This represents the fair value investment of (2.85%) of Jordan Loan Guarantee Corp. capital, a public shareholding company listed in Amman Stock Exchange.

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9 . Other Assets

	2019	2018
Prepaid expenses	20,314	18,939
Refundable deposits	1,648	1,648
	<u>21,962</u>	<u>20,587</u>

10 . Property and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Total
<b>Cost</b>						
Balance at 1/1/2019	176,400	410,608	112,887	59,700	89,702	849,297
Additions	-	-	-	18,000	33,519	51,519
Balance at 31/12/2019	<u>176,400</u>	<u>410,608</u>	<u>112,887</u>	<u>77,700</u>	<u>123,221</u>	<u>900,816</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
Balance at 1/1/2019	-	189,676	102,112	39,339	82,338	413,465
Depreciation	-	9,371	3,760	13,780	4,575	31,486
Balance at 31/12/2019	<u>-</u>	<u>199,047</u>	<u>105,872</u>	<u>53,119</u>	<u>86,913</u>	<u>444,951</u>
<b>Net book value at 31/12/2019</b>	<u>176,400</u>	<u>211,561</u>	<u>7,015</u>	<u>24,581</u>	<u>36,308</u>	<u>455,865</u>
<b>Cost</b>						
Balance at 1/1/2018	176,400	410,608	112,507	59,700	82,598	841,813
Additions	-	-	380	-	7,336	7,716
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(232)	(232)
Balance at 31/12/2018	<u>176,400</u>	<u>410,608</u>	<u>112,887</u>	<u>59,700</u>	<u>89,702</u>	<u>849,297</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
Balance at 1/1/2018	-	180,248	98,173	29,159	77,326	384,906
Depreciation	-	9,428	3,939	10,180	5,244	28,791
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(232)	(232)
Balance at 31/12/2018	<u>-</u>	<u>189,676</u>	<u>102,112</u>	<u>39,339</u>	<u>82,338</u>	<u>413,465</u>
<b>Net book value at 31/12/2018</b>	<u>176,400</u>	<u>220,932</u>	<u>10,775</u>	<u>20,361</u>	<u>7,364</u>	<u>435,832</u>

11 . Bonds

This item represents bonds issued by the company and carry an annual interest rate between (3.75%) and (6%).

	2019	2018
Balance at 1 January	490,500,000	396,500,000
Issued bonds	207,000,000	207,500,000
Repaid bonds	(187,000,000)	(113,500,000)
	<u>510,500,000</u>	<u>490,500,000</u>

The bonds outstanding balance is payable as follows:

Year	JOD
2020	187,000,000
2021	163,500,000
2022	30,000,000
2023	20,000,000
2024	110,000,000
	<u>510,500,000</u>

**12 . Central Bank of Jordan loan**

This item represents the present value of the debt instrument of JOD (40,275,412) issued to the favor of Central Bank of Jordan. The instrument matures at 7/6/2035 and carries fixed interest rate of (5.122%) per annum payable on the instrument's maturity date.

**13 . Other Liabilities**

	2019	2018
Provision for income tax (Note 22)	1,240,602	869,577
Provision for end of services indemnity	488,270	424,973
Employees medication	130,475	111,724
Board of Directors' remunerations	55,000	55,000
Accrued expenses	7,396	6,441
Provision for employees' vacations	5,194	5,194
Others	305	311
	<u>1,927,242</u>	<u>1,473,220</u>

**14 . Equity**

**Paid in Capital**

The Company's authorized and paid up capital is JOD (5) Million divided equally into (5) Million shares with par value of JOD (1) each as at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

**Statutory Reserve**

The accumulated amounts in this account represent 10% of the Company's net income before income tax according to the Companies Law. The statutory reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.

**Voluntary Reserve**

The accumulated amounts in this account represent cumulative appropriations not exceeding 20% of net income. This reserve is available for distribution to shareholders.

**Special Reserve**

The accumulated amounts in this account represent the provision taken by the Company against its exposure to interest rate risk.

**Dividends**

The Board of Director will propose to the General Assembly in its meeting which will be held in 2020 to distribute 45% cash dividends to shareholders.

The General Assembly has resolved in its meeting held in 2019 to distribute 35% cash dividends to the shareholders.

**15 . Interest Income**

	2019	2018
Interest on refinance loans	30,904,873	24,214,432
Interest on time deposits	541,557	555,462
Treasury bonds interest	324,200	324,200
Al-Ahli Bank bonds interest	75,699	71,671
Refinance loans commission	32,600	33,750
Interest on employee's housing loans	12,964	13,685
	<u>31,891,893</u>	<u>25,213,200</u>

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16 . Interest Expense

	2019	2018
Interest on bonds	24,301,012	18,765,399
Interest on Central Bank of Jordan loan	908,200	863,949
Others	47,767	37,522
	<b><u>25,256,979</u></b>	<b><u>19,666,870</u></b>

17 . Administrative Expenses

	2019	2018
Salaries and benefits	453,266	410,695
Social security	61,642	57,622
Board of Directors' transportation	125,400	118,910
Employees bonus	96,734	77,686
End of service indemnity and vacations	63,297	54,227
Health, life and accidents insurance	44,829	44,259
Employees' provident fund	33,449	30,619
Professional fees	24,880	17,050
Building expenses	14,096	13,182
Donations	10,000	7,500
Maintenance	9,568	9,015
Employees' training	9,609	9,946
Utilities	8,014	7,289
Vehicles expenses	7,055	5,431
Fees and subscriptions	5,508	5,336
Stationery and publications	4,814	4,988
Hospitality	4,773	4,370
Post and telephone	2,377	2,505
Travel and transfers	2,048	1,185
Advertisement	1,785	2,656
Companies Controller fees	600	600
Miscellaneous	1,926	2,897
	<b><u>985,670</u></b>	<b><u>887,968</u></b>

18 . Fees and Other Expenses

	2019	2018
Board of Director's remunerations	<b><u>55,000</u></b>	<b><u>55,000</u></b>

19 . Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share

	2019	2018
Profit for the year	3,980,363	3,404,189
Weighted average number of shares	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>
	<b><u>0.796</u></b>	<b><u>0.681</u></b>

**20 . Executive Management remuneration**

The remuneration of executive management during the years 2019 and 2018 amounted to JOD (268,889) and JOD (237,426) respectively.

**21 . Segment Reporting**

The Company is engaged mainly in one activity which is mortgages refinancing within the territory of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

**22 . Income Tax**

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

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of the year	869,577	600,848
Income tax expense for the year	1,580,545	1,113,506
Income tax paid	<u>(1,209,520)</u>	<u>(844,777)</u>
<b>Balance at end of the year (Note 13)</b>	<b><u>1,240,602</u></b>	<b><u>869,577</u></b>

Income tax expense for the year in the statement of profit or loss consists of the following:

	2019	2018
Income tax expense for the year	1,354,753	1,113,506
National contribution tax	<u>225,792</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b><u>1,580,545</u></b>	<b><u>1,113,506</u></b>

The following is the reconciliation between declared income and taxable income:

	2019	2018
Declared income	5,560,908	4,517,695
Tax exempted income	(23,249)	(31,246)
Tax unacceptable expenses	<u>107,147</u>	<u>153,159</u>
<b>Taxable income</b>	<b><u>5,644,806</u></b>	<b><u>4,639,608</u></b>
Income tax rate (Include the National contribution)	28%	24%
Effective tax rate (Include the National contribution)	28.4%	24.6%

- The Company has settled its tax liabilities with the Income Tax Department up to the year ended 2018 except for the year 2016 as the Department has not reviewed the Company's records till the date of this report.
- The income tax provision for the year 2019 was calculated in accordance with the Income Tax Law.

### 23 . Analysis of the Maturities of Assets and Liabilities

The following table illustrates the analysis of assets and liabilities according to the expected period of their recoverability or settlement.

2019	Up to one year	More than one year	Total
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5,113,300	-	5,113,300
Deposits at banks	2,495,389	-	2,495,389
Refinance loans	191,965,995	339,029,754	530,995,749
Employees' housing loans	35,513	518,662	554,175
Interest receivable	7,721,827	-	7,721,827
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	5,997,627	5,997,627
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	372,488	372,488
Other assets	21,962	-	21,962
Property and equipment	-	455,865	455,865
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>207,353,986</b>	<b>346,374,396</b>	<b>553,728,382</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Bonds	187,000,000	323,500,000	510,500,000
Central Bank of Jordan loan	-	18,111,232	18,111,232
Accrued interest	6,615,956	-	6,615,956
Other liabilities	1,927,242	-	1,927,242
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>195,543,198</b>	<b>341,611,232</b>	<b>537,154,430</b>
<b>2018</b>			
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6,322,860	-	6,322,860
Deposits at banks	2,497,239	-	2,497,239
Refinance loans	197,254,232	308,995,749	506,249,981
Employees' housing loans	39,218	555,499	594,717
Interest receivable	6,648,067	-	6,648,067
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	5,997,627	5,997,627
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	380,765	380,765
Other assets	20,587	-	20,587
Property and equipment	-	435,832	435,832
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>212,782,203</b>	<b>316,365,472</b>	<b>529,147,675</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Bonds	187,000,000	303,500,000	490,500,000
Central Bank of Jordan loan	-	17,228,789	17,228,789
Accrued interest	5,593,800	-	5,593,800
Other liabilities	1,473,220	-	1,473,220
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>194,067,020</b>	<b>320,728,789</b>	<b>514,795,809</b>



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**24 . Interest Rate Re-pricing Gap**

The Company adopts the assets - liabilities compatibility principle and the suitability of maturities to narrow gaps through categorizing assets and liabilities into various maturities or price review maturities, whichever are nearer, to lower risks in interest rates, studying gaps in the related interest rates.

2019	Up to one year	More than one year	Non-interest bearing	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,113,258	-	42	5,113,300
Deposits at banks	2,495,389	-	-	2,495,389
Refinance loans	191,965,995	339,029,754	-	530,995,749
Employees' housing loans	35,080	519,095	-	554,175
Interest receivable	-	-	7,721,827	7,721,827
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	5,997,627	-	5,997,627
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	372,488	372,488
Other assets	-	-	21,962	21,962
Property and equipment	-	-	455,865	455,865
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>199,609,722</b>	<b>345,546,476</b>	<b>8,572,184</b>	<b>553,728,382</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bonds	187,000,000	323,500,000	-	510,500,000
Central Bank of Jordan loan	-	18,111,232	-	18,111,232
Accrued interest	-	-	6,615,956	6,615,956
Other liabilities	-	-	1,927,242	1,927,242
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>187,000,000</b>	<b>341,611,232</b>	<b>8,543,198</b>	<b>537,154,430</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>12,609,722</b>	<b>3,935,244</b>	<b>28,986</b>	<b>16,573,952</b>
2018	Up to one year	More than one year	Non-interest bearing	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	6,322,860	-	-	6,322,860
Deposits at banks	2,497,239	-	-	2,497,239
Refinance loans	197,254,232	308,995,749	-	506,249,981
Employees' housing loans	39,218	555,499	-	594,717
Interest receivable	-	-	6,648,067	6,648,067
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	5,997,627	-	5,997,627
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	380,765	380,765
Other assets	-	-	20,587	20,587
Property and equipment	-	-	435,832	435,832
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>206,113,549</b>	<b>315,548,875</b>	<b>7,485,251</b>	<b>529,147,675</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bonds	187,000,000	303,500,000	-	490,500,000
Central Bank of Jordan loan	-	17,228,789	-	17,228,789
Accrued interest	-	-	5,593,800	5,593,800
Other liabilities	-	-	1,473,220	1,473,220
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>187,000,000</b>	<b>320,728,789</b>	<b>7,067,020</b>	<b>514,795,809</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>19,113,549</b>	<b>(5,179,914)</b>	<b>418,231</b>	<b>14,351,866</b>

**25 . Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets of the Company include cash and cash equivalents and refinance loans. Financial liabilities of the Company include bonds, Government's loans and accrued interest.

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values as most of these items are either short-term in nature or re-priced frequently.

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

<u>2019</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets through other comprehensive income	<u>372,488</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>372,488</u>
<u>2018</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets through other comprehensive income	<u>380,765</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>380,765</u>

**26 . Financial Risk Management**

**Credit Risk**

Credit risk arises principally from banks' deposits and loans granted to the financial institutions to refinance housing loans. The Company limits its credit risk by adopting conservative lending standards and setting limits to its customers, noting that the Company does not bear any loss arising from any default in the refinanced loans, as it is carried out in full by the financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying value of each financial asset.

The balance of the largest client amounted to JOD (75) Million for the year ended 2019 against JOD (70) Million for the year ended 2018.

**Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. As most of the Company's financial instruments have fixed interest rate and carried at amortized cost, the sensitivity of the Company's results or equity to movements in interest rates is not considered significant.

### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its net financial obligation. In this respect, the Company's management diversified its funding sources, and managed assets and liabilities taking into consideration liquidity and keeping adequate balances of cash, and cash equivalents and quoted securities.

The table below analysis the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the financial position to the contractual maturity date:

2019	Less than one year	One year to two years	More than two years	Total
Bonds	187,000,000	163,500,000	160,000,000	510,500,000
Central Bank of Jordan loan	-	-	18,111,232	18,111,232
Accrued interest	6,615,956	-	-	6,615,956
Other liabilities	1,927,242	-	-	1,927,242
	<u>195,543,198</u>	<u>163,500,000</u>	<u>178,111,232</u>	<u>537,154,430</u>
2018	Less than one year	One year to two years	More than two years	Total
Bonds	187,000,000	165,500,000	138,000,000	490,500,000
Central Bank of Jordan loan	-	-	17,228,789	17,228,789
Accrued interest	5,593,800	-	-	5,593,800
Other liabilities	1,473,220	-	-	1,473,220
	<u>194,067,020</u>	<u>165,500,000</u>	<u>155,228,789</u>	<u>514,795,809</u>

### Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk results from the change in fair value of the equity securities. The Company manages these risks by investing in capital protected portfolios not exceeding 20% of its equity with reputable financial institutions in accordance with the investment policy set by the Board of Directors. If the quoted market price of listed equity securities had increased or decreased by 10%, the net result for the year would have been reduced / increased by JOD (37,249) during 2019 (2018: JOD 38,077).

## 27 . Capital Management

The Company's management manages its capital structure with the objective of safeguarding the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and providing an adequate return to shareholders by investing the Company's assets commensurately with the level of risk.