

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2021

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(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)**

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31 DECEMBERS 2021

	<u>PAGE</u>
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1 - 5
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	6
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	7
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	8
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	9
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	10 - 44



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY (PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our Opinion

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

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements include:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.



Our audit approach

Overview

Key audit matter	Provision for expected credit loss in finance lease contracts and instalment sale receivables
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As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We have designed the scope of the audit to perform sufficient procedures that enable us to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the Groups structure, accounting processes, controls and business segments.

Key audit matter

Key audit matter are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How we responded to key audit matter
<u>Provision for expected credit loss in finance lease contracts and instalment sale receivables</u> As explained in the accounting policy (2.10) and note 4 "Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements", the management determines the amount of the provision for impairment of investment in finance lease contracts and instalment sale receivables using the accounting policy (2.10) as the management reviews contracts individually or as a group to determine whether there are indications of impairment, like the debtor's inability to pay for a certain period of time. If such indications exist, the management estimates the impairment based on its estimates of the recoverable amount of the assets mortgaged for the Group	We performed the following audit procedures to evaluate the reasonability of the management's estimation of the provision for expected credit loss in finance lease contracts and instalment sale receivables: • We sought the assistance of our specialised internal experts to assess the following aspects: - The conceptual framework used in setting the Group's impairment policy in the context of its commitment to the requirements of IFRS 9. - ECL modelling methodology and calculations used to compute the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) for the Group's classes of financial instruments. - Reasonableness of the assumptions made in developing the modelling framework including assumptions used for estimating forward looking scenarios and significant increase in credit risk.



The provision for expected credit losses is considered as a key audit matter as the Group applies significant judgements and makes a number of assumptions about the calculation of the provision and preparing the Group's ECL model. As explained in notes (9 and 10) to the consolidated financial statements, the management estimated the provision for expected credit loss in finance lease contracts and instalment sale receivables at JD 2,519,570. The net of the Group's investment in finance lease contracts and instalment sale receivables amounted to JD 68,968,295 which equals 83% of the Group's total assets as at 31 December 2021.	• Examine a sample of sales of certain assets mortgaged by the management and compare the amounts collected with the management's previous estimations. • We tested the completeness and accuracy of the reports used in calculating the expected credit losses. • Examining certain relevant procedures and internal control systems used by the management.
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Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the other information included in the Group's annual report for the year 2021 (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report therein), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information not yet received, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Group maintains proper accounting records that are in agreement with the accompanying consolidated financial statements. We recommend that the General assembly of the Shareholders approve these consolidated financial statements.

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers "Jordan"


Omar Kalandi
License No. (1015)

Amman - Jordan
30 January 2022



**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>JD</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>JD</u>
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	5	24,047	29,808
Property and equipment	6	2,841,870	2,828,347
Investment properties	7	4,688,650	3,094,560
Assets acquired against debts	8	4,115,770	4,554,780
Right of use leased assets	19	344,702	402,518
Non-current portion of net investment in finance lease	9	20,003,476	25,742,724
Non-current portion of net investment in instalment sale receivables	10	16,112,019	13,655,423
		<u>48,130,534</u>	<u>50,308,160</u>
Current assets			
Current portion of net investment in finance lease contracts	9	21,610,343	27,109,294
Current portion of net investment in instalment sale receivables	10	11,242,457	11,888,201
Financial assets at fair value through statement of income	11	1,194,476	376,940
Other receivables	13	784,874	509,901
Cash on hand and at banks	14	89,329	167,874
		<u>34,921,479</u>	<u>40,052,210</u>
Total assets		<u>83,052,013</u>	<u>90,360,370</u>
Shareholders' equity and liabilities			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	15	10,000,000	10,000,000
Statutory reserve	15	2,500,000	2,500,000
Retained earnings		9,121,085	7,238,875
Total shareholders' equity		<u>21,621,085</u>	<u>19,738,875</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans	16	29,152,933	35,016,536
Lease liabilities	19	241,215	282,916
		<u>29,394,148</u>	<u>35,299,452</u>
Current liabilities			
Current portion of long-term borrowings	16	22,159,442	24,121,933
Bank overdrafts	17	6,895,506	8,286,180
Trade and other payables	18	1,650,654	1,449,119
Lease liabilities	19	111,956	129,276
Rentals and finance income received in advance		139,603	153,087
Income tax provision	20	1,079,619	1,182,448
		<u>32,036,780</u>	<u>35,322,043</u>
Total liabilities		<u>61,430,928</u>	<u>70,621,495</u>
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		<u>83,052,013</u>	<u>90,360,370</u>

The attached notes from 1 to 31 are an integral part of these consolidation financial statements

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>JD</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>JD</u>
Revenue			
Net revenue from finance lease contracts	21	7,495,777	9,651,629
Net revenue from instalment sale	22	4,505,507	4,140,674
Total revenues		<u>12,001,284</u>	<u>13,792,303</u>
Administrative expenses	23	(1,535,535)	(1,602,018)
Net revenue from investment properties	24	217,338	219,407
Gains (losses) of change in fair value of financial assets through statement of income	11	120,050	(56,781)
Other income		54,674	30,244
Dividends Income received		12,963	-
Expenses for expected credit losses	9 & 10	(833,718)	(1,194,418)
Operating profit		<u>10,037,056</u>	<u>11,188,737</u>
Finance cost	25	(4,820,624)	(5,691,183)
Profit for the year before tax		<u>5,216,432</u>	<u>5,467,183</u>
Income tax	20	(1,334,222)	(1,473,413)
Profit for the year		<u>3,882,210</u>	<u>3,993,770</u>
Other comprehensive income items		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>3,882,210</u>	<u>3,993,770</u>
Earnings per share:			
Basic and diluted earnings per share from the profit for the year attributable to the Group's shareholders	30	<u>0,388</u>	<u>0,399</u>

The attached notes from 1 to 31 are an integral part of these consolidation financial statements

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	<u>Share capital</u> JD	<u>Statutory reserve</u> JD	<u>Retained earnings</u> JD	<u>Total</u> JD
2021				
Balance as at 1 January 2021	10,000,000	2,500,000	7,238,875	19,738,875
Dividends distribution (note 29)	-	-	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,882,210	3,882,210
Balance as at 31 December 2021	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>9,121,085</u>	<u>21,621,085</u>
2020				
Balance as at 1 January 2020	10,000,000	2,500,000	5,645,105	18,145,105
Dividends distribution (note 29)	-	-	(2,400,000)	(2,400,000)
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,993,770	3,993,770
Balance as at 31 December 2020	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>7,238,875</u>	<u>19,738,875</u>

The attached notes from 1 to 31 are an integral part of these consolidation financial statements

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 JD	2020 JD
Operating activities			
Profit for the year before tax		5,216,432	5,467,183
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	5,6,&19	246,405	262,188
Depreciation of investment properties	7	55,910	55,910
Expense of provision for expected credit loss in finance lease contracts and instalment sale receivables	9 & 10	833,718	1,194,418
Finance cost	25	4,820,624	5,721,554
Dividends income		(12,963)	-
Gains (losses) of change in fair value of financial assets through statement of income	11	(120,050)	56,782
Unrealised losses from revaluation of investments properties	7	50,000	50,000
Gain on sale of property and equipment		(24,240)	-
Changes in working capital:			
Net investment in finance lease contracts		7,359,871	1,547,696
Net investment in instalment sale receivables		(1,810,852)	(1,874,603)
Other receivables		(275,050)	(101,639)
Rent received in advance		(13,484)	1,415
Trade and other payable balances		201,612	(201,052)
Cash flows generated from operating activities before income tax paid		16,527,933	12,179,852
Income tax paid	20	(1,437,051)	(1,392,957)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		15,090,882	10,786,895
Investing activities			
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through statement of income	11	(697,486)	(138,825)
Purchase of software	5	(4,248)	(3,540)
Purchase of investment properties	7	(1,700,000)	-
Purchase of property and equipment	6	(110,751)	(16,079)
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	12	(747,242)	-
Proceeds from sale of properties acquired against debts	8	3,483,620	437,250
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost		747,242	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		26,542	-
Dividends income received		12,963	-
Net cash flows generated from investing activities		1,010,640	278,806
Financing activities			
Borrowings		(7,826,094)	(558,879)
Interest paid		(4,788,274)	(5,691,183)
Bank overdrafts		(1,390,674)	(2,287,486)
Dividends paid	29	(2,000,000)	(2,400,000)
Payment of lease liabilities	19	(175,025)	(156,215)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(16,180,067)	(11,093,763)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(78,545)	(28,062)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		167,874	195,936
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	14	89,329	167,874
Non-monetary transactions during the year:			
Right of Use Leased Assets	19	83,654	-
Lease Liabilities	19	(83,654)	-
Transferred from investment in finance lease contracts to properties acquired against debts	8	3,044,610	3,124,280

The attached notes from 1 to 31 are an integral part of these consolidation financial statements

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021**

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION

Comprehensive Leasing Company was established as a limited liability Company on 14 April 2004 under No. (8730) with a share capital of JD 1,000,000. On 12 September 2006, the Company's legal status was changed to a public shareholding Company and was registered with the Ministry of Industry and Trade under No. (415). In 2018, the Company increased its share capital according to the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 25 February 2018. The share capital was increased by JD 3,000,000 hence, the share capital of the Company became JD 10,000,000 with a nominal value of JD 1 each as at 31 December 2019. The share capital increase procedures were completed with the Ministry of Industry and Trade on 9 April 2018.

The Group's main activities are represented in the following:

- Finance lease
- Investment of the Company's funds in the economic, industrial, agricultural and real estate fields
- Purchase, own, lease and manage movable and immovable funds for the purposes of the Company
- Mortgage of movable and immovable funds
- Development of land by providing the necessary services and fragmentation of the land
- Import and export
- Touristic investment
- Obtain patents
- Obtain contracts of rights and privileges from any government, entity, authority, Company, institution or individual concerned by the objectives of the Company, enter into commercial and governmental bids and tenders, both locally and internationally, and register the Company's trademarks.

On 24 July 2012, the Company established a branch in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq under the number (15297). The branch commenced its operational activities during the first quarter of 2013, according to the provisions of item No. (5 - third) of the regulation of establishing branches of offices of foreign companies and economic institutions No. (5) of 1989 related to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

The Comprehensive Leasing Company is a public shareholding Company, and its shares are listed in Amman Stock Exchange. The registered address of the Company is 207 Zahran St. - Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Management on 30 January 2022 and are subject to the approval of the General Assembly of shareholders.

(2) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied by the Group's management in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The presentation currency in the financial statements is the Jordanian dinar, which is the functional currency of the Group.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared according to the historical cost convention except for the financial assets at fair value through the statement of income which are recognised at fair value at the date of the consolidated financial statements.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies of the Group. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in Note (4).

2.2 Basis of consolidation of financial statements

Subsidiaries

The financial statements of the Group include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries fully owned and controlled by the Company. The control is achieved when the Company is able to manage the main activities of the subsidiary; exposed to varying returns from its investment in the subsidiary or has rights in these returns; and is able to affect these returns through its control over the subsidiary. However, transactions, balances, revenues and expenses between the Company and subsidiary shall be eliminated.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Parent Company and de-consolidated from the date on which the control ceases.

The Company uses the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The cost of acquisition is measured at fair value of acquired assets and liabilities for the previous owners of the Company and equity issued by the Company. All direct costs related to the acquisition shall be charged to the income statement as expenses. The assets and liabilities (actual and potential) shall be recognised and measured by the fair value at the date of acquisition. Non-controlling interests are recognised for each individual acquisition, whether at the fair value or the proportionate share of non-controlling interests in net acquired assets.

If the business combination is carried out in phases, the carrying amount of the previously owned investment at the date of new acquisition is re-measured at fair value, and the difference is recognised in the income statement.

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021**

Inter-company balances and transactions shall be eliminated upon consolidation of the financial statements. Unrealised profits or losses resulted from inter-company transactions shall also be eliminated.

The increase of the paid consideration over the net fair value of assets at the acquisition date shall be recognised as a goodwill on the date of acquisition.

The Company incorporated three companies in Jordan. It registered Comprehensive Vehicle Trading Company on 21 July 2011 and registered Comprehensive International Company for Financial Consulting on 24 October 2016 and registered Comprehensive International for Residential and Commercial Projects on 17 August 2021. The subsidiaries details are as follows:

<u>Name of the Company</u>	<u>Legal status</u>	<u>Share capital</u> JD	<u>Shareholding percentage</u> %
Comprehensive Vehicle Trading Company	Limited liability Company	500,000	100
Comprehensive International Company for Financial Consulting	Limited liability Company	10,000	100
Comprehensive International for Residential and Commercial Projects	Limited liability Company	100,000	100

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards adopted by the Group:

(a) New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Group in the financial year beginning in early January 2021:

- **Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2**

The Phase 2 amendments address issues that arise from the implementation of the reforms, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one.

- **Amendment to IFRS 16, 'Leases' – Covid-19 related rent concessions**

As a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, rent concessions have been granted to lessees. Such concessions might take a variety of forms, including payment holidays and deferral of lease payments. On 28 May 2020, the IASB published an amendment to IFRS 16 that provides an optional practical expedient for lessees from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification. Lessees can elect to account for such rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concession as variable lease payments in the period(s) in which the event or condition that triggers the reduced payment occurs.

(b) New and amended standards and interpretations issued but are not yet effective and not early adopted:

The Group did not apply the following new standards, amendments and interpretations which have been issued but are not yet effective to date:

	effective for annual periods beginning on or after
New standards, amendments and interpretations A number of narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3, IAS 16, IAS 17 and some annual improvements on IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IAS 41 and IFRS 16 • Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Business combinations' update a reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations. • Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' prohibit a Group from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the Group is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a Group will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. • Amendments to IAS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets' specify which costs a Group includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making. • Annual improvements make minor amendments to IFRS 1, 'First-time Adoption of IFRS', IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', IAS 41, 'Agriculture' and the Illustrative Examples accompanying IFRS 16, 'Leases'.	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" on classification of liabilities - These minor amendments to IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current liabilities, depending on the rights at the end of reporting period. The classification is not affected by the entity's expectations or events subsequent to the reporting date (for example, receipt of a waiver or breach of an undertaking). The amendment also clarifies any reference to a "settlement" of liability as mentioned in the IAS 1.	1 January 2023
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12 - The amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. They will typically apply to transactions such as leases of lessees and decommissioning obligations and will require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities.	1 January 2023

Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 -

The IASB has made limited scope amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated financial statements and IAS 28 Investments in associates and joint ventures.

The amendments clarify the accounting treatment for sales or contribution of assets between an investor and its associates or joint ventures. They confirm that the accounting treatment depends on whether the non-monetary assets sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture constitute a 'business' (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations).

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which each Company at the Group operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in 'Jordanian Dinar', which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the Jordanian Dinar using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Cash assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the Jordanian Dinar at prevailing year-end exchange rates. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from that are recognised in the statement of income. Non-monetary items measured under historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are classified on the basis of their lifetime for a definite or indefinite period. Intangible assets that have a definite lifetime are amortised during this lifetime and are recognised in the statement of income. For intangible assets that have an indefinite lifetime, their impairment is reviewed in the consolidated financial statements and any impairment shall be recognised in the statement of income.

Computer software and systems as shown in note (5) are amortised using the straight-line method over a period not exceeding five years from the date of purchase.

2.6 Investment properties

Investment properties are initially recognised at cost plus acquisition expenses. The Group adopts the cost model to account for its investment properties as described in the accounting policy (2-7). Investment properties carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount if the asset's net carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The amount of write-down is recognised in the statement of income. Revaluation gains are not recognised.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of income.

2.7 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at historical cost, less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenses related to the acquisition of these property and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's value or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the additions will flow to the Group and the cost of the addition can be measured reliably. The book value of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of comprehensive income when incurred.

Lands are not depreciated. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the property and equipment cost over their estimated useful lives. The main useful lives used for that purpose are as follows:

	Useful lives (Years)
Buildings	25 - 50
Furniture and fixtures	10
Solar system	10
Computers	3
Electronic and electrical equipment	5 - 10
Decorations	4
Motor vehicles	5

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each financial period.

The value of an item of property and equipment is written down to its recoverable amount if its net carrying amount is greater than its recoverable amount. Decrease is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Gain and loss arising on disposal of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of income.

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment loss whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the book value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's book value exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered from impairment except goodwill are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

2.9 Financial assets

2.9.1 Classifications

The Group classifies its financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through the income statement, loans and receivables. Such classifications are determined based on the purpose for which these financial assets were acquired. The management determines its classification of the financial assets at initial recognition

(a) Financial assets at fair value through statement of income

Financial assets at fair value through the statement of income are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified under this category if it is purchased primarily to be sold in a short period of time. Such assets are classified in this category under current assets, if the Group expects to sell them within 12 months from the date of the statement of financial position, otherwise they are classified as non-current assets.

(b) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial asset at amortized cost if the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to specific cash flow dates, which are the principal amounts and interest on the capital outstanding.

(c) Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets (other than financial derivatives) with fixed or determinable payments that are not included in the financial market. These assets are classified as current assets unless they have maturities over 12 months after the statement of financial position date, as these are classified as non-current assets.

2-9-2 Recognition and measurement

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are recognised at fair value while costs associated with purchases and sales are recognised the statement of income.

2.10 Impairment of financial assets

The Group reviews stated values of financial assets at the date of the statement of financial position determine whether objective indications of their impairment exist, individually or in the aggregate. If such indications exist, recoverable amount is estimated to determine impairment.

The criteria that the Group uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- The debtor is experiencing significant financial difficulty.
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.
- The Group, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider.
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.
- Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, including:
 - (a) Adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio.
 - (b) National or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income.

2.11 Lease

Leases are classified as finance leases when the risks and benefits of ownership are significantly transferred by the lease terms to the lessee. Other types of leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised using the straight line method based on the respective lease term.

As per the lease, the lessor transfers, in return of payments, the usufruct of an asset to the lessee for a defined period of time that ends with the ownership transfer to the lessee.

Investment in finance leases is shown at the net present value of finance lease payments less the provision for doubtful receivables (if any). All direct costs of finance leases are shown under the net present value of investment in finance leases.

Finance lease payments are divided between leases income and the principal payment so that the finance lease income is allocated over the contract period reflecting a constant interest rate on the net Group's existing investment during the lease period.

2.12 Investment in instalment sale contracts

As per the instalment sale contract, the Group purchases an asset and registers it in the beneficiary's name in return of payments and mortgage of the asset sold to the Group until settling all due payments.

Investments in instalment sale contracts are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision is made for impairment of trade receivables when there is an evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of debt. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's book value and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at market interest rate. The book value of the asset is reduced using a provision, and the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Non-collectible trade receivables are written off in the provision for impairment of trade receivables account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited under other revenue in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of preparation the statement of cash flows, cash includes deposits held at call with banks with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

2.14 Share capital

The Group's ownership interests are included within equity.

2.15 Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services acquired in the ordinary course of business of the Group. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are classified as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2-16 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the received amounts (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liabilities for at least twelve months after the statement of financial position date.

2.17 Revenue recognition

Interest revenues are recognised using the effective interest method.

Transaction costs that are directly associated with obtaining new contracts are initially recognised at fair value and recorded under the value of investment in finance leases or instalment sale receivables according to the nature of its respective transaction and is subsequently allocated over the related contract term using the effective interest method.

2.18 Income tax

Tax expenses represent amounts of tax payable.

Payable tax expenses are calculated based on taxable profits. Taxable profits are different from profits disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, as disclosed profits include revenue that is not subject to tax, expenses that are not recognisable in the financial year but in subsequent years or accumulated losses that are accepted in terms of tax or items that are not taxable or recognisable for tax purposes.

Taxes are calculated as per the tax rates established by the laws, regulations and instructions.

2.19 Properties reverted to the Company in settlement of due debts

Properties reverted to the Company are recognised in the statement of financial position within the "Properties acquired against debts" item at the lower of the value reverted to the Company and the fair value, and are revaluated at fair value separately. Any impairment is recorded as a revenue in the statement of income and the increase is not recognised as revenue. Subsequent increase is included in the statement of revenue to the extent that impairment value does not exceed the previously recorded value.

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021**

2.20 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that a cash flow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated.

2.21 Employees' benefits

For defined benefit plans, the Group mandatorily pays contributions to the pension insurance fund managed by a government entity (the Social Security Corporation). The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions are paid. Such contributions are recognised as social security expense as they fall due.

2.22 Dividend distribution

Dividends to the Group's shareholders are recognised as obligations in the consolidated financial statements in the period when such dividends are announced and approved by the Group's shareholders.

2.23 Geographic segments

The principle activity of the Group is distributed over more than one economic environment (geographic segment) which are normally exposed to different risks and returns.

2.24 Financial instruments by category

	2021 JD	2020 JD
Assets as per the statement of financial position		
<i>Financial assets at fair value</i>		
Financial assets at fair value through statement of income	1,194,476	376,940
<i>Financial assets at amortized cost</i>		
Net investment in finance lease contracts	41,613,819	52,852,018
Net investment in instalment sale receivables	27,354,476	25,543,624
Other receivables (excluding prepaid expenses)	519,908	448,966
Cash on hand and at banks	89,329	167,874
	<u>70,772,008</u>	<u>79,389,422</u>
Liabilities as per the statement of financial position		
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>		
Borrowings and bank overdrafts	58,207,881	67,424,649
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities and advances)	537,671	668,446
	<u>58,745,552</u>	<u>68,093,095</u>

(3) FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the risks of fluctuation in the market (which includes currency translation risk and Fair value and cash flow interest rate risks), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the minimising potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

(a) Market risk

- Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to risks arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the US Dollar. There has been no change in the rate of exchange between the US Dollar and the Jordanian Dinar during the year.

- Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk.

The Group's interest rate risk arises from bank borrowings. Borrowings granted to the Group at variable interest rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk, whereas borrowings issued at fixed interest rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk.

As at 31 December 2021, borrowings granted to the Group at a variable interest rate consisted of bank loans and bank overdrafts granted in Jordanian Dinar and U.S. Dollar (Notes 16,17).

If interest rates on borrowings and facilities change by 1% on the assumption that other variables are constant, the effect on the statement of comprehensive income will be an increase in interest expense at JD 582,079 as at 31 December 2021 (2020: JD 674,246).

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial commitments.

The Group manages liquidity risk through the availability of the necessary cash through borrowing and credit facilities. The Group also monitors cash flows of due instalments from customers.

COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021

The table below analyses the financial liabilities of the Group (that are not discounted) to certain categories as at the statement of financial position date based on the maturity date of the remaining periods.

	Less than one year JD	Over one year JD
As at 31 December 2021		
Bank overdrafts	7,447,146	-
Bank loans	23,932,197	31,485,168
Trade and other payables	1,629,482	-
As at 31 December 2020		
Bank overdrafts	8,930,845	-
Bank loans	25,959,586	37,684,159
Trade and other payables	1,449,119	-

(c) Credit risk

The Group does not have significant concentration of credit risk. Financial assets that are exposed to credit risk are limited to instalment sale contracts, finance lease contracts and some other receivables.

Instalment sale and finance lease contracts are executed after evaluating the financial solvency of the clients. The credit position of the clients is re-evaluated regularly. Also, the credit risk concentration is mitigated as all of the assets sold to clients by instalment are first class mortgaged for the Group or through finance lease, where the asset is registered in the name of the Group until the full due amount is paid and contractually, if the remaining contractual commitments are not fully met, the Group may keep the asset or sell it to cover part or all of the amount due to the Group.

The Group only deals with financial institutions of acceptable credit solvency.

3.2 Capital risk management

The Group monitors capital by monitoring the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings, which include borrowings and bank overdrafts, less cash and cash equivalents as shown in the statement of financial position. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt as shown in the statement of financial position.

Gearing ratio was as follows:

	2021 JD	2020 JD
Total borrowings and bank overdrafts	58,207,881	67,424,649
Cash and cash equivalents	(89,329)	(167,874)
Net debt	58,118,552	67,256,775
Net shareholders' equity	21,621,085	19,738,875
Total share capital	79,739,637	86,995,650
Gearing ratio	73%	77%

3.3 Fair value

The following table represents financial instruments carried at fair value based on the valuation method, where different levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) of assets and liabilities in active markets.

Level 2: quoted prices of similar financial assets and liabilities in active markets, or other price valuation techniques whose significant inputs are based on market data.

Level 3: pricing methods where not all significant inputs are based on observable market data.

The following table shows the Group's financial assets which are measured at fair value:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Financial instruments in level 1		
Financial assets at fair value through statement of income		
Shares traded in Amman Stock Exchange	1,194,476	376,940

Financial instruments in level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is the market value at the consolidated financial statements date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available through a market, financial brokers or any regulatory agency, and those prices represent the actual price resulting from transactions on an arm's length basis.

3.4 Price risk

The Group is exposed to risks resulting from changes in share prices within the financial assets portfolio at fair value through the statement of income. The Group manages such risks by analysing the value that is exposed to losses and diversifying investment portfolios. The following table shows the impact of any increase/decrease in the index of Amman Stock Exchange in which the Group invests on the profit for the year and shareholders' equity after income tax, assuming that the change is by 5%:

	The effect of change of the statement of Income	Effect on Shareholders' equity
	JD	JD
31 December 2021		
Amman Stock Exchange	59,724	59,724
31 December 2020		
Amman Stock Exchange	18,847	18,847

The financial effect of a decrease in the market index by the same percentage is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect shown above.

(4) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Accounting estimates and judgements are constantly evaluated by the Group and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under current circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, rarely equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below:

Provision for impairment of investment in finance lease contracts

An impairment provision is made for investment in finance lease contracts on bases and assumptions approved by the Group's management to estimate the provision to be made under IFRS 9.

Provision for impairment of instalment sale receivables

A provision is made for impairment of instalment sale receivables depending on bases and assumptions approved by the Group's management to estimate the provision to be made under IFRS 9.

Properties classifications

In classifying properties, the management exercised significant judgements to determine whether a property is qualified for classification as property investment, property and equipment or property held for resale.

Income tax

The Group is subject to income tax, which requires making judgements in determining the income tax provision. The Group recognises income tax liabilities depending on its expectations on whether the taxation audit will result in any additional tax. If the final tax estimation is different from what was recorded, such differences will affect the current income tax in the period when recognising that such differences exist.

Leasing

Determining lease term: In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. The extension options (or periods following the termination options) are included only in the term of the lease if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The evaluation is reviewed in the event of a significant event or significant change in the circumstances that affect this evaluation and that are under the control of the lessee.

Extension and termination of leases options: these are included in a number of leases. These conditions are used to increase operational flexibility in terms of contract management. Most of the extension and termination options held are renewable by both the Bank and the lessor.

Discounting of lease payments: Lease payments were discounted using the additional borrowing rate. Management applied provisions and estimates to determine the additional borrowing rate at the start of the lease.

COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021

(5) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<u>Software</u> <u>JD</u>
2021	
Cost	
Balance as at 1 January	145,299
Additions	<u>4,248</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>149,547</u>
Accumulated amortization	
Balance as at 1 January	115,491
Amortization	<u>10,009</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>125,500</u>
Book value as at 31 December	<u>24,047</u>
2020	
Cost	
Balance as at 1 January	141,759
Additions	<u>3,540</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>145,299</u>
Accumulated amortization	
Balance as at 1 January	100,544
Amortization	<u>14,947</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>115,491</u>
Book value as at 31 December	<u>29,808</u>

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021**

(6) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land*	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Solar system	Software devices	Electronic and electrical equipment	Decorations	Motor vehicles	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
2021									
Cost									
Balance as at 1 January	1,541,495	1,054,394	105,490	25,000	65,927	160,776	45,218	198,714	3,197,014
Additions	-	26,394	7,343	-	879	3,337	3,630	69,168	110,751
Disposals	-	-	(2,468)	-	(2,128)	(8,412)	(4,513)	(46,650)	(64,171)
Balance as at 31 December	1,541,495	1,080,788	110,365	25,000	64,678	155,701	44,335	221,232	3,243,594
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 1 January	-	51,943	37,657	3,958	53,441	51,424	25,666	144,578	368,667
Depreciation for the year	-	21,091	9,958	2,500	9,836	16,682	9,796	27,009	96,872
Related to disposals	-	-	(2,468)	-	(2,128)	(8,056)	(4,513)	(46,650)	(63,815)
Balance as at 31 December	-	73,034	45,147	6,458	61,149	60,050	30,949	124,937	401,724
Book value as at 31 December	1,541,495	1,007,754	65,218	18,542	3,529	95,651	13,386	96,295	2,841,870

* The above owned land (mortgaged against a loan in favour of Arab Jordan Investment Bank).

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Land*	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Projects under construction (*)	Software devices	Electronic and electrical equipment	Decorations	Motor vehicles	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
2020									
Cost									
Balance as at 1 January	1,541,495	1,052,194	98,762	25,000	64,460	155,092	45,218	198,714	3,180,935
Additions	-	2,200	6,728	-	1,467	5,684	-	-	16,079
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	1,541,495	1,054,394	105,490	25,000	65,927	160,776	45,218	198,714	3,197,014
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 1 January	-	30,892	28,423	1,458	40,823	35,471	15,489	106,512	259,068
Depreciation for the year	-	21,051	9,234	2,500	12,618	15,953	10,177	38,066	109,599
Related to disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	-	51,943	37,657	3,958	53,441	51,424	25,666	144,578	368,667
Book value as at 31 December	1,541,495	1,002,451	67,833	21,042	12,486	109,352	19,552	54,136	2,828,347

* The above owned land (mortgaged against a loan in favour of Arab Jordan Investment Bank).

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021**

(7) INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The Group has property investments as follows:

Investments in lands of JD 4,011,698 as follows:

A land in Sahab with a total cost of JD 827,998 (mortgaged against a loan in favour of Housing Bank - Bahrain branch to finance the operating activities of the Group's branch in Iraq).

A land in Jizza with a total cost JD 92,114.

A land in southern Amman (Al-Qunaitira) with a cost of JD 1,350,000.

A land in southern Amman (Al-Zafraan) with a cost of JD 41,586.

A land in western Amman with a cost of JD 1,700,000.

Investments in buildings at a net amount of JD 676,952 after depreciation as follows:

A building with a cost of JD 1,168,656 on a land leased for 18 years and 3 months starting from 1 July 2004 and ending on 1 October 2022. The building is depreciated over the asset life. The accumulated depreciation amounted to JD 812,878 as at 31 December 2021 (2020: JD 766,132).

A building in Sahab with a cost of JD 458,200 depreciated over 50 years. The accumulated depreciation amounted to JD 137,026 as at 31 December 2021 (2020: JD 127,863).

The movement in the investment properties balance during the year is as follows:

	2021 JD	2020 JD
Cost		
Balance as at 1 January	3,988,554	4,038,554
Additions	1,700,000	-
Revaluation of investment properties	(50,000)	(50,000)
Balance as at 31 December	5,638,554	3,988,554
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1 January	893,994	838,084
Depreciation for the year	55,910	55,910
Balance as at 31 December	949,904	893,994
Net book value as at 31 December	4,688,650	3,094,560

There is no impairment in investment properties as at 31 December 2021, except for impairment in the value of one of the lands amounting to JD 50,000 (2020: JD 50,000) as all items of investment properties have been valued by independent real estate experts where the average fair value of investment properties exceeded their book value.

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021**

(8) ASSETS ACQUIRED AGAINST DEBTS

Below is the movement of assets transferred to the Company in settlement of outstanding debts:

	2021 JD	2020 JD
Cost		
Balance as at 1 January	4,554,780	1,867,750
Additions during the year	3,044,610	3,124,280
Sales during the year	(3,483,620)	(437,250)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>4,115,770</u>	<u>4,554,780</u>

The Group valued such properties during 2021, and there was no impairment in the value of acquired properties as at 31 December 2021.

(9) NET INVESTMENT IN FINANCE LEASE CONTRACTS

This item represents investments in finance lease contracts relating to vehicles and properties. The details of this item are as follows:

	2021 JD	2020 JD
Total investment in long-term finance lease contracts (over one year)	26,807,427	28,395,784
Total investment in short-term finance lease contracts	22,343,034	32,765,689
Total	49,150,461	61,161,473
Deferred revenues	(6,263,561)	(7,244,427)
Total before provision	42,886,900	53,917,046
Provision for ECL in finance lease contracts	(1,273,081)	(1,065,028)
	41,613,819	52,852,018
Less: Net investment in long-term finance lease contracts	(20,003,476)	(25,742,724)
Net investment in finance lease contracts that are due in a year	<u>21,610,343</u>	<u>27,109,294</u>

Analysis of net investment in finance lease contracts as at 31 December is as follows:

	2021 JD	2020 JD
Not past due	38,504,342	48,044,574
Past due but not impaired (over 90 days)	3,109,477	4,807,444
Past due and impaired (over 90 days)	1,273,081	1,065,028
Total net investment in finance lease contracts	<u>42,886,900</u>	<u>53,917,046</u>

COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021

The movement in the provision for finance lease contracts during the year is as follows:

	2021 JD	2020 JD
Balance as at 1 January	1,065,028	604,355
Expense of provision for expected credit loss	458,070	678,125
Write offs	(250,017)	(217,452)
Balance as at 31 December	1,273,081	1,065,028

Receivables do not include concentration risk.

All instalment sale receivables are granted in the Jordanian Dinar and U.S. Dollar.

The total investment in finance leases contracts is distributed according to geographical distribution and asset type as follows:

	Outside Jordan JD	Inside Jordan JD	31 December 2021 JD	31 December 2020 JD
Motor vehicles	1,140,071	40,824,478	41,964,549	47,712,991
Properties	2,459,797	4,726,115	7,185,912	13,448,482
	3,599,868	45,550,593	49,150,461	61,161,473

(10) NET INVESTMENT IN INSTALMENT SALE RECEIVABLES

This item represents investments in instalment sale contracts relating to vehicles and properties. The details of this item are as follows:

	2021 JD	2020 JD
Total investment in long-term instalment sale contracts (over one year)	15,185,622	15,231,869
Total investment in short-term instalment sale contracts	17,821,673	15,251,557
Total	33,007,295	30,483,426
Deferred revenues	(4,406,330)	(3,914,687)
Total before provision	28,600,965	26,568,739
Provision for expected credit loss in instalment sale contracts	(1,246,489)	(1,025,115)
	27,354,476	25,543,624
Less: Net investment in long-term instalment sale contracts	(16,112,019)	(13,655,423)
Net investment in instalment sale contracts that are due during the year	11,242,457	11,888,201

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021**

Analysis of instalment sale contracts as at 31 December is as follows:

	<u>2021</u> JD	<u>2020</u> JD
Not past due	25,935,857	23,844,600
Past due but not impaired (over 90 days)	1,418,619	1,699,024
Past due and impaired (over 90 days)	<u>1,246,489</u>	<u>1,025,115</u>
Total instalment sale receivables	<u>28,600,965</u>	<u>26,568,739</u>

The movement in the provision for instalment sale contracts during the year is as follows:

	<u>2021</u> JD	<u>2020</u> JD
As at 1 January	1,025,115	1,162,758
Expense of provision for expected credit loss	375,648	516,293
Write offs	<u>(154,274)</u>	<u>(653,936)</u>
As at 31 December	<u>1,246,489</u>	<u>1,025,115</u>

Receivables do not include concentration risk.

All instalment sale receivables are granted in the Jordanian Dinar and U.S. Dollar.

The total investment in instalment sale contracts is distributed according to geographical distribution and asset type as follows:

	<u>Outside Jordan</u> JD	<u>Inside Jordan</u> JD	<u>31 December</u> <u>2021</u> JD	<u>31 December</u> <u>2020</u> JD
Motor vehicles	1,599,116	29,839,518	31,438,634	28,451,163
Properties	<u>808,389</u>	<u>760,272</u>	<u>1,568,661</u>	<u>2,032,263</u>
	<u>2,407,505</u>	<u>30,599,790</u>	<u>33,007,295</u>	<u>30,483,426</u>

(11) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH STATEMENT OF INCOME

Financial assets at fair value through the statement of income represents shares in public shareholding companies listed in Amman Stock Exchange. The details are as follows:

	<u>2021</u> JD	<u>2020</u> JD
Shares of listed companies	<u>1,194,476</u>	<u>376,940</u>

COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021

The movement on financial assets at fair value through statement of income is as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Balance as at 1 January	376,940	294,897
Gains (losses) of change in fair value of financial assets through statement of income	120,050	(56,781)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through statement of income	697,486	138,824
Balance as at 31 December	<u>1,194,476</u>	<u>376,940</u>

(12) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

Financial assets at amortized cost represent bonds in international markets. The details of this item are as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Governemntal and treasury bills	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The movement on financial assets at amortized cost is as follows:

	<u>2021</u>
	JD
Fair value at the beginning of the year	-
New investment during the year	747,242
Repaid investments	<u>(747,242)</u>
Fair value at the end of the year	<u>-</u>

Financial assets at amortized cost were sold at JD 371,106 during the year 2021.

(13) OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Sale of mortgaged assets deposits	477,126	370,026
Prepayments	228,966	60,935
Employees' receivables	25,272	21,069
Sales tax deposits	21,172	-
Refundable deposits	9,764	8,964
Other	22,574	48,907
	<u>784,874</u>	<u>509,901</u>

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021**

(14) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2021</u> JD	<u>2020</u> JD
Cash on hand	7,567	6,996
Cash at banks	<u>81,762</u>	<u>160,878</u>
	<u>89,329</u>	<u>167,874</u>

The Group calculated the expected credit losses on the cash at banks, however, did not book the provision as the expected credit loss provision default was considered to be immaterial.

(15) SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Paid-in capital

As at 31 December 2021, the authorised and paid-up capital of the Company amounted to JD 10,000,000 (2020: JD 10,000,000) divided into 10,000,000 shares (2020: 10,000,000 shares) with a par value of JD 1 per share.

Statutory reserve

According to the Jordanian Companies Law and the Company's by-laws, the Company should deduct 10% of its annual net profit to transfer to the statutory reserve, and continue do so each year provided that the total deducted amounts for the reserve do not exceed 25% of the Company's capital. For the purposes of this law, net profits represent profits before the income tax provision deduction. This reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021**

(16) BORROWINGS

	2021			2020		
	Interest rate	Credit limit	Balance	Interest rate	Credit limit	Balance
	%	JD	JD	%	JD	JD
Bank Al Etihad	7.50%	6,500,000	3,347,890	7.50%	6,500,000	5,322,612
Capital Bank of Jordan	7.75%	8,400,000	7,101,862	7.75%	8,400,000	6,575,789
Societe Generale	7.50%	5,650,000	4,580,374	7.50%	5,200,000	4,418,573
Jordan Commercial Bank	7.75%	8,200,000	7,309,091	7.75%	8,200,000	6,934,639
Housing bank for trade and finance	7.55%	9,266,000	7,208,009	7.55%	9,266,000	7,798,727
Bank Audi	8.25%	2,500,000	1,053,555	8.25%	2,500,000	1,950,202
Jordan Kuwait Bank	8 %	11,930,000	7,170,178	8.50%	11,930,000	9,755,127
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	7.25%	12,310,000	10,444,682	7.25%	11,410,000	8,724,458
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	5.50%	843,327	843,327	5.50%	1,343,654	1,343,654
Invest Bank	8.50%	-	-	8.50%	5,500,000	4,339,630
Egyptian Arab Land Bank	7.50%	2,250,000	2,253,403	7.50%	2,250,000	1,975,058
Total borrowings		<u>67,849,327</u>	<u>51,312,375</u>		<u>72,499,654</u>	<u>59,138,469</u>
Less: Current portion			<u>22,159,442</u>			<u>(24,121,933)</u>
Long-term portion			<u>29,152,933</u>			<u>35,016,536</u>

* This loan is granted against land mortgage as explained in note (7).

In respect of other bank loans, these loans are granted against a deposit of bank cheques and bills provided by the Group.

The ceiling of the loans granted to the Group in USD amounted to USD 13,600,000, which is utilised by the Group's branches located in Iraq, and the utilised amount reached USD 10,662,748 as at 31 December 2021. This amount appears within the total amount of loans above.

The fair value of the above loans are not materially different from their carrying values as at 31 December 2021. The bank interest rates on bank loans above approximate the market interest rates prevailing in the market.

COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021

(17) BANK OVERDRAFTS

	2021			2020		
	Interest rate %	Credit limit JD	Balance JD	Interest rate %	Credit limit JD	Balance JD
Bank Al Etihad	7.50%	1,050,000	257,715	7.50%	1,050,000	963,052
Capital Bank of Jordan	7.75%	2,350,000	1766,448	7.75%	2,750,000	1,876,626
Societe Generale	7.50%	500,000	96,008	7.50%	500,000	305,511
Jordan Commercial Bank	7.75%	1,800,000	1,315,004	7.75%	1,800,000	1,204,984
Housing bank for trade and finance	7.55%	1,963,000	1,448,851	7.55%	1,963,000	1,600,771
Bank Audi	8.25%	500,000	202,512	8.25%	500,000	116,329
Jordan Kuwait Bank	8 %	1,763,000	665,591	8.50%	1,763,000	723,014
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	7.25%	805,000	523,474	7.25%	705,000	568,492
Invest Bank	-	-	-	8.50%	650,000	282,019
Egyptian Arab Land Bank	7.50%	750,000	619,902	7.50%	750,000	645,382
		<u>11,481,000</u>	<u>6,895,506</u>		<u>12,431,000</u>	<u>8,286,180</u>

Settlement of net borrowings

The analysis of net borrowings and the related movement during the current year is as follows:

	2021 JD	2020 JD
Cash and cash equivalents	89,329	167,874
Borrowings and bank overdrafts payable within one year	(29,054,948)	(32,408,113)
Borrowings payable within more than one year	(29,152,933)	(35,016,536)
Net borrowings	<u>(58,118,552)</u>	<u>(67,256,775)</u>
Net cash	89,329	167,874
Total borrowings/ variable interest	(58,207,881)	(67,424,649)
Net borrowings	<u>(58,118,552)</u>	<u>(67,256,775)</u>

COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021

	Cash and cash equivalent JD	Bank commitments		Total JD
		Borrowings and bank overdrafts within one year JD	Borrowings within more than one year JD	
Net borrowings as at 1 January 2021	167,874	(32,408,113)	(35,016,536)	(67,256,775)
Cash flows	(78,545)	3,353,165	5,863,603	9,138,223
Net borrowings as at 31 December 2021	89,329	(29,054,948)	(29,152,933)	(58,118,552)
Net borrowings as at 1 January 2020	195,936	(37,960,734)	(32,310,280)	(70,075,078)
Cash flows	(28,062)	5,552,621	(2,706,256)	2,818,303
Net borrowings as at 31 December 2020	167,874	(32,408,113)	(35,016,536)	(67,256,775)

(18) TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2021 JD	2020 JD
Account payable	427,959	503,632
Prepayments - finance lease contracts	710,034	570,254
Prepayments- instalment sale contracts	387,138	181,773
Employees' receivables	75,338	70,574
Unpaid accrued expenses	23,189	50,474
Amounts due to related parties (Note 27)	1,555	16,441
Sales tax deposits	-	15,940
Social security deposits	13,435	8,310
Post-dated cheques	5,742	4,761
Shareholders' deposits	939	13,664
Income tax deposits	554	4,396
Social committee deposits	807	3,528
Other	3,964	5,372
	<u>1,650,654</u>	<u>1,449,119</u>

COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021

(19) RIGHT OF USE LEASED ASSETS

The Group included the right to use assets against lease obligations under the long-term lease contracts signed between the Group and other parties.

According to the agreements signed between the Group and other parties, long-term lease contracts are represented in the Company's branches in Jordan and Kurdistan, which are 9 branches, where the Group carries out all its operations in Jordan and Kurdistan. The duration of such contracts is between 2-10 years. The Group has the option to extend contracts, but it is not mandatory and not guaranteed. Annual rental installments are JD 175,025 and are payable during the year, using the 9% interest rate included in the lease as a discount rate representing interest rate adopted for late lease payments.

	Cost JD	Accumulated depreciation JD	Depreciation for the year JD	Additions JD	Disposals JD	Net book value JD
Right of use leased assets	657,254	(254,736)	(139,524)	83,654	(1,946)	344,702

	Balance as at 1 January 2021 JD	Interest JD	Additions JD	Lease payments JD	Balance as at 31 December 2021 JD	Long-term obligation JD	Short-term obligation JD
Lease liabilities	412,192	32,350	83,654	(175,025)	353,171	241,215	111,956

(20) INCOME TAX

The income tax provision was calculated for the year ended 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Income Tax Law No. (38) of 2018. The statutory income tax rate on Comprehensive Leasing Company is 28% including 1% for national contribution and on Comprehensive Vehicle Trading Company and Comprehensive International Company for Financial Consulting is 21% including 1% for national contribution. In relation with the Company's branch in Kurdistan-Iraq region, the statutory income tax reached 15%.

(a) Reconciliation of the accounting profit to taxable profit as follows:

Jordan:

	2021 JD	2020 JD
Accounting profit	5,100,418	5,332,777
Non-deductible expenses	297,662	392,209
Taxable profit	5,398,080	5,724,986
Income tax for the year	1,316,820	1,453,252
Statutory tax rate	21% - 28%	21% - 28%
Effective tax rate	26%	27%

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021**

Kurdistan – Iraq:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Accounting profit	116,014	134,406
Non-deductible expenses	-	-
Taxable profit	<u>116,014</u>	<u>134,406</u>
Income tax for the year	<u>17,402</u>	<u>20,161</u>
Statutory tax rate	15%	15%
Effective tax rate	<u>15%</u>	<u>15%</u>

(b) Income tax provision:

The movement in income tax in Jordan is as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Balance as at 1 January	1,162,287	1,088,723
Paid during the year	(1,416,890)	(1,379,688)
Provision added during the year	<u>1,316,820</u>	<u>1,453,252</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>1,062,217</u>	<u>1,162,287</u>

The movement in the income tax of the Company's branch in Kurdistan- Iraq is as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Balance as at 1 January	20,161	13,269
Paid during the year	(20,161)	(13,269)
Provision added during the year	<u>17,402</u>	<u>20,161</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>17,402</u>	<u>20,161</u>

Therefore, the total income tax expense for the current year and the income tax provision as at 31 December are as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Income tax expense	<u>1,334,222</u>	<u>1,473,413</u>
Income tax provision	<u>1,079,619</u>	<u>1,182,448</u>

The Company obtained a final clearance from the Income and Sales Tax Department until the end of 2018. The self-assessment for the year 2019 was submitted and has not been audited but no final decision was issued by the Income and Sales Tax Department concerning this year until the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements.

Comprehensive Vehicle Trading Company (subsidiary) obtained a final clearance from the Income Tax Department until the end of 2020.

In respect of the Comprehensive International Company for Financial Consulting (subsidiary), the Company obtained a final clearance from the Income Tax Department until the end of 2020.

As for the Kurdistan Region branch, the Group obtained a final clearance from the Income Tax Department until the end of 2020.

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021**

(21) NET INCOME FROM FINANCE LEASE CONTRACTS

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Total income from finance lease contracts	7,591,025	9,807,655
Less:		
Fees, licenses, stamps and commissions	(88,238)	(141,620)
Maintenance and repair	(7,010)	(14,318)
Insurance fees	-	(88)
	<u>7,495,777</u>	<u>9,651,629</u>

(22) NET REVENUE FROM INSTALMENT SALE

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Revenue from instalment sale	4,616,633	4,222,631
Less: cost of insurance, stamps, commissions and transfer of the ownership of instalment sale assets	(111,126)	(81,957)
	<u>4,505,507</u>	<u>4,140,674</u>

(23) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Salaries and wages	932,500	882,318
Depreciations and amortisations	106,880	124,546
Donations	600	104,500
Depreciation of the rights of use of leased assets	90,673	88,790
Advertising and promotion	49,366	87,028
Social security	86,855	66,119
Governmental fees	32,935	36,574
Professional fees and consultation	60,845	60,022
Maintenance	24,820	27,843
Board of directors remunerations	25,000	25,000
Telephone and postage	17,411	17,364
Stationary	13,538	12,208
Medical insurance	11,330	10,924
Leases	11,456	10,512
Electricity and water	11,177	10,208
Voyage expenses	29,303	6,135
Hospitality	6,778	5,828
Transportation and vehicle expenses	6,545	5,517
Training courses	700	4,490
Other	16,823	16,092
	<u>1,535,535</u>	<u>1,602,018</u>

COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021

(24) NET REVENUE FROM INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

This item represents net income from investment properties as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Rental income	329,120	335,151
Less cost:		
Depreciations	(55,910)	(55,910)
Depreciation of rights of use of lands	(48,852)	(48,852)
Interests on rights of use	(5,513)	(10,019)
Insurance fees	(1,507)	(963)
	<u>217,338</u>	<u>219,407</u>

(25) FINANCE COST

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Bank interest and commission	4,793,787	5,701,202
Interest on right of use leased assets	26,837	20,352
	<u>4,820,624</u>	<u>5,721,554</u>

(26) GEOGRAPHIC SEGMENT

The Group's activities are concentrated in Jordan and Iraq. The financial information of Iraq which are included in the Group's statement of financial position as at 31 December are as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Assets		
Property and equipment	8,135	2,000
Rights of use of lease assets	76,739	14,447
Net investment in finance lease contracts	3,056,587	3,912,180
Net investment in instalment sale receivables	1,710,88	1,600,681
Other receivables	2,235	1,729
Cash and cash equivalents	34,675	110,681
Total assets	<u>4,888,559</u>	<u>5,641,718</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Head Office Account	(3,474,027)	(1,652,788)
Total equity	<u>(3,474,027)</u>	<u>(1,652,788)</u>
Liabilities		
Borrowings	7,570,552	6,389,750
Bank overdrafts	587,154	744,255
Liabilities of use of leased assets	74,833	15,175
Accounts payable and other payable balances	112,645	125,165
Income tax provision	17,402	20,161
Total liabilities	<u>8,362,586</u>	<u>7,294,506</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>4,888,559</u>	<u>5,641,718</u>

COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021

The financial information of Iraq which are included in the Group's statement of comprehensive income is as follows:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Net revenue from finance lease contracts	464,060	490,960
Net revenue from instalment sale	304,591	300,264
Gross profit	768,651	791,224
Administrative expenses	(226,324)	(227,264)
Other losses	498	44
Operating profit	542,825	564,004
Finance cost	(426,811)	(429,598)
Profit for the year before tax	116,014	134,406
Income tax	(17,402)	(20,161)
Profit for the year	98,616	114,245
Other comprehensive income items	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	98,616	114,245

The financial information of Iraq representing the details of administrative expenses of the Group is as follows:

	2021	2020
	JD	JD
Salaries and wages	140,000	150,792
Depreciation of the rights of use of leased assets	19,417	17,534
Advertising and promotion	8,530	12,070
Leases	11,456	10,512
Professional fees and consultation	9,645	8,678
Depreciations and amortisations	1,674	4,967
Voyage expenses	12,344	4,682
Social security	5,088	3,609
Electricity and water	4,072	3,182
Telephone and postage	2,053	2,276
Governmental fees	2,263	1,872
Transportation and vehicle expenses	2,805	976
Hospitality	1,164	687
Stationary	320	341
Other	5,493	5,086
	226,324	227,264

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021**

(27) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include the Group's major shareholders, directors, entities controlled by them, their families or entities over which they exercise significant administrative influence, as well as key management personnel.

- (a) The following transactions were carried out with related parties represented by companies owned by some of the major shareholders during the year ended 31 December:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Instalments received for finance lease contracts	1,355,252	491,855
Lease revenue (Note 24)	329,120	335,151
Transfer of investment properties	1,700,000	-

During the year, the Group recognised the following remuneration, allowances and benefits for the directors and general manager:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Board of directors remunerations	25,000	25,000
Salaries, bonuses and remunerations received by the General Manager	155,810	193,670

- (b) Details of balances with related parties as at 31 December were as follows:

Due to related parties (Note 18):

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Motor Vehicles Trading Company (Sister Company)	800	-
Nicola Abu Khader& Sons Co. (Sister Company)	755	3,191
The Leading Vehicles Co. (Sister Company)	-	13,250
	<u>1,555</u>	<u>16,441</u>

(28) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no contingent liabilities on the Group at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position that have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. The management and its legal advisor believe that the Group will not incur any significant obligations against legal cases.

**COMPREHENSIVE LEASING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021**

(29) DIVIDENDS DISTRIBUTION

2021

The General Assembly resolved in its extraordinary meeting held on 25 February 2021 to distribute JD 2,000,000 as cash dividends on the shareholders equivalent to 20% of the Company's share capital as at 31 December 2020.

2020

The General Assembly resolved in its extraordinary meeting held on 27 February 2020 to distribute JD 2,400,000 as cash dividends on the shareholders equivalent to 24% of the Company's share capital as at 31 December 2019.

(30) EARNINGS PER SHARE FROM THE PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	JD	JD
Profit for the year	<u>3,882,210</u>	<u>3,993,770</u>
Weighted average number of shares / (share) during the year	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share from profit for the year (JD/ share)	<u>0,388</u>	<u>0,399</u>

The basic earnings per share from the net profit for the year equals the diluted earnings per share as the Group did not issue any financial instruments that may have an impact on the basic earnings per share.

(31) IMPACT OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) ON THE GROUP'S BUSINESS

The existence of the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) was confirmed in early 2020 as it has spread throughout mainland China and beyond, causing disruptions to business and economic activity.

Coronavirus was classified as an epidemic by the World Health Organization in March of 2020 in response to this, the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan announced the Defence Law on 17 March 2020, which required the suspension of the activities of all public and private sector institutions, with the exception of institutions operating in vital sectors for a month, which was later extended for two weeks. As a result, the Group suspended its business for six weeks and gradually returned after the lockdown was lifted, but not at full capacity.

During the pandemic the Group deferred the loan payments to some of their customers, through postponing the interest and original instalment amount due for a period of one to two months. These deferrals are short-term liquidity in order to address the borrowers' cash flow matters. Deferrals provided to customers may indicate an increase in credit risk, however the Group believes that extending these instalments does not automatically mean an increase in credit risk. The deferred payments process aims to provide support to borrowers affected by the outbreak as to resume payments on a regular basis.

The impact of this outbreak was taken into consideration on the Group's provisions during the year 2021 and 2020 and its revenues from finance leases and instalment sale, interest rates and the Group's ability to continue a going concern.