





His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein





His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hussein Bin Abdullah II





The Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) was established on March 11, 1999, as an independent institution authorized to function as an exchange for trading securities in Jordan under the Securities Law, No. 23 of 1997 and its amendments. On February 20, 2017, the ASE has been registered as a public shareholding company completely owned by the government at the Companies Control Department in the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply.

Vision

The advanced financial market that is legislatively, technically, regionally and globally distinguished, and in line with the latest international standards in the field of financial markets to provide an attractive investment environment.

Mission

Provide an organized, fair, transparent, and efficient market for trading securities in Jordan, and secure a safe environment for trading securities to deepen trust in the stock market therefore to serve the national economy.

Objectives

- Practicing, operating, managing and developing all the activities of securities, commodities, and derivatives markets inside and outside Jordan.
- Providing an adequate environment to ensure the interaction of supply and demand forces for trading in securities, according to the clear, proper and fair trading practices.
- Raising the awareness of investing in the financial markets, and developing the knowledge related to financial markets, and the services provided by the ASE Company.





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Chairman's Statement

**In the name of Allah the most merciful and compassionate
Peace be upon you all,**

As the Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) is seeking for restoring confidence in the market and supporting investment as well; the ASE held a series of meetings and dialogues with the stakeholders, which include Banks, Association of Banks, Financial Services firms, the Social Security Investment Fund, and investors during the year 2018 in order to listen to their point of views on the challenges facing the ASE and the Jordanian capital market and possible ways to address them. Thus; the ASE took into consideration these proposals and recommendations to take the necessary actions to implement the appropriate ones and send them to the relevant authorities to examine the possibility of its execution.

On the other hand, the ASE has witnessed many developments at different levels during the year 2018; in the light of transforming the ASE to a public shareholding company and applying a new securities law, the ASE rules and regulations have been revised based on best international practices resulted in issuing new instructions besides amending and eliminating others that were already existed.

In a related level, the ASE started the implementation of its strategic plan (2018-2020), which included a number of strategic objectives and initiatives, in order to preserve the achievements made so far and to develop the work in all aspects in the line of the ASE's vision and mission. On the technical level, the ASE launched its new website in both languages (Arabic and English), which includes new features and services that concerns interested parties.

It is worth mentioning that the ASE is moving forward with the electronic trading system modernization project shifting to new version OPTIQ. Also it is continually working on implementing the e-Disclosure system using XBRL language in collaboration with the Jordan Securities Commission (JSC).

In regard to the performance indicators, the trading value decreased by 20.7% comparing with the last year reaching JD 2.3 billion. The ASE free float index decreased by 10.3% compared to 2017 closing to settle at 1908.8 point, the market capitalization of the listed companies at the ASE decreased by 5% representing 56.7% of the GDP. It is worth mentioning that the listed companies'



financial data for the first three quarters of 2018 showed an increase in the profits after tax by 16.5% reaching JD 919.3 million compared with JD 789.4 for the same period of 2017.

As for the ASE future outlook, the ASE will pursue its efforts to promote investment and restore confidence in the market. The ASE is willing to develop a plan for the initial public offering for a part of its shares and aiming to attract a strategic partner in coordination with the concerned authorities, the ASE will also follow up the implementation of its strategic plan (2018-2020) as we aforementioned that it is expected to contribute to developing the ASE's competitiveness and integrity among the regional financial markets, hoping that the coming years will have further development and progress in several areas.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the JSC on its intensive efforts in developing the Jordanian capital market and on its cooperation and full support constantly provided to the ASE, also I would like to commend the efforts of all the employees and the management of ASE for their continuous efforts and dedication, we wish to our beloved Jordan a continued progress and prosperity under the leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II Bin Al Hussein.

May Peace and Allah's Mercy and Blessings be upon you!

Dr. Jawad Anani
Chairman Of The Board

Board of Directors

1. H.E. Dr Jawad Anani

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Dr Anani started his career path working as a Head of Economic Research at the Central Bank of Jordan. He assumed high level positions in the government as: The General Manager of Social Security Corporation, the President of the Royal Scientific Society, State Minister for Prime Ministry Affairs, Minister of Information, Deputy Prime Minister for Social Development Affairs, Foreign Minister, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs, State Minister for Investment Affairs, Minister of Labor, Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply and Minister of Tourism.

Dr. Anani was a Senate member from (1993- 2001) and (2013-2016), also Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court. Dr Anani was a Chairman of Jordan Economic and Social Council as he chaired the boards of many public institutions and served as a member in another.



2. Dr. Ashraf Odwan

Member

Holds a PhD in Civil Law, specialized in insurance contracts, from the University of Poitiers / France, He is a co-founder of the Office of Legal Consultants and Dispute Resolution Center. He worked as a staff member in the Faculty of Law / University of Jordan (UJ), an assistant to the dean of the Faculty of Law for Development and Student Affairs at the JU for several years, and then as Vice Dean of Student Affairs at the UJ. He chaired and participated in the membership of many investigation committees at the UJ. Headed the Surveillance and Internal Audit at the UJ, and worked as Academic Supervisor at future judges program. He is currently the Vice Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies for Humanitarian Faculties at the University of Jordan.





3. Mr. Sami Shraim

Chairman of Jordanian Association for Securities' Investors/ Member
Holds a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from Beirut Arab University and a Master's Degree in Business Administration (MBA) from Mansoura University. He is the General Manager of Al-Aqsa Company for Supply, and the International Investment Technology Company, Chairman of Petra Poultry Company, Al-Tahdeeth Investment Company and Angola International Investment Company, Vice Chairman of Al-Tahdeeth Real Estate Investment Company, and Board Member of Al Batinah Contracting Company. He is also a member of the International Diplomatic Club, a member of the Arab Businessmen's Association, a member of the Jordanian Businessmen Association, a member of the Jordanian European Business Association, the Jordanian American Society, Franco- Jordanian Business Club, the Jordanian-Turkish Business Council and a member of the World Trade Center. He is a Board member in the Arab African Businessmen Council and a consultant in the Arab Federation for fighting International Crimes and Money Laundering.



4. Dr. Hasan N. Hasan

Social Security Investment Fund/ Member

Holds a PhD in Philosophy of Economics from the University of Jordan, works as a Head of the Equities Investment Department in the Social Security Investment Fund, and Research and Teaching assistant at both the Hashemite and Yarmouk Universities. He is also the Vice Chairman of Munya Specialized Resorts, representing the Fund, a former member of the Board of Directors of Safwa Islamic Bank, representing the Fund formerly





5. Mr. Waleed Najjar

Syndicate of owners of financial services companies/ Member Owner and CEO of Tanmia Securities Company, a member of the Board of Directors of Palestine Investment Bank, former Chief of the owners of financial services companies, also he a co-founder of a number of public shareholding companies, banks, as he is a chairman, vice chairman and member in their Board of Directors. However, he is a vice chairman of the Board of Directors of the ASE and a member for two sessions; he is a Member of Board of Directors of the Securities Depository Center for two sessions as well, and he is the founder of the Brokers of Amman Financial Market Association and its chairman of the board for more than a session.



Executive Management

Mr. Nader Azar

Chief Executive Officer of Amman Stock Exchange
Holds Bachelor's Degree in Management of Financial Institutions from University of Houston USA, works as Chief Executive Officer of the Amman Stock Exchange since October 29, 2014 until present, he served as Acting Chief Executive Officer of the ASE since the end of 2012, also served before as deputy CEO of the ASE since its establishment. Mr. Azar chaired several departments at the Jordan Securities Commission (formerly the Amman Financial Market) and represented the ASE in a number of Arab, local and international organizations.





Acknowledgement

Amman Stock Exchange's Board of Directors acknowledges, according to its knowledge and belief, there is no existence for any substantial matters, which may affect the business continuity of the company during the year 2019. The Board also endorses its responsibility for preparing the financial statements and providing effective governance.

Chairman of the Board of Directors
H.E. Dr. Jawad Anani

Dr. Ashraf Odwan
Member

Mr. Sami Shraim
Member

Dr. Hasan N. Hasan
Member

Mr. Waleed Najjar
Member

The Chairman of the Board of Director, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the director of the administrative and financial also acknowledge validity, accuracy and completeness of the information indicated in the annual report for 2018.

Chairman of the
Board of Directors
H.E. Dr. Jawad Anani

Chief Executive Officer of
Amman Stock Exchange
Mr. Nader Azar

Director of the Administrative
and Financial Department
Mrs. Simah Hattab



Board of Directors Report

In light of the transformation of ASE into a public shareholding company and its registration at both Companies Control Department (CCD) and Jordan Securities Commission (JSC), the ASE shall consequently comply with the Companies Law, the Securities Law, the Corporate Governance Code issued by the CCD, and the Companies Disclosure Instructions issued by the JSC. However, the Following are the required information according to these legislation:

Company's Core Activities

Amman Stock Exchange Company is the only market currently licensed to practice, operate, manage, and develop all the functions of securities, commodities, and derivatives markets inside and outside Jordan; its permanent location is Arjan, near the Ministry of Interior.


Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Articles of Association of ASE has defined a number of roles and responsibilities for the Board of Directors, the most significant are developing the strategies, policies, plans, and procedures that will realize the company's interests and objectives, maximize the shareholder rights and serve the local community.

Board of Directors Committees

The Board of Directors has formed a number of committees according to the need of the company and the related legislation. This includes:

- **Audit Committee:** The duties of this Committee include the discussion of matters related to electing the external auditor, monitoring the company's compliance with the securities law and the rules, instructions, and decisions issued according to, the study and evaluation of the internal control procedures, and looking into the assessment of the external auditor of these procedures.
- **Corporate Governance Committee:** Its duty is to prepare the governance report and submit it to the Board of Directors. It also outlines written work procedures to apply and revise the provisions of the governance instructions, evaluates their implementation on annual basis, ensures the ASE compliance with the provisions of the governance instructions, studies the JSC's remarks on the governance implementation at the ASE, and monitors what has been implemented.

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- **Risk Management Committee:** Its duty is to set the general policy to measure and assess the risks facing the ASE, supervise the development of risk management and remediation strategies in order to reduce the negative impacts.
 - **Nomination and Remuneration Committee:** Its duty is to set the policy for granting bonuses and financial incentives for the Company's employees and to submit them to the Board of Directors for distribution, develop a policy of replacement and succession, develop the HR and the training policy in the Company, follow up with its implementation and review it on an annual basis, and to conduct an annual evaluation for the performance of the Board of Directors and its committees.
 - **Strategic Plan Committee:** Its duty is to monitor the implementation of the Capital Market Development Strategy and Roadmap for Jordan and to consider the integration of the Road Map with the Strategic Plan of the ASE.
 - **Legislation Committee:** Its duty is to review the By-laws, Directives, and bases issued by the ASE and submit its recommendations to the Board of Directors for making the appropriate decision thereon.

Meetings of the Board of Directors

The company abides by the articles of the Companies' Law, and the Corporate Governance Guide of the Jordanian companies, related to the meetings of the Board of Directors. The board conducted 21 meetings during the year 2018.

Meetings of the General Assembly

Due to the Government's ownership of the entire capital of the ASE, the Company shall comply with the provisions of its articles of association. During this period, the Company shall be exempted from any obligation on the ordinary and the extraordinary General Assembly; in accordance with Article (24) of the articles of association of the ASE.

Stakeholders Rights

The company generally abides by all the articles mentioned in the Corporate Governance Guide of the Jordanian companies.



Subsidiaries

The ASE does not have any subsidiaries.

External Auditor

The Company is generally committed to all the guidelines relating to the External Auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers Jordan (PWC).

Major Shareholders

The ASE is a public shareholding company wholly owned by the Government of Jordan.

Competitive Position

The ASE Company is the only market currently licensed to practice the organization of securities trading in Jordan. Although the Securities Law allows the establishment of more than one market in Jordan, however, this could affect the market share of the ASE if any were actually established.

Company's Dependence on Specific Suppliers and/or main Customers

The ASE does not have any main suppliers or customers that constitute 10% or more of the total purchases and/or sales.

Government Protection or Concessions to the Company

The ASE and all its products do not have any government protection or privileges under the laws and regulations. There are also no patents or franchises obtained by the Company.

Decisions issued by the Government or International Organizations or Others that have Material Effect on the Company's Business

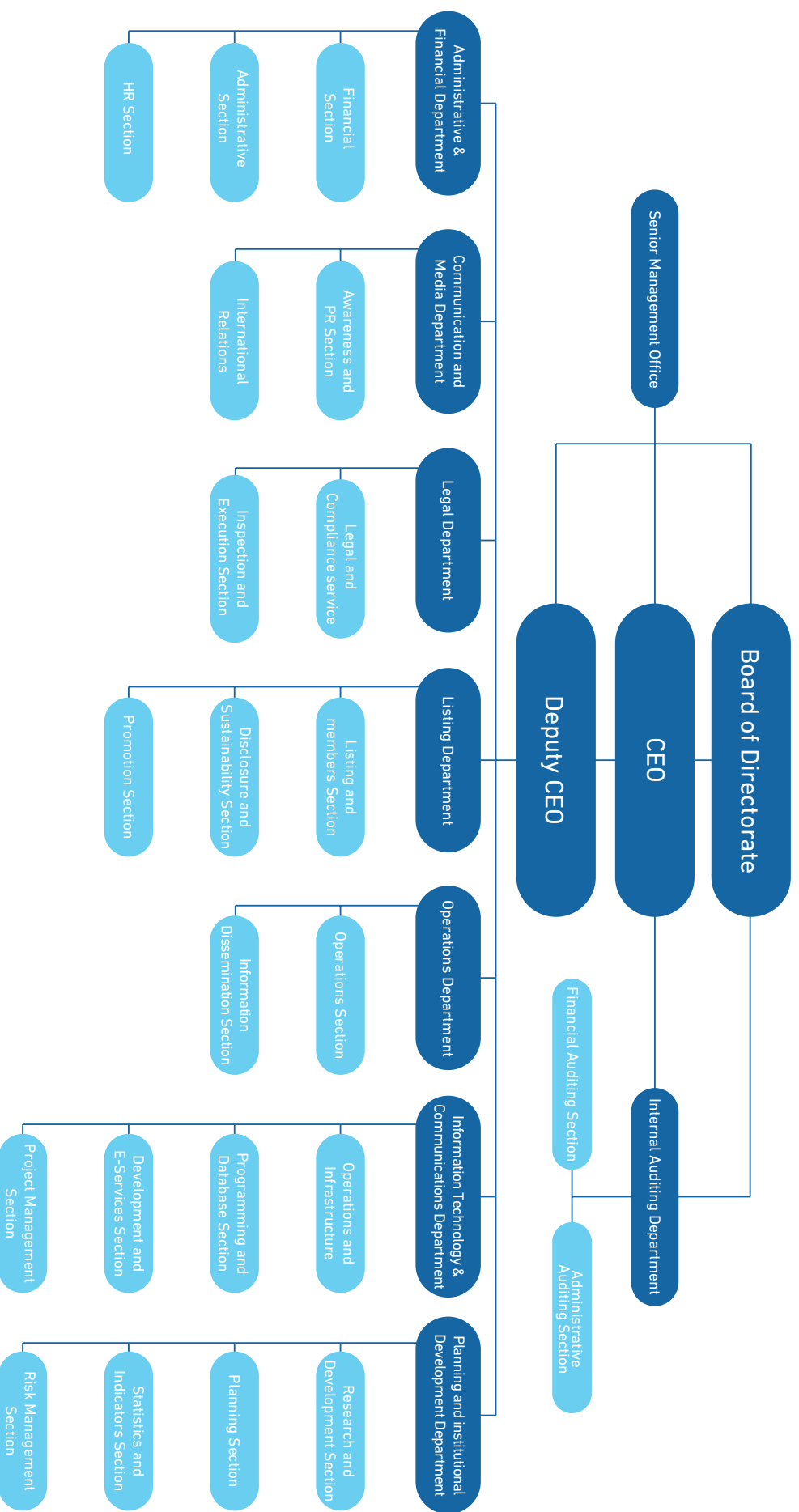
During 2018, the government issued a new tax law "Law no. 38 of the year 2018 (amended income tax law)". hence, by virtue of this law a tax will be imposed on trading equities that shall be in force as of the year 2019, which may affect the trading volumes and the ASE's competitiveness with the other Stock Exchanges in the region.

Disclosure and Transparency

- The Company abides by the disclosure and transparency standards specified by the legislation.
- The Company uses its website to enhance disclosure and transparency and to provide information as well.

The ASE organizational structure

A. The organizational structure





B. Number and Qualifications of Company's Employees

Qualifications	Number of Employees
PhD	1
Masters	24
Bachelors	25
Diploma	2
High School	8
Total	60

C. Training Courses for the Company's Employees

	Number of Training Courses	Number of Participants
Training Courses inside Jordan	23	41
Training Courses outside Jordan	6	6
Total	29	47

Risks


The ASE may be exposed to a number of risks such as financial risk indicating: the interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. In 2018, the ASE was not exposed to any risk.

The Company's Main Achievements Supported by Numbers and Description of Major Events

The ASE made many achievements during the year 2018 that were mentioned in details in this report. The ASE achieved an amount of revenue of JD 3.7 million and a net profit before tax of JD 1.1 million.

The financial impact of non-recurring activities that occurred during the financial year and are not part of the Company's core business activity

A number of large block trades on shares were executed in 2018 that contributed to increase the revenues of the ASE, as such block trades these block trades can't be predicted in the future.



Time series of realized profits or losses, dividends, net shareholders' equity and prices of the securities issued by the Company

	2018	2017
Net profit after tax	860,508	374,834
Dividends	-	340,546
Shareholders' net equity	8,375,547	7,563,850
Price/ Share	The company is not listed	The company is not listed

Financial Performance Analysis during the financial year

The total amount of ASE assets by the end of 2018 was JD 10.0 million, where the total ownership equity was JD 8.4 million. The revenue amounted to JD 3.7 million for the year 2018, and the total expenses reached JD 2.6 million. Accordingly, ASE achieved a profit of JD 1.1 million before tax.

The volume of Capital Investment

The ASE does not have any capital investments.

Auditing fees for the company

The external auditor's fees amounted to JD 4,900 including sales tax.

Number of shares held by members of the Board of Directors, Executive Management or their relatives

None, as the Company is completely owned by the government of Jordan.

Compensations and benefits

A. Compensations and benefits for the chairman and members of the board of directors in (JD) currency.



Name	Title		Total Remunerations (JD)
H.E. Dr. Jawad Anani	Chairman		18,000
Dr. Abdelrauf Rabab'a	Vice Chairman	From 1/1/2018 until 29/4/2018	1,190
Mr. Waleed Najjar	Member	From 5/4/2018	2,660
Dr. Ashraf Odwan	Member		3,600
H.E Eng. Hala Zawati	Member	From 1/1/2018 until 8/3/2018	600
Mr. Mohammad Belbeisi	Member	From 1/1/2018 until 4/4/2018	940
Mr. Sami Shraim	Member		3,600
Dr. Hasan N. Hasan	Member		3,600
Total			34,190

B. Compensations and benefits to the members of the Executive Management.

Name	Title	Total Annual salary	Total Remunerations (JD)
Mr. Nader Azar	CEO	50,091	9000

Donations and grants paid by the company

The ASE does not make any donations or grants during 2018.

Related party transactions

There are no contracts, projects or commitments conducted by the Company with the Chairman of the Board of Directors, members of the Board, the General Manager, or any employee of the Company or their relatives during 2018.



The Company's contribution to the protection of the environment and local communities

The ASE joined the Sustainability Stock Exchange Initiative (SSE) that aims at increasing the awareness of the sustainable development objectives related to environmental protection, social responsibility, and corporate governance. In this context, the ASE will raise awareness about the importance of sustainability in the Jordanian Capital Market through communicating with all the related parties. Accordingly, the ASE has issued some introductory publications about sustainability such as Guidance on Sustainability Reporting 2018 in both languages Arabic and English that indicates Steps for the listed companies to prepare the Sustainability Report, sustainability importance and companies' disclosure for sustainability and financial reports besides the most important sustainability measures and the international standards in this domain.

Major Economic and Financial Indicators

GDP growth by 1.9%
at constant market
prices in 2018

The average of Consumer Price
Index increased by 4.5%
for the year of 2018

Gross official foreign reserves reached
JD 8170
million at the end of 2018

The fiscal deficit including grants reached JD 727.6 million at the end of 2018

- The total expenditures increased by 4.8% at the end of 2018
- The total public revenue including grants increased by 5.6% at the end of 2018

The net outstanding public debt reached JD 26900.6 million at the end of 2018

- The net domestic debt increased at the end of 2018 to reach JD14813.1 million
- The external debt increased at the end of 2018 to reach JD 12087.5 million

The deficit in the trade balance decreased by 4.2% during 2018

- Total imports decreased by 1.4% during 2018
- Total exports increased by 3.5% during 2018



Jordan placed the 73 rank out of 140 The Global Competitiveness index published by the World Economic Forum.

Jordan placed the same rank to stay number 49 out of 137 countries according to the Global Entrepreneurship Institute index.

Jordan fell back one rank in the Ease of Doing Business indicator report conducted by the World Bank to place number 104 out of 190 countries.



ASE Achievements in 2018

First: ASE Strategic Plan

The ASE implemented its strategic plan for the years (2018-2020) which includes number of strategic objectives, initiatives and projects that all are in line with the ASE's objectives in order to preserve the achievements made so far, develop the work in the ASE in all aspects and fulfill its mission and vision. The most important projects contained in the plan where, classifying the listed companies according to the compatibility with Islamic Sharia, establishing an Islamic Index, establishing a Securities Information Center in addition to applying a new Electronic Trading System (ETS) and a new e-Disclosure system using the eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) for the listed companies and brokerage firms, as well as launching a new website for the ASE, and updating the ASE's applications on the smart devices, in addition to issuing the sustainability report, the ASE's Governance Guide and the Guidance on Sustainability Reporting.

Second: upgrading the Electronic Trading System

The ASE is currently working on upgrading its electronic trading system (ETS) into the new version (Optiq), which is currently used by a group of European stock exchanges (Euronext), going through ending up all the required amendments from the ASE and the other stock exchanges as Muscat Securities Market, Tunis Stock Exchange and Beirut Stock Exchange, it is worth mentioning that the new upgraded version support international features that aim to develop the trading operations and update the technical infrastructure and increase the capacity of the ETS, in addition, to support new financial instruments, where the new version is expected to be effective for the ASE during 2019.

Third: Implementing the e-Disclosure System using XBRL Language

The ASE and the Jordan Securities Commission (JSC) continued working on implementing the e- Disclosure project using XBRL, where the ASE contributed in examining the features and outputs of this system technically and functionally regarding to the required financial and non-financial disclosures over almost two months, it is noteworthy that this vital project will lead to developing the level of disclosure and transparency in the market, and will provide an opportunity for the investors to obtain financial and non-financial disclosures in both Arabic and English at the same time, and will develop the process of providing the capital market institutions with all information, disclosures besides the regulatory, administrative and organizational data they need. The system is expected to be effective during the year 2019.



Fourth: Legislative Developments

In light of transferring the ASE into a public shareholding company, the ASE has conducted a comprehensive review for the By-laws and directives issued by it, therefore, the ASE achieved within the year 2018 the following:

1. Modify the Directives of Listing Securities, where the new directives organized the depository receipts, as well as listing requirements and obligations of the issuers of the corporate bonds besides local and foreign investment funds. In addition to modify the conditions for listing companies in the second market at the ASE, and adding new articles to the listing requirements and obligations for the listed companies regarding to corporate governance. On the other hand, the Directives of the un-listing securities has been modified, where an Article was added requires to suspend the company's share from trading as the meeting of the General Assembly, and other Articles for the situations that cancel the trading of company's shares in the Over The Counter Market (OTC).
2. Modify the Directives of trading securities at the ASE, as the Directives of Online trading were integrated and classified to ease referring to them, eliminate the provisions of Brokerage membership, monitor their activities and transfer its work to the membership By-law, in addition, to delete the provisions of controlling and executing trading operations indicated as it is the competence of the JSC only.
3. Issue the ASE's Disclosure Directives for the year 2018 by the virtue of Article (8) of the Article of Association of the Amman Stock Exchange Company; this is after being adopted by the Board of Directors, as the most important amendments were organizing the situations that enable to remove privacy on confidential information and data, In addition to organize the disclosure by the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the members of their ownership of Jordanian securities and any equities or shares in any financial services company in these Directives.
4. Issue new Directives for Dispute Resolution through arbitration at the ASE for the year 2018, it is worth mentioning that such directives aim at organizing its functioning according to the best international practices, furthermore, it addresses the difficulties of arbitration functioning that derived from the previously cancelled directives.
5. Issue membership By-law at the ASE for the year 2018 that indicated the following aspects: Determining the conditions that must be met by the broker who wishes to join the stock exchange membership as it is a continuous condition that must be met by the member throughout his membership and determining the commitments and the prohibited practices as well as the data that the broker shall provide the ASE with regarding to the annual and semiannual financial statements, besides the cases of suspending the member from trading and revoking its membership.
6. Issue the Directives of Investigation, Inspection and Auditing at the ASE for the year 2018, where these directives organized the following, the scope of the ASE regarding these aforementioned procedures on its members and issuers to ensure that they are not violating the legislation issued ASE in order to complete them and the penalties that can be imposed on members and issuers.



Fifth: Issuing Guidance on Sustainability Reporting

Upon joining ASE the Sustainable Stock Exchanges initiative (SSE) in 2016, which aims to increase awareness of the sustainable development objectives regarding environment protection, enhancing the social responsibility and governance, the ASE issued a brochure on sustainability reporting in Arabic and English in order to guide the listed companies on the followed steps for the disclosure reporting on sustainability performance and encourage listed companies to issue these reports periodically, with indicative steps on how to prepare the report and the important information to be included in the Guide, in addition to its importance, and the most important international standards and criteria in this domain.

Sixth: Issuing the ASE's governance guidance

Form the standpoint of the ASE to apply the best international standards, and for its willingness to be a role model for the Jordanian companies and for the listed ones in particular, the ASE has prepared a governance guide for it, where the ASE adopted the institutional principles indicated in corporate governance guidance issued by the Companies Control Department and as it guided by the instructions of the governance issued by the JSC in additional to the compatibility of provisions indicated in this guidance with the provisions of the Article of Association of the ASE, taking into consideration the publication of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in this regard.

Seventh: Online Trading Service

As the ASE is pursuing to broaden the number of brokerage firms that provide online trading service in the ASE, motivate investors to use this service, the ASE set the following amendments to the technical requirements needed to operate the online trading to be in force after six months from 16/10/2018 according to the following standards set out below:

1. Change the technical requirements for needed infrastructure to operate the online trading service, enable the broker to use the infrastructure of its parent company, whether if it is local or foreign, or to use the cloud computing technology.
2. Cancel the minimum rate required to open an online trading account.
3. Allow to enter the orders with various effectiveness durations.
4. Allow to enter hidden quantities.
5. Allow to enter conditional orders as the minimum quantity for execution orders and orders to cut losses at a specified price.
6. Reduce the trading commission charged by a broker to its online trading service clients to be (0.002) of the market value of its trading instead of (0.004) without requiring a minimum volume.
7. The brokers' online trading service clients are waived from paying the monthly fees and allowances of USD 5 on each user until the end of 2019.



Eighth: Launching the PAM Stations

The ASE launched the new Inquiry and trading stations "PAM" as of 4/12/2018.

Ninth: Order Management Systems (OMS)

In order to enable the brokerage firms to improve its work and services, the ASE has established bases that regulate the mechanism of using these firms its own OMS for the purpose of entering buying and selling orders to the ETS instead of the ASE's stations, as this service allows the brokerage firms to do the following:

- 1- Operate the number of stations that meet its needs and ease the process of managing and controlling these stations.
- 2- Provide the online trading services to its clients after submitting an application for this service and meeting the requirements set out in the directives of trading securities.
- 3- Work as a Certified Data vendor after signing the regarded contract.

It's worth mentioning that the ASE had enabled the brokerage firms to link their systems with the ETS through the Live Feed and the FIX Gateway, However, the ASE examined Brokerage Firms systems to ensure that they meet the technical and functional requirements of the ASE, as the total number of brokerage firms using the OMS is (36).

Tenth: Internal Structural Developments

The ASE has reviewed the internal administrative structure and the organizational structure in the line with its objectives indicated in the article of association of the Amman Stock Exchange company as adopted by the decision of the Board of Directors for the year of 2018 as well as the new organizational structure that added new departments and remove others in order to keep up with the latest global developments in the field of stocks, as well as to raise the work efficiency and achieve the institutional excellence. Also, the board of directors adopted both the ASE's internal financial By-law for the year 2018 and the ASE's internal supplies By-law for the year 2018.

Eleventh: Launching a new website

The ASE updated its website in both languages Arabic and English, which reflects the modernization, the huge developments it witnessed and the advanced level it reached, However, the new site features its modern design and its comprehensive information it has in addition to the high technology that eases using it by interested researchers and investors, as well as the quick access to the required information through providing smart methods so anyone can look for any information related to trading and companies information.



Twelfth: Listing the First Islamic Sukuk at the ASE

The ASE listed the first issue of the Islamic Financing Sukuk for the Jordan Islamic Sukuk Company, noting that this listing of Islamic Sukuk is the first of its kind on the ASE, which may prosper the capital market through providing a new financial instrument that are compatible with Islamic Sharia.

Thirteenth: Issuing and updating the ASE's publications and brochures

The ASE has issued and updated its publications and brochures in Arabic and English, where it has issued guidance on sustainability reporting and the e-Disclosure using XBRL language.

Fourteenth: Adopting ringing the bell tradition

The ASE recently adopted ringing the bell tradition to announce the beginning of the daily trading session, this trend aims at increasing interest in the ASE and in order to honor distinguished personalities and companies that have contributed in developing the Jordanian capital market in general and the ASE in particular. Noting that this tradition was followed in a number of global stock markets, such as New York and London Stock Exchanges, this tradition is usually with interest and coverage of different media. It is worth mentioning that the ASE has a number of criteria to invite these people and bodies to this celebration, so far the ASE has hosted:

1. Dr. Abdul Rahman Tuqan - The first Chairman of ASE's Board of Directors.
2. Bindar Trading and Investment Company – Listing the third issue of the corporate bonds at ASE.
3. Top- ranking students in the Secondary Education for the summer session of 2018 - For their tireless efforts that led to their superiority and obtaining the highest grades.



Fifteenth: public shareholding companies' guide

The ASE has issued shareholding company guide 2018, which includes general information about the companies listed at the ASE and the unlisted companies as well. It includes the financial data for these companies related to balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows for the years 2014 until 2017.

Sixteenth: Local, Arab and International presence

- Hosting the annual celebration of "Ringling the Bell for Gender Equality Stock Exchange Initiative 2018" that organized by the ASE in cooperation with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) through ringing the bell to start the trading session in ASE in the International Women's Day for the importance of raising awareness towards gender equality in sustainable development and economic activity.
- Meeting the representatives of the financial services companies to discuss the issues related to securities sector and how to revitalize the ASE.



- Participation in the Arab Federation of Exchanges (AFE) meeting in its 43rd session, which was held in Abu Dhabi/UAE, however, many of the issues and aspects related to the development of the work mechanisms in the Arab stock exchanges were discussed.
- Participating in the "Round table discussion for sustainable community development Stock Exchange Initiative" related to enhancing transparency and disclosure that organized by United Nations (UN), IFC and London Stock Exchange that was held in London/UK.



- Participating in the WFE's 58th General Assembly and Annual Meeting that was held in Athens/Greece, where the CEOs and other representatives of exchanges members worldwide attended for an in-depth discussion on major issues surrounding the securities industry.
- Receiving a number of local, Arab and international delegations.



The Performance of the ASE in 2018

First: Secondary Market

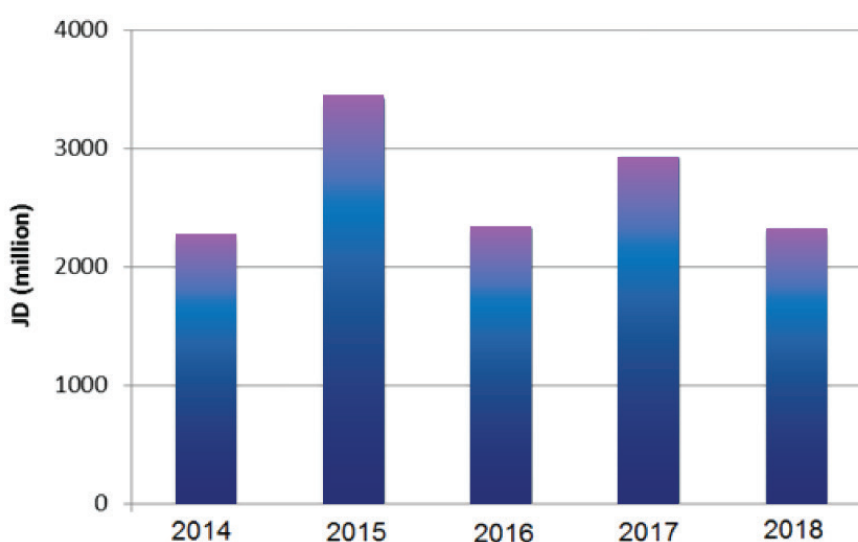
Value of trading in the secondary market (first and second markets, the right issues market, the bonds market, OTC market, and the transactions excluded from trading) about JD2540 million during the year 2018 compared with JD3089 million for 2017 with a decrease of 17.8%. The value of stocks traded at the ASE (first and second markets) made up 91.3% of the total trading value at the secondary market.

The following is to outline the secondary market activity during 2018:

A. The Stock Market (first and second markets)

The Shares of 191 listed companies were traded in 2018, the prices of 51 companies marked an increase, while the shares of 135 companies decreased and the prices of 5 companies had not changed. As for the trading value that decreased to JD2319 million or 20.7% compared to 2017 as shown in figure (1). The number of traded shares decreased by 27.4% as well as the number of executed transactions by 28.7% compared with 2017. It is worth mentioning that the trading value included block trades during 2018, which amounted JD644 million.

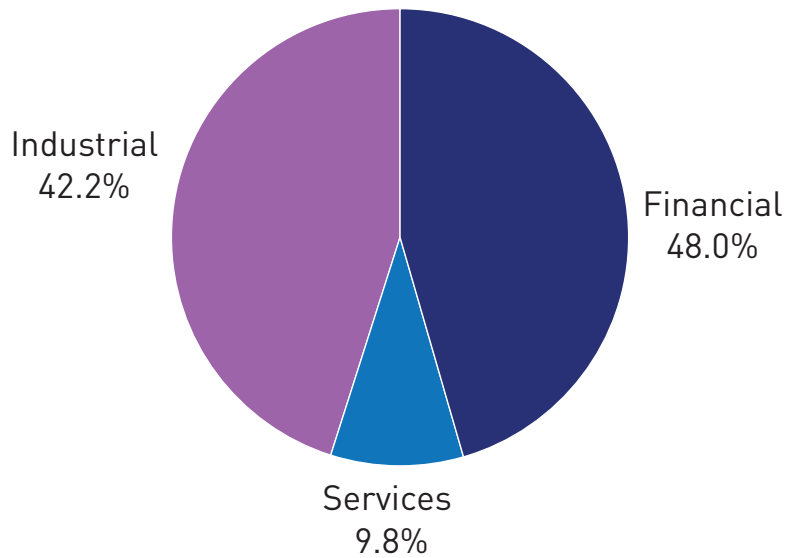
Figure (1)
Trading Value at the ASE



Sectoral distribution of trading value showed that the financial sector ranked first followed by the Industrial sector, and finally the services sector, as shown in Figure (2). However, for subsectors, the trading value of Banks, Mining and Extraction, Tobacco and Cigarettes, Real Estate, Diversified Financial Services made up 28.4%, 20.9%, 15.8%, 12.2% and 6.6% respectively of the total trading value.

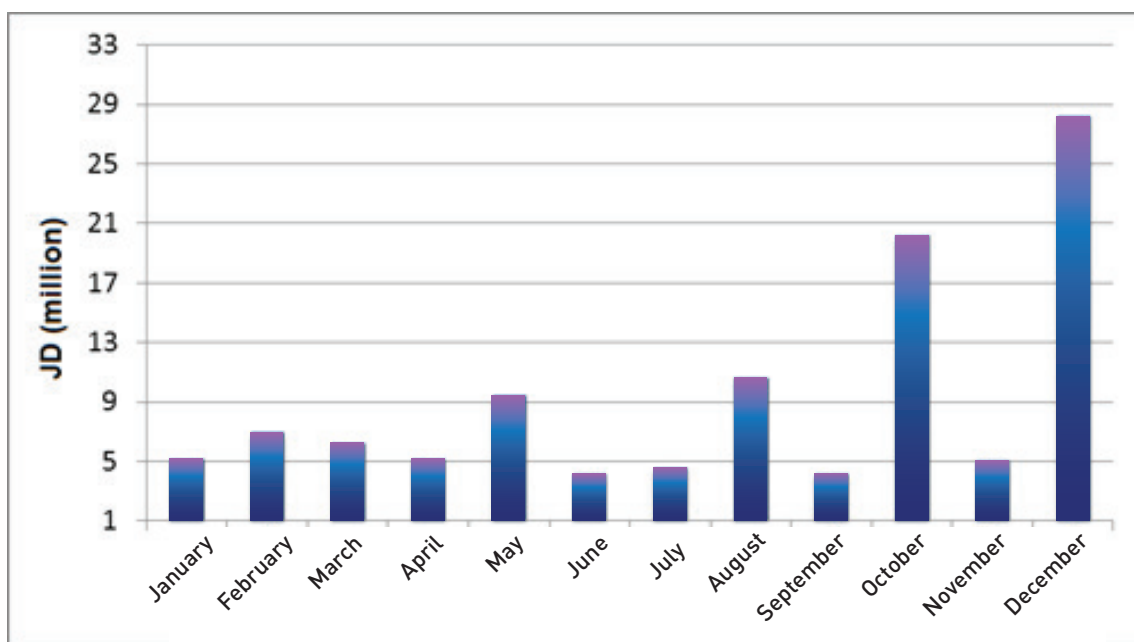


Figure (2)
Trading Value at the ASE by Sector in 2018



Average of daily trading value has decreased during 2018 to reach JD 9.3 million against JD 11.8 million in 2017, with a decrease of 21.7%, as Figure (3) shows:

Figure (3)
Average of daily trading value in 2018



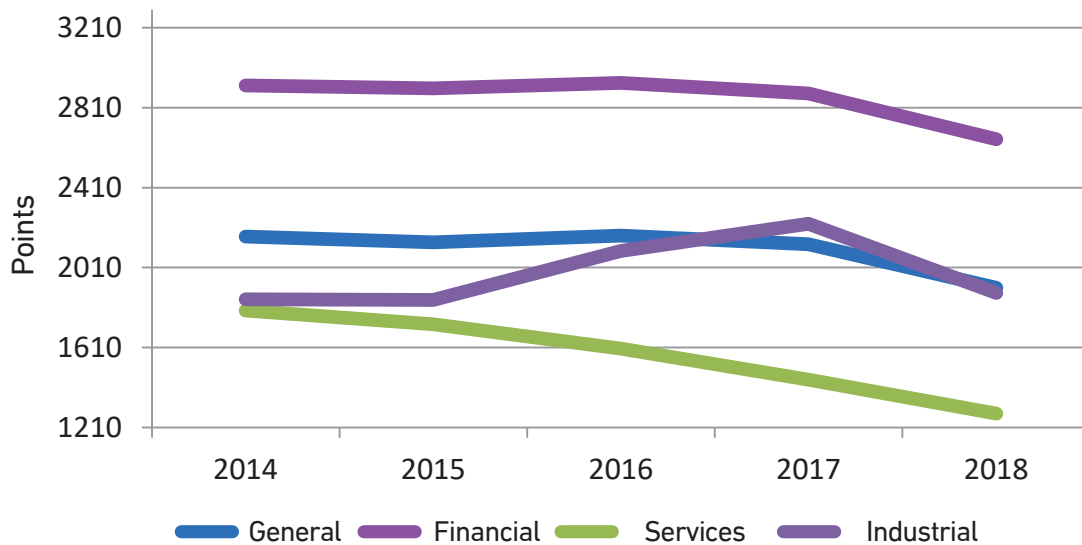


Regarding to turnover ratio, the Industrial sector ranked first with 31.3%, followed by the financial sector with 17.4%, and finally the services sector with 14.5%. The overall turnover ratio at the ASE during the year 2018 was 18.8% compared with 25.7% for the year 2017.

Stock Price Index Weighted by Free Float Market Capitalization

The performance of price index weighted by market capitalization of free float shares that includes 100 of the largest and most active companies in the first and second markets showed a decline at the end of 2018 by 10.3% compared with the year 2017, closing at 1908.8 points, as shown in Figure (4), whereas the price index weighted by full market capitalization decrease by 5.3% to close at 3797.1 points.

Figure (4)
Price Index Weighted by Market Capitalization of Free Float Shares in 2018
(Closing of 1999=1000)



At the sector level, the Industrial Sector decreased by 15.6% due to the decrease in the indices of Pharmaceutical and Medical Industries, Tobacco and Cigarettes, Engineering and Construction Industries, Printing and Packaging, Electrical Industries, Chemical Industries, Mining and Extraction Industries, Food and Beverages, Clothes, Leathers and Textiles, Paper and Cardboard by 39.7%, 19.5%, 18.9%, 13.5%, 10.1%, 9.3%, 6.9%, 4.7%, 4.4% and 3.5% respectively. It is worth mentioning that the Mining and Extraction Industries, and Tobacco and Cigarettes sub-sectors affect the Industrial sector index with almost 73.4%.



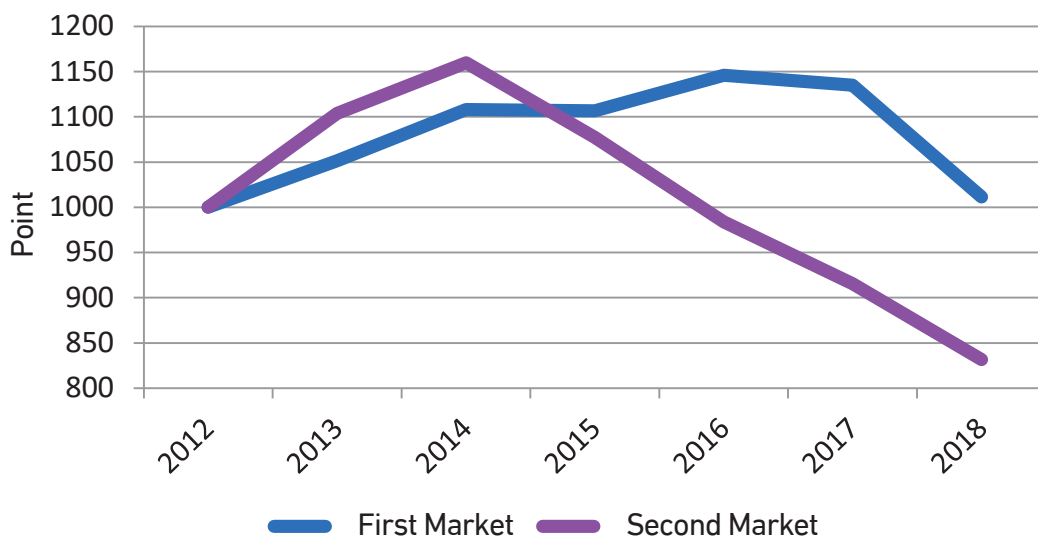
Where the Services sector index decreased by 11.7% due to the decrease of the indices of Media, Technology and Communications, Energy, Utilities, Transportation, Educational Services, Commercial Services and Health Care services by 37.8%, 31.4%, 18.2%, 18.1%, 11.8%, 3.4% and 2.0% respectively, on the other hand Hotel and Tourism sub-sector increased by 12.7%, and each of Energy, Utilities, Educational Services together affect the services sector index by 55.1%.

The Financial sector index decreased by 7.9% compared with 2017 due to the decrease of the indices of Real Estate, Diversified Financial Services, and Banks by 21.4%, 13.4%, 7.3%, respectively, where Insurance sub-sector increased by 10.5% noting that Banks affect this sector by 85%.

Indices according to Markets

The index of the First Market reached 1011.3 points by the end of 2018 with a decrease of 10.9% against 2017 closing. The Second Market index reached 831.6 points with a decrease of 9.2% as shown in Figure (5).

Figure (5)
Stock price index weighted by free-float market capitalization by market in 2018
(Closing of 2012 = 1000)



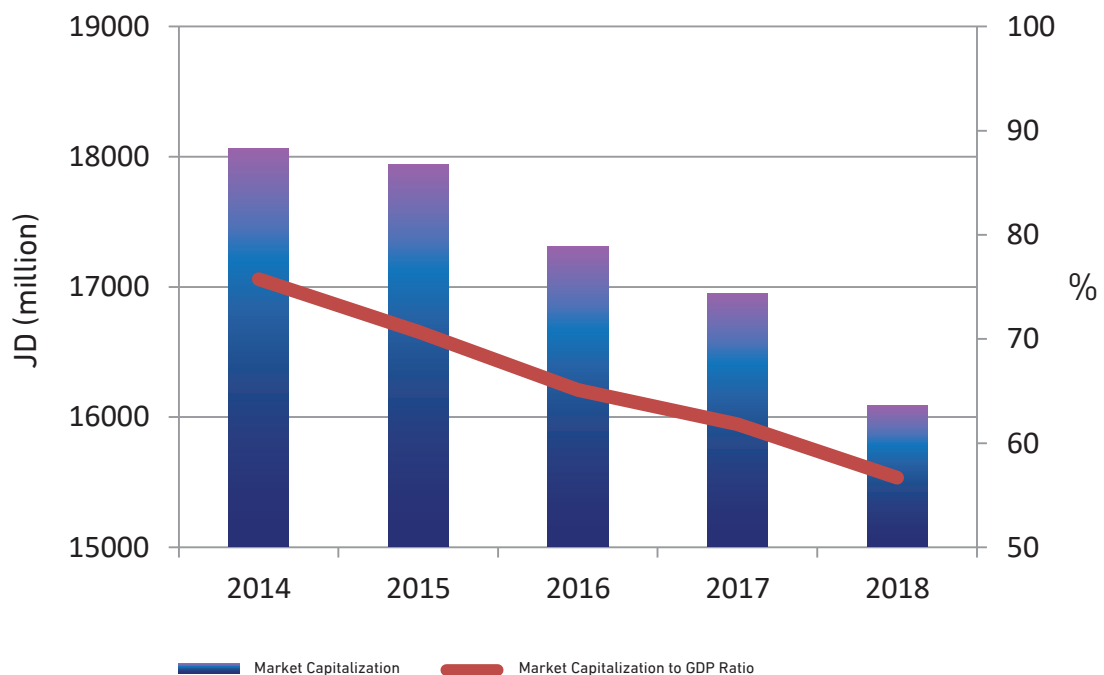
As a result of the changes in shares prices, the market capitalization of listed companies decreased by 5.0% at the end of 2018 representing 56.7% of the GDP, as Table (1) and Figure (6) show.

Table (1)
Market Capitalization of Listed Companies by Sector

JD Million

Year	Financial	Services	Industrial	Total
2014	11,001	3,389	3,693	18,038
2015	11,132	3,199	3,654	17,985
2016	11,065	2,744	3,532	17,339
2017	10,857	2,654	3,452	16,963
2018	10,622	2,399	3,101	16,123

Figure (6)
Market Capitalization of the ASE and its Percentage to the GDP





B. Bonds Market

The value of bonds traded during the year 2018 was JD 3.2 million, compared to JD 1.9 million in 2017.

C. Right Issues Market

No trading took place in the Right Issues Market during 2018, while the trading value of right issues during 2017 amounted to JD 0.6 million.

D. Over-The-Counter Market (OTC)

In 2018, the shares of 40 companies were traded in this market as it showed an increase by 19.3% to be JD 29.6 million compared to 2017. The number of shares traded increased by 50.6%, where the number of transactions executed during 2018 decreased by 3.4% compared to 2016.

E. Transactions Excluded from Trading

Data issued by the Securities Depository Center (SDC) showed that the value of transactions excluded from the trading system which include inheritance and family transfers and other transactions increased to reach JD187.5 million compared to JD136.2 million in 2017, and the number of shares transferred during 2018 amounted to 115 million shares compared to 66 million shares in 2017. As for bonds, the value of the transactions excluded from trading reached JD120 thousand in 2018 compared to JD 123.7 thousand in 2017.

Second: Listing at the ASE

The number of listed companies at the ASE was 195 in the end of 2018 compared with 194 companies in 2017. Companies listed at the First Market were 59 companies, and 136 companies listed at the Second Market. The net capital of listed companies at the ASE increased to JD/shares 6.8 billion at the end of 2018 compared to JD/shares 6.6 billion in the end of 2017.

A. Newly listed securities:

1. Shares

In 2018, three companies were listed at ASE and were transferred to the Second Market instead of the OTC Market, due to meeting the listing requirement at the Second Market, where the total paid in capital is JD/Share (48,551,982) namely: Arab Company for Investment Projects (APCT), Comprehensive Multiple Transportations Co. (ABUS), Amwaj Properties (AMWJ).



2. Bonds and Treasury Bills:

In 2018, the ASE listed 18 issues of Government Treasury Bonds with a value of JD 2825 million, and 22 issues of Treasury Bills with a value of JD 570 million, and 3 issues of Water Authority bonds with a value of JD 175 million. It also listed 1 corporate bond for Bindar Trading and Investment Company with a total value of JD 5 million.

3. Islamic Financing Sukuk:

the Islamic Sukuk were listed for the first time at ASE for Jordan Islamic Sukuk Company for Financing Governmental Projects (Special Purpose Vehicle), it is worth mentioning that the total number of these Sukuk is (34,000) Sakk that worth JD (34) million for 5 years period of time, with an annual return of (3.01%).

B. Delisted Companies

The ASE has delisted two companies during 2018 as follows:

No.	Company Name	Company's Capital
1	Palaces Real Estate Development	4,000,000
2	Arab Financial Investment Company	4,000,000

Third: Corporate Actions

1. The companies that raised their capital

In 2018, three companies raised their capital through private subscription; the total number of shares that were increased was 3.3 million shares. One company raised its capital through strategic partner by 0.50 million shares, another company raised its capital through strategic partner and debt capitalization through the allocation of 64.1 million shares to capitalize the debt owed by the company to the treasury and allocation of 35.9 million shares to a strategic shareholder, where only one company raised its capital through debt capitalization with a total number of 11 million shares. Finally; seven companies raised their capital through stock dividends with a total of 61.7 million shares.



2. The companies which decreased their capital

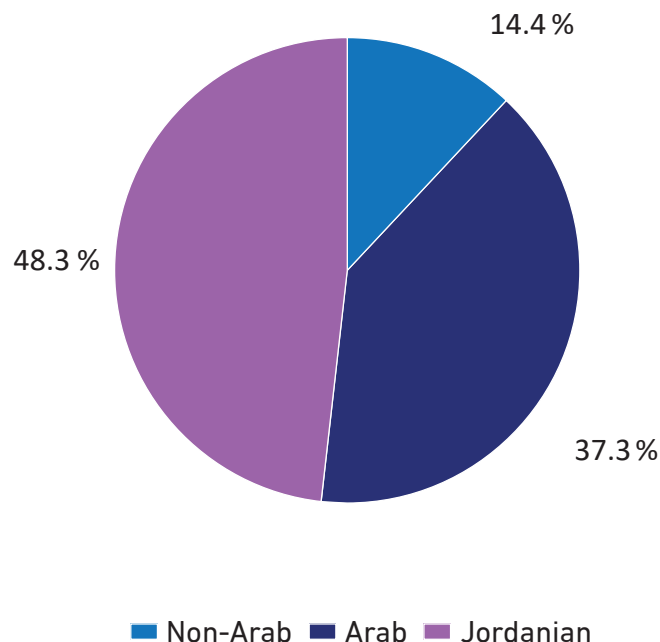
Six companies during 2018 have reduced their capital by 23.9 million shares; either by redeeming accumulated losses or by returning part of their capital to shareholders.

Fourth: Non-Jordanian Investments

The total value of shares purchased by non-Jordanian investors in 2018 amounted to JD1231.8 million representing 53.1% of the total trading value, meanwhile, the value of shares sold by them amounted to JD 747.3 million, as a result, the net non-Jordanian investments increased by JD 484.5 million during 2018, compared with a decrease of JD 334.3 million in 2017.

By the end of 2018, Non-Jordanian ownership in listed companies formed 51.7% of the total market capitalization of the ASE compared with 48.1% by the end of 2017, as Figure (7) shows:

Figure (7)
Non-Jordanian Ownership in Listed Companies





Fifth: Primary Market

Data issued by the JSC showed that the total value of issued in the primary market from shares, bonds and Islamic Sukuk reached JD 4996 million in 2018 with an increase of 9.4% compared with 2017. The value of Government Treasury Bills and Bonds issues was JD 4506 million during 2018; the value of Treasury bills issues in 2018 was JD 810 million, and the value of Treasury bonds issues was JD 3696 million, therefore, the value of Islamic Financing Sukuk was JD 150 million, as for the issues of shares; 13 existing companies raised their capitals for an amount of 163.2 million shares with value of JD 100.9 million.

Sixth: the ASE Membership

During 2018, both Credit Financial Invest (CFI Jordan) and Noor Almal Brokerage firms have joined the ASE's Membership, where the total number of the brokerage firm reached 60; however, 56 are operating and active firms.



Arab and International Stock Exchanges

Arab Stock Exchanges

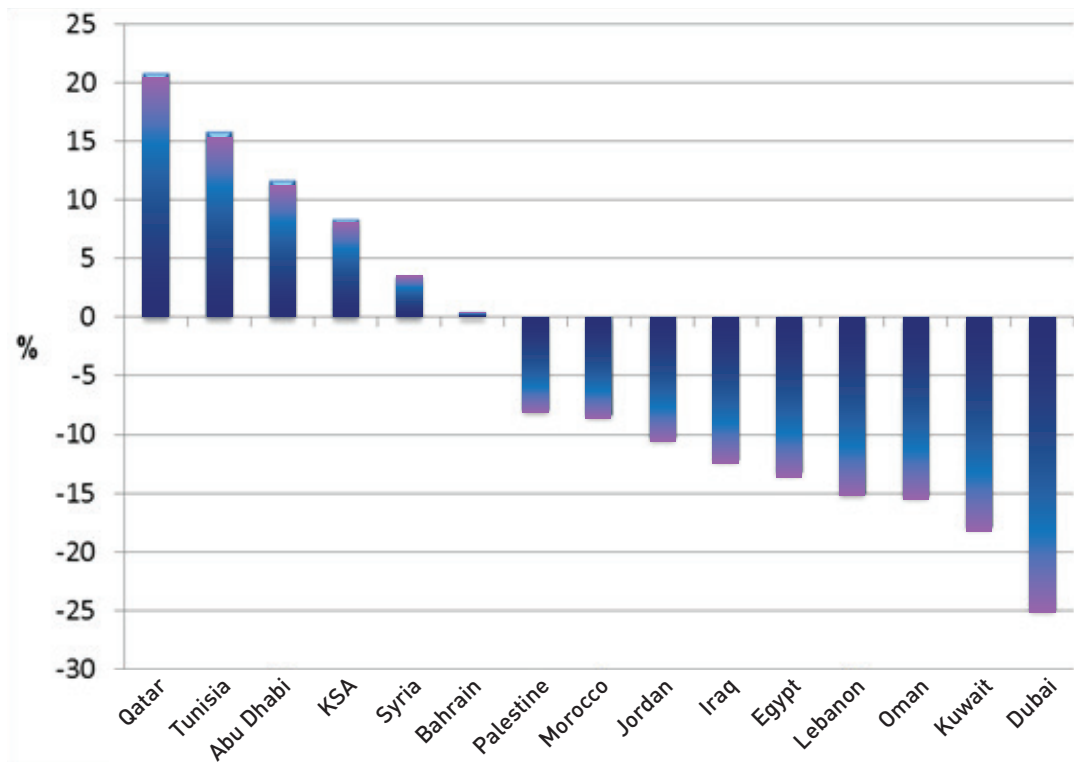
The performance of Arab Stock Exchanges was variance during 2018, where the indices of some Arab Stock Exchanges witnessed a significant increase in their performance, while the indices of other Arab Stock Exchanges declined, As a result of the political situations as well as the regional and international developments. The S&P AFE 40 Index, which is denominated by USD currency, as this index launched by the Arab Federation of Exchanges (AFE) in cooperation with Standard & Poor's has increased by 11.3% in the year of 2018.

During the year 2018, some price indices of Arab Stock Exchanges denominated in local currencies have increased compared with 2017 closing. Qatar Stock Exchange marked the highest increase by 20.8% followed by Bourse de Tunis with 15.8% and Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange with 11.7%, as Saudi Stock Exchange, Damascus Securities Exchange and Bahrain Bourse increased by 8.3%, 3.5% and 0.4% respectively, while Palestine Exchange, Casablanca Stock Exchange, Amman Stock Exchange, Iraq Stock Exchange, the Egyptian Exchange, Beirut Stock Exchange, Muscat Securities Market, Boursa Kuwait and Dubai Financial Market declined by 7.9%, 8.3%, 10.3%, 12.1%, 13.2%, 15.0%, 15.2%, 17.8% and 24.9% respectively compared with 2017 as Figure (8) shows.

Figures issued by the AFE revealed that the market capitalization of the Arab Exchanges increased to USD 1209.7 billion or by 4.7% at the end of 2018 against USD 1155.7 billion by the end of 2017. The Saudi Stock Exchange was the largest in terms of market capitalization compared with other Arab Exchanges with USD 496.3 billion or 41.0% of the total market capitalization of the Arab Exchanges by the end of 2018.



Figure (8)
Performance of Arab Stock Exchanges 2018



Developed and Emerging Markets

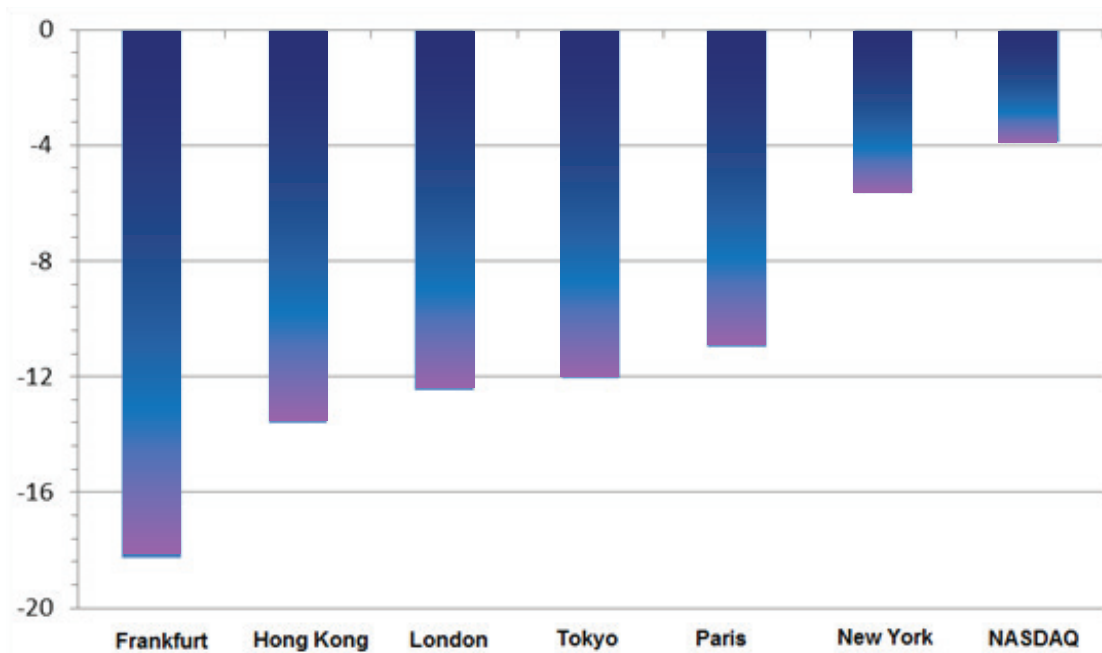
The performance of most world Stock Exchanges was declined during 2018, as the price indices for most of them have witnessed a decrease, where MSCI AC World Index (ACWI) calculated by Morgan Stanley to all stock exchanges worldwide (developed and emerging) decreased by 11.2% in 2018 as compared with 2017, as well as the market capitalization of stock exchanges members in the World Federation of Exchanges (WFE) that decreased by more than USD 10 trillion or by 14.9% in 2018 compared 2017, which happened in the fourth quarter of 2018.

However, the MSCI World Index for developed markets has also decreased by 10.4% in 2018 against 2017, in such context the price indexes that measure the performance of American Stocks decreased in 2018 compared with 2017. NASDAQ Composite Index, Dow Jones Industrial Average index and S&P500 index decreased by 3.9%, 5.6% and 6.2% respectively.



Also, most Developed Stock Exchanges in Europe and Asia have witnessed a decrease in their performance. Paris Bourse according to CAC 40 decreased by 11.0%, as the NIKKEI 225 index for Tokyo Stock Exchange decreased by 12.1%, the FTSE 100 price index for London Stock Exchange decreased by 12.5%, the index Hang Seng of Hong Kong Stock Exchange decreased by 13.6%, finally, Xetra DAX index of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange decreased by 18.3%, as shown in Figure (9).

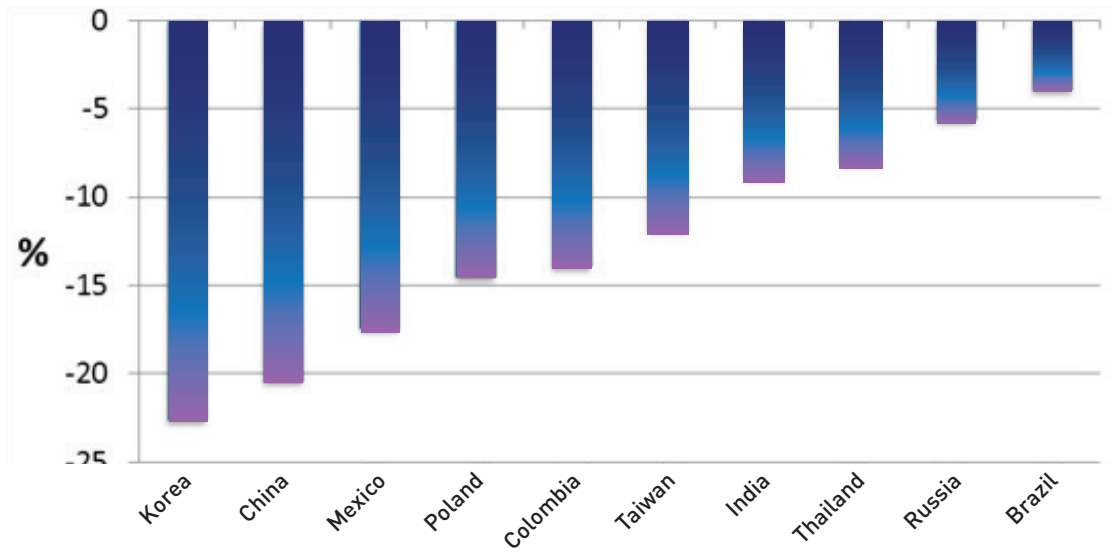
Figure (9)
Performance of Some Developed Markets in 2018



As for Emerging Markets, they have marked a negative performance in 2018 according to MSCI EFM Index, which decreased by 16.7%. Price indices calculated by Morgan Stanley and valued in USD showed a decrease in the performance of most emerging markets during 2018. The price indices for Brazil, Russia, Thailand, India, Taiwan, Colombia, Poland, Mexico, China and Korea in 2018 by 3.9%, 5.3%, 8.0%, 8.8%, 11.8%, 13.9%, 14.5%, 17.4%, 20.4% and 22.6% respectively compared with 2017, as shown in Figure (10).



Figure (10)
Performance of Some Emerging Markets in 2018





FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



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Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Amman Stock Exchange (later the "Company") as at 31 December 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2018 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise of:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018
- the statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year ended; and
- Notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 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 Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.



Our Audit Approach

Overview

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 the directors made subjective judgments; 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 tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the other information included in the Company's annual report for the year 2018 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report.

Our opinion on the 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 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 financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information, we will conclude if there is no material misstatement therein, to communicate to those charged with governance.



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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Company maintains proper accounting records and the accompanying financial statements are in agreement therewith the financial date presented in the Board of Directors' report. We recommend that the General assembly of Shareholders approve these financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers "Jordan" L.L.C.

Amman, Jordan
14 March 2019

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018	2017 JD
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	5	2,958,232	2,916,795
Projects under construction	6	1,013,371	435,431
		<u>3,971,603</u>	<u>3,352,226</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	7	179,134	323,718
Cash on hand and at banks	8	5,843,449	4,997,505
		<u>6,022,583</u>	<u>5,321,223</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>9,994,186</u>	<u>8,673,449</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	9	4,774,525	4,774,525
Statutory reserve		154,418	46,854
Voluntary reserve		308,835	93,708
Capital increase reserve	10	2,365,680	2,414,491
Retained earnings		772,089	234,272
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		<u>8,375,547</u>	<u>7,563,850</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables	11	729,298	341,676
Provision for legal liabilities	12	674,214	674,214
Provision for income tax	13	215,127	93,709
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>1,618,639</u>	<u>1,109,599</u>
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>9,994,186</u>	<u>8,673,449</u>

General Manager

Financial Manager

The accompanying notes from 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	For the year ended 31 December 2018 JD	For the period since incorporation on 20 February 2017 until 31 December 2017 JD
Operating revenue	14	3,664,792	2,393,148
Administrative expenses	15	(2,627,940)	(2,037,869)
Operating Profit For The year/ Period		1,036,852	355,279
Other income		6,292	8,195
Bank interests income		32,491	105,069
Profit For The year/ period before income tax		1,075,635	468,543
Income tax expense	13	(215,127)	(93,709)
Profit for the year / period		860,508	374,834
Other comprehensive income items		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year/ period		860,508	374,834

The accompanying notes from 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Share capital	Statutory	Voluntary	Capital increase	Profits of the	Total
	JD	reserve JD	reserve JD	reserve JD	period JD	JD
2018						
Balance as at 1 January 2018	4,774,525	46,854	93,708	2,414,491	234,272	7,563,850
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	860,508	860,508
Transfers to statutory reserve	-	107,564	-	-	(107,564)	-
Transfers to voluntary reserve	-	-	215,127	-	(215,127)	-
Transfers from capital increase reserve	-	-	-	(48,811)	-	(48,811)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	4,774,525	154,418	308,835	2,365,680	772,089	8,375,547
2017						
Balance as at 20 February 2017 - Incorporation date	4,774,525	-	-	2,456,851	-	7,231,376
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	374,834	374,834
Transfers to statutory reserve	-	46,854	-	-	(46,854)	-
Transfers to voluntary reserve	-	-	93,708	-	(93,708)	-
Transfers from capital increase reserve	-	-	-	(42,360)	-	(42,360)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	4,774,525	46,854	93,708	2,414,491	234,272	7,563,850

The accompanying notes from 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the period since incorporation on 20 February 2017 until 31 December 2017
	JD	JD
Operating activities		
Profit for the year / period before income tax	1,075,635	468,543
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	266,606	224,696
Expected credit loss provision	36,705	-
Bank interests	(32,491)	(105,069)
Changes in working capital items:		
Trade and other receivables	59,068	(323,718)
Other payables	387,622	341,676
Legal liabilities	-	674,214
Net cash flows from operating activities before income tax paid	1,793,145	1,280,342
Income tax paid	(93,709)	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,699,436	1,280,342
Investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(10,616)	(727,000)
Payments for projects under construction	(875,367)	(435,431)
Interest income received	32,491	105,069
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(853,492)	(1,057,362)
Financing activities		
Paid-up capital	-	4,774,525
Net cash flows from financing activities	-	4,774,525
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	845,944	4,997,505
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year/ period	4,997,505	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year/ period	5,843,449	4,997,505

The accompanying notes from 1 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements



AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2018

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION

Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) was established on 11 March 1999 as a non-profit independent institution; authorized to function as a regulated market for trading securities in Jordan under the Securities Law and its amendments No. 23 of 1997.

On 20 February 2017, the ASE has been registered as a public profit -Shareholding Company fully owned by the Jordanian Government under the name "Amman Stock Exchange Company (ASE Company) in execution of the Council of Ministers' resolution taken on its session held on 29 September 2016 with a capital of JD 4,774,525. The ASE Company shall be the legal and factual successor to the ASE. The ASE Company is governed by a seven-member board of directors appointed by the Council of Ministers and a full time chief executive officer, who oversees day-to-day responsibilities.

The main objectives of the Company are as follows:

- Operate, manage and develop the operations and activities of securities, commodities, and derivatives markets inside and outside Jordan.
- Seek to provide a strong and secure environment to ensure the interaction of supply and demand forces for trading in securities in proper and fair trading practices.
- Spread the culture of investment in financial markets and develop knowledge about the financial markets and services provided by the Company.
- Undertake any other activities taken by the stock exchanges as stipulated under the relevant laws, regulations and instructions.

The registered address of the Company is P.O. Box: 212466 Amman 11121, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

In execution of the resolution of registering the ASE as a public profit shareholding company, on 29 September 2016, a committee was set up for the purpose of revaluing the current and non-current assets of Amman Stock Exchange and determining its capital. After completion of the revaluation procedures, it was recommended that the capital of the ASE Company upon incorporation will be JD 4,774,525. The capital is calculated as the net equity as at 30 September 2016 as follows:



	30 September 2016
	<u>JD</u>
Total non-current assets *	776,558
Total current assets	<u>5,008,513</u>
	<u>5,785,071</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>(1,010,546)</u>
Net assets	<u>4,774,525</u>

*The Committee decided to exclude the value of the share that ASE owns in the land, and the building which accommodate the centers of Amman Stock Exchange, the Securities Depository Center ("SDC") and Jordan Securities Commission ("JSC") in Amman. The carrying amount of ASE's share which is 28% amounts to JD 1,244,147.

The committee also excluded the value of a land located in the Irbid Development Area amounting to JD 1,251,800.

The above mentioned properties have been excluded from the calculation of ASE's capital due to the fact that the registration of the ownership of these properties in the name of the Amman Stock Exchange was not completed at the Land and Survey Department as of the date of the Commission's report on 8 November 2016. The ownership of the land and the building is wholly owned by the Jordan Securities Commission. However, 28% of the value of the land and the building constructed thereon was recognized in the stock market records pursuant to the decision of the Board of Commissioners of the Securities Commission No. (50/2001) dated 15 May 2001, as the Company financed this percentage.

On 27 August 2017, the ASE Company requested the Securities Commission to transfer the title of its share (28%) of the land and the building thereon, which is currently under name of the Securities Commission at the Land and Survey Department, to the name of the ASE Company. In its meeting held on 26 November 2016, the Council of Ministers approved the following recommendations of the Economic Development Committee issued in its session dated 21 November 2016, which approved the registration of the Company's share (28%) in the Securities Commission's building. The procedures for transferring the title of the property have not been completed until the approval date of these financial statements.

In relation to the title of the land located in Irbid Development Area, the land was registered in the Exchange's records under purchase contracts signed with North Development Company. The full amount of this land amounting to JD 1.251.800 was paid; however, the North Development Company did not yet transfer the title to the ASE until the committee's report dated 8 November 2016.



The financial statements were approved by the management on 3 March 2019.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied by the company in the preparation of these condensed interim financial statements are set out below:

2-1 Basis of preparation

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

The Jordanian Dinar is the Company's presentation currency in the financial statements, which is the functional currency of the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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


2-2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(a) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2018:

- Annual Improvements 2014-2016 cycle.
- Interpretation 22 - Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration.
- **IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"**

The IASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace IAS 18 which covers contracts for goods and services and IAS 11 which covers construction contracts.



The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer – so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.

A new five-step process must be applied before revenue can be recognised:

- i. identify contracts with customers
- ii. identify the separate performance obligation
- iii. determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv. allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations, and
- v. recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Management has carried out an assessment of the impact on the financial statements and no adjustments have been recorded in the financial statements as the impact is not material.

- **IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”**

Nature of change: IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement, de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, and introduces new rules for hedge accounting and introduced a new impairment model.

Impact of adopting IFRS 9:

The Company is required to adopt IFRS (9) starting 1 January 2018, for that, the Company has prepared an assessment over the impact of the adoption as at 1 January 2018.

The following are the most important aspects of application:

A- Classification and measurement of financial assets

The Company did not perform any reclassification between the categories of the financial instruments of this standard, which is allowed for one time starting 1 January 2018 to achieve the requirements of the standard to ensure proper application for the standard implication.

The impact for adopting IFRS 9 is presented in note (2.7).



B- Classification and measurement of financial liabilities:

IFRS (9) has retained the requirements of IAS (39) regarding the classification of financial liabilities. IAS 39 (revised) requires recognition of the differences in the assessment of financial liabilities classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the statement of profit or loss, whereas IFRS (9) requires:

- Recognition of differences in the assessment of financial liabilities classified as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit or loss as a result of changes in credit risk in the statement of comprehensive income.
- The remaining amount of fair value valuation differences is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

The adoption of this standard did not have any effect, based on management analysis of financial liabilities they decided to maintain these liabilities in accordance with the principle of amortized cost.

C- Hedge accounting


When initially applying IFRS (9), the Company choose to continue applying the hedge accounting requirements of IAS (39) instead of the requirements IFRS (9).

D- Impairment of financial assets

IFRS (9) replaced the 'incurred loss' model in IAS (39) with a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' model. Which requires the use of estimates and judgements to estimate economic factors. The model will be applied to all financial assets – debt instruments which classified as amortized cost or at fair value through statement of comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment losses were calculated in accordance with the requirements of IFRS (9) in accordance with the following rules:

- 12 month impairment loss: the expected impairment is calculated for the next 12 months from the date of the financial statements.
- Impairment losses for the lifetime of the instrument: the expected impairment of the life of the financial statement is calculated until the maturity date from the date of the financial statements.



The expected credit loss mechanism depends on the probability of default (PD). Which is calculated according to the credit risk and future economic factors, the loss in default (LGD), which depends on the value of the existing collateral, the exposure at default (EAD).

E- Disclosures

IFRS (9) requires detailed disclosures, particularly with regard to hedge accounting, credit risk, and expected credit losses.

F- Implementation

The Company's financial assets include:

- Trade and other receivables
- Cash at banks

The management has assessed the impact for adopting IFRS 9 on the Company's financial assets and the impact was not reflected to the opening balances as it was considered not material.

(b) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2018 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the company. The company's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

- **IFRS 16 "Leases"**

Nature of change: IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016. It will result in almost all leases being recognized on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognized. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. The accounting for lessors will not significantly change.



Impact: The Company has not yet assessed what adjustments, if any, are necessary for example because of the change in the definition of the lease term and the different treatment of variable lease payments and of extension and termination options. It is therefore not yet possible to estimate the amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities that will have to be recognized on adoption of the new standard and how this may affect the Company's profit or loss and classification of cash flows going forward.

Mandatory application date: Mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2019. At this stage, the Company does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date. The company intends to apply the simplified transition approach and will not restate comparative amounts for the year prior to first adoption.

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

2-3 Foreign currency translation

a- Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are evaluated using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Jordanian Dinar, which is the Company'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 or valuations where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'.



2-4 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are shown at historical cost, less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenses related to the acquisition of 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 assets will flow to the Company and the cost of these assets can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of financial performance.

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

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Computers	6 - 7
Vehicles	6 - 7
Machines and equipment	6 - 7
Furniture and fixtures	5 - 10

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

An asset's value is written down to its recoverable amount if the net book value of any item of property and equipment is greater than its recoverable amount, and the decrease is recognised in the statement of income. Gain and loss arising on disposal of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the book value of the asset and are recognised in the statement of income.



2-5 Projects under construction

Projects under construction are stated at cost and include the cost of construction and direct expenses according to the percentage of completion; in addition to the interest of the capitalized loans. Projects under construction are not depreciated until the related assets are ready for use.

2-6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that are subject to depreciation and 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 carrying amount 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 for the goodwill (if any) are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date for the Company.

2.7 Financial assets

2.7.1 Classifications

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories: Accounts receivable and other receivables, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. These classifications are determined on the basis of the objective for which these financial assets were obtained. Management determines its classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed payments that are not quoted in the financial market. These assets are included in current assets, unless their maturities are greater than 12 months after the statement of financial position's date. In this case these are classified as non-current assets.

2.7.2 Recognition and measurement

The purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised on the date of execution of the agreement, the date on which the Company commits to purchase and sell the assets.



Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 90 days and therefore are all classified as current.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Details about the company's impairment policies and the calculation of the loss allowance are provided in note 7.

2-7.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Company has one type of financial assets that is subject to the expected credit loss model which is receivables.

While cash at bank is also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Trade receivables

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 12 month before 31 December 2018 or 1 January 2018 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

Previous accounting policy for impairment of trade receivables

In the prior year, the impairment of trade receivables was assessed based on the incurred loss model. Individual receivables which were known to be uncollectible were written off by reducing the carrying amount directly.



The other receivables were assessed collectively to determine whether there objective evidence that an impairment had been incurred but not yet was been identified. For these receivables the estimated impairment losses were recognised in a separate provision for impairment. The company considered that there was evidence of impairment if any of the following indicators were present:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor
- probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and
- Default or late payments (more than 30 days overdue).

Receivables for which an impairment provision was recognised were written off against the provision when there was no expectation of recovering additional cash.

2-8 Cash on hand and at banks

Cash on hands and at banks include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks with original maturities of three months or less.

2-9 Provisions

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

2-10 Revenue recognition

From 1 January 2018, the Company has applied IFRS 15 “Revenue from contracts with customers”.

2.10.1 Identify performance obligation

The Company provides wide range of Stock trading Management in Amman stock exchange. If the contract with a customer includes any separate services in addition to sales of goods, the Company identifies performance obligations of the services to be rendered from such sales contract.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognized when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably, by reference to the stage of completion of transaction at the date of the statement of the financial position.



The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue and related costs can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

2.10.2 A performance obligation satisfied at a point of time

(a) Enrolment, Listing and Trading screens

The company recognise the enrolment, listing and trading screens subscriptions as a revenue of the service when the control of the service is transferred; which by enrolment of the customer and listing the customer in the Amman stock market and receiving the trading screens by the financial brokers, and there is no performance obligation may affect the acceptance of the customer. The enrolment and listing cannot be completed unless completing all procedures and pay the fees and transfer the risk of aging and losses to the customer, and the customer has the option to accept the terms of the contract and the company has to obtain a proof over the acceptance terms.

(b) Trading

The company recognise the trading service revenue in Amman stock market. The recognition of the trading commission revenue when the control of the service is transferred, by selling and purchasing stock for the customer, and the customer has an absolute freedom to choose the price of selling and purchasing the stocks and there is no incomplete obligation that may affect the acceptance of the stocks by the customer and the stock cannot be transferred unless the fees are paid and transfer the aging and loss risks to the customer.

The company recognize the revenue based on advertised percentage from the gross selling and purchases price. The recognition of the revenue occurred at a point of time; when the transaction of the selling and purchasing is completed, and the ownership is transferred.

2-11 Employee benefits

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



2-12 Income tax

Payable tax expenses are calculated based on taxable profits. Taxable profits are different from profits disclosed in the 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, 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.

(3) FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3-1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including Foreign exchange risk, Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

a. Market risk

- Foreign currency exchange risk

Most of the Company's transactions are in Jordanian Dinars, therefore the foreign exchange risks are considered immaterial.

b. Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Financial assets that are subject to credit risk are limited to cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables. The Company only deals with financial institutions of acceptable credit rating. The Company has a policy for limiting the credit risk at a single financial institution. The Company also applies a clear credit policy for all brokerage Companies.

The following schedule represent the cash at banks and the credit rating as of 31 December as follows:



	<u>Rating</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
		JD	JD
Housing Bank	B2	69,156	3,996,167
Central bank of Jordan	BB-/B	5,771,749	1,000,688
		<u>5,840,905</u>	<u>4,996,855</u>

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk consists of maintaining sufficient cash.

All undiscounted financial liabilities of the Company are due within 12 months from the financial statements date.

3-2 Fair value

The carrying amount value of the accounts and other receivables and other payables approximates their fair value.

3-3 Financial instruments by category

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	JD	JD
Assets as per the statement of financial position		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepaid expenses)	101,616	207,414
Cash on hand and at banks	5,843,449	4,997,505
	<u>5,945,065</u>	<u>5,204,919</u>
Liabilities as per the statement of financial position		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Other payables (Excluding unearned revenues)	708,697	307,801



(4) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

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

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have significant risks of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

a. Provision for expected credit loss

The provision for expected credit loss is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in the accounting policy (Note 2.7).

b. Income tax

The Company is subject to income tax, which requires making significant judgements in determining the provision for income tax. There are several transactions and calculations related to the Company's ordinary business for which tax determination is not identified. The Company recognises liabilities for tax auditing depending on its expectations on whether there would be any additional tax. If the final tax assessment is different from what was recorded, such differences affect the income tax in the period in which such differences are determined.

	Lands	Buildings	Computers	Vehicles	Machines and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
2018							
Cost							
Balance as at 1 January 2018	1,251,800	1,963,365	3,904,034	191,953	221,131	138,983	7,671,266
Additions	-	-	10,016	-	600	-	10,616
Transfer from projects under construction	-	-	243,216	-	54,211	-	297,427
As at 31 December 2018	1,251,800	1,963,365	4,157,266	191,953	275,942	138,983	7,979,309
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 January 2018	-	800,674	3,451,182	190,679	184,532	127,404	4,754,471
Depreciation charge	-	48,189	198,683	1,274	16,022	2,438	266,606
As at 31 December 2018	-	848,863	3,649,865	191,953	200,554	129,842	5,021,077
Net book value as at 31 December 2018	1,251,800	1,114,502	507,401	-	75,388	9,141	2,958,232
2017							
Cost							
Balance as at 20 February 2017 -							
Incorporation date	1,251,800	1,963,365	3,645,886	191,953	208,633	138,983	7,400,620
Additions	-	-	1,861	-	12,498	-	14,359
Transfer from projects under construction	-	-	256,287	-	-	-	256,287
As at 31 December 2017	1,251,800	1,963,365	3,904,034	191,953	221,131	138,983	7,671,266
Balance as at 20 February 2017							
Incorporation date	-	758,314	3,283,267	189,041	175,577	123,576	4,529,775
Depreciation charge	-	42,360	167,915	1,638	8,955	3,828	224,696
As at 31 December 2017	-	800,674	3,451,182	190,679	184,532	127,404	4,754,471
Net book value as at 31 December 2017	1,251,800	1,162,691	452,852	1,274	36,599	11,579	2,916,795

(5) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Included in the lands and buildings categories above with net book value 2,366,302 as of 31 December 2018 certain assets that are currently not registered in the name of the ASE (as explained in note 1). The Council of Ministers decided on 26 November 2017 to approve the registration of the Company's share of 28% in the land and building currently owned by the Jordan Securities Commission. Procedures to transfer the ownership share in the land and building at a net book value JD 1,162,691 building were not carried out with the related Authorities until preparation of these financial Statements.

On 15 December 2009, the ASE bought a land in the city of Irbid from the North Development Company with a cost of JD 1,251,800, for the purpose of establishing a location. The registration process of the land for the benefit of the ASE is still incomplete. (As explained in note 1).

(6) PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

	Payments to purchase a trading system (*) JD	Payments to purchase property and equipment JD	Tenders in progress JD	Total JD
Balance as at 1 January 2018	313,514	64,465	57,452	435,431
Payments during the year	10,938	825,617	38,812	875,367
Transfer to property and equipment (Note 5)	-	(297,427)	-	(297,427)
	<u>324,452</u>	<u>592,655</u>	<u>96,264</u>	<u>1,013,371</u>
Balance as at 20 February 2017 - Incorporation date	312,294	-	139,047	451,341
Payments during the period	1,220	64,465	174,692	240,377
Transfer to property and equipment (Note 5)	-	-	(256,287)	(256,287)
	<u>313,514</u>	<u>64,465</u>	<u>57,452</u>	<u>435,431</u>

* Represents payments to purchase a trading system for the Company which is expected to be activated in 2019, provided that the Company should pay the remaining payments amounting to JD 3,180,000 according to the contract.

(7) TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Companies receivables	291,939	314,683
Brokers receivables	53,628	75,935
Brokers commission receivables	7,683	4,775
Other receivables (Penalties)	340,000	378,579
Gross risk	693,250	773,972
Expected credit loss provision	(670,541)	(654,912)
Accounts receivable, net	22,709	119,060
Prepayments	77,518	116,304
Accrued revenues	48,857	67,599
Refundable deposits	30,050	10,050
Cheques under collection	-	8,400
Other	-	2,305
	179,134	323,718

The details of the overall risk for trade receivables are as follows:

	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Receivables that are not overdue nor doubtful	22,709	119,060
Doubtful receivables	670,541	654,912
	693,250	773,972

Initial recognition of receivables is recognized at fair value in unconsolidated amount unless significant elements of financing are recognized when recognized at fair value. The Company maintains receivables in order to collect contractual cash flows and is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Details of the Company's policies with respect to impairment and calculation of provision for loss are set out in Note 2.7.

All receivables are in Jordanian dinars.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at statement of financial position date is the fair value of each class of receivables.

The Company has no guarantees for the receivables.

The movement for the provision of expected credit loss as follows:



	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year/ period	654,912	654,912
Write offs	(18,076)	-
provided during the year	36,705	-
Balance as at 31 December	<u>670,541</u>	<u>654,912</u>

(8) CASH ON HAND AND AT BANKS

	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Cash on hand	2,544	650
Bank accounts	69,156	69,329
Deposits at banks (*)	5,771,749	4,927,526
	<u>5,843,449</u>	<u>4,997,505</u>

* There is no interest over the bank deposits. (2017: 2.4%).

The Company has calculated an expected credit loss provision on bank balances and has not recorded it as the expected loss is not material.

(9) EQUITY

Paid-in capital

Authorised and paid capital of the Company is JD 4.774.525 divided into 4.774.525 shares of nominal value of JD 1 per share.

The capital is wholly owned by the Jordanian Government.

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 deduction of the provision for income tax and fees. This reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.



Voluntary reserve

According to Article No. (187) of the Jordanian Companies Law, the General Assembly of the public shareholding company may decide to deduct an amount not exceeding 20% of the annual net profits for the account of voluntary reserve. For the purposes of this law, the net profit represents the profit before deducting the income tax provision. This reserve is available for distribution to shareholders.

(10) CAPITAL INCREASE RESERVE

This reserve represents the net carrying amount of land and building as shown in notes 1 and 5 as these items have not been registered in the Company's name as of 31 December 2018 and 2017. The Company's management has decided to capitalize this reserve upon completion of the legal registration of these properties in the name of the Company.

(11) OTHER PAYABLES

	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Deposits to others	409,202	7,977
Ministry of Finance deposits	155,115	106,274
Accrued expenses	124,177	170,809
Unearned revenues	20,601	33,874
Jordan Securities Commission deposits	3,838	1,500
Securities Depository Center deposits	3,109	3,109
Other	13,256	18,133
	729,298	341,676

(12) PROVISION FOR LEGAL LIABILITIES

In accordance with the decision of the Board of Directors taken in the meeting held on the 28 December 2011, all considering the ASE employees services in the Amman Financial Market for calculation purposes in accordance with article 65 of the Internal By-Law of the employees of the Amman Stock Exchange, and this came after deducting the remuneration amounts that were paid in accordance with the by-law of the employees of Amman Financial Market number 12 for the year 1978. The legal consultant of the Amman Stock Exchange considered the Board of Directors' decision as legitimate to be implemented.



However, the board of commissioners of the Jordan Security Commission, according to their decision No 33/2012 dated 1 March 2012, requested that the ASE revokes its decision. As a result this matter is still undetermined as the concerned employees filed a complaint to the Grievances Office, and the issue is being discussed between the Jordan Security Commission, ASE and the Board of Grievances.

(13) INCOME TAX PROVISION

The income tax provision for the years 2018 and 2017 was calculated according to the Income Tax Law no. (34) for 2014 that was affirmed and is effective from 1 January 2015, the statutory tax rate is 20%.

The movement in the income tax provision is as follows:

	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year - Incorporation date	93,709	-
Paid during the year/ period	(93,709)	-
Income tax due for the period	215,127	93,709
	<u>215,127</u>	<u>93,709</u>

The Company did not submit a self-assessment statement for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 as at the date of preparation of these financial statements.

(14) OPERATING REVENUES

	For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the period since incorporation on 20 February 2017 until 31 December 2017
	JD	JD
Trading commissions	2,416,058	1,546,648
Listing fees	575,933	559,030
Enrolment fees	400,000	-
Fees for providing information	109,169	145,237
Fees for providing trading screens and inquiry	133,632	117,126
Subscription fees for the year/ period	30,000	25,107
	<u>3,664,792</u>	<u>2,393,148</u>



(15) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the period since incorporation on 20 February 2017 until 31 December 2017
	JD	JD
Salaries and wages	1,043,681	921,276
Social security	122,000	97,029
Maintenance and program development	398,781	119,030
Depreciation	266,606	224,696
Shared Services	190,497	181,293
Medical expenses	106,318	87,904
Communications, telegrams, post, fax and internet	96,907	83,161
Electricity and water	63,500	64,376
Rent	48,841	48,841
Professional fees	39,606	30,061
Fees and subscription	37,865	33,229
Board of directors remunerations and transportations	37,640	35,585
expected credit loss	36,705	-
Guarding expenses	21,265	18,148
ASE's contribution to the saving fund	18,530	7,405
Stationary, prints and newspapers	16,569	17,248
Cleaning	14,453	4,700
General maintenance expenses	11,179	20,857
Advertisement	11,036	3,818
Training	10,515	10,544
Hospitality	8,705	6,407
Insurance expenses	8,078	3,923
Fuels	6,208	5,129
Participation in conferences and forums	4,357	4,820
Bank expenses	680	493
Other	7,418	7,896
	2,627,940	2,037,869





STATISTICAL APPENDIX



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Table (1)
Main Indicators of the ASE

INDICATOR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of Listed Companies	236	228	224	194	195
Market Capitalization (JD million)	18,082.6	17,984.7	17,339.4	16,962.6	16,122.7
Value Traded (JD million)	2,263.4	3,417.1	2,329.5	2,926.2	2,319.3
Daily Average Trading Value (JD million)	9.1	13.9	9.5	11.8	9.3
No. of Traded Shares (million)	2,321.8	2,585.8	1,836.7	1,716.7	1,245.9
No. of Transactions (thousand)	956.0	899.0	786.2	717.5	511.8
No. of Trading Days	249	246	245	247	250
Turnover Ratio (%)	32.8	37.3	27.2	25.7	18.8
ASE General Free Float Weighted Index (point)	2165.5	2,136.3	2,170.3	2,126.8	1,908.8
ASE General Weighted Price Index (point)	4237.6	4,229.9	4,069.7	4,009.4	3,797.1
ASE General Un-weighted Price Index (point)	585.8	533.3	493.2	466.0	402.4
No. of Traded Bonds (thousand)	0.02	0.01	0.0	15.7	31.9
Value of Traded Bonds (JD million)	0.02	0.85	0.0	1.9	3.2
P/E Ratio (times)	15.3	14.0	16.5	19.5	17.9
P/BV (times)	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Dividend Yield Ratio (%)	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.0
Non-Jordanian Ownership of Market Cap. (%)	48.8	49.5	49.6	48.1	51.7
Non-Jordanian Buying (JD million)	362.7	981.7	666.5	994.9	1,231.8
Non-Jordanian Selling (JD million)	384.8	971.1	429.4	1,329.2	747.3
Net Investment of Non-Jordanians (JD million)	(22.2)	10.6	237.1	(334.3)	484.5
Market Capitalization / GDP (%)	75.8	70.7	65.0	61.8	56.7

Table (2)
Trading Values of the Secondary Market *

(JD)

Period	Shares	Bonds	Transactions Excluded From Trading	Over the Counter Market	Total
2004	3,793,251,050	6,031,856	113,991,076	-	3,913,273,982
2005	16,871,051,948	3,135,705	940,846,140	-	17,815,033,793
2006	14,209,870,592	1,868,010	835,949,861	-	15,047,688,463
2007	12,348,101,910	3,799,874	790,977,039	-	13,142,878,823
2008	20,318,014,547	605,819	618,062,011	-	20,936,682,377
2009	9,665,312,327	2,529,800	218,015,354	-	9,885,857,482
2010	6,689,987,155	140,175	142,316,104	-	6,832,443,434
2011	2,850,252,628	555,039	321,638,265	-	3,172,445,932
2012	1,978,813,878	0	43,254,773	-	2,022,068,651
2013	3,027,255,187	2,039,728	109,144,025	-	3,138,438,940
2014	2,263,404,594	20,000	83,913,516	-	2,347,338,110
2015	3,417,079,026	850,800	87,007,625	-	3,504,937,451
2016	2,329,466,130	0	820,662,939	9,403,229	3,159,532,298
2017	2,926,233,590	1,853,800	136,368,579	24,837,123	3,089,293,092
2018	2,319,325,982	3,194,400	187,592,439	29,628,591	2,539,741,412

* Trading value of shares includes right issues' figures starting from 2006

Table (3)
Trading Volumes at the ASE *

Period	No. of Shares	Change (%)	Trading Value (JD)	Change (%)	No. of Transactions	Change (%)
2004	1,338,703,981	32.7	3,793,251,050	104.5	1,178,163	49.9
2005	2,581,744,423	92.9	16,871,051,948	344.8	2,392,509	103.1
2006	4,104,285,135	59.0	14,209,870,592	(15.8)	3,442,558	43.9
2007	4,479,369,609	9.1	12,348,101,910	(13.1)	3,457,915	0.4
2008	5,442,267,689	21.5	20,318,014,547	64.5	3,780,934	9.3
2009	6,022,471,335	10.7	9,665,310,642	(52.4)	2,964,610	(21.6)
2010	6,988,858,431	16.0	6,689,987,155	(30.8)	1,880,219	(36.6)
2011	4,072,337,760	(41.7)	2,850,252,628	(57.4)	1,318,278	(29.9)
2012	2,384,058,415	(41.5)	1,978,813,878	(30.6)	975,016	(26.0)
2013	2,705,796,950	13.5	3,027,255,186	53.0	1,074,438	10.2
2014	2,321,802,789	(14.2)	2,263,404,594	(25.2)	955,987	(11.0)
2015	2,585,816,584	11.4	3,417,079,026	51.0	898,982	(6.0)
2016	1,836,711,983	(29.0)	2,329,466,130	(31.8)	786,156	(12.6)
2017	1,716,744,042	(6.5)	2,926,233,590	25.6	717,494	(8.7)
2018	1,245,881,900	(27.4)	2,319,325,977	(20.7)	511,754	(28.7)

* Trading value of shares includes right issues' figures starting from 2006

Table (4)
Trading Value at the ASE by Sector

(JD)

Period	Financial	Services	Industry	Total
2004	2,403,764,844	379,944,408	1,009,541,799	3,793,251,050
2005	13,200,688,924	1,195,920,637	2,474,442,386	16,871,051,948
2006	11,570,201,564	942,189,854	1,697,479,173	14,209,870,592
2007	8,779,234,370	1,657,992,661	1,910,874,879	12,348,101,910
2008	9,638,936,814	5,422,241,866	5,256,835,871	20,318,014,551
2009	6,363,773,746	2,030,846,061	1,270,692,520	9,665,312,327
2010	4,174,112,697	1,744,663,490	771,210,968	6,689,987,155
2011	1,757,351,376	576,006,319	516,894,934	2,850,252,629
2012	1,189,542,872	403,893,684	385,377,323	1,978,813,879
2013	2,221,449,153	408,120,453	397,685,580	3,027,255,186
2014	1,510,846,421	373,463,671	379,094,502	2,263,404,594
2015	2,347,790,662	723,462,452	345,825,912	3,417,079,026
2016	1,202,107,859	423,639,322	703,718,949	2,329,466,130
2017	1,895,458,140	375,025,623	655,749,827	2,926,233,591
2018	1,113,491,923	226,981,140	978,852,913	2,319,325,977

* Include right Issues' figures starting from 2006

Table (5)
Top Ten Companies By Value Traded and Shares Traded in 2018

Value Traded			Shares Traded		
Company's Name	Value Traded (JD)	% to Total Value Traded	Company's Name	Shares Traded	% to Total Shares Traded
AL-EQBAL INVESTMENT COMPANY LTD	338,684,656	14.6	SPECIALIZED INVESTMENT COMPOUNDS	96,397,628	7.7
THE ARAB POTASH	330,963,283	14.3	BANK OF JORDAN	88,771,497	7.1
ARAB BANK	323,474,807	13.9	SURA DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT PLC	74,354,171	6.0
BANK OF JORDAN	220,621,114	9.5	ARAB BANK	49,431,636	4.0
JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES	142,496,840	6.1	JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES	47,528,386	3.8
SPECIALIZED INVESTMENT COMPOUNDS	93,833,628	4.0	AL-TAJAMOAT FOR TOURISTIC PROJECTS CO PLC	44,731,753	3.6
JORDAN PETROLEUM REFINERY	45,185,842	1.9	RUM GROUP FOR TRANSPORTATION & TOURISM INVESTMENT	38,885,115	3.1
UNION LAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	44,320,514	1.9	UNION INVESTMENT CORPORATION	36,558,853	2.9
UNION INVESTMENT CORPORATION	43,180,490	1.9	ARAB EAST INVESTMENT	33,201,593	2.7
THE JORDAN PIPES MANUFACTURING	35,912,075	1.5	INTERMEDIATE PETROCHEMICALS INDUSTRIES CO. LTD.	29,347,985	2.4
Total	1,618,673,249	69.8	Total	539,208,617	43.3



Table (6)
Top Ten Companies By Market Capitalization, End of 2018

Company's Name	Market Capitalization (JD million)	% to The Whole Market
ARAB BANK	3,979.4	24.7
THE HOUSING BANK FOR TRADE AND FINANCE	2,636.6	16.4
THE ARAB POTASH	1,334.7	8.3
AL-EQBAL INVESTMENT	780.0	4.8
JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK	518.4	3.2
BANK OF JORDAN	490.0	3.0
JORDANIAN DUTY FREE SHOPS	292.5	1.8
JORDAN KUWAIT BANK	290.0	1.8
JORDAN TELECOM	260.6	1.6
BANK AL ETIHAD	256.0	1.6
Total	10,838.2	67.2

Table (7)
Trading Volume of Bonds Market

Period	No. of Bonds Traded	Change (%)	Value of Traded Bonds (JD)	Change (%)
2004	10,355	(85.7)	6,031,856	(47.0)
2005	3,354	(67.6)	3,135,705	(48.0)
2006	1,225	(63.5)	1,868,010	(40.4)
2007	1,580	29.0	3,799,874	103.4
2008	417	(73.6)	605,819	(84.1)
2009	761	82.5	2,529,800	317.6
2010	140	(81.6)	140,075	(94.5)
2011	600	328.6	555,039	296.2
2012	0	-	0	-
2013	2,058	-	2,039,728	-
2014	20	(99.0)	20,000	(99.0)
2015	12	(40.0)	850,800	4,154.0
2016	0	-	0	-
2017	15,706	-	1,853,800	-
2018	31,944	103.4	3,194,400	72.3

Table (8)
Free Float Weighted Index
(December 1999 = 1000)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Banks	3,926.5	3,475.3	3,407.6	3,888.8	4,286.5	4,249.7	4,376.0	4,368.0	4,047.8
Insurance	2,330.0	2,089.8	1,887.2	1,793.2	1,976.3	2,064.6	2,073.4	1,953.1	2,158.8
Financial Services	2,803.7	1,580.7	1,653.0	1,944.2	1,835.8	1,695.5	1,573.3	1,470.5	1,273.3
Real Estate	2,339.6	1,939.5	1,658.8	2,026.2	2,072.3	2,194.4	1,948.6	1,676.8	1,318.1
Financials	2,911.7	2,443.9	2,363.6	2,703.9	2,920.9	2,906.2	2,933.2	2,881.5	2,652.7
Health Care Services	949.2	873.8	900.0	962.7	975.5	966.6	814.1	876.0	858.8
Educational Services	2,636.3	2,619.1	2,952.3	3,586.5	4,052.7	4,012.3	3,513.0	3,234.4	2,851.7
Hotels and Tourism	1,602.0	1,409.4	1,294.3	1,218.5	1,257.6	1,040.5	992.7	985.0	1,110.3
Transportation	743.0	445.1	467.0	451.9	487.2	404.0	344.3	356.5	292.0
Technology and Communications	1,780.2	1,829.8	1,753.7	1,356.7	1,161.4	1,161.4	659.1	621.2	426.3
Media	2,485.5	1,556.2	856.8	607.7	419.5	189.7	170.1	98.1	61.1
Utilities and Energy	4,414.8	4,075.1	4,017.9	4,140.7	4,677.5	4,803.1	4,940.8	3,826.5	3,131.9
Commercial Services	1,005.7	944.9	770.0	909.8	1,080.6	1,027.0	1,097.1	1,367.1	1,320.8
Services	1,897.2	1,693.7	1,651.1	1,664.8	1,794.8	1,726.7	1,604.7	1,449.7	1,279.8
Pharmaceutical and Medical Industries	2,070.5	1,656.6	1,100.6	1,341.3	2,236.8	1,731.4	1,539.2	1,318.9	795.3
Chemical Industries	1,530.0	1,338.7	1,455.5	1,786.4	2,065.5	1,646.8	1,544.1	1,329.5	1,206.2
Paper and Cardboard Industries	350.5	223.6	227.4	122.8	94.7	73.2	77.0	65.7	63.4
Printing and Packaging	1,418.6	1,431.3	1,918.0	2,118.4	3,062.3	3,251.0	4,841.5	5,827.7	5,038.7
Food and Beverages	1,509.5	1,315.2	1,120.9	1,161.5	1,349.9	1,605.1	1,537.3	1,380.1	1,315.7
Tobacco and Cigarettes	2,659.1	3,176.2	5,220.7	9,363.8	7,732.0	10,935.4	18,499.4	23,817.1	19,161.3
Mining and Extraction Industries	4,210.9	3,397.0	3,391.5	2,247.2	1,960.1	1,782.5	1,502.1	1,460.5	1,360.3
Engineering and Construction	1,915.2	1,819.6	2,004.2	2,233.6	2,044.1	1,538.3	946.3	917.6	744.3
Electric Industries	3,717.4	1,909.3	1,344.6	1,921.2	1,847.7	1,348.6	1,188.9	1,083.0	973.7
Textiles, Leather and Clothings	1,928.5	1,982.4	1,921.6	1,953.4	1,828.9	1,927.9	2,212.3	1,787.0	1,708.3
Glass and Ceramic Industries	735.2	660.5	870.4	993.7	1,096.8	1,162.4	1,162.4	1,162.4	1,162.4
Industries	2,576.6	2,149.9	2,176.6	1,964.9	1,852.0	1,848.8	2,093.0	2,229.5	1,882.7
General Index	2,373.6	1,995.1	1,957.6	2,065.8	2,165.5	2,136.3	2,170.3	2,126.8	1,908.8
Change[%]	{6.3}	{15.9}	{1.9}	5.5	4.8	{1.3}	1.6	{2.0}	{10.2}

Table (9)

Price Index, Weighted by Market Capitalization

(December 1991 = 1000)

(Point)

Period	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industry	General	Change (%)
2004	7230.9	3726.9	1874.4	2526.9	4245.6	62.4
2005	16892.0	7382.4	3332.5	2903.4	8191.5	92.9
2006	10704.7	4156.3	2286.6	2507.6	5518.1	(32.6)
2007	13886.7	4900.4	2740.3	4565.5	7519.3	36.3
2008	11380.1	3821.3	1865.6	4560.1	6243.1	(17.0)
2009	9368.0	3943.6	1700.6	4563.2	5520.1	(11.6)
2010	8848.3	2103.5	1506.4	4841.7	5318.0	(3.7)
2011	7542.3	1703.7	1302.1	4427.4	4648.4	(12.6)
2012	7297.4	1251.0	1240.4	4606.4	4593.9	(1.2)
2013	8035.2	1214.1	1255.1	3210.4	4336.7	(5.6)
2014	8373.0	1337.7	1211.2	2691.3	4237.6	(2.3)
2015	8463.7	1369.6	1141.0	2731.2	4229.9	(0.2)
2016	8444.5	1385.4	954.5	2648.7	4069.7	(3.8)
2017	8335.2	1261.2	933.7	2615.8	4009.4	(1.5)
2018	8246.0	1376.5	796.8	2311.4	3797.1	(5.3)

Table (10)
Un-weighted Price Index
(December 1991 = 1000)

Period	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industry	General	Change [%]
2004	3,543.1	2,513.0	2,237.9	854.2	1,535.9	37.4
2005	5,584.4	5,145.5	4,383.2	862.2	2,181.3	42.0
2006	4,088.8	3,478.8	2,967.1	708.0	1,608.1	(26.3)
2007	4,887.6	4,004.7	3,374.0	749.8	1,798.1	11.8
2008	3,896.3	2,859.8	2,168.8	548.8	1,235.5	(31.3)
2009	3,328.7	2,795.5	1,804.8	495.3	1,056.1	(14.5)
2010	3,660.1	1,276.7	1,345.6	442.0	834.4	(21.0)
2011	3,251.7	930.9	913.7	341.0	606.8	(27.3)
2012	3,119.5	640.8	838.2	299.6	552.3	(9.0)
2013	3,516.2	634.9	890.1	307.4	585.1	5.9
2014	3,667.7	749.1	859.6	320.0	585.8	0.1
2015	3,651.5	765.2	781.7	270.7	533.3	(9.0)
2016	3,837.7	751.2	732.6	226.4	493.2	(7.5)
2017	3,719.1	726.1	675.3	220.7	466.0	(5.5)
2018	3,310.4	722.6	574.4	180.1	402.4	(13.6)

(Point)

Table (11)
Major Financial Data at the ASE

Period	Market Cap. (JD)	Net Income After Tax (JD)	Book Value (JD)	Cash Dividends (JD)	No. of Listed Shares
2004	13,033,833,515	568,111,683	5,465,244,867	248,821,536	2,438,184,074
2005	26,667,097,118	1,188,745,976	7,348,705,691	443,537,476	3,016,035,799
2006	21,078,237,222	954,625,862	10,095,259,717	506,413,639	4,560,732,408
2007	29,214,202,327	1,224,369,157	11,654,623,917	609,409,310	5,393,462,524
2008	25,406,265,528	1,470,900,200	12,836,940,914	616,480,402	6,394,576,312
2009	22,526,919,428	750,132,245	13,626,874,513	576,881,469	6,725,549,375
2010	21,858,181,603	811,847,384	13,712,244,862	588,922,976	7,006,444,161
2011	19,272,757,327	1,086,936,096	13,547,990,002	842,732,877	6,951,136,015
2012	19,141,521,210	1,057,613,228	13,857,956,338	793,691,224	7,073,722,684
2013	18,233,491,417	1,034,857,807	13,989,040,661	711,757,101	7,152,011,974
2014	18,082,617,433	1,141,419,590	14,315,045,512	645,770,640	7,031,507,446
2015	17,984,673,970	976,933,314	13,944,425,719	708,030,488	6,652,344,377
2016	17,339,384,851	829,157,424	14,029,235,284	755,840,798	6,785,356,398
2107	16,962,550,802	810,841,488	14,131,620,739	769,712,669	6,614,445,693
2018	16,122,694,186	1,171,503,701	14,052,244,022	802,498,902	6,807,553,750

Table (12)

Major Financial Ratios at the ASE

Period	P/E Ratio (time)	P/BV Ratio (time)	Dividend Yield Ratio (%)	EPS (JD)	Turnover Ratio (%)
2004	31.108	2.677	1.735	0.233	58.193
2005	44.203	3.206	1.648	0.394	94.068
2006	16.747	2.917	2.321	0.209	101.135
2007	27.986	2.970	1.808	0.227	91.200
2008	18.820	2.177	2.526	0.226	91.546
2009	14.363	1.849	2.829	0.113	91.333
2010	26.345	1.667	2.725	0.116	102.177
2011	22.564	1.458	3.268	0.156	58.167
2012	15.575	1.456	4.591	0.150	33.886
2013	14.742	1.326	4.595	0.145	38.001
2014	15.307	1.315	4.179	0.162	32.814
2015	14.028	1.265	3.631	0.147	37.298
2016	16.550	1.246	4.142	0.122	27.206
2017	19.539	1.226	4.564	0.123	25.742
2018	17.906	1.149	4.961	0.172	18.832

Table (13 J)
 Percentage of Non-Jordanian Ownership
 in Listed Companies By Sectors (%) *

Period	Financial	Services	Industry	General
2003	46.275	24.285	30.098	38.844
2004	47.441	25.593	36.791	41.264
2005	49.770	26.185	38.088	45.043
2006	47.733	36.553	43.709	45.531
2007	50.733	36.152	51.881	48.947
2008	52.102	33.811	53.347	49.247
2009	51.883	32.337	53.137	48.883
2010	51.996	32.963	54.739	49.562
2011	53.762	35.014	56.937	51.326
2012	54.273	34.609	57.275	51.743
2013	54.900	30.483	52.327	49.890
2014	54.577	28.115	50.783	48.843
2015	55.245	28.340	50.801	49.538
2016	55.748	22.377	51.392	49.612
2017	53.773	19.693	52.669	48.132
2018	56.494	18.311	61.355	51.717

* As a percentage of market capitalization.

Table (14)
Trading of Non - Jordanian Investors

(JD)

Period	Buying						Selling						Net Investment
	Companies		Individuals		Total	Companies		Individuals		Total			
	Arabs	Non-Arabs	Arabs	Non-Arabs		Arabs	Non-Arabs	Arabs	Non-Arabs				
2003	63,839,506	150,317,116	62,412,531	4,516,117	281,085,270	43,202,300	46,410,824	104,273,740	5,308,783	199,195,647	81,889,623		
2004	176,915,409	39,328,128	139,329,866	24,763,147	380,336,550	74,499,878	68,659,710	156,913,851	11,306,508	311,379,947	68,956,603		
2005	560,755,863	592,963,463	900,270,665	98,290,136	2,152,280,127	549,312,943	298,803,382	823,333,746	67,796,463	1,739,246,534	413,033,593		
2006	571,209,771	257,711,265	1,083,052,841	83,117,249	1,995,091,127	407,324,510	169,235,477	1,145,366,561	92,555,599	1,814,482,147	180,608,979		
2007	1,771,697,946	341,512,125	647,825,707	64,261,615	2,825,297,394	974,339,991	278,689,795	1,022,855,495	83,156,062	2,359,041,344	466,256,050		
2008	1,539,320,339	925,927,152	1,694,115,142	60,472,901	4,219,835,534	1,261,684,443	798,476,867	1,768,425,543	81,433,501	3,910,020,354	309,815,180		
2009	573,790,111	205,135,911	1,322,548,019	33,958,484	2,135,432,525	619,642,353	216,074,170	1,269,748,601	33,744,365	2,139,209,490	(3,776,965)		
2010	402,966,237	215,244,378	398,179,505	20,202,934	1,036,593,054	425,854,720	115,033,239	493,703,976	16,598,988	1,051,190,924	(14,597,870)		
2011	144,660,100	178,633,783	220,051,398	12,448,087	555,793,367	106,299,824	115,456,190	229,082,132	26,338,889	477,177,035	78,616,333		
2012	115,629,097	88,572,774	112,101,538	6,644,231	322,947,640	74,311,572	47,774,188	151,533,378	11,678,112	285,297,250	37,650,390		
2013	611,652,635	114,248,362	206,837,120	6,756,015	939,494,132	533,923,602	80,857,758	159,260,855	18,591,718	792,633,933	146,860,199		
2014	77,133,921	96,808,298	184,992,267	3,759,281	362,693,768	63,562,749	114,084,585	184,241,306	22,958,686	384,847,326	(22,153,558)		
2015	523,494,070	84,934,469	370,773,871	2,500,861	981,703,270	487,853,891	86,377,170	385,682,585	11,205,690	971,119,336	10,583,935		
2016	320,939,178	143,264,049	199,366,519	2,901,266	666,471,013	108,882,178	111,984,445	195,238,968	13,286,468	429,392,059	237,078,954		
2017	360,284,101	352,029,584	278,372,446	4,262,277	994,948,408	1,017,640,538	146,894,034	159,975,531	4,728,515	1,329,238,618	(334,290,210)		
2018	131,392,092	1,005,799,822	83,028,039	11,589,094	1,231,809,047	84,660,523	552,848,143	92,429,260	17,331,658	747,269,584	484,539,463		

Table (15)
Transactions Through Securities Depository Center *

(JD)

Period	Shares			Bonds	Right issues	Total
	Inheritance	Inter-Family	Others			
2004	57,525,825	25,533,911	30,931,340	—	—	113,991,076
2005	668,594,395	139,662,634	131,218,442	1,370,669	—	940,846,140
2006	237,471,399	158,518,697	439,915,359	41,200	3,206	835,949,861
2007	72,221,589	43,267,214	675,475,100	10,000	3,136	790,977,039
2008	89,240,224	47,383,502	481,416,119	10,000	12,166	618,062,011
2009	92,673,770	37,868,144	87,468,441	0	5,000	218,015,354
2010	37,029,252	17,311,643	87,724,772	250,000	437	142,316,104
2011	40,657,412	24,745,312	255,900,109	277,500	57,932	321,638,265
2012	30,092,222	7,125,840	6,036,694	0	17	43,254,773
2013	43,960,950	14,401,245	50,531,830	250,000	0	109,144,025
2014	39,008,496	35,011,245	9,893,774	0	0	83,913,516
2015	62,318,489	17,577,487	5,611,649	1,500,000	0	87,007,625
2016	67,137,248	21,036,563	732,489,128	0	0	820,662,939
2017	64,697,636	40,950,806	30,596,225	123,700	211	136,368,579
2018	124,047,920	21,969,500	41,455,019	120,000	0	187,592,439

*Source: Securities Depository Center.

Table (16 J)
Value of Primary Market Issues *

(JD)

Period	Shares	Treasury Bonds & Treasury Bills	Public Institutions	Corporate Bonds	Islamic Sukuk	Total
2003	56,164,822	600,000,000	29,000,000	105,354,000	-	790,518,822
2004	207,066,837	300,000,000	30,000,000	222,407,500	-	759,474,337
2005	888,825,951	540,000,000	74,000,000	60,600,000	-	1,563,425,951
2006	2,408,835,009	800,000,000	43,000,000	70,750,000	-	3,322,585,009
2007	885,771,902	1,142,500,000	46,000,000	168,700,000	-	2,242,971,902
2008	827,957,704	2,981,200,000	128,000,000	141,750,000	-	4,078,907,704
2009	317,321,922	4,191,000,000	138,500,000	151,750,000	-	4,798,571,922
2010	119,281,271	4,641,300,000	268,500,000	93,768,170	-	5,122,849,441
2011	136,671,251	4,110,900,000	801,380,000	38,000,000	-	5,086,951,251
2012	144,825,273	5,622,500,000	369,000,000	101,200,000	-	6,237,525,273
2013	45,979,161	5,493,395,000	180,000,000	81,500,000	-	5,800,874,161
2014	65,818,338	6,135,000,000	82,500,000	86,725,000	-	6,370,043,338
2015	40,545,362	3,275,000,000	20,000,000	92,500,000	-	3,428,045,362
2016	178,242,008	6,802,177,900	83,000,000	166,000,000	109,000,000	7,338,419,908
2017	82,255,654	3,709,971,000	475,000,000	224,000,000	75,000,000	4,566,226,654
2018	100,947,634	4,506,300,000	0	238,500,000	150,000,000	4,995,747,634

*Source : Jordan Securities Commission



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