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The Impact of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) on Financial Performance

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Abstract

The study aimed to investigate the impact of other comprehensive income on the financial performance in Jordanian local banking sector for the period 2009-2016, and whether the impact is material or immaterial. Financial performance as dependent variable measured by Total Comprehensive Income(TCI),while OCI as an independent variable measured by total of items considered as OCI, materiality is a judgment matter, but the researcher determine it by 10% according to International Financial Reporting Standard(IFRS) 8: Operating Segments, that used this percentage to differ between reporting and non reporting operating segment. The researcher concluded that there is a material impact to OCI on TCI in banking sector as a whole by 12%, also results of the study revealed that there are 13 banks that impact of OCI on its financial performance is material, while the remained 3 is immaterial. In respect to difference between Islamic and non Islamic banking sector, results revealed that impact of OCI on TCI in non Islamic sector is material as its ratio is 14% respectively, while impact of OCI on TCI in Islamic sector is immaterial as its ratio is 7% to each.

Key words: OCI, TCI, P/L, financial performance, banking sector

Introduction

With no doubt, financial performance considered as a main indicator to success or failure of the entity, it can be measured easily by the result of business through what it is called Total Comprehensive Income(TCI), TCI is the summation of profit or loss(P/L) and OCI.

More intention paid to the P/L since it represents the result from continuing operations, P/L supposed to be the dominant factor in decision making based on financial performance, because the stake holders focus on recurring, usual, continuing operations.

But other items that called OCI and constitute a main part of TCI, sometimes it is as important in its amount as P/L, and other times it exceeds P/L, that makes OCI affect the stability and sustainability of financial performance especially in cases of profit management, income smoothing, creative accounting, and other accounting practices that have two double faces of coin, the light one and the dark one.

OCI includes irrecurring, unsystematic, accidental, unusual items as we will see later, as a result of including these items in TCI, it may distort the result of business that reflect financial performance, that leads to mistakenly decisions based on information presented in Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (SP/L&OCI).

This study will raise the issue of OCI and its impact on TCI, also, its materiality in SP/L&OCI, and to what extent OCI may distort the financial performance in baking sector.

Problem of the Study and its questions

The important of OCI concept increasingly imposed itself in accounting, since the financial information represented the outputs of accounting system -that are financial statements- are very important to stakeholders to rationalize their decisions, these information included in SP/L&OCI used to make decisions relate to financial performance of the entity.

But the nature and amount of OCI since it is irrecurring, accidental, unusual, make it not an easy mission to make decision based on it, also, the intention of management behind recognition of such items in OCI may be described as manipulation and tries to smooth income to reflect a good performance while the truth is the opposite.

The researcher will investigate the impact of OCI on financial performance in Jordanian banking sector during the period 2009-2016, and if there is a difference between traditional banking and Islamic banking in terms of the materiality of OCI impact on TCI that represents total financial performance of the entity.

The reason why researcher identifies the beginning of the period as 2009, because OCI was firstly applied in Jordan in 2009, as Jordan adopts International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) according to article 184 of companies law No.23 and its amendments, revised International Accounting Standard(IAS) 1: presentation of financial statements that applied by Jan 1^{st} of 2009 made it compulsory based on law to apply concept of OCI(Jaarat, 2017).

Accordingly, researcher can question the problem of the study by the following main question: to what extent, OCI affect financial performance in local Jordanian banking sector?

Sub questions of the study may be as follow:

a. Is there a material impact to OCI in Jordanian banking sector on financial performance in respect of TCI?
b. Is there a material difference between non Islamic and Islamic banking sector in respect to the impact of OCI on financial performance?

Methodology of the study

In order to answer the questions of the study, the researcher will use the qualitative descriptive analytical method, by analyzing the contents of the SP/L&OCI in banking sector in Jordan, during the period 2009 -2016, reasons why researcher determined this period because OCI concept adopted by IASB since the beginning of 2009.

Literature review

Due to the uses of stakeholders to information included in SP/L&OCI to decision making purposes, the instability in business result is undesirable, this may be caused by OCI as the items of it are irrecurring, unusual, accidental, and discounting items, and because of that, OCI incase of making decisions, may be resulted in distortion in these decisions according to its consequences.

OCI as a concept used in United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (US GAAP) before using it in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), US GAAP mainly issued by Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), while IFRS issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

OCI include five items according to IAS 1: presentation of financial statements issued IASB, that are (IAS 1.82A):

a. **Revaluation surplus of non-current assets and intangible assets**: revaluation may be defined as subsequent measurement alternative treatment or model, however, the asset is carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of revaluation less subsequent depreciation and impairment relate to PPE(IAS 16.31) or less subsequent amortization and impairment relate to intangible assets (IAS 38.75), provided that fair value can be measured reliably, revaluation surplus resulted if fair value of the asset exceeds the carrying amount of it.

   Any reduction in value arising from a revaluation (e.g., subsequent impairment losses in property, plant, and equipment) should first be recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus relating to the same asset.

   Two alternatives to treat with revaluation surplus upon disposing related asset, keeping it as a component in owner equity, or closed it in retained earnings.

b. **Gains and losses attributable to Available for sale(AFS):** according to IAS 39:financial instruments–measurement and recognition, that will be superseded by Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) according to IFRS 9: financial instruments – measurement and recognition by January 1ST of 2018 with earlier application encouraged, If an equity investment is not held for trading, an entity can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with dividend income recognized in profit or loss (IFRS 9, paragraph 5.7.5).

   When gains or losses are realized (e.g. through a sale), the associated unrealized holding gains and losses that were previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

c. **Actuarial Gains and losses**: Experience adjustments and the effects of any changes in actuarial assumptions. Experience adjustments are differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually happened (Holt and Mirza, 2016).

   Entities have the option of recognizing actuarial gains and losses in full in the period in which they occur or in the statement of other comprehensive income. This must be done for all defined benefit plans and for all of its actuarial gains and losses.

d. **Gains or losses attributable to translation of foreign operations**, IAS 21 requires an entity to recognize some translation differences in other comprehensive income and accumulate these in a separate component of equity and on disposal of the foreign operation to reclassify the cumulative translation difference (CTA) relating to the foreign operation to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal (IAS 21).

e. **Hedging gains or losses**: when the entity applies the requirements of hedging accounting, it must recognize gains or losses attributable to hedging instruments or derivatives or other changes in fair value of hedging and hedged instruments when hedge accounting conditions are met.

   Changes in fair value of the hedging instrument are recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent that the hedge is effective and released to profit or loss in the time

periods in which the hedged item impacts profit or loss. This is the accounting treatment for cash flow hedges and hedges of net investments in foreign operations.
If the hedged item is an available-for-sale financial asset, changes in fair value that would otherwise have been recognized in other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss.
If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a financial asset or financial liability, the gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income remain there (IAS 39).

Presentation of Statement of OCI

1. Statement of OCI may be presented in two options as follow:
    a. Separate statement from statement of profit or loss, it includes in this case P/L as it presented in statement of P/L, in addition, it includes items of OCI, to reach to TCI.
    b. Jointly with statement of P/L & OCI, but as a second stage of the statement.
2. Each item of OCI income classified by nature.
3. Items of OCI presented after tax.
4. Entities are no longer permitted to present items of "other comprehensive income" (e.g., gains or losses on revaluation of property, plant, and equipment) separately in the "statement of changes in equity" ("such non-owner movements must now be presented in a statement of comprehensive income").
5. The IASB clarified that an entity may present the analysis of other comprehensive income item by item, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements.

Measures of Materiality

Materiality could be defined according to conceptual framework of financial reporting as "an entity-specific aspect of relevance based on the nature or magnitude (or both) of the items to which the information relates in the context of an individual entity's financial report" (IASB, conceptual framework, F QC11).
Materiality may be considered as a matter of judgment, but for the purposes of differentiating between material and immaterial impact, researcher will adopt some practices in IFRS, as the size-based materiality in order to measure impact of OCI on financial performance and classify it as material or immaterial.
One of the aspects that may be used is 10 percent approach that mentioned in IFRS 8: operating segments (IASB, IFRS 8.13) to classify segment as reporting one or not, the researcher will adopt the same approach to classify materiality.

Population of the study

The study will be conducted in local banking sector in Jordan, it consists of 16 banks as it included in annex 1, two of them Islamic, and the others are non, the main difference between two types regards the cost and return of borrowings and loans, since in non Islamic banks the cost and return take the form of interest, while in Islamic banks cost and returns take the form of profitability (Mora'baha), it is determined according to Islamic religion.
The researcher will adopt full survey to the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income to all banks during the period 2009-2016, to answer the questions of the study, and analyze the impact of OCI on the financial performance.

Model of the study
There are two variables in this study:
Independent variable: this variable will be the impact of OCI, OCI will be considered as absolute value, regardless negative or positive value, since the research will focus on materiality according to size, size will be represented by amount of OCI whether OCI is gains or losses.
Dependent variable: this variable will be the financial performance, it will be represented by TCI, in order to assure the materiality of OCI as a content of TCI. But also P/L will not be ignored in analysis, since P/L represents the result from continuing operations, and OCI could be represent a material percentage of P/L, resulting in TCI losses, to achieve different goals, such as: income smoothing or income erosion.

Analysis and Discussion of Results
The researcher analyzed financial statements related to local banks in Jordan, in order to identify the materiality of OCI and its effect on Financial performance, the findings revealed the following:

1. According to the following table (1): that relates to OCI and its contents in Jordanian banking sector,

Table (1): OCI and its contents in Jordanian Banking sector

Bank	Change in FV Res.	FC Def.	Change FV/AFS	OCI
AR.IS	2999135		52254	3051389
Jor.in	4794612		3648386	8442998
Cairo	(5728307)		429926	(5298381)
ABC	399000	(715000)	(17000)	(1000)
AJIB	(1884494)	(4450654)	1688179	(4646969)
Union	2006736			2006736
Islamic	318102		86564	404666
Ahli	4445522		2048948	6494470
Jordan	77878430	(9634583)	(654340)	67589507
Commercial	(6921539)		156920	(6764619)
Dubai,Isa	(341226)			(341226)
Kuwait	17993088			17993088
Sustaih	(4169)			(4169)
Housing	28248615	(181058259)		(152809644)
capital	3138291	(4459063)	3084180	1763408
Arab	(129166040)	(411004090)	(36665820)	(540134630)
Total	(1824244)	(611321649)	(26141803)	(602254376)

the following notices can be drawn:

a. Total OCI to all banks during the period (2009-2016) is losses in amount of JD 597 885 161, seven banks of them achieved gains, while the rest achieved losses, but the effect of losses exceeds the profits.
b. The contents of OCI are three items, those are: change in fair value reserve, foreign currency differences, and change in fair value of available for sale investments, the highest amount belonged to losses represented the differences from foreign currencies in amount of JD 611,321,649, while the change in fair value reserve resulted in gains in amount of JD 1,824,244, but change in fair value of available for sale investments achieved losses in amount of JD 26,141,803.
c. Arab bank is the one who achieved the high losses in amount of JD 540,134,630 resulted mostly from differences from foreign currencies, while the highest gains achieved by Jordan bank in amount of JD 67,589,507, mostly resulted from change in fair value reserve.

2. According to following table (2) that relates to materiality of OCI to P/L and TCI,

Table (2): Materiality of OCI to P/L and TCI

Bank	P/L	OCI	TCI	OCI/PL	OCI/TCI
AR.IS	100549105	3051389	103610494	3 %	3 %
Jor.in	931864473	8442998	101629471	1 %	8 %
Cairo	293411858	(5298381)	288113477	2 %	1%
ABC	1972000	(1000)	1629000	0%	0 %
AJIB	136289210	(4646969)	131642241	3 %	4 %
Union	169794829	2006736	171801566	1 %	1 %
Islamic	314727961	404666	315132626	0 %	0 %
Ahli	168059015	6494470	174553485	3 %	3 %
Jordan	290727398	67589507	357316905	23 %	19 %
Commercial	48954090	(6764619)	42189471	14 %	16 %
Dubai,Isa	16401519	(341226)	16060298	2 %	2 %
Kuwait	346987456	17993088	365610544	5 %	5 %
Sustaih	45114287	(4169)	45110118	0 %	0 %
Housing	846075163	(152809644)	694022691	18 %	22 %
capital	104372804	1763408	101636212	2 %	2 %
Arab	2552599810	(540134630)	2012465180	21 %	27 %
Total	6367900978	(602254376)	6493524457	10 %	12 %

the following notices can be drawn:

a. The percentage of OCI to TCI in 12 banks is immaterial, because it is less than 10%, the predetermined limit of materiality, the lowest percentage belonged to Sustaih bank (0.01%), while the percentage in 4 banks is material, the highest one belonged to Arab bank (27 %).

b. The average of OCI to TCI in all banks is 12 %, that percentage can be classified as material.
c. The percentage of OCI to P/L in 12 banks is immaterial, because it is less than 10%, the predetermined limit of materiality. The lowest percentage belonged to Sustaih bank (0.01%), while the percentage in 4 banks is material, the highest one belonged to Jordan bank (23 %).
d. The average of OCI to P/L in all banks is 10 %, that percentage can be classified as material

3. In order to differentiate between Islamic banking sector and non Islamic in terms of impact of OCI on its financial performance, researcher prepares the following two tables, (3) and (4).

Table (3): Materiality of OCI to P/L and TCI in non Islamic banking sector

Bank	**P/L**	**OCI**	**TCI**	**OCI/PL**	**OCI/TCI**
Jor.in	931864473	8442998	101629471	1 %	8 %
Cairo	293411858	(5298381)	288113477	2 %	1%
ABC	1972000	(1000)	1629000	0%	0 %
AJIB	136289210	(4646969)	131642241	3 %	4 %
Union	169794829	2006736	171801566	1 %	1 %
Ahli	168059015	6494470	174553485	3 %	3 %
Jordan	290727398	67589507	357316905	23 %	19 %
Commercial	48954090	(6764619)	42189471	14 %	16 %
Kuwait	346987456	17993088	365610544	5 %	5 %
Sustaih	45114287	(4169)	45110118	0 %	0 %
Housing	846075163	(152809644)	694022691	18 %	22 %
capital	104372804	1763408	101636212	2 %	2 %
Arab	2552599810	(540134630)	2012465180	21 %	27 %
Total	5936222393	(605369205)	4487720361	10 %	14 %

Table (4): Materiality of OCI to P/L and TCI in Islamic banking sector

Bank	**P/L**	**OCI**	**TCI**	**OCI/PL**	**OCI/TCI**
AR.IS	100549105	3051389	103610494	3 %	3 %
Islamic	314727961	404666	315132626	0 %	0 %
Dubai,Isa	16401519	(341226)	16060298	2 %	2 %
Total	431678585	3114829	434803418	7 %	7 %

the following notices can be drawn:

a. The percentage of OCI to TCI in non Islamic banking sector is material, since its percentage is 14%, but the same ratio in Islamic banking sector is immaterial since its percentage is 7%, this situation can be justified by some accounting practices in Islamic banking sector relate to OCI are prohibited in Islamic religion.

b. The percentage of OCI to P/L in non Islamic banking sector is material, since its percentage is 10%, but the same ratio in Islamic banking sector is immaterial since its percentage is 7%, this situation also can be justified by some accounting practices in Islamic banking sector relate to OCI are prohibited in Islamic religion.

4. If percentage of (OCI /TCI) exceeds percentage of (OCI/ P/L), that means P/L is more than TCI, and resulted in a negative impact to OCI on TCI, the following considerations should be taken in account to interpret this situation:
   c. Negative impact resulted from losses attributable to other comprehensive income activities leads to erosion in profits or increase in losses, since operating profits or losses supposed to represent the financial performance from continuing operations which characterized by recurrence and regularity.
   d. The amount of impact depends on the amount of OCI, the high amount of OCI, the high impact on P/L and the high distortion to TCI.
   e. This situation can be considered as intended action to management to achieve different goals relate to minimizing TCI in case of OCI profits or maximizing TCI in case of OCI losses, such as: reducing tax base, benefiting from tax incentives in case of losses, manipulation.
   f. Or this situation may be considered as unintended action to management as it caused by factors out of control of management, or relate to bad performance of it, such as: profit management, bad hedging policy, destruction in markets, bad investments policy, bad performance of assets, excess in conservatism.
5. If percentage of (OCI / P/L) exceeds percentage of (OCI/ TCI), that means P/L is less than TCI, and resulted in a positive impact to OCI on TCI, the following considerations should be taken in account to interpret this situation:
   g. Positive impact resulted from profits attributable to other comprehensive income activities leads to increase in profits or decrease in losses.
   h. This situation can be considered as intended action to management to achieve different goals relate to maximizing TCI in case of OCI profits or minimizing TCI in case of OCI losses, such as: renewing the election period of BOD, profit management, income smoothing, window dressing, ….etc.
   i. Or this situation may be considered as unintended action to management as it caused by factors out of control of management, or relate to bad performance of it, such as: manipulation, profit management, good hedging policy, progress in markets, effective investments policy, good performance of assets, lessening in conservatism, ….etc.
6. In more details, to investigate the impact of OCI on P/L and TCI, researcher focus on the materiality of OCI and its percentage on the level of banks every year, so immaterial

percentage were ignored, results as it shown in annex(2), the following notices were identified:

a. There are 3 banks its OCI are immaterial (less than 10%) in all years, these are:
   - Islamic bank.
   - Dubai Islamic bank.
   - Soasteih bank
b. There are 4 banks, its OCI material for just one year, these are:
   - Islamic International Arab Bank.
   - AJIB bank.
   - Ahli bank.
   - Kuwait - Jordan bank.
c. There are 2 banks, its OCI material for the whole period(8 years), these are:
   - ABC bank.
   - Arab bank.
d. The most bank that its TCI affected by OCI is capital bank in 2015, since OCI is around eight times of its P/L, OCI comprises losses in amount of JD8254021, while its profit for the year in amount of JD1068872, that resulted in TCI losses in amount of JD7185149, highest impact is to differences from foreign currencies, this subject hedging policy in the bank relates to foreign currency to be questioned.
e. But the most affected bank in total by OCI is Arab bank during the period, since OCI losses is JD540134630, while profits for the same period is JD2552599810, that decreased TCI by 21% of P/L, it amounted to JD2012465180, by other words TCI equal to 79% of P/L, highest impact is to differences from foreign currencies, this subject hedging policy in the bank relates to foreign currency to be questioned.

Conclusion

According to for mentioned analysis it is obvious that there is an impact to OCI on financial performance of Jordanian local banking sector as a whole measured by TCI and P/L, but if the banking sector separated to Islamic and non Islamic, then the impact remains to non Islamic material, while the impact is immaterial in Islamic banking sector.

The materiality of OCI can be read in terms of stability and sustainability of business, since materiality of OCI if it considered as irrecurring and accidental occurrence, that lead to instability in business result, and may affect negatively the sustainability of business, the latter situation need to more studies and researches.

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Annex 1: List of Local Banks in Jordan

Serial	Bank	Date of establishment	
1	Arab Bank Group	1930	www.arabbank.com.jo
2	Jordan Ahli Bank	1956	www.ahli.com
3	Bank of Jordan	1960	www.bankofjordan.com
4	Cairo Amman Bank	1960	www.cap.jo
5	The Housing Bank for Trade & Finance	1974	www.hbrf.com
6	Jordan Kuwait Bank	1977	www.jordan-kuwait-bank.com
7	Arab Jordan Investment Bank	1978	www.ajib.com
8	Jordan Commercial Bank	1978	www.jgbank.com.jo
9	Jordan Islamic Bank	1978	www.jordanislamicbank.com
10	Investment Bank	1989	www.jifbank.com
11	Arab Banking Corporation-Jordan	1989	www.arabbanking.com.jo
12	Union Bank	1991	www.unionbankjo.com
13	Societe Generale Bank Jordan(SGBJ)	1993	www.sgbj.com.jo
14	Capital Bank	1996	www.capitalbank.jo
15	Islamic International Arab Bank	1997	www.iiabank.com.jo
16	Jordan Dubai Islamic Bank	2009	www.jdib.jo

Annex (2): Materiality of OCI

Year	P/L	Change in FV Res.	FC Def.	Change FV/AFS	OCI	TCI	OCI/PL	OCI/TCI
Islamic International Arab Bank								
2009	2596472	2979118			2979118	5575590	114 %	53 %
Jordan Investment & Finance Bank								
2010	10887111	2091446		1187268	3278714	14165825	30 %	23 %
2014	12365392	2,762,658			2,762,658	15128050	22 %	18 %
Cairo Amman Bank								
2009	25549038	4000617			4000617	29549655	16 %	14 %
2015	41168254	(8927263)			(8927263)	32240991	22 %	28 %
ABC Bank								
2009	109340	149810	90880		240690	350030	220 %	69 %
2010	141290	76680	5680		75260	216550	53 %	35 %
2011	191700	20590	(73840)		(53250)	138450	28 %	38 %
2012	186730	34080	(61770)		(27690)	159040	15 %	17 %
2013$	210870	11360	(103660)	(710)	93010)	117860	44 %	79 %
2014	225780	17750	(78100)	(2840)	(63190)	162590	28 %	39 %
2015	168270	(26270)	(243530)	-	(26980)	(101530)	16 %	27 %
2016	166140	(710)	(43310)	(8250)	(52540)	113600	32 %	46 %
AJIB Bank								
2016	22638300	(562450)	(3423912)	(10011)	(3996373)	18641927	17 %	21 %
Union Bank								
2009	16313890	3937777			3937777	20251667	24 %	19 %
2011	10336736	(3420674)			(3420674)	6916062	33 %	49 %
Ahli Bnak								
2009	18691993	4978506			4978506	23670499	27 %	21 %
Jordan Bank								
2010	32115410	5262100	258815		5520915	36636325	17 %	15 %
2011	36570701	1649820	(7381373)	809569	(4921984)	31648717	13 %	16 %
2012	33189566	5230461	(1788864)	102514	3544111	36733677	11 %	10 %

2013	36393178	22858426	(10617984)	(536777)	11703665	48096843	32 %	24 %
2015	40062793	15227173	4065419		19292592	59355385	48 %	33 %
2016	42202024	31725806	2583450		34309256	76511280	81 %	45 %
Total	290727398	77878430	(9634583)	(654340)	67589507	357316905	23 %	19 %
Commercial Bank								
2009	5560865	1265944			1265944	6826809	23 %	19 %
2010	4376426	(1110303)			(1110303)	3266123	25 %	34 %
2011	(1329749)	(1072838)			(1072838)	(2402587)	81 %	45 %
2012	2062878	(1002983)			(1002983)	1059895	49 %	95 %
2013	3199256	639944		81699	721643	3920899	23 %	18 %
2015	15756877	(3524034)			(3524034)	12232843	22 %	29 %
2016	9325406	(1852705)			(1852705)	7472701	20 %	25 %
Total	48954090	(6921539)		156920	(6764619)	42189471	14 %	16 %
Kuwait - Jordan Bank								
2009	44871942	13324012			13324012	58195954	30 %	23 %
Housing Bank								
2009	66562510	25470471	1104611		26575082	93137592	40 %	29 %
2011	100002298	(297583)	(8820060)		(9117643)	90884655	9 %	10 %
2012	104488612	(24999)	(40396325)		(40421324)	64067288	39 %	63 %
2013	106926629	(77052)	(34210190)		(34287242)	72639387	32 %	47 %
2014	123917229	83692	(26982856)		(26899164)	97018065	22 %	28 %
2015	124728034	(82958)	(38160538)		(38243496)	86484538	31 %	44 %
2016	131012613	4335	(28826079)		(28821744)	102948041	22%	28%
Total	846075163	28248615	(181058259)		(152809644)	694022691	18 %	22 %
Capital Bank								
2009	1338383	2247112	328919	-	2576031	3914414	192 %	66 %
2010	5149968	1836924	(810756)	(138787)	887381	6037349	17 %	15 %
2011	1428331	(848391)	6063		(842328)	586003	59 %	144 %
2013	37036290		1656653	3914844	5571497	42607787	15 %	13 %
2015	1068872		(7756671)	(497350)	(8254021)	(7185149)	772 %	115 %
Arab Bank								
2009	408634820	95249340	50414260	0	145663600	554298420	36 %	26 %

2011	217220240	-64047680	-59065610		-123113290	94106950	57 %	131 %
2012	249955500	-59608760	-8721640	0	-68330400	181625100	27 %	38 %
2013	356317760	-84188960	-40523250	0	-124676710	231641050	35 %	54 %
2014	409778630	5639530	-138386810	0	-132747280	277031350	32 %	48 %
2015	313907330	-30440540	-117304780	-30484560	-147745320	166162010	48 %	89 %
2016	378192860	-6181260	-89851210	-6181260	-96032470	282160390	25 %	34 %
Total	2552599810	(129166040)	(411004090)	(36665820)	(540134630)	2012465180	21 %	27 %