**Jordan French Insurance Company**

(Public Shareholding Limited Company)

**Amman – The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

**Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) and The Independent Auditors Review Report**

**For the three-months ended March 31, 2025**

**Jordan French Insurance Company**
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
**Amman- The Hashemite kingdom of Jordan**
**Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**
**and Independent Auditor's Review Report**
**For the three-months ended March 31, 2025**

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## Independent Auditors' Review Report

**To, The Shareholders**
**Jordan French Insurance Company**
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
**Amman – The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

### Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position of **Jordan French Insurance Company ("the Company")** as of March 31, 2025 and the related interim condensed consolidated statements of profit or loss, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in shareholders' equity, and consolidated statement of cash flows for the three months period then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim condensed consolidated financial statements based on our review.

### Scope of Review

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

### Conclusion

Nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2025 are not prepared in all material respects, in accordance with IAS (34) "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

### Other Matter

The company has not obtained the approval of the Central Bank of Jordan on the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024 to date.

The partner is in charge of the audit resulting in this auditor's report was Hasan Amin Othman; license number 674.

Date: April 30, 2025
Amman – Jordan



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**Jordan French Insurance Company**
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**
**As of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)**
(Jordanian Dinars)

| | Note | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | |
| Deposits at banks | 6 | **11,483,580** | 11,983,580 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss statement | 7 | **438,895** | 379,432 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 8 | **1,603,420** | 1,514,994 |
| Investment in an affiliate | 9 | **3,503,930** | 3,524,995 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | 10 | **1,636,990** | 1,636,990 |
| Investment properties | 11 | **5,096,817** | 5,099,622 |
| **Total investments** | | **23,763,632** | 24,139,613 |
| Cash on hand and at banks | 12 | **859,273** | 1,493,233 |
| Reinsurance contract assets, net | 14 | **2,880,153** | 3,493,454 |
| Deferred tax assets | 15 | **2,479,473** | 2,627,776 |
| Receivables – Not related to insurance operations | | **674,703** | 674,703 |
| Property and equipment, net | | **1,260,222** | 1,269,897 |
| Intangible assets, net | | **17,216** | 20,611 |
| Other assets | | **623,271** | 630,455 |
| **Total Assets** | | **32,557,943** | 34,349,742 |
| **Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity** | | | |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| **Insurance contract liabilities:** | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities-Net | 13 | **20,079,317** | 21,697,146 |
| **Total insurance contract liabilities** | | **20,079,317** | 21,697,146 |
| Payables – Not related to insurance operations | 16 | **265,916** | 262,189 |
| Provision for income tax | 15 | **-** | - |
| Other provisions | | **86,624** | 33,441 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 15 | **509,738** | 499,605 |
| Other liabilities | | **309,446** | 302,969 |
| **Total liabilities** | | **21,251,041** | 22,795,350 |
| **Shareholders' Equity** | | | |
| Authorized and paid-up share capital | 17 | **9,100,000** | 9,100,000 |
| Statutory reserve | 18 | **2,275,000** | 2,275,000 |
| Fair value reserve | 19 | **345,986** | 246,330 |
| Accumulated losses | 20 | **(1,345,537)** | (998,992) |
| **Total shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders of the company** | | **10,375,449** | 10,622,338 |
| Non-controlling interests | 21 | **931,453** | 932,054 |
| **Total Shareholders' Equity** | | **11,306,902** | 11,554,392 |
| **Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity** | | **32,557,943** | 34,349,742 |

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements

**Jordan French Insurance Company**
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
**Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss**
**For the three-months ended March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)**
(Jordanian Dinars)

| | Note | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | March 31, 2024 (Unaudited) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenues:** | | | |
| Insurance contract revenues | 22 | **9,012,843** | 10,714,492 |
| Insurance contract expenses | 23 | **(8,456,347)** | (9,731,835) |
| **Insurance contract operations results** | | **556,496** | 982,657 |
| Reinsurance contracts revenues | | **256,486** | 299,318 |
| Reinsurance contracts expenses | | **(755,615)** | (703,807) |
| **Reinsurance contracts operations results** | | **(499,129)** | (404,489) |
| **Net insurance operations results** | | **57,367** | 578,168 |
| Finance expenses - insurance contracts | 24 | **(239,278)** | (241,173) |
| Finance revenues – reinsurance contracts | 25 | **22,232** | 26,593 |
| **Net financing results of insurance operations** | | **(217,046)** | (214,580) |
| Interest income | | **168,059** | 169,934 |
| The company's share of the results from associated companies | 9 | **(21,065)** | - |
| Net profit from financial assets and investments | 26 | **60,648** | 13,178 |
| Other revenues | | **7,875** | - |
| **Total revenue** | | **215,517** | 183,112 |
| Unallocated expenses | | **(251,758)** | (158,892) |
| **(Loss)/profit for the period before income tax** | | **(195,920)** | 387,808 |
| Deducted: Income tax expense | 15 | **151,226** | 179,782 |
| **(Loss)/profit for the period** | | **(347,146)** | 208,026 |
| **Attributable to:** | | | |
| Shareholders | | **(346,545)** | 208,026 |
| Non-controlling interests | 21 | **(601)** | - |
| | | **(347,146)** | 208,026 |
| **Earnings per Share From the period loss** | | **(Fils / Dinar)** | **(Fils / Dinar)** |
| The basic and diluted earnings per share from loss for the period | 27 | **(0.038)** | 0.023 |

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements

**Jordan French Insurance Company**
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
**Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income**
**For the three-months ended March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)**
(Jordanian Dinars)

| | Note | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | March 31, 2024 (Unaudited) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profit/(Loss) for the period | | **(347,146)** | 208,026 |
| **Add: Other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:** | | | |
| Change in financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income | 19 | **99,656** | (28,468) |
| **Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the period** | | **(247,490)** | 179,558 |
| **Attributable to:** | | | |
| Shareholders | | **(246,889)** | 179,558 |
| Non-controlling interests | | **(601)** | - |
| | | **(247,490)** | 179,558 |

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

**Jordan French Insurance Company**
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**
**For the three-months ended March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)**
(Jordanian Dinars)

| | Authorized and paid-up share capital | Statutory Reserve | Fair value Reserve | Accumulated losses | | | Shareholders Equity/ Company Shareholders | Non-controlling Interests | Total shareholders equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Realized | Unrealized | Total Accumulated (Losses) | | | |
| **For the three months ended March 31, 2024 (Unaudited)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance as of December 31,2023 (audited) | 9,100,000 | 2,275,000 | (132,865) | (1,028,429) | 83,418 | (945,011) | 10,297,124 | - | 10,297,124 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | - | - | (28,468) | 203,520 | 4,506 | 208,026 | 179,558 | - | 179,558 |
| **Balance as of March 31, 2024 (unaudited)** | 9,100,000 | 2,275,000 | (161,333) | (824,909) | 87,924 | (736,985) | 10,476,682 | - | 10,476,682 |
| **For the three months ended March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance as of December 31,2024(audited) | 9,100,000 | 2,275,000 | 246,330 | (2,865,677) | 1,866,685 | (998,992) | 10,622,338 | 932,054 | 11,554,392 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | **-** | **-** | **99,656** | **(389,837)** | **43,292** | **(346,545)** | **(246,889)** | **(601)** | **(247,490)** |
| **Balance as of March 31, 2025 (unaudited)** | **9,100,000** | **2,275,000** | **345,986** | **(3,255,514)** | **1,909,977** | **(1,345,537)** | **10,375,449** | **931,453** | **11,306,902** |

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements

**Jordan French Insurance Company**
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**
**For the three-months ended March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)**
(Jordanian Dinars)

| | Note | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | March 31, 2024 (Unaudited) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flow from Operating Activities:** | | | |
| profit for the period before tax | | **(195,920)** | 387,808 |
| **Adjustments to reconcile net income before income tax to net cash flow provided by operating activities:** | | | |
| Investment properties depreciation | | **2,805** | 2,805 |
| Property and equipment depreciation | | **18,164** | 16,106 |
| Intangible assets amortization | | **3,395** | 3,900 |
| Bank interest revenue | | **(168,059)** | (169,934) |
| Losses from the revaluation of assets at fair value through profit or loss | | **(59,463)** | (73,551) |
| The company's share of the results of associated companies | | **21,065** | - |
| **Cash flows (used in) /provided from operating activities before changes in working capital:** | | **(378,013)** | 167,134 |
| Changes in working capital | | | |
| Reinsurance contract assets -net | | **613,301** | (5,218) |
| Other assets | | **7,184** | (38,204) |
| Insurance contract liabilities | | **(1,617,829)** | (1,915,320) |
| Accounts payable | | **-** | 387,846 |
| Other provisions | | **53,183** | - |
| Receivables – Not related to insurance operations | | **3,727** | - |
| Other liabilities | | **6,477** | 59,894 |
| **Cash flows (used in) operating activities before income tax paid** | | **(1,311,970)** | (1,343,868) |
| Income tax paid | | **-** | (126,655) |
| **Cash flows (used in) operating activities** | | **(1,311,970)** | (1,470,523) |
| **Cash flow from Investing Activities** | | | |
| Bank deposits (maturity after three months) | | **(1,385,699)** | 943,040 |
| Payments for loan instruments | | **-** | (25,000) |
| Bank interest income received | | **168,059** | 169,934 |
| Proceeds from the sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | | **11,230** | 12,635 |
| (Purchase) intangible assets | | **-** | (956) |
| (Purchase) property and equipment | | **(8,489)** | (8,730) |
| **Net cash flows from Investing Activities** | | **(1,214,899)** | 1,090,923 |
| **Net cash flows from Financing Activities** | | | |
| Effect of controlling interests | | **(601)** | - |
| Cash flows (used in) financing activities | | **(601)** | - |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalent | | **(2,527,470)** | (379,600) |
| Net cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the period | | **6,881,778** | 5,692,954 |
| **Net cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period** | **29** | **4,354,308** | 5,313,354 |

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements

**1- Legal Status and Activities**

The Jordan French Insurance Company was established under the Jordanian Corporate Law and its amendments under No. (101) as a Public Shareholding Limited Company. The authorized and paid-up capital amounted to JD 9,100,000, divided into 9,100,000 shares, with a nominal value of JD 1 per share.

The Company's address is at AL-Shmesany- Al-Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf Street, Building No. (124), P.O. Box (3272), Amman 11181, Jordan.

The Company aims to practice all types of life insurance, and general insurance (Marine and transport insurance, vehicle insurance, fire and other property damage insurance, responsibility insurance, medical insurance, accident insurance, and aviation insurance).

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors' decision held on April 30, 2025.

**2- Basis of Preparation**

**Statement of compliance**

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting", and central bank of Jordan instructions.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not contain all information and notes required for annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Company' financial statements as at December 31, 2024. In addition, the results for the three months ended March 31, 2025 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the financial year ending December 31, 2025.

**Functional and presentation currency**

These interim condensed financial statements are presented in Jordanian dinars, which is the functional currency and the presentation currency of the company.

**Basis of consolidation financial statements**

The key financial information of the subsidiary for the year ended March 31, 2025 is as follows:

| Company | Total assets | Total liabilities | Total revenue | Total expenses | Capital | Ownership Percentage | Acquisition Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Darkom Investment Company | 2,818,399 | 597,981 | 6,110 | (7,542) | 2,810,000 | %58.1 | 2024/12/30 |

The main activity of Darkom Investment Company is financing residential, industrial, commercial, and tourism real estate projects, and investing in stocks and bonds traded on the Amman Stock Exchange

**3- Application of international accounting standards for preparing new and amended financial reports**

The accounting policies followed in preparing the financial statements are consistent with those followed in preparing the financial statements for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2023, except that the Company applied the following amendments as of January 1, 2024, if any:

**A. New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year:**

**1. Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability**

These amendments clarify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the spot exchange rate. effective date**:** January 1, 2025.

**2. Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments**

These include additional clarifications and disclosure requirements. effective date: January 1, 2026, with early application permitted.

**3. Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Nature-based Electricity Contracts**

These amendments clarify the treatment of contracts related to renewable energy. effective date**:** January 1, 2026, with early application permitted.

**4. IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements**

This standard replaces the previous presentation standard and introduces new classifications in the income statement. Effective date: January 1, 2027, with early application permitted.

**5. IFRS 19 – Disclosures for Subsidiaries without Public Accountability**

This standard provides reduced disclosure requirements for eligible entities. effective date: January 1, 2027, with early application permitted.

## 4- Use of Estimates and Assumptions

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

The nature and extent of the changes in the estimates of the amounts contained in the reports of previous financial years do not have a material impact on the current data. Our estimates in the financial statements are reasonable and detailed as follows:

### Expected Credit Loss

The Company applies the simplified approach imposed by International Financial Reporting Standard No. (9) to recognize impairment by measuring expected credit losses over the life of receivables and contractual assets based on the historical cash flow ratio for collection.
Expected loss rates are based on the Company's historical credit losses experienced during the prior three-years period up to the end of the current period, and historical loss rates are then adjusted for current information. Since the Company is based on historical cash flow ratios without including economic factors, Standard No. 9 does not require including these factors.

### Impairment in the value of financial assets

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

### Income Tax

The three-month period ended March 31, 2025 was charged with its share of income tax expense in accordance with regulations, laws, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as follows:

1- **Accrued Tax**

Income tax was estimated in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard No. 17, noting that the income and sales tax law had not been amended as of the date of preparing the financial statements.
Taxes are calculated according to the tax rates established under the laws, regulations and instructions in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

**2- Deferred Tax**

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

The balance of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the date of the financial statements and reduced in the event that it is expected that it will not be possible to benefit from those tax assets, partially or completely, or to settle the tax liability or select the need for it.

**4- Use of Estimates and Assumptions (continued)**

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

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

Future cash flows are recognized at the present value of insurance contracts, using historical cash flows and the local rate of return on local bonds issued by the Central Bank of Jordan, as they are closest to the Company's reality. The income or expense from discounting cash flows is treated through the statement of profit or loss. Or for reinsurance contracts, the percentage of illiquidity risks is deducted.

The Company will not calculate a present value for future cash flows on insurance and reinsurance premiums whose duration is less than 12 months.

When developing assumptions regarding estimating flows for groups of insurance contracts, the Company must take into account the following:
- Inherent risks.
- Aggregation level.
- The possibility of natural disasters.
- The possibility of liquidating the contract before the expiration date of insurance coverage, and other practices expected from the insurance contract holder.
- Factors that will affect estimates, and sources of information for these factors.

**Non-insurance Components**
The Company discloses the following aspects:

- Defining the insurance risks.
- Defining the insurance contract, and defining the written insurance contracts that are consistent with the definition.
- Determining the contracts issued by the Company that are consistent with the definition of the insurance contract.
- The mechanism for separating the non-insurance components (investment component, service component, etc.) from the insurance contract, and if they exist, the most specialized standard that will be applied to address those components is mentioned.
- Mechanism for determining the materiality of the risks of the insurance contract.

**Fair Value Levels**
Fair value is the value that is expected to be received when selling an asset, or paid to transfer any liability in regular transactions between market participants on the measurement date under prevailing market conditions, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation method. The fair value measurement is based on the assumption that the asset or liability will be sold either:
- Through the main market for the assets or liabilities, or
- Through the most advantageous market for assets or liabilities in the absence of a primary market.

## 4- Use of Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

### Fair Value Levels (Continued)

The main or most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions used by market participants when pricing assets or liabilities, assuming that market participants act in a way that achieves the best economic benefits for them.

Measuring the fair value of non-financial assets takes into account the ability of market participants to provide economic benefits by using the assets in a way that achieves the best benefit from them or by selling them to another market participant to use them in a way that achieves the best benefit from them. The Company uses valuation methods that are appropriate to the existing circumstances and conditions and has sufficient data to measure fair value, makes greater use of relevant observable data, and reduces the use of unobservable data to the greatest extent.

All assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or disclosed in the financial statements are classified within the hierarchy of fair value levels mentioned below and on the basis of the lowest level inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level One: Prices traded in an active market for similar assets or liabilities.
- The second level: measurement methods that consider the lower-level inputs (important for measuring fair value) that are directly or indirectly observable.
- The third level: measurement methods that consider the lowest level inputs - that are significant to measuring fair value - to be unobservable.

The fair value measurement of available-for-sale financial assets, and non-recurring measurements, such as assets held for distribution in a discontinued operation, are evaluated on a periodic basis.
For the purpose of fair value disclosure, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as described above.

## 5- Significant Accounting Policies

### A. Segments Information

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

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

### B. Goodwill

Goodwill is recorded at the cost representing the increase in the cost of acquiring or purchasing a subsidiary company or companies owned in partnership with other companies over the company's share in the net fair value of the assets and liabilities of that company at the acquisition date. Goodwill resulting from investment in subsidiary companies is recorded as a separate item, such as intangible assets
As for the goodwill resulting from investment in associate companies, it appears as part of the investment account in the associate company. Any decrease in the value of the investment reduces the cost of goodwill.
Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for impairment testing purposes.
If the estimated recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit(s) to which goodwill is allocated is less than the carrying amount recorded in the books for the cash-generating unit(s), impairment is recognized in the income statement.

## 5-Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### B. Goodwill (continued)

The impairment loss of goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods, and in the event of selling the subsidiary or the company owned in partnership with other companies, the value of goodwill is considered when determining the amount of profit or loss from the sale transaction.

### C. Insurance contracts

**Definition of insurance contract**

It is a contract whereby one party (the issuer) accepts a substantial insurance risk from another party (the contract holder), by agreeing to compensate the contract holder in case of the occurrence of a specific and uncertain future event (the insured event) such that this event, if it occurs, adversely affects the contract holder/beneficiary, the insurance contract is recognized according to the following deadlines, whichever is earlier:

- The beginning of the contract coverage period.
- The due date of the first contract installment.
- The date on which the insurance contract is considered a contract with an expected loss.

**Company's products**

All contracts issued by the Company meet the definition of an insurance contract. Below is a breakdown of the insurance contracts issued by the Company that meet the definition:

| Main Insurance Type | Sub-Insurance Type |
|---|---|
| **Vehicles** | Obligatory insurance<br>Supplementary insurance<br>Buses against third parties<br>Border complexes |
| **Marine** | Marine insurance<br>Open-ended cover<br>Aviation<br>Structures |
| **Engineering insurance** | Contractors' risk<br>Machine installation<br>Equipment and machinery |
| **Fire** | All risks<br>Fire |
| **General accidents** | Professional responsibility |
| **Loan insurance** | Loan insurance |

**Direct participating feature**

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

- The contractual terms specify that the insurance contract holders participate in a share of the insurance contract portfolio.
- The Company expects to pay the contract holder a significant share of the fair value proceeds from the portfolio of insurance contracts.
- The company expects the amounts to be paid to contract holders to vary in line with the changes in the fair value of the assigned asset portfolio.

## 5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)

### Types of direct participating feature

**Investment contracts:**

Investment contracts that have a legal form similar to an insurance contract but do not transfer significant insurance risk to the issuer and bear financial risks (embedded derivatives or change in the fair value of a financial instrument, or change in interest rates, or change in currency exchange rates, or credit rating) are classified as investment contract in accordance with IFRS (9).

Investment contracts that contain the feature of voluntary participation, which are investment contracts that have a legal form similar to an insurance contract, but do not transfer significant insurance risks to the issuer and do not meet the definition of an insurance contract, but are classified in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard No (17).

**Self-insurance:**

Self-insurance (keeping the risks that could have been covered by the insurance contract within the Company, there is no other party to the contract). For example, a Company issuing an insurance contract in the name of Jordan French Insurance Company or a fellow subsidiary or associate company, which is classified in accordance with IFRS 15.

The Company issues the following contracts that are classified according to IFRS 15:

- Medical insurance contract for employees of Jordan French Insurance Company.
- Life insurance contract for employees of Jordan French Insurance Company.
- Vehicle insurance contracts owned by Jordan French Insurance Company.
- All-risk insurance contracts for buildings owned by Jordan French Insurance Company.

### Separation of non-insurance components

### The investment component

A Company is required to separate the distinct investment component from the underlying insurance contract when the investment component is distinct if and only if the following two conditions are met:

1- The investment component and the insurance component are not closely related.
2- The contract is sold on equivalent terms, or may be sold, separately in the same market or jurisdiction, either by the entities issuing the insurance contracts or by other parties.

The Company issues the following contracts, which are classified according to International Standard No. (15) as follows:

- Medical insurance contract for Jordan French Insurance Company’ employees.
- Life insurance contract for Jordan French Insurance Company’ employees.
- Vehicle insurance contracts owned by Jordan French Insurance Company
- All-risk insurance contracts for buildings owned by Jordan French Insurance Company.

The investment component and the insurance component are directly related if, and only if:

1- The Company was unable to measure one component without looking at the other. Therefore, if the value of one component varies according to the value of the other component, the Company must apply IFRS 17 to calculate the investment and insurance component.
2- The policyholder cannot benefit from one of the components unless the other is also present. Therefore, if the lapse or maturity of one component of a contract causes the lapse or maturity of the other, the Company must apply IFRS 17 to account for the investment component and the combined insurance component.

3-The company does not have products containing an investment component.

**5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)**

**Separation of non-insurance components (continued)**

**The investment component (continued)**

The Company shall separate any undertaking to transfer distinct goods or services to the policyholder other than insurance contract services. And it must account for these commitments by applying International Financial Reporting Standard 15. Accordingly, it is:

1- Separate the cash inflows between the insurance component and any promises to provide distinct goods or services other than insurance contract services;
2- Separate the cash outflows between the insurance component and any promised goods or services other than insurance contract services, so that:

- The cash outflows that relate directly to each component are attributable to that component; and
- Any cash outflows are attributed on a systematic and logical basis, reflecting the cash outflows the company expects to arise as if this component were a Separate contract.

**Components of services and goods**

A good or service other than the insurance contract promised to the policyholder is not distinctive if:

A- The cash flows and risks associated with the good or service are closely related to the cash flows and risks associated with the insurance components of the contract; and
B- The establishment provides an important service in linking the commodity or service with the components of the insurance.

The Company has the following service component that is not Separated from the insurance contract under item (A + B):

| Service/ commodity | Insurance contract that includes the service/ commodity | Related international standard |
|---|---|---|
| Road assistance service | Comprehensive/supplementary car insurance | IFRS 17 |
| Ownership' transfer service | Motor vehicles | IFRS 17 |
| Issuance fees service | All types | IFRS 17 |

**Acquisition cost**

An entity shall allocate acquisition costs to the acquisition of the insurance contract to groups of insurance contracts and amortize them over the term of the contract, unless the entity elects to recognize them as an expense by applying paragraph 59 (A), which states:

When applying the premium allocation approach, the entity may choose to recognize any cash flows from acquiring insurance as an expense when those costs are incurred, only if the coverage period for each contract in the group on initial recognition does not exceed one year.
The company has not elected the mentioned exception and has amortized all revenues and expenses over the contract year.

**Recognition of the insurance contract**

The Company shall recognize the group of insurance contracts as of the following dates, whichever is earlier:

- The beginning of the coverage period.
- Eligibility for the first payment.
- The date on which the insurance contract is considered a contract with an expected loss.

**5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)**

**Recognition of the insurance contract (continued)**

When a group of contracts becomes burdensome, the Company adopts the contract registration date instead of the payment due date, as there is no data indicating that the payment due date precedes the contract registration date, which equals the beginning of the insurance coverage.

**Amending Insurance Contracts**

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

**Derecognition of insurance contracts**

The Company derecognizes insurance contracts in the following cases:

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

The amount that the company should recognize when recognizing insurance contracts, relating to subsequent financial years due to effective insurance contracts.

**Liabilities versus claims incurred**

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

**Contractual service margin**

It is the unearned profit from remaining coverage that is expected to be profitable, and which is recognized in conjunction with providing insurance contract services.

**Liabilities versus remaining coverage**

**Contracts measurement approach**

The standard provides insurance companies with three approaches for measuring and processing insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held by accounting, as follows:

**1- Premium allocation approach:**

It applies to the group of insurance contracts shown below:

- The duration of the insurance coverage does not exceed one year.
- In which the value of "Liabilities vs. Residual Coverage" does not substantially differ from its value when applying the requirements of the general approach.

**2- General approach:**

It is applied to all insurance contracts, where it is required to measure the obligations of the insurance contract groups by deducting the future cash flows “incoming and outgoing”, and then subtracting from them non-financial risk adjustments to reach the contractual service margin, which represents the unearned profit from the group of insurance contracts.

**3- Variable cost approach:**

It is the approach through which some requirements of the general approach are modified to deal with investment contracts that include the participation feature.

**5-Significate Accounting Policies (continued)**
**3-Variable cost approach (continued):**
The Company applies the premium allocation approach to all insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held, as the Company does not have products or reinsurance contracts held in which the coverage period exceeds one year, unlike travel and diminishing life insurance non-proportional engineering, as the coverage period for these contracts is more than one year, and since the premiums of these products combined are less than 100,000 JD and it is not of relative importance when applying premium allocation approach.

**Premium allocation approach**

**1- Initial proof of insurance contracts:**
- Upon initial verification, the Company records the amount of the insurance premium received as a liability, from which the acquisition costs (commissions "if any") are subtracted and distributed throughout the year of coverage.
- The amount of insurance premium not received is not recognized upon initial recognition.

**2- Subsequent measurement/ premium allocation approach:**
At the end of each subsequent year, the Company measures the carrying amount of the liability, taking into consideration the following adjustments to the liability balance:

- Add the insurance premiums received for the year.
- Subtract cash flows for the acquisition of insurance contracts.
- Add any amounts related to the exhaustion of cash flows to acquire established insurance contracts as an expense.
- Add emergency amendments to the financing component.
- Subtract the amount proven as insurance revenue for the coverage provided in that year.
- Subtract any paid or transferred investment component of the liability for claims incurred.

The Company recognizes insurance contract assets for insurance contracts for which service is provided but has not been collected. Expected credit losses for these assets are treated under IFRS No. (9).

**3 - Liabilities for claims incurred:**
Which is calculated according to the best estimate of future cash flows to pay claims plus adjustments for non-financial risks, taking into account the application of the discount rate to claims.

**Measurement approaches**

**Aggregating level**
Insurance contract portfolios are separated into groups according to the year of issuance, whereby portfolios with similar and jointly managed risks are aggregated together.

**The present value of future cash flows**
Flows are defined as all amounts expected to be collected and expected to be paid within the limits of the insurance contract/reinsurance contract held after adjusting to reflect the timing and uncertainty of these amounts, based on actuarial assumptions and the Company's experience in managing a group of contracts. Insurance/reinsurance contracts held are as follows:
- Inherent risks.
- Aggregation level.
- The possibility of natural disasters.
- The possibility of liquidating the contract before the expiration date of insurance coverage, and other practices expected from the insurance contract holder.
- Factors that will affect estimates, and sources of information for these factors.

**5- <u>Significate Accounting Policies (continued)</u>**

**The present value of future cash flows (continued):**

A bottom-up approach has been applied in determining discount rates for different products. The bottom-up approach is used to derive the discount rate for cash flows that do not change based on the returns on the underlying terms in the participating contracts (except for non-DPL investment contracts that are not within the scope of IFRS 17). Under this approach, the discount rate is defined as the risk-free return adjusted for differences in liquidity characteristics between the financial assets used to derive the risk-free return and the cash flows of the related liabilities (known as the illiquidity premium). The risk-free return is derived using swap rates available in the market denominated in the same currency as the product being measured. When swap rates are not available, highly liquid sovereign bonds with a credit rating of AAA are used. Management uses judgment to evaluate the liquidity characteristics of the cash flows of liabilities. Direct participation contracts and investment contracts with the DPL are less liquid than the financial assets used to derive the risk-free return. For these contracts, the illiquidity premium is estimated based on the market-observed illiquidity premium in the financial assets adjusted to reflect the illiquidity characteristics of the cash flows of the liabilities.

The top-down approach is used to derive discount rates for cash flows that do not change based on the returns on the underlying terms in all other contracts within the scope of IFRS 17. Under this approach, the discount rate is determined as the return implicit in the fair value of a reference portfolio adjusted for the differences between the reference portfolio of assets and the cash flows of the relevant liabilities. The reference portfolio consists of a mix of sovereign bonds and corporate bonds available in the markets, and assets are selected to match the cash flows of liabilities. The return from the reference portfolio is adjusted to remove expected and unforeseen credit risks and these adjustments are estimated using information from observed historical levels of credit default swaps and credit defaults related to the bonds included in the reference portfolio. For the unobservable year, the yield curve is approximated between the rate the final and last point can be observed using the Smith-Wilson method.

The Company does not calculate a present value for future cash flows on insurance and reinsurance premiums whose duration is less than 12 months.

The Company calculates a present value of future cash flows on claims incurred, recoveries and liabilities from reinsurance contracts held based on the Company’s assessment if payment or collection is expected after more than 12 months.

**To calculate the discount rate, a top-down approach will be used as follows:**
**A- Risk-free yield curve:**
The risk-free yield curve will be derived as follows:

1- European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (eiopa) rates will be used for the purposes of determining the interest rate according to the required year.
2- An increase margin of (1.5%) will be added to the above interest rate for the purposes of equating the interest from the dollar to the dinar, since the Company’s investments are in the Jordanian dinar.

**B- Market risk premium for credit risk:**
The market risk premium for credit risk will be removed from the yield curves to account for “default” in insurance contracts as follows:

Discount rate = risk-free rate - market risk premium for credit risk

**5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)**

**Non-financial risk adjustments**

A financial amount that the Company reserves for uncertainty in the amount and timing of cash flows arising from non-financial risks based on actuarial assumptions and the Company's experience in managing the group of insurance/reinsurance contracts held.

Non-financial risk adjustment is the compensation required for a Company to bear uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arise from non-financial risks in fulfilling an insurance contract. Because risk adjustment represents compensation for uncertainty, estimates of the degree of diversification benefits and expected favorable and unfavorable outcomes are made in a way that reflects the degree to which the company reduces risk. The Company estimates an adjustment for non-financial risks separately from all other estimates. The risk adjustment is calculated at the issuer level and then distributed to each group of contracts according to their risk levels. The cost of capital method is used to derive the overall risk adjustment for non-financial risks. In the cost of capital method, the risk adjustment is determined by applying a cost rate to the present value of expected capital related to non-financial risks.

A confidence level of 75% is set and is expected to be in line with the run-off of the business and a diversification feature is included to reflect the diversity in contracts sold across geographies as this reflects the compensation required by the Company. The non-financial risk adjustments are re-evaluated annually by the actuary.

**Reinsurance contracts held**

**Definition of reinsurance contracts held**

It is an insurance contract issued by a reinsurer to compensate another facility for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by that other Company (the basic contracts).

**1- Recognition of reinsurance contracts held:**

- If the reinsurance contracts held are proportional to a group of insurance contracts, the reinsurance contracts held are recognized at the beginning of the coverage year for the group of these contracts or at the initial recognition of any of the base contracts, whichever is earlier.
- From the beginning of the coverage year for the group of reinsurance contracts held.

**2- Compilation of reinsurance contracts:**

The Company segments its reinsurance contract portfolios in accordance with paragraphs “14” to “24” of IFRS 17, except that references to onerous contracts in those paragraphs should be replaced with a reference to contracts for which there is a net gain on initial recognition. For some reinsurance contracts held, application of paragraphs “14” to “24” of IFRS 17 will result in a group consisting of a single contract.

The Company collects reinsurance contracts held into separate portfolios to be classified and processed independently for the year of underwriting (Cohort) and then profitability (Group) at the portfolio level.

**A) Determine the portfolios of reinsurance contracts held:**

The Company determines the portfolios of reinsurance contracts held. The portfolio consists of contracts subject to similar risks and managed together (reinsurance portfolios held follow insurance contract portfolios).

**5- <u>Significate Accounting Policies (continued)</u>**

**2- Compilation of reinsurance contracts(continued):**

**B) Recognition of aggregation level (Cohort):**

The Company details the reinsurance contract portfolios held according to the above-mentioned classifications by year of issuance on an annual basis as follows:

1- A group of contracts that are unlikely to generate net profit.
2- A group of contracts that are likely to become net profit.
3- A group of other contracts.

The Company evaluates the profitability of the group of reinsurance contracts held based on the evaluation of insurance contracts.

**<u>Reinsurance contract commissions</u>**

The Company records the commission on reinsurance contracts as unaccrued income and is recovered over the contract term.

**<u>Reinsurance contract assets</u>**

When measuring the assets of reinsurance contracts, the risk allowance for the default of reinsurance companies (reinsurers) is calculated outside the framework of Standard No. (17), as they are considered credit risks that are treated under Standard No. (9).

**<u>Profitability level</u>**

The contract groups referred to in the previous level are classified into the classifications shown below, according to the net cash flows expected from the contract and the accounting approach used in treating the contract groups:

- Contracts for which there is no possibility of becoming lost upon initial recognition.
- Contracts expected to be lost.

**<u>Financial assets</u>**

Financial assets are classified upon initial recognition into one of the categories as follows:

• At amortized cost.
• At fair value through profit or loss.
• At fair value through the statement of other comprehensive income.

**<u>A- Financial assets at amortized cost:</u>**

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

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

Financial assets are recorded at amortized cost using the cost method upon purchase plus acquisition expenses. The premium/discount (if any) is amortized using the effective interest method to limit or calculate interest, and any provisions resulting from an impairment in the value of these investments that lead to the inability to recover this investment are deducted. Part of it, and any impairment in its value is recorded in the profit and loss statement.

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

**5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)**

**A- Financial assets at amortized cost: (continued)**

In rare cases, the standard allows these assets to be measured at fair value through the statement of profit or loss if this eliminates or significantly reduces the measurement instability (sometimes called accounting mismatch) that arises from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses resulting from them on a different basis.

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

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

- The remaining financial assets that do not meet the conditions of financial assets at amortized cost are measured as financial assets at fair value.
- Financial assets at fair value through the statement of profit or loss represent investments in equity and debt instruments for trading purposes, and the purpose of keeping them is to generate profits from short-term market price fluctuations or trading profit margin.
- Financial assets are recorded through the statement of profit or loss at fair value upon purchase (acquisition expenses are recorded in the statement of profit or loss upon purchase) and are re-evaluated at the date of the financial statements at fair value, and subsequent changes in the fair value are recorded in the statement of profit or loss at the same time. The year the change occurred, including the change in fair value resulting from translation differences on non-monetary asset items in foreign transactions. Dividends or returns are recorded in the statement of profit or loss when they are realized. (Approved by the General Assembly of Shareholders)

**Reclassification**

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

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

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

- Upon initial recognition of investments in equity instruments that are not held for the purpose of trading, it is permitted to adopt an irrevocable option to present all changes in the fair value of these investments on an individual basis (each share separately) within the items of other comprehensive income, and it is not possible under any circumstances to In the event at a later date, the amounts of these changes recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss, while the dividends received from these investments are recognized in net investment income, unless these distributions clearly represent a partial recovery of all investments.

**5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)**

**C- Financial assets at fair value through the statement of other comprehensive income: (continued)**

- In the event that these assets or part of them are sold, the profits or losses resulting from the sale are transferred from the balance of the accumulated net change in fair value through other comprehensive income to retained profits or losses and not through the statement of profit or loss.

**Real estate investments**

Real estate investments represent investments in land and buildings held for the purpose of earning rentals or for capital appreciation. Real estate investments do not include land and buildings used in the ordinary activities of the group or for administrative purposes.

Real estate investments are stated at cost after subtracting accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment, and real estate investments (excluding land) are depreciated when they are ready for use on a straight-line method over their expected useful lives.

The carrying amount of real estate investments is reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In the presence of such indicators and when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the value of real estate investments is reduced to their recoverable amount, and an impairment provision is recorded in the income statement.

The profits or losses resulting from the disposal of real estate investments (calculated based on the difference between the cash proceeds and the carrying amount of the disposed asset) are recognized in the consolidated income statement upon disposal of the real estate investments.

The useful life and depreciation method are periodically reviewed to ensure that the depreciation method and period are consistent with the expected economic benefits from the real estate investments.

**Property and equipment**

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

| Asset | Depreciation Rate (%) |
|---|---|
| Buildings | 2% |
| Equipment, Furniture & fixtures | 10% |
| Vehicles | 15% |
| Computers | 40% |

Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated when these assets are ready for use for their intended use.

The full value of the depreciation expense for the year is shown from the item allocated for that purpose in the statement of profit or loss. When the recoverable amount of any property and equipment is less than its net book value, its value is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment value is recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

Property and equipment under construction for the Company’s use are stated at cost and after deducting any impairment losses. The useful life of property and equipment is reviewed at the end of each year. If the useful life expectations differ from the previously prepared estimates, the change in estimate is recorded for subsequent years as a change in estimates.

**5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)**

**Property and equipment(continued)**

Gains or losses resulting from the exclusion or write-off of any property and equipment, which represent the difference between the amount received from the sale and the book value of the asset, appear in the statement of profit or loss. Property and equipment are eliminated when they are disposed of or when no future benefits are expected from their use.

**Intangible assets**

- Intangible assets obtained through the merger are recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition. Intangible assets that are acquired through another method other than a merger are recorded at cost.
- Other intangible assets are classified based on estimating their lifespan for a specific year or for specific periods. Intangible assets that have a specific lifespan are amortized during this life and are amortized in the statement of profit or loss.
- As for intangible assets whose useful life is indefinite, the impairment in their value is reviewed at the date of the financial statements, and any impairment in their value is recorded in the statement of profit or loss.
- Intangible assets generated internally in the Company are not capitalized and are recorded in the statement of profit or loss in the same current year.
- Any indications of impairment of the value of intangible assets at the date of the financial statements are reviewed. The estimate of the chronological life of those assets is also reviewed and any adjustments are made for subsequent periods.

**Cash and its equivalent**

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash on hand, balances with banks, deposits with banks, and maturities exceeding three months after deducting bank accounts payable and restricted balances.

**Offsetting**

Offsetting is carried out between financial assets and financial liabilities, and the net amount is shown in the statement of financial position only when binding legal rights are available, as well as when they are settled on the basis of offsetting, or the assets are accrued and the liabilities are settled at the same time.

**Date of recognition of financial assets**

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date (the date the Company commits to buying or selling the financial assets).

**Fair value**

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

In the event that announced prices are not available, or no active trading in some financial instruments, or there is no market activity, their fair value is estimated in several ways, including:

- Comparing it with the current market value of a financial instrument that is very similar to it.
- Analyze future cash flows and discount the expected cash flows by a rate used in a similar financial instrument.
- Options pricing approaches.

Valuation methods aim to obtain a fair value that reflects market expectations. Market factors and any expected risks or benefits are taken into account when estimating the value of financial instruments. In the event that there are financial instruments whose fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are shown at cost after deducting any impairment in their value.

**5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)**

**Financial liabilities**

The Company classifies financial liabilities based on the purpose for which this liability arises. The accounting policy for financial liabilities is as follows:

**1- Creditors and liabilities of reinsurance contracts:**

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

**2- Creditor banks:**

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

**3- Provisions:**

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

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

**4- End of service benefits provision:**

The provision for employees' end-of-service benefits calculated in accordance with the Company's policy, which is consistent with the Jordanian Labor Law.
The annual benefits incurred for employees who leave the service is recorded at the end-of-service benefits provision when paid, and the provision for the obligations incurred by the Company for the end-of-service benefits for employees is taken in the statement of profit or loss.

**Foreign currency**

- Transactions that occur in foreign currencies during the current year are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transactions.
- The balances of financial assets and financial liabilities are translated at the average foreign currency rates prevailing on the date of the statement of financial position and announced by the Central Bank of Jordan.
- Non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and shown at fair value are translated on the date their fair value is determined.
- Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency translation are recorded in the statement of profit or loss.
- Translation differences for items of assets and liabilities denominated in non-monetary foreign currencies are recorded as part of the change in fair value.

**5- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)**
**Foreign currency(continued)**

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

**Treasury stocks**
Treasury shares are stated at cost. These shares do not have any right to dividends distributed to shareholders, and do not have the right to participate, or voting in the Company's general assembly meetings. The profits or losses resulting from the sale of treasury shares are not recognized in the profit or loss statement. Rather, the profit is shown in equity under the share issue premium item, while the loss is recorded in retained earnings in the event that the stock issue premium balance is exhausted.

**Costs of issuing or purchasing insurance Company shares**
Any costs resulting from the issuance or purchase of insurance Company shares are recorded in retained earnings (net after the tax impact of these costs). If the issuance or purchase process does not take place, these costs are recorded as expenses in the statement of profits or losses.

**Realize revenue**

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

**2- Rental income:**
Rental income from real estate investments under operating lease contracts is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of those contracts and on an accrual basis.

**Insurance contract expenses**
The Company distributes general administrative expenses and direct employee expenses to the insurance portfolios related to insurance contracts over groups of insurance contracts and includes them in calculating the profitability of the contract by distributing the direct expenses to each portfolio separately and adding the value of the undistributed expenses in proportion to the total portfolio production divided by the Company's total production. While administrative and general expenses and indirect employee expenses not related to insurance contracts are charged to the statement of profit or loss.

**Acquisition costs**
The acquisition costs incurred by the Company in exchange for selling, subscribing, or starting new insurance contracts represent acquisition costs, as the Company recognizes all acquisition costs directly when the insurance contract is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, while the Company recognizes acquisition costs by amortizing the costs incurred over a period of time. Coverage of the insurance contract in the statement of financial position. When applying the premium allocation approach, the Company may elect to recognize any insurance acquisition cash flows as expenses when those costs are incurred, provided that the coverage period for each contract in the group at initial recognition does not exceed one year. The Company has chosen the aforementioned exception only for commission expenses.

## 4- Significate Accounting Policies (continued)

### Insurance contracts with expected loss

The Company recognizes insurance contracts as loss-expected contracts if the contract is expected to be lost on the date of initial recognition. The loss component is measured by comparing the cash flows expected to meet the obligations of the contract or group of contracts with the cash flows generated from this contract or group of contracts. The Company has disclosed the loss component if the value of the contractual service margin is zero (applies only to the general measurement approach and the variable cost approach).

## 6- Deposits at Banks

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | | | | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deposits due within a month | Deposits due from 1 to 3 months | Deposits due from 3 months to 1 year | Total | Total |
| Deposits inside Jordan | | | | | |
| Jordan Kuwait Bank | **2,250,000** | **1,762,535** | **-** | **4,012,535** | 4,012,535 |
| Housing Bank for Trade and Finance | **-** | **-** | **882,154** | **882,154** | 1,882,154 |
| Jordan Commercial Bank | **-** | **-** | **2,500,000** | **2,500,000** | 2,500,000 |
| Jordan Investment Bank | **-** | **532,500** | **3,556,391** | **4,088,891** | 3,588,891 |
| **Total** | **2,250,000** | **2,295,035** | **6,938,545** | **11,483,580** | 11,983,580 |

- Interest rates on bank deposits balances in Jordanian Dinar ranges from 5.35% to 6.80% during the period ending on March 31, 2025 (Unaudited). (December 31,2024 (Audited): 5.75% to 6.80 %), and on US Dollars deposits from 4.85% to 5.50% during the period ending on March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) (December 31,2024(Audited): 4.85% to 5.50%).
- Deposits pledged to the order of the Central Bank Governor amounted to JD 800,000 at the Investment Bank, in addition to JD 250,000 at the Jordan Kuwait Bank as of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) (December 31,2024(Audited): JD 800,000 at the Investment Bank, 250,000 at the Jordan Kuwait Bank).

There is no restricted withdrawal balances except for the deposits pledged for the Central Bank governor's order, in addition to his position.

## 7- Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss Statement

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| **Outside Jordan** | | |
| Shares listed | **438,895** | 379,432 |

## 8- Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| **Inside Jordan** | | |
| Shares listed | | |
| Jordan Specialized Investment Company | **-** | 9,216 |
| Mithaq Real Estate Investments Company | **114,000** | 118,000 |
| Tohama Financial Investments Company | **5,616** | 7,488 |
| **Total** | **119,616** | 134,704 |
| Shares un-listed | | |
| Specialized Company for Investment and Real Estate | **478,496** | 503,582 |
| **Total** | **478,496** | 503,582 |
| **Outside Jordan** | | |
| Shares listed | | |
| Al Mashreq Insurance Company | **431,368** | 380,528 |
| Syrian National Insurance Company | **573,940** | 496,180 |
| **Total** | **1,005,308** | 876,708 |
| **Total** | **1,603,420** | 1,514,994 |

## 9-Investment in an Affiliate Company

This item represents the value of the company's investment in the Jordanian Management and Consulting Company, a public limited company, with a 43.6% ownership stake of its capital amounting to 2,500,000 dinars as of March 31, 2025.The investment in the associate company is presented in the financial statements using the equity method.

The movement details of the investment in the associate company are as follows:

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Balance at Beginning of the period** | **Company's Share of the Affiliate's Results** | **Company's Share of Other Comprehensive Income Items** | **Dividend Distributions** | **Balance at End of the Period** |
| **The Jordanian Management and consulting Company – Public Shareholding Limited Company** | 3,524,995 | (21,065) | - | - | 3,503,930 |

**9-Investment in an Affiliate Company(continued)**

| | Country | Ownership Percentage | | Investment Value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
| **The Jordanian Management and Consulting Company P.L.C** | **Jordan** | **%43.6** | %43.6 | **3,503,930** | **3,524,995** |

**10- Financial Assets at Amortized Cost**

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| **Inside Jordan:** | | |
| **Shares un-listed on the Amman Stock Exchange** | | |
| Loan bonds to Ethmar invest LLC * | **250,000** | 250,000 |
| **Total** | **250,000** | 250,000 |
| **Outside Jordan:** | | |
| **Listed shares on the Amman Stock Exchange** | | |
| Government Bonds – USD | **1,386,990** | 1,386,990 |
| **Total** | **1,386,990** | 1,386,990 |
| **Total Financial Assets at Amortized Cost** | **1,636,990** | 1,636,990 |

**The maturity dates of the bonds and loan notes are as follows:**

| March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | From 1 Month to 3 Months | From 3 Months to 6 Months | From 6 Months to 9 Months | From 9 Months to 1 Year | More than 1 Year | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inside Jordan:** | | | | | | |
| Loan bonds to Ethmar invest LLC * | - | 50,000 | - | 25,000 | 175,000 | 250,000 |
| **Outside Jordan:** | | | | | | |
| Government Bonds – USD | - | - | - | - | 1,386,990 | 1,386,990 |
| **Total** | - | 50,000 | - | 25,000 | 1,561,990 | 1,636,990 |

- The interest rates on loan notes in Jordanian Dinar range from 9% to 10% during the period ended March 31, 2025, and on U.S. Dollar-denominated government bonds range from 7.14% to 7.28% during the same period.
- The above-mentioned bonds carry fixed yields.

## 11- Investment Properties

| **March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)** | **Buildings** | **Lands** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost:** | | | |
| The balance as of December 31, 2024 (Audited) | 560,859 | 4,656,546 | 5,217,405 |
| Additions | - | - | - |
| The balance as of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | **560,859** | **4,656,546** | **5,217,405** |
| **Less:** | | | |
| **Accumulated amortization** | | | |
| The balance as of December 31, 2024 (Audited) | 117,783 | - | 117,783 |
| Depreciation | **2,805** | - | **2,805** |
| The balance as of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | **120,588** | - | **120,588** |
| **Net book value As of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)** | **440,271** | 4,656,546 | **5,096,817** |
| **December 31, 2024 (Audited)** | | | |
| **Cost:** | | | |
| The balance as of December 31, 2023 (Audited) | 560,859 | 1,888,668 | 2,449,527 |
| Effect of Control | - | 2,767,878 | 2,767,878 |
| The balance as of December 31, 2024 (Audited) | 560,859 | 4,656,546 | 5,217,405 |
| **Less:** | | | |
| **Accumulated amortization** | | | |
| The balance as of December 31, 2023 (Audited) | 106,565 | - | 106,565 |
| Depreciation | 11,218 | - | 11,218 |
| The balance as of December 31, 2024 (Audited) | 117,783 | - | 117,783 |
| **Net book value As of December 31, 2024 (Audited)** | 443,076 | 4,656,546 | 5,099,622 |

The company estimated the fair value of its investment properties as of December 31, 2024 (audited) by engaging a licensed and independent real estate expert. This expert appraised the fair value of the investment properties held by the Jordan French Insurance Company, which had a book value of 2,331,744 dinars as of December 31, 2024 (audited), at 4,068,481 dinars, using the market comparison approach.

## 12- Cash on Hand and at Banks

| | **March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)** | **December 31, 2024 (Audited)** |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand | **13,741** | 12,286 |
| Cash at banks | **845,532** | 1,480,947 |
| | **859,273** | 1,493,233 |

**Jordan French Insurance Company**
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
**Notes to the consolidated financial Statements**
**For the three-months ended March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)**
(Jordanian Dinars)

## 13- (Liabilities)/ Assets Insurance Contracts (Premium Allocation Approach)

| | Liabilities for remaining coverage | | | | Liabilities for Incurred Claims | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | | December 31, 2024 (Audited) | | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
| | Excluding the loss component | Loss component | Excluding the loss component | Loss component | Present value of cashflow | Present value of cashflow | Risk adjustments- non financial | Risk adjustments- non financial | Total | Total |
| Insurance contracts liabilities-beginning | **(987,238)** | **(271,832)** | - | (564,049) | **(19,840,392)** | (17,697,063) | **(597,684)** | (681,121) | **(21,697,146)** | (18,942,233) |
| Insurance contracts assets-beginning | **-** | **-** | 3,558,044 | - | **-** | - | **-** | - | **-** | 3,558,044 |
| **Net insurance contracts (liabilities)/Assets - beginning** | **(987,238)** | **(271,832)** | 3,558,044 | (564,049) | **(19,840,392)** | (17,697,063) | **(597,684)** | (681,121) | **(21,697,146)** | (15,384,189) |
| Insurance contracts revenues | **9,012,843** | - | 43,202,789 | - | **-** | - | **-** | - | **9,012,843** | 43,202,789 |
| Insurance contracts expenses | | | | | | | | | | |
| Incurred claims during the period | **-** | **-** | - | - | **(6,964,423)** | (35,027,794) | **62,939** | 136,545 | **(6,901,484)** | (34,891,249) |
| Changes related to previous service-Adjustments on LFIC | **-** | **-** | - | - | **(597,243)** | (3,080,050) | **-** | - | **(597,243)** | (3,080,050) |
| Acquisition cost | **(519,132)** | **-** | (2,221,416) | - | **-** | - | **-** | - | **(519,132)** | (2,221,416) |
| Administrative cost | **-** | **-** | - | - | **(385,593)** | (2,119,929) | **-** | - | **(385,593)** | (2,119,929) |
| Losses resulting from contracts expected to be lost and the recovery of these losses | **-** | **(52,895)** | - | 292,217 | **-** | - | **-** | - | **(52,895)** | 292,217 |
| **Insurance service results** | **8,493,711** | **(52,895)** | 40,981,373 | 292,217 | **(7,947,259)** | (40,227,773) | **62,939** | 136,545 | **556,496** | 1,182,362 |
| Finance costs - from insurance contracts | **-** | **-** | - | - | **(230,015)** | (920,904) | **(9,263)** | (53,108) | **(239,278)** | (974,012) |
| Cash received from written contracts | **(7,857,873)** | **-** | (45,526,655) | - | **-** | - | **-** | - | **(7,857,873)** | (45,526,655) |
| Incurred claims | **-** | **-** | - | - | **9,158,484** | 39,005,348 | **-** | - | **9,158,484** | 39,005,348 |
| **Total cash flows** | **(7,857,873)** | **-** | (45,526,655) | - | **9,158,484** | 39,005,348 | **-** | - | **1,300,611** | (6,521,307) |
| Insurance contracts liabilities-Ending | **(351,400)** | **(324,727)** | (987,238) | (271,832) | **(18,859,182)** | (19,840,392) | **(544,008)** | (597,684) | **(20,079,317)** | (21,697,146) |
| Insurance contracts assets- Ending | **-** | **-** | - | -- | **-** | - | **-** | - | **-** | - |
| **Net insurance contracts (liabilities)/Assets - Ending** | **(351,400)** | **(324,727)** | (987,238) | (271,832) | **(18,859,182)** | (19,840,392) | **(544,008)** | (597,684) | **(20,079,317)** | (21,697,146) |

## 13 (1)- Receivables Related to Insurance Operations

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| Policy holders' receivables | **4,974,603** | 6,128,328 |
| Government receivables | **13,163,103** | 8,634,002 |
| Agents' receivables | **30,172** | 31,655 |
| Brokers' receivables | **469** | 919 |
| | **18,168,347** | 14,794,904 |
| Less: provision for expected credit losses | **(2,200,000)** | (2,200,000) |
| **Net value of receivables related to insurance operations** | **15,968,347** | 12,594,904 |

## 13 (2)- cheques under collection:

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| Checks for collection due within 6 months | **205,181** | 179,936 |
| Checks for collection due in 6 months to 1 year | **9,820** | 4,040 |
| Checks for collection due in over 1 year | **-** | - |
| | **215,001** | 183,976 |

## 13 (3)- Accounts payable Related to Insurance Operations:

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| Postdated checks | **4,450,939** | 3,723,333 |
| Policy holders' payables | **122,857** | 253,229 |
| Agents' payables | **17,308** | 41,305 |
| Brokers' payables | **26,534** | 46,545 |
| Garages and Spare Parts Shops payables | **400,887** | 59,145 |
| Other Payables | **35,916** | 89,837 |
| **Total** | **5,054,441** | 4,213,394 |

## 14- (Liabilities)/ Assets Reinsurance Contracts Held (Premium Allocation Approach)

| | Liabilities for remaining coverage | | | | Liabilities for Incurred Claims | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | | December 31, 2024 (Audited) | | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
| | Excluding loss component | Loss component | Excluding loss component | Loss component | Present value of cashflow | Present value of cashflow | Risk adjustments -non financial | Risk adjustments- non financial | Total | Total |
| Reinsurance contracts liabilities-beginning | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Reinsurance contracts assets-beginning | **655,671** | - | 239,771 | 399 | **2,752,169** | 3,207,409 | **85,614** | 141,619 | **3,493,454** | 3,589,198 |
| **Net reinsurance contracts (liabilities)/Assets - beginning** | **655,671** | - | 239,771 | 399 | **2,752,169** | 3,207,409 | **85,614** | 141,619 | **3,493,454** | 3,589,198 |
| Reinsurance contracts expenses | **(755,615)** | - | (2,858,146) | - | - | - | - | - | **(755,615)** | (2,858,146) |
| Reinsurance contracts revenue | **48,443** | **696** | 193,268 | (399) | **202,849** | 708,890 | **4,498** | (66,862) | **256,486** | 834,897 |
| **Reinsurance service contracts results** | **(707,172)** | **696** | (2,664,878) | (399) | **202,849** | 708,890 | **4,498** | (66,862) | **(499,129)** | (2,023,249) |
| Finance cost - from reinsurance contracts | - | - | - | - | **21,022** | 114,777 | **1,210** | 10,857 | **22,232** | 125,634 |
| Cash for written contracts paid to the reinsurer | **157,541** | - | 3,080,778 | - | - | - | - | - | **157,541** | 3,080,778 |
| Cash recovered from the reinsurer for incurred claims | - | - | - | - | **(293,945)** | (1,278,907) | - | - | **(293,945)** | (1,278,907) |
| **Total cash flows** | **157,541** | - | 3,080,778 | - | **(293,945)** | (1,278,907) | - | - | **(136,404)** | 1,801,871 |
| Reinsurance contracts liabilities- Ending | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Reinsurance contracts assets- Ending | **106,040** | **696** | 655,671 | - | **2,682,095** | 2,752,169 | **91,322** | 85,614 | **2,880,153** | 3,493,454 |
| **Net reinsurance contracts (liabilities)/Assets– Ending** | **106,040** | **696** | 655,671 | - | **2,682,095** | 2,752,169 | **91,322** | 85,614 | **2,880,153** | 3,493,454 |

## 14 (1)- Receivables (Reinsurance contract held)

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| Assets of retained reinsurance contracts (Local) | **757,541** | 879,261 |
| Assets of retained reinsurance contracts (External) | **1,380,290** | 1,445,179 |
| | **2,137,831** | 2,324,440 |
| Less: Provision for expected credit losses | **(1,150,000)** | (1,150,000) |
| | **987,831** | 1,174,440 |

## 14 (2)- Accounts Payable (Reinsurance contract held)

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| Local insurance companies | **204,617** | 183,316 |
| Foreign reinsurance companies | **836,452** | 632,172 |
| The balance at the end of the period | **1,041,069** | 815,488 |

## 15- Income Tax

A- Provision for Income Tax:

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

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at beginning of the period / year | - | 131,453 |
| Income tax paid | - | (186,709) |
| Income tax expense for the period / year | - | 55,256 |
| **Balance at the end of the period / year** | - | - |

B- Income tax presented in the statement of profit or loss; it includes the following:

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | March 31, 2024 (Unaudited) |
|---|---|---|
| Accrued income tax for profit of the period | - | - |
| National contribution tax | - | - |
| Income tax for previous years | - | - |
| Effect of deferred tax assets | **151,226** | 179,782 |
| | **151,226** | 179,782 |

C - Summary of reconciliation of accounting profit with tax profit:

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | March 31, 2024 (Unaudited) |
|---|---|---|
| Accounting profit/ (loss) | **(195,520)** | 387,808 |
| Non-taxable revenue | **(6,316,787)** | (5,667,879) |
| Expenses that are not tax acceptable | **5,698,554** | 4,970,680 |
| Tax profit/ (loss) | **(813,753)** | (309,391) |
| Actual income tax payable | - | - |
| Income tax for previous years | - | - |
| Effect of deferred tax assets | **151,226** | 179,782 |
| | **151,226** | 179,782 |
| Actual income tax rate | - | - |
| **Statutory income tax rate (Including a 2% national contribution tax)** | %26 | %26 |

**Income tax**

- Income tax provision for the company has been calculated for the March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) and March 31, 2024 (Unaudited) in accordance with Income Tax Law No. (34) of 2014 and its amendments.
- A final settlement has been reached with the Income Tax Department until the end of the year 2020.
- The company submitted the self-assessment declaration for the years 2024 and 2023 on time. However, the Income Tax and Sales Department has not reviewed the company's records until the date of these financial statements. In the opinion of the company's management and its tax advisor, the provision for income tax is sufficient to meet any tax obligations.

**Sales tax**

- A final settlement has been reached with the Sales Tax Department until the end of December 2020.

## 15- Income Tax (continued)

### B. Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | | | | | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beginning Balance | Reversal | Additions | Ending Balance | Deferred Tax | Deferred Tax |
| **1- Deferred tax assets:** | | | | | | |
| Expected credit loss provision | **3,350,000** | **-** | **-** | **3,350,000** | **871,000** | 871,000 |
| Insurance contracts liability | **6,257,325** | **580,668** | **-** | **5,676,657** | **1,475,931** | 1,626,905 |
| Unrealized losses from investments through the profit or loss statement | **17,866** | **17,866** | **-** | **-** | **-** | 1,787 |
| Unrealized losses from investments through other comprehensive income | **187,374** | **9,225** | **25,534** | **203,683** | **52,958** | 48,717 |
| Unrealized losses from investments in subsidiaries | **305,259** | **-** | **832** | **306,091** | **79,584** | 79,367 |
| Total | **10,117,824** | **607,759** | **26,366** | **9,536,431** | **2,479,473** | 2,627,776 |

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | | | | | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beginning Balance | Reversal | Additions | Ending Balance | Deferred Tax | Deferred Tax |
| **2- Deferred tax liabilities:** | | | | | | |
| Unrealized gain from investments in subsidiaries | **1,743,215** | **21,065** | **-** | **1,722,150** | **447,759** | 453,236 |
| Unrealized gain from investments through the profit or loss statement | **-** | **-** | **41,597** | **41,597** | **4,160** | - |
| Unrealized gains from financial assets through other comprehensive income | **431,356** | **5,424** | **128,600** | **554,532** | **57,819** | 46,369 |
| Total | **2,174,571** | **26,489** | **170,197** | **2,318,279** | **509,738** | 499,605 |

Movement on deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

| | Assets | | Liabilities | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
| Balance at the beginning of the period / year | **2,627,776** | 2,526,599 | **499,605** | 43,417 |
| Additions | **63,882** | 429,455 | **17,020** | 468,420 |
| Disposals | **(212,185)** | (328,278) | **(6,887)** | (12,232) |
| **Balance at the end of the period / year** | **2,479,473** | 2,627,776 | **509,738** | 499,605 |

## 16- Payables Not Related to Insurance Operations

This item represents the value of payables of the subsidiary company "Darkom Investment Company" amounting to 265,916 Jordanian Dinars.

## 17- Authorized and Paid-up Capital

The issued and paid-up capital of the company amounts to JD 9,100,000, divided into 9,100,000 shares, with a nominal value of one dinar per share, as on March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)and December 31, 2024 (Audited).

## 18-Legal Reserves

### Statutory Reserve

The amounts accumulated in this account represent the transferred annual profit before taxes at a rate of 10% during the year and previous years in accordance with the Companies Law, and up to 25% of the paid-up capital and it is not distributable to shareholders, it is permissible, with the approval of the Company's general assembly, to continue deducting this percentage until it reaches the balance of this reserve is equivalent to 100% of the Company's authorized capital.

## 19- Fair Value Reserve

This amount represents the net change in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income. The details of the movement on this item are as follows:

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| The balance at the beginning of the period | **246,330** | (132,865) |
| The change during the period | **106,865** | (53,967) |
| Profit on reclassification of investments in an affiliate company to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | **-** | - |
| Losses on reclassification of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – investments in an affiliate | **-** | 68,745 |
| Losses on reclassification of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – investments in a subsidiary | **-** | 489,136 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | **(11,449)** | (2,953) |
| Deferred tax assets | **4,240** | (121,766) |
| **The balance at the end of the period / year** | **345,986** | 246,330 |

## 20- Accumulated losses

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| The balance at the beginning of the period | **(998,992)** | (945,011) |
| Net (loss) /profit for the period | **(346,545)** | 503,900 |
| Losses on reclassification of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – investments in an affiliate | **-** | (68,745) |
| Losses on reclassification of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – investments in a subsidiary | **-** | (489,136) |
| **The balance at the end of the period / year** | **(1,345,537)** | (998,992) |

## 21 – Non-Controlling Interests

This item represents the non-controlling interests in the net equity of the subsidiary company "Darkom Investment Company" as of December 31, 2025, with details as follows:

| | Ownership Percentage | Paid-up Capital | Statutory reserve | Proposed Dividends | Retained Earnings (Losses) | Profit (Loss) for the Period | Total Shareholders' Equity | Non-Controlling Interests | Non-Controlling Interests' Share of Net Profit (Loss) for the Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)** | **58.1%** | **2,810,000** | **3,617** | **-** | **(593,198)** | **(1,432)** | **2,220,419** | **931,453** | **(601)** |
| **December 31, 2024 (Audited)** | 58.1% | 2,810,000 | 3,617 | - | (591,766) | (33,480) | 2,221,851 | 932,054 | (28,895) |

**Jordan French Insurance Company**
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
**Notes to the consolidated financial Statements**
**For the three-months ended March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)**
(Jordanian Dinars)

## 22- Insurance Contracts Revenue

| March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | Vehicles | Medical | Fire | Engineering | Marine | Aviation | Civil liability | Credit and guarantee | Other | Life | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Change in insurance contracts liabilities against remaining coverage | **4,332,361** | **2,750,863** | **257,231** | **31,160** | **281,999** | **112,049** | **16,375** | **31,440** | **26,404** | **125,641** | **7,965,523** |
| Insurance contracts issuance fees | **459,649** | **292,602** | **66,185** | **8,339** | **154,092** | **33,802** | **3,770** | **5,053** | **-** | **23,828** | **1,047,320** |
| **Total insurance contracts revenue** | **4,792,010** | **3,043,465** | **323,416** | **39,499** | **436,091** | **145,851** | **20,145** | **36,493** | **26,404** | **149,469** | **9,012,843** |

| March 31, 2024 (Unaudited) | Vehicles | Medical | Fire | Engineering | Marine | Aviation | Civil liability | Credit and guarantee | Other | Life | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Change in insurance contracts liabilities against remaining coverage | 3,975,257 | 4,535,567 | 236,383 | 36,808 | 155,124 | 107,825 | 18,183 | 37,254 | 17,780 | 154,146 | 9,274,327 |
| Insurance contracts issuance fees | 481,052 | 635,584 | 97,875 | 13,992 | 141,524 | 28,261 | 4,017 | 5,631 | 583 | 31,646 | 1,440,165 |
| **Total insurance contracts revenue** | 4,456,309 | 5,171,151 | 334,258 | 50,800 | 296,648 | 136,086 | 22,200 | 42,885 | 18,363 | 185,792 | 10,714,492 |

## 23- Insurance Contracts Expenses

| March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | Vehicles | Medical | Fire | Engineering | Marine | Aviation | Civil liability | Credit and guarantee | Other | Life | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance claims incurred | (4,179,086) | (3,285,732) | 68,636 | (12,976) | (36,307) | 1,183 | 20,156 | 57,311 | (3,361) | (191,490) | (7,561,666) |
| Amortization of acquisition costs | (303,477) | (129,677) | (31,818) | (3,506) | (20,389) | (7,261) | (2,406) | (10,280) | (6,417) | (3,901) | (519,132) |
| Administrative expenses | (142,568) | (173,725) | (21,541) | (2,934) | (22,135) | (6,395) | (82) | (4,292) | (5,172) | (6,749) | (385,593) |
| Loss on contracts burdened with liabilities | (44,150) | (3,110) | - | - | - | - | - | (5,635) | - | - | (52,895) |
| Risk Adjustments – Non-Financial | (87,308) | (57,072) | (5,079) | - | (5,844) | - | - | - | - | (7,346) | (162,649) |
| Supplementary from non-financial risk adjustments | 102,957 | 97,302 | 11,262 | (212) | 2,197 | 118 | 3,020 | 5,462 | (292) | 3,774 | 225,588 |
| **Total insurance contracts expenses** | (4,653,632) | (3,552,014) | 21,460 | (19,628) | (82,478) | (12,355) | 20,688 | 42,566 | (15,242) | (205,712) | (8,456,347) |

| March 31, 2024 (Unaudited) | Vehicles | Medical | Fire | Engineering | Marine | Aviation | Civil liability | Credit and guarantee | Other | Life | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance claims incurred | (3,206,332) | (5,373,498) | (20,701) | (3,166) | (54,501) | 629 | (7,043) | (99,996) | (12,283) | (27,043) | (8,803,934) |
| Amortization of acquisition costs | (284,037) | (256,602) | (39,262) | (4,167) | (18,181) | (2,547) | (7,408) | (9,349) | (2,989) | (4,469) | (629,011) |
| Administrative expenses | (212,691) | (278,185) | (12,180) | (568) | (8,888) | (1,032) | (3,095) | (12,086) | (2,526) | (9,097) | (540,348) |
| Loss on contracts burdened with liabilities | 144,721 | 102,489 | - | - | - | (3,179) | - | - | - | 472 | 244,503 |
| Risk Adjustments – Non-Financial | (99,623) | (116,933) | (16,130) | - | (14,983) | - | (1,628) | - | - | (4,368) | (253,665) |
| Supplementary from non-financial risk adjustments | 121,370 | 126,371 | 11,328 | (628) | 4,925 | 126 | 149 | (17,754) | (2,313) | 7,046 | 250,620 |
| **Total insurance contracts expenses** | (3,536,592) | (5,796,358) | (76,945) | (8,529) | (91,628) | (6,003) | (19,025) | (139,185) | (20,111) | (37,459) | (9,731,835) |

**24- Financing (Expenses) –Insurance Contracts**

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | March 31, 2024 (Unaudited) |
|---|---|---|
| Financing (expenses) | **(239,278)** | (241,173) |
| | **(239,278)** | (241,173) |

The company used discount rates ranging from 5.7% to 6.315% as of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) (March 31, 2024 (Unaudited): 11.7% and 13.8%).

**25- Financing Revenues – Reinsurance Contracts**

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | March 31, 2024 (Unaudited) |
|---|---|---|
| Financing revenues | **22,232** | 26,593 |
| | **22,232** | 26,593 |

The company used discount rates ranging from 5.7% to 6.3% as of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) (March 31, 2024 (Unaudited): 11.7% and 13.8%).

**26- Net Profit of Financial Assets and Investments**

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | March 31, 2024 (Unaudited) |
|---|---|---|
| Gains (losses) from valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | **59,463** | 4,506 |
| Gains (Losses) from Sale of Investments | **(10,213)** | (3,734) |
| Rental revenue | **10,603** | 11,621 |
| Other revenue | **795** | 785 |
| | **60,648** | 13,178 |

**27- Earnings Per Share from the period profit / (loss)**

Earnings (Loss) per share are calculated by dividing the profit (loss) for the period by the number of shares as follows:

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | March 31, 2024 (Unaudited) |
|---|---|---|
| Profit (loss) for the period/ Jordanian dinar | **(347,146)** | 208,026 |
| Weighted Average number of shares/ one share | **9,100,000** | 9,100,000 |
| | **(Fils / Dinar)** | **(Fils / Dinar)** |
| Basic earnings (loss) per share (Fils/ Dinar) | **(0.038)** | 0.023 |

**28- Related Parties Transactions**

The Company entered into transactions with members of the Board of Directors and senior management within the normal trading activities of the Company and using insurance premiums and commercial commissions. All receivables from related parties are considered working and no allocations have been taken for them as of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited).

The following is a summary of transactions with related parties during the year:

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | | | December 31, 2024 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidiary companies | Members of the Board of Directors | Total | |
| **Items of financial position statement** | | | | |
| Insurance contract assets | **21,997** | **4,378,132** | **4,400,129** | 4,836,942 |
| Insurance contract liabilities | **4,118,352** | **30,070** | **4,148,422** | 3,448,347 |

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | | | March 31, 2024 (Unaudited) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidiary companies | Members of the Board of Directors | Total | |
| **Items of profit or loss statement** | | | | |
| Insurance revenues | 25,954 | 48,425 | **74,379** | 60,038 |
| Other revenue – rental revenue | 8,384 | - | **8,384** | 10,121 |

**29- Cash and its equivalent**

Cash and its equivalents as of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited), as shown in the cash flow statement, represent cash in hand, bank balances, and deposits with banks due within three months, net of overdraft balances with banks as of March 31, 2025 (Unaudited).

| | March 31, 2025 (Unaudited) | March 31, 2024 (Unaudited) |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand and balances with banks (Note 11) | **859,273** | 851,289 |
| Add: Deposits with banks due within three months (Note 6) | **4,545,035** | 5,512,065 |
| Less: Deposit pledged for the Central Bank's account | **(1,050,000)** | (1,050,000) |
| | **4,354,308** | 5,313,354 |

**30- Cases Filed Against the Company**

The company is listed as a defendant in a number of lawsuits amounting to 3,961,899 dinars. The company has made sufficient provisions to cover the liabilities arising from these cases. In the opinion of the company's management, the provisions recorded—amounting to 3,961,899 dinars as of March 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: 3,943,942 dinars) are adequate to meet the potential obligations related to these lawsuits. The value of lawsuits filed by the company against third parties amounted to 2,775,536 dinars as of March 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: 2,906,563 dinars). These represent receivables due to the company and returned checks resulting from the company's ordinary business activities.

**31 - Obligations That May Arise**

As of the date of the financial statements, the company has contingent liabilities in the form of bank guarantees amounting to 4,842,822 dinars as of March 31, 2025, compared to 4,960,019 dinars as of December 31, 2024.