شركة الأمل للاستثمارات المالية م.ع
AL-AMAL FINANCIAL INV. CO

No ....
Date ....

الرقم ....

التاريخ ....

To: Jordan Securities Commission Amman Stock Exchange Subject: Quarterly Report as of 30/09/2018	السادة هيئة الاوراق المالية السادة بورصة عمان الموضوع: التقرير ربع السنوي كما هي في 2018/09/30
Attached the Quarterly Report of (ALAMAL FINANCIAL INV., CO.) as of 30/09/2018 In English.	مرفق طيه نسخة من البيانات المالية ربع السنوية لشركة (شركة الأمل للاستثمارات المالية)كما هي بتاريخ 2018/09/30م باللغة الإنجليزية.
Kindly accept our highly appreciation and respect ALAMAL FINANCIAL INV., CO. General Manager JAWAD AL-KHAROUF	وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام،،، شركة الأمل للاستثمارات المالية المدير العام جواد الخاروف

بورصة عمان
الدائرة الإدارية والمالية
الديوان
٣٠ تشرين الأول ٢٠١٨
الرقم المتسلسل: 4970
رقم الملف: 31231
الجهة المختصة: [illegible]

الشميساني مجمع بنك الاسكان الطابق ٢ - هاتف : ٥٦٧١٤٨٥ - فاكس : ٥٦٦٧٩٩٣ - ص.ب ٩٦١٥٩٨ عمان ١١١٩٦ - الأردن - ايميل info@alamal.com.jo
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AL-AMAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
REVIEW REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

AL-AMAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

INDEX

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REPORT ON REVIEWING THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the President and Members of the Board of Directors
Al-Amal Financial Investments Company P.L.C

Report on theInterim Financial Statements

Introduction
We have reviewed the accompanying Interim Statement of Financial Position for Al-Amal Financial Investment Company (P.L.C.) as of September 30, 2018, and the related statements of Interim Comprehensive income, other comprehensive income, Owners' equity and cash flows for the period then ended, The management is responsible of preparing and presenting company's financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 34 (Interim Financial Reporting) which is an integral part of International Financial Reporting Standards. Our responsibility is limited to issue a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review
We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor". This standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our review is primarily limited to inquiries of the company's accounting and financial departments personnel as well as applying analytical procedures of financial data .The scope of our review is narrower than the broad scope of audit procedures applied according to International Auditing Standards, Accordingly, obtaining assurances and confirmations about other significant aspects checked through an audit procedure was not achievable, Hence, We do not express an opinion regarding the matter.

Conclusion
Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements do not express a true and fair view in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 34.

Ghosheh & Co.

Walid M. Taha
License No.(703)

Ghosheh & Co. (CPA's)
A member of Nexia International
غوشه و شركاه (محاسبون قانونيون)

Amman-Jordan
October 24, 2018

AL-AMAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMAPNY)

INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 AND DECEMBER 31, 2017
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	2018	2017
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**418,793**	458,970
Accounts receivable	4	**10,132,491**	8,859,396
Accounts on margin	5	**5,023,397**	6,311,328
Prepaid expenses and other receivables		**130,264**	95,817
Total current assets		**15,704,945**	15,725,511
Non-current assets			
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		**879,737**	976,449
Property and equipment	7	**72,209**	86,553
Deferred tax assets		**300,000**	252,000
Total non-current assets		**1,251,946**	1,315,002
TOTAL ASSETS		**16,956,891**	17,040,513
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Bank overdraft		**1,138,279**	1,038,056
Accounts payable	8	**268,525**	326,401
Accrued expenses and other payable		**268,861**	393,712
Total current liabilities		**1,675,665**	1,758,169
Owners' equity			
Share capital	1	**15,000,000**	15,000,000
Statutory reserve		**1,555,163**	1,555,163
Fair value reserve	9	**(597,717)**	(2,173,161)
(Accumulattd Loss) / Retained earnings		**(676,220)**	900,342
Total owners' equity		**15,281,226**	15,282,344
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		**16,956,891**	17,040,513

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

AL-AMAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMAPNY)

INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME(UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	From the period		From the beginning of the year to	
	June1,2018 till September 30,2018	June 1,2017 till September 30,2017	September30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Revenues:				
Brokerage commissions	**81,530**	116,557	**243,107**	441,367
Margin accounts commissions	**31,618**	10,327	**87,012**	47,591
Margin Finance interests and interests revenue	**150,122**	171,339	**464,297**	503,358
Realized Gain from sales of financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	-	-	-	484
Dividend distributed	**2,278**	-	**2,278**	-
Other revenue and expenses	**13**	1,497	**1,194**	1,538
Net Revenue	**265,561**	299,720	**797,888**	994,338
Expenses:				
Salaries ,wages and other	**(73,123)**	(74,743)	**(241,397)**	(242,623)
Stock exchange fees	**(8,732)**	(6,677)	**(30,685)**	(30,729)
Bad debts	-	(450,000)	-	(450,000)
Financial charges	**(24,853)**	(21,884)	**(72,079)**	(57,843)
General and administrative expenses	**(52,665)**	(42,194)	**(133,565)**	(114,802)
Allownce impairment / return of account receivable	-	450,000	**(200,000)**	450,000
Total Expenses	**(159,373)**	(145,498)	**(677,726)**	(445,997)
Income before Tax	**106,188**	154,222	**120,162**	548,341
Income Tax	**(25,183)**	70,629	**(27,066)**	(23,727)
Amortization of deferred tax assets	-	(108,000)	-	(108,000)
INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**81,005**	116,851	**93,096**	416,614
The other comrehensive income:				
Impairment losses in financial assets designated in fair value in other comprehensive income	-	-	**(1,662,273)**	-
Realized (loss)\ Gain from sales of financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	-	-	**(7,385)**	522
Total other comprehensive income transfered to retaind earnings	**81,005**	116,851	**(1,576,562)**	417,136
Change in fair value reserve	**27,147**	22,354	**1,575,444**	(19,963)
Total of the comprehensive income for the period	**108,152**	139,205	**(1,118)**	397,173
Earning pershare				
Earning pershare- JD/ share	**0,005**	0,008	**(0,11)**	0,028
Outstanding weighted avevage share	**15,000,000**	15,000,000	**15,000,000**	15,000,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

AL-AMAL FINANCIAL
INVESTMENTS COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM STATEMENT OFOWNERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Fair value reserve	(Accumulattd Loss) / Retained earnings	Total Owners' equity
Balance at January 1, 2018	**15,000,000**	**1,555,163**	**(2,173,161)**	**900,342**	**15,282,344**
Comprehensive income	-	-	**1,575,444**	**(1,576,562)**	**(1,118)**
Balance at September 30, 2018	**15,000,000**	**1,555,163**	**(597,717)**	**(676,220)**	**15,281,226**
Balance at January 1, 2017	15,000,000	1,507,775	(2,090,729)	1,077,297	15,494,343
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(450,000)	(450,000)
Comprehensive income	-	-	(19,963)	417,136	397,173
Balance at September 30, 2017	15,000,000	1,507,775	(2,110,692)	1,044,433	15,441,516

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

AL-AMAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS(UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2018	For the nine months ended September 30, 2017
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before tax	**273,861**	548.863
Adjustments on income before tax :		
Depreciation	**16,149**	16,100
Realized Gain from sell of financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	**-**	(484)
Financial charges	**72,079**	57,843
Allownce impairment of account receivable	**46,301**	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	**(1,473,095)**	(504,174)
Accounts on margin	**1,287,931**	232,593
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	**(34,447)**	(30,832)
Accounts payable	**(57,876)**	(106,228)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	**(199,917)**	(154,909)
Cash (used in) / available from operating activities	**(69,014)**	58,772
Financial charge paid	**(72,079)**	(57,843)
Net Cash (used in) / available from operating activities	**(141,093)**	929
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Change in Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,498**	(35,449)
Change in Financial assets designated at fair value through comprehensive income	**-**	484
property and equipment purchases	**(1,805)**	(3,280)
Net cash available from \ (used in) investing activities	**693**	(38,245)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividend paid	**-**	(450,000)
Banks overdraft	**100,223**	371,495
Net cash available from \ (used in) financing activities	**100,223**	(78,505)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**(40,177)**	(115,821)
Cash and cash equivalents, Januaray 1	**458,970**	658,417
Cash and cash equivalents, September 30	**418,793**	542,596

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

Al-Amal Financial Investments Company is aJordanian puplic shareholding Company ("the Company"), registered on October 17, 2005 under Commercial registration number (370). The Company's share capital is JD 15,000,000 divided into 15,000,000 shares, the par value is one JD per share.

The main activity of the company is the commissioning of a commission broker's business, dealing with securities for its own account, providing financial advice, leasing and mortgage of transferred and untransferred property for the purposes of the company and borrowing from banks, buying, renting, renting, pledging and importing any transferred and untransferred property or any rights or privileges deemed necessary by the company Or suitable for their purposes, including land, buildings, machinery, means of transport or goods, and to establish, assess, act and make the necessary changes in buildings when necessary or appropriate for the purposes and objectives of the company.

The Company's headquarter is in Amman.

2- NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS TO IFRSs IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE:-

The following new standards and amendments to the standards have been issued but are not yet effective and the Company intends to adopt thesestandards, where applicable, when they become effective.

New Standards	Effective Date
(IFRS) No.16 – Leases	January 1,2019

Board of directors of the Company is expected that the application of these standards and interpretations will not have a substantial impact on the company's financial statements.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, “Interim Financial Reporting”.

The interim financial statements are presented in Jordanian Dinar, since that is the currency in which the majority of the Company’s transactions are denominated.

The interim financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis.

The interim statements do not include all the information and notes needed in the annual financial statements and must be reviewed with the ended financial statement at December 31, 2017, in addition to that the result for the nine months ended in September 30, 2018is not necessarily to be the expected results for the financial year ended December 31, 2018.

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

Equity instruments at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently , They are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cumulative changes in fair value of securities reserve: The cumulative changes or loss will not be reclassified investments. But reclassified to retained earnings. The Company has designated all instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments arc recognized in profit or loss when the Company right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represents a recovery of a part of the cost of the investments. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Debt instruments at amortized cost or at FVTOCI

The Company assesses the classification and measurement of the cash flow characteristics of the contractual asset and the Company 's business model for managing the asset

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that solely represent payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI).

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Company determines whether newly recognized financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The Company reassess its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period. For the current and prior reporting period the Company has not identified a change in its business models.

When a debt instrument measured a FVTOCI is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured FVTOCI , the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are:

(i) assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI ; or and

(ii) assets that are held in a business model other than held to collect contractual cash flows or held to collect and sell; or

(iii) assets designated at FVTPL using the fair value option.

These assets are measured at fair value, with any gains / losses arising on re-measurement recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value option: A financial instrument with a reliably measureable fair value can be designated as FVTPL (the fair value option) on its initial recognition even if the financial instrument was not acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing .The fair value option can be used for financial assets if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognizing related gains and losses on a different basis (an "accounting mismatch").

Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes. The financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category applies prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in reclassifying he Company 's financial assets. During the current financial year and previous accounting period, there was no change in the business model under which the Company holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made

Impairment

IFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model in IAS 39 with an expected credit loss model (ECLs). The Company recognizes loss allowance for expected credit losses on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL

- Cash and bank balances:
- Trade and other receivables;
- Due from related party.

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

- 12 Month ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that results from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date(referred to as stage1); or

- Full lifetime ECL, i.e. Lifetime ECL that results from all possible default events over the life of the financial instruments, (referred to as stage2 and stage3).

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

The Company has elected to measure loss allowances of cash and bank balances. Trade and other receivables, and due from a related party at an amount equal to life time ECLs.

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

Loss allowance for financial investments measured at amortized costs are deducted from gross carrying amount of assets. For debt securities a FVTOCI, the loss allowance is recognized in the OCI, instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue costs or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative including forward-looking information.

For certain categories of financial assets, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are. in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company 's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

Impairment losses related to cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables and due from a related party, are presented separately in the interim condensed statement of income and other comprehensive income
The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of the grade of the investment
Measurement of ECL.

The Company employs statistical models for ECL calculations. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. For measuring ECL under IFRS 9, the key input would be the term structure of the following variables.

- Probability of default (PD);
- Loss given default (LGD); and
- Exposure at default (EAD).

These parameters will be derived from our internally developed statistical models and other historical data. They will be adjusted to reflect forward – looking information

Credit-impaired financial assets
A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as stage 3 assets. At each reporting date, the Company assesses Whether financial assets carried at amortized costs and debt securities at FVTOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact in the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

DE-recognition of financial assets
The Company de-recognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity .If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. if the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de recognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost or measured at FVTPL, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss
On DE recognition of a financial asset that is classified as FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the cumulative changes in fair value of securities reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but Is reclassified to retained earnings.

Presentation of allowance for ECL are presented in the condensed interim financial information

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the in the condensed interim financial information as follows:
For financial assets measured at amortized cost (loans and advances, cash and bank balances): as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
for debt instruments measured at FVTOCI no loss allowance is recognized in the interim condensed statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the loss allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in re-evaluation reserve and recognized in other comprehensive income.

Revenue recognition
IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found across several standards and Interpretation within IFRSs. It establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Step1: identify the contract with customer : A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for each of those rights and obligations.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract : performance obligation in a contract is a promise to transfer a good or service to the customer

Step 3 :Determine the transaction price Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods and services to a customer excluding amount collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4 : Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenues as and when the entity satisfies the performance obligation
The Company recognizes revenue over time if any one of the following criteria is met:

The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company performance as The Company performs.

The Company performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced or
The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance obligation completed to date
the Company allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations in a contract based on the input method which requires the revenue recognition on the basis of the Company's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of the performance obligations. The Company estimates the total costs to complete the projects in order to determine amount of revenue to be recognized.

Impact of changes in accounting policies due to adoption of new standards (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)
When the Company satisfies A performance obligation by delivering the promised goods and services, it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. where the amount of consideration received from the customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized this gives rise to a contract liability

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account the contractually agreed terms of payment. the Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as a principal or agent and has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements

-Revenue is recognized in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if and when applicable, can be measured reliably .

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates .

In preparing these condensed consolidated financial statements, the significant Judgments made by management in applying the Company accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017, except for the adoption of IFRS 9 which has resulted in changes in accounting judgments for recognition of financial assets and Liabilities and impairment of financial assets, as set out below.

Critical judgments in applying the Company 's accounting policies in respect of IFRS 9
Business model assessment: Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company's determines the business model at a level that reflects how the Company's financial assets were managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgments reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. Monitoring is part of the Companys continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets .

Significant increase of credit risk
ECLs are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information.

Establishing Company s of assets with similar credit risk characteristics

When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are Company collected on the basis of shared risk characteristics (e g, instrument type, credit risk grade, collateral type, date of initial recognition, remaining term to maturity, industry, geographic location of the borrower, etc.). The Company monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. this is required in order to ensure that when credit risk characteristics change there is appropriate re-segmentation of the assets. This may result in new portfolios being created or assets moving to an existing portfolio that better reflects the similar credit risk characteristics of that Company of assets. Re-segmentation of portfolios and movement between portfolios is more common when there is a significant Increase in credit risk (or when that significant increase reverses) and so assets move from 12-month to lifetime ECLs, or vice versa, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12 month or lifetime ECLs but the amount of the ECLs changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.

Models and assumptions used

The Company uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL. Judgment is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty in respect of IFRS 9

The following are key estimations that the management has used in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product /market determines the forward looking information relevant to each scenario: When measuring ECL the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other .

Probability of Default

PD constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of Default over a given time horizon, the calculation which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Loss Given to Default

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Revenues
Revenue from brokerage commissions is recognized when the service is rendered and the sales and / or purchase invoice is issued to the customer.

Expenses
Expenses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with their nature and consist mainly of the costs incurred on salaries, wages and related expenses, the expenses of the Securities deposit centre, financial expenses and commission paid for the sale of the company's services. Other expenses are classified and reported as administrative and operating expenses

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash, demand deposits, and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and which are not exposed to a significant risk of value change.

Accounts receivable
Accounts receivable are stated at the fair value of the consideration given and are carried at amortized cost after provision for doubtful debts.

Accounts payable and accruals
Accounts payable are recognized against the value of obligation for services or goods received, whether billed or not billed by the supplier.

Financial assets at amortized cost
Financial instruments such as notes receivable, receivables, finance lease payments, bank loans, loans and other securities and expenses due to others are stated at amortized cost using the effective yield method after any impairment loss has been deducted.

Property and equipment
Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures on maintenance and repairs are expensed. While expenditures for betterment are capitalized. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets using the straight-line method. The estimated rates of depreciation of the principal classes of assets are as follows:

	Annual depreciation rate
Furniture	10%
Machines and equipment	9-15%
Decorations	20%
Computer programs	25%
Vehicles	15%

Useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically to make sure that the method and amortization period appropriate with the expected economic benefits of property and equipment.

Impairment test is performed to the value of the property and equipment that appears in the Statement of Financial Position When any events or changes in circumstances shows that this value is non-recoverable.
15In case of any indication to the low value, impairment losses are calculated according to the policy of the low value of the assets

At the exclusion of any subsequent property and equipment recognize the value of gains or losses resulting. Which represents the difference between the net proceeds of exclusion and the value of the property and equipment that appears in the Statement of Financial Position. Gross Profit and loss.

Provisions
The provisions had been formed, when the company has a present obligation (legal or expected) from past events which its cost of repayment consider accepted and it has ability to estimate it reliably.
The provision had been measured according to the best expectations of the required alternative to meet the obligation as of the balance sheet date after considering the risks and not assured matters about the obligation. When the provision had been measured with the estimated cash flows to pay the present obligation, then the accounts receivable had been recognized as asset in case of receipt and replacement of the amount is certain and it able to measure the amount reliably.

Segment reporting
A business is a group of assets and processes that jointly engage in the rendering of products or services that are subject to risks and rewards that differ from those of other business segments and which are measured according to reports used by the executive manager and the chief decision maker.

The geographical segment is associated with the provision of products in a specific economic environment that are subject to risks and rewards that differ from those business segments in economic environments.

Offsetting
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reflected in the statement of financial position only when there are legal rights to offset the recognized amounts, the Company intends to settle them on a net basis, or assets are realized and liabilities settled simultaneously.

Income Tax and deferred taxes
The Company is subject to Income Tax Law, its subsequent amendments and the regulations issued by the Income Tax Department in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and provided on accrual basis, Income Tax is computed based on adjusted net income, According to International Accounting Standard No. (12), the Company may have deferred taxable assets resulting from the differences between the accounting value and tax value of the assets and liabilities related to the provisions, these assets are not shown in the periodic financial statements since it's immaterial.

Deferred taxes are the taxes expected to be paid or recovered as a result of temporary differences in the value of assets or liabilities in the financial statements and the amount for which the tax is calculated. Taxes are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred taxes are recognized in accordance with the tax rates expected to be applied when the tax liability is settled or the deferred tax asset is realized.

Leasing
Leasing are classified as capital lease whenever the terms of the transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.
Rental payable under operating leases are changed to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the operating lease.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Account receivables and brokers	**8,726,554**	6,460,554
Due from related parties (Note – 6/B)	**2,655,937**	3,448,842
Accounts receivable impairment provision*	**(1,250,000)**	(1,050,000)
	10,132,491	8,859,396

*Change inaccounts receivable impairment provision, as follow:

	September 30, 2018	December 31,2017
Balance at January 1	**1,050,000**	1,400,000
Provision for the period	**200,000**	100,000
Provision returns	**-**	(450,000)
	1,250,000	1,050,000

5. ACCOUNTS ON MARGIN

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Financing receivables on margin	**5,007,232**	5,964,825
Due from related parties (Note – 6/C)	**16,165**	346,503
	5,023,397	6,311.328

6. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

(A) The Company has made transactions with the following related party:

NAME	RELATIONSHIP
Mr.Raed Abed Al Rahman Al Kaluti	Chief Executive manager
Mr. Jawad Adnan Al Kharouf	Member of the Board of Directors and General Manager
Mr. Amer Ibrahim Mu'asher	Member of the Board of Directors
Mr. Maher Rida Alqadomi	Member of the Board of Directors
Mr. Omar Akram Al Bitar	Member of the Board of Directors

(B) Total of balances due from related parties as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017on respectively 2,655,937 JD, And 3,448,842 JD (Note –4):-

(C) Total of balances due from related parties for financing on margin as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 on respectively 16,165 JD, and 346,503 JD (Note –5):-

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Cost:		
Beginning balance	296,740	293,064
Additions	1,805	3,676
Disposals	-	-
Ending balance	298,545	296,740
Beginning balance	210,187	188,566
Depreciation	16,149	21,621
Disposals	-	-
Ending balance	226,336	210,187
Net book value	72,209	86,553

8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Acoounts payable	268,525	326,401
	268,525	326,401

9. Fair value reserve

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Balance at January 1	(2,173,161)	-
Change for the period	(86,829)	-
Impairment losses in financial assets designated in fair value in other comprehensive income	1,662,273	-
Balance at September 30	(597,717)	-

10. INCOME TAX

Income tax was reviewed until 2015 by the Income and Sales Tax Department and for the years 2016 and 2017,self assessment tax statementwas submitted and not reviewed accounting records by the sales and tax Departments until the date of preparing the financial statements of the company.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Fair Value

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilitiesincludefinancial assets; cash and cash equivalents, checks under collection, receivables, securities, and include financial liabilities;accounts payable, credit facilities, loans, credits and other financial liabilities.

First level: The market prices stated in active markets for the same financial instruments.

Second Level: Assessment methods depend on the input affect the fair value and can be observed directly or indirectly in the market.

Third Level: Valuation techniques based on inputs affect the fair value cannot be observed directly or indirectly in the market.

September30, 2018	level one	Second Level	Third level	Total
Financial assets designated at fair value through statementof comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	879,737	-	-	879,737
	879,737	-	-	879,737

December 31, 2017	level one	Second Level	Third level	Total
Financial assets designated at fair value through statementof comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	976,449	-	-	976,449
	976,449	-	-	976,449

The value set out in the third level reflect the cost of buying these assets rather than its fair value due to the lack of an active market for them, this is the opinion of Directors that the purchase cost is the most convenient way to measure the fair value of these assets and that there was no impairment.

Management of share capital risks

The Company manages its capital to make sure that the Company will continue when it takes the highest return by the best limit for debts and owners equity balances. The Company's strategy doesn't change from 2017.

Structuring of Company's capital includes debt which includes borrowing, and the owners' equity in the Company which includes share capital, statutory reserve, partners' current account and accumulated losses as it listed in the changes in owners' equity statement.

The debt rate

The board of directors is reviewing the share capital structure periodically, as a part of this reviewing, the board of directors consider the cost of share capital and the risks that is related in each faction from capital and debt factions. The Company capital structure includes debts from borrowing. The Company's doesn't determine the highest limit of the debt rate during 2017.

The management of the financial risks

The Company's activities might be exposing mainly to the followed financial risks:

Management of the foreign currencies risks

The company is not exposed to significant risks related to foreign currency price changes, so there is no need to effective management for this exposure.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest bearing assets and liabilities (bank deposits, interest bearing loans and borrowings).

The sensitivity of the statement of comprehensive income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the Company's profit for one year, and it is calculated based on the financial liabilities which carry variable interest rates at the end of the year.

Other price risk

The Company exposes to price risks resulting from its investments in owners' equity to other companies. The Company keeps investments in other company's owner's equity for strategic purposes and not for trading purposes.

The Company has no trading activity in those investments.

Credit risk management

The credit risks represent in one part of the financial instruments contracts has not obligated to pay the contractual obligations and cause of that the Company is exposing financial losses, However, there are no any contracts with any other parts so the Company doesn't expose to different types of the credit risks, The significant credit exposed for any parts or group of parts that have a similar specification have been disclosed in note No.6.The Company classified the parts which have similar specifications as a related parties. Except the amounts which are related in the cash money. The credits risks that are resulting from the cash money are specific because the parts that are dealing with it are local banks have good reputations and have been controlled from control parties.

Liquidity risk

Are the risks of inability to pay the financial obligations that were settled by receiving cash or another financial assets.

Liquidity risk management by control on cash flows and comparing them with maturities of assets and financial liabilities.

12. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Theinterimfinancial statements were approved by the Directors and authorized for issuance on October 24, 2018.