

Tel: +962 6 552 0842 Fax: +962 6 552 0912 P.O.BOX 926648 Amman-11190,Jordan e-mail:info@uld.jo www.uld.jo

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To: Jordan Securities Commission	السادة هيئة الاوراق المالية
Amman Stock Exchange	السادة بورصة عمان
Date:-1/4/2019	التاريخ:2019/4/1
Subject: Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal	الموضوع: البيانات المالية السنوية المدققة للسنة المنتهية
year ended 31/12/2018	في 12/2018/31
Attached the Audited Financial Statements of	مرفق طيه نسخة من البيانات المالية المدققة لشركة
Union Land Development for the fiscal year	الاتحاد لتطوير الاراضي م.ع.م باللغة الانجليزية عن السنة
ended 31/12/2018 in English	المالية المنتهية في 2018/12/31
Kindly accept our high appreciation and respect	وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام،،،
Union Land Development	شركة الاتحاد لتطوير الارضي م.ع.م
General Manager	المدير العام
Muath Enayeh	معاذ عناية

شركة الإنحاد عطود الله النبي المساهمة العدمة الداري

هيئة الأوراق المالية المدين الدائرة الإدارية / الدينوان الدائرة الإدارية / الدينوان الدينوان الدائرة المدينة المدينة

UNION LAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2018



Ernst & Young Jordan P.O.Box 1140 Amman 11118 Jordan

Tel: 00 962 6580 0777/00 962 6552 6111

Fax: 00 962 6553 8300 www.ey.com/me

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Shareholders of Union Land Development Corporation
Public Shareholding Company
Amman – Jordan

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Union Land Development Corporation - Public Shareholding Company (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2018, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards, are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Jordan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Emphasis of Matters

- Without qualifying our opinion, and as disclosed in note (5) to the consolidated financial statements, investment properties include land plots with an amount of JD 2,785,399 that are not registered in the name of the Group as of 31 December 2018.
- Without qualifying our opinion, and as disclosed in note (6) to the consolidated financial statements, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include investments in an investment funds with an amount of JD 1,740,000 that are not registered in the name of the Group as of 31 December 2018.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter provided in that context. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

1. Valuation of investment properties

Disclosures that relate to the valuation of investment properties are included in note (5) to the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matter:

Investment properties make up 59.5% of the total assets of the Group as at 31 December 2018. Investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. The fair value of the investment property depends to a large extent on estimates, which is why this item is important for our audit. The Group has a process of internal and external valuations, with the value of the investment property being measured at least once a year. These valuations are based on, among other things, assumptions, such as future rents and occupation.

How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit:

Our audit work includes evaluating the quality and the objectivity of the valuation process and the independence and expertise of the internal and external surveyors. We also evaluated the accuracy of the property data provided by the Group's management to the independent external surveyors, which are used as input for the external survey. We analyzed the internal and external valuations, the underlying assumptions and the applied methods.



Other Matter

Our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 was qualified in relation to that the Group did not perform impairment testing on its project under construction (Zara project) amounted to JD 6,913,443 as of 31 December 2017. The Group has restated the effect of the impairment on the opening balance of its retained earnings on 1 January 2017.

Other information included in the Group's 2018 annual report.

Other information consists of the information included in the annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Board of Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exist. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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



- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit.
 We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Group maintains proper books of accounts which are in agreement with the consolidated financial statements.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this auditor's report was Mohammad Ibrahim Al-Karaki, license number 882.

Amman – Jordan 31 March 2019



UNION LAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	As of 1 January
ASSETS		JD	JD (Restated Note 24)	JD (Restated Note 24)
Non-current assets -			/	2 202 709
Property, plant and equipment	3	2,562,830	2,622,198	3,990,708
Projects under construction	4	3,070,911	3,063,443	3,053,488
Investment properties	5	42,542,092	39,827,254	46,326,963
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	2,909,575	2,505,559	5,476,020
		51,085,408	48,018,454	58,847,179
Current Assets -				
Inventories	7	18,022	25,611	28,815
Trade receivables	8	124,351	215,832	176,624
Other current assets	9	418,351	696,012	402,323
	17	7,743,102	4,723,646	460,931
Due from related parties Cash and bank balances	10	11,920,402	8,948	207,897
Guill and Buill Buill Buill		20,224,228	5,670,049	1,276,590
Non-current assets held for sale	23	-	6,503,839	-
Total Assets		71,309,636	60,192,342	60,123,769
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity -				
Attributable to equity holders of the parent -			10.005.400	42 065 120
Paid in capital	11	42,065,129	42,065,129	42,065,129
Share premium	11	4,253,659	4,253,659	4,253,659
Statutory reserve	11	2,082,418	1,717,194	1,584,652
Voluntary reserve	11	1,495,745	1,495,745	1,495,745
Other reserves		1,309,287	1,309,287	1,309,287
Fair value reserve	6	(1,060,182)	(137,770)	326,326
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)		2,630,819	(1 <u>59,034)</u>	(2,298,820)
		52,776,875	50,544,210	48,735,978
Non-controlling interests	15		1,863	1,863
Net Equity		52,776,875	50,546,073	48,737,841
Liabilities				
Non-Current liabilities -				
Long term loans	12	13,772,246	2,044,801	3,519,257
Current Llabilities -				
Current portion of long term loans	12	2,288,082	2,368,148	3,535,028
Bank overdraft	14	•	63,058	368,848
Due to a related party		-	-	219,290
	18	2,128,078	4,851,132	3,455,392
Trade and other payables Income tax provision	16	344,355	319,130	288,113
		4,760,515	7,601,468	7,866,671
Total Liabilities		18,532,761	9,646,269	11,385,928
Total Equity and Liabilities		71,309,636	60,192,342	60,123,769
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Union Land Development Corporation - Public Shareholding Company Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018	2017
		JD	JD
Continuing Operations			
Investment properties revenue		-	565,000
Rental revenue		2,833,127	2,816,465
Total revenues		2,833,127	3,381,465
Investment properties costs		-	(513,517)
Rental costs		(484,180)	(465,735)
Commodore Hotel operating expenses		(34,894)	(21,790)
Gross profit		2,314,053	2,380,423
Administrative expenses	13	(618,336)	(634,254)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		-	2,500
Finance costs		(791,922)	(495,783)
Provision for expected credit losses		(50,000)	-
Other expenses, net		(9,884)	(42,992)
Profit for the year, before income tax from continuing operations		843,911	1,209,894
Income tax expense for the year	16	(41,423)	(39,268)
Prior years income tax expense	16	(112,624)	
Profit for the year, after income tax from continuing operations		689,864	1,170,626
Discontinued Operations			
Profit (loss) after tax from discontinued operations	23	2,808,326_	(3,760)
Profit for the year		3,498,190	1,166,866
Attributable to: Equity holders of the parent		3,498,190	1,166,866
Non-controlling interests			
		3,498,190	1,166,866
		JD/ Fils	JD/ Fils
Basic and diluted earnings per share from the profit (loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent		0/083	0/028

UNION LAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Profit (loss) for the year	3,498,190	1,166,866
Add: other comprehensive income items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax: Net gains (losses) of financial assets at fair value through other		
comprehensive income	(1,265,525)	674,284
Total other comprehensive income for the year	2,232,665	1,841,150
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	2,232,665	1,841,150
Non-controlling interests		-
	2,232,665	1,841,150

UNION LAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The attached notes from 1 to 30 form part of these consolidated financial statements

UNION LAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018	2017
		JD	JD
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		843,911	1,209,894
Profit for the period before tax from continuing operations	00	2,808,326	(3,760)
Profit (loss) for the period before tax from discontinued operations	23	3,652,237	1,206,134
Adjustments for:	•	69,344	86,448
Depreciation	3	423,013	423,013
Depreciation of investment properties	5	-	(51,483)
Gain on sale of investment properties		_	(2,500)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		791,922	495,783
Finance costs	8	50,000	_
Provision for expected credit losses	U	00,000	
Working capital changes-		7,589	3,204
Inventories		319,142	(71,083)
Trade receivables and other current assets		(4,413,458)	2,598,100
Trade and other payables		(3,019,456)	(4,482,005)
Due from related parties		(128,822)	(8,251)
Income tax paid	-	(2,248,490)	197,360
Net cash flows used in (from) operating activities	-		
Investing Activities	3	(9,976)	(72,753)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	•	-	35,249
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	5	(101,567)	(1,102,337)
Purchase of investment properties	Ü	-	565,000
Proceeds from sale of investment properties	22	156	-
Net cash acquired from the acquisition of a subsidiary			
Purchase of financial assets at fair value		(3,824,778)	(1,346,656)
through other comprehensive income			
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value		2,486,113	4,960,384
through other comprehensive income	23	4,750,000	(3,954)
Proceeds from sale of a subsidiary		(7,468)	(9,955)
Projects under construction Net cash flows from investing activities		3,292,480	3,024,978
Net cash nows from investing doubtes			
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(5,311,399)	(3,084,336
Repayments of loans	12	17,000,000	443,000
Proceeds from loans		(758,079)	(474,161
Finance costs paid		10,930,522	(3,115,497
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		44.074.549	106,84
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		11,974,512	
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		(54,110)	(160,951
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	10	11,920,402	(54,110

The attached notes from 1 to 30 form part of these consolidated financial statements

(1) GENERAL

Union Land Development Corporation (the "Company") was established as a public shareholding company on 1 August 1995, under registration number (288) with paid in capital of JD 42,065,129 divided into 42,065,129 shares at a par value of JD 1 per share.

The Company was registered as an entity in Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority under No. 1101032808 dated 28 March 2001.

The Company's main activity is the establishment and management of tourism enterprises and the investment of their funds in shares, bonds, land and real estate development, in addition to the establishment, ownership, operation, management and investment of hotels.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors in their meeting held on 31 March 2019 and they are subject to the approval of the General Assembly of the Shareholders.

2) BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(2-1) BASIS OF PREPARATION -

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income which have been measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Jordanian Dinars (JD), which represents the functional currency of the Group.

(2-2) BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -

The consolidated financial statements comprise of the Company's financial statements and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as of 31 December 2018.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its control over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, which includes:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary without a loss of control is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary.
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests.
- Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences, recorded in equity.
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received.
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained.
- Recognizes the gain or loss resulted from loss of control.
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(2-3) CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES -

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 are consistent with those used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 except that the Group has applied the following amandments starting 1 January 2018:

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue and related Interpretations and it applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless those contracts are in the scope of other standards. The new standard establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The standard requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

The impact of adopting IFRS 15 was not material on the consolidated financial statements

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

The Group had previously implemented the first phase of IFRS 9 as issued during 2009. The date of initial implementation of the first phase of IFRS 9 was 1 January 2011.

IFRS 9 requires the Group to record an allowance for expected credit losses for all debt instruments measured at amortized cost.

IFRS 9 (financial instruments) has eliminated the use of the incurred loss approach under IAS 39 (financial instrument: Recognition and measurement) by including a comprehensive model for the recognition and recording of forward looking expected credit loss, uses the revised hedge accounting framework, and the revised guidance on the classification and measurement requirements.

Impairment

The adoption of IFRS 9 (financial instruments) has fundamentally changed the Group's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing the incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach.

For all debt instruments, the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Group has no debt instruments at amortized cost; therefore, there was no material impact on the consolidated financial statements from the adoption of IFRS 9.

This standard did not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IFRIC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations

The Interpretation clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

These amendments do not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 40 Transfers of Investment Property

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use.

These amendments do not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 2 Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment that address three main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction; the classification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations; and accounting where a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction changes its classification from cash settled to equity settled. On adoption, entities are required to apply the amendments without restating prior periods, but retrospective application is permitted if elected for all three amendments and other criteria are met.

These amendments do not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - measuring investees at fair value through profit or loss.

The amendments clarify that an entity that is a venture capital organisation, or other qualifying entity, may elect, at initial recognition on an investment-by-investment basis, to measure its investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss. If an entity, that is not itself an investment entity, has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the entity may, when applying the equity method, elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interests in subsidiaries. This election is made separately for each investment entity associate or joint venture, at the later of the date on which: (a) the investment entity associate or joint venture becomes an investment entity; and (c) the investment entity associate or joint venture first becomes a parent.

These amendments do not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(2-4) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Property, plant and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Cost represents the cost of replacement of property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term projects under construction, if recognition conditions are met. Maintenance and repair expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Depreciation (except for land) is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the following annual depreciation rates:

	%
Buildings	2
Machinery and equipment	12-15
Furniture and fixtures	9-12
Computers	15
Electronics and office supplies	15
Decorations	15
Tools	15
Vehicles	15

Gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amounts. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Raw inventories, work in progress and spare parts are stated using the weighted average cost.

Projects under construction

Projects under construction are stated at cost, which include the cost of design, construction, equipment and other direct expenses. Projects under construction are not depreciated until they become ready for use.

Investment properties

Properties held to earn rental or for capital appreciation purposes or held for undetermined use are considered investment properties.

Investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation (except for land) is calculated when ready for use on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives using annual rates that range from 2 to 20%.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Group's of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

- Goodwill is measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed which is recorded after deducting any accumulated impairment losses.
- The excess of the groups share in the fair value of the net assets acquired over the acquisition cost represents negative goodwill and recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss the Group assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recorded at fair value when the plus acquisition costs and subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are reported as a separate component in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and in the statement of equity including the change in fair value resulting from conversion differences of non-cash items of assets at foreign currencies, in case of sale of such assets or part of it, the gain or loss is recorded at the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and in the statement of changes in equity and the valuation reserve balance for sold assets will be transferred directly to retained earnings not through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

These assets are not subjected to the impairment test. Dividends are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Recognition of financial assets

Sale and purchase of financial assets is recognized at transaction date.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Trade receivables

Accounts receivable are stated at original invoice amount less any provision for any uncollectible amounts or expected credit loss. The Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less which do not include the risk of the change in fair value, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Loans

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR). Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the liability is derecognized as well through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on a acquisition and fees or costs that forms an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asst. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Trade payable and other current liabilities

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably measured.

Income tax

Income tax for the years ended 2017 and 2018 was calculated in accordance with the Income Tax Law No. (34) of 2014.

Deferred income taxation is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences at the consolidated financial statement date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on laws that have been enacted at the financial position date. The carrying values of deferred income tax assets are reviewed at each consolidated statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Revenue recognition

In accordance with IFRS (15), revenue recognized from sales is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable when it is probable to collect such consideration.

Dividends are recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

Rental income arising leases is accrued for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in other revenue in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Other revenues are recognized on the accrual basis.

Operating leases

The Group as a lessee: operating lease expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

The Group as a lessor: rental income arising from operating leases is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in other revenue.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the consolidated statement of financial position date, based on the rates declared by the Central Bank of Jordan.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The again or loss arising on transaction of non-monetary items measured at fair value is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Transaction differences for items of non-monetary financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (like shares) are recognized as part of the change in fair value.

Segment reporting

For the purpose of reporting to management and the decision makers in the Group, a business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and return that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

Offsetting

Offsetting between financial assets and financial liabilities and presenting the net amount on the consolidated statement of financial position is performed only when there are legally-enforceable rights to offset, the settlement is on a net basis, or the realization of the assets and satisfaction of the liabilities is simultaneous.

Union Land Development Corporation - Public Shareholding Company Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements 31 December 2018

Discontinued operations

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale to equity holders of the parent if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale or distribution rather than through continuing use.

Such non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the sale, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for non-current assets held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sale will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of the classification.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the consolidated statement of financial position.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or;

Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss

(2-5) USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the application of accounting policies require management to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities and disclose potential liabilities. These estimates and judgments also affect the income, expenses and provisions and, in particular, require the Group's management to make judgments and judgments to estimate the amounts and timing of future cash flows arising from the circumstances and circumstances of those estimates in the future. These estimates are necessarily based on multiple hypotheses and factors that have varying degrees of estimation and uncertainty and actual results may differ from estimates as a result of future changes in the conditions and circumstances of those provisions.

The estimates and assumptions used in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

- Provision for expected credit losses is made on the basis and assumptions approved by the Group's management to estimate the provision to be taken in line with IFRS 9.
- The fiscal year shall be charged for the income tax expense in accordance with the accounting regulations, laws and standards. The deferred tax assets and liabilities and tax provision are measured and recognized.
- The Group periodically recalculates the useful life of the property and equipment for the purpose of calculating annual depreciation based on the general condition of the asset and estimated future useful lives. Impairment losses are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- A provision is taken for legal cases raised against the Group based on legal studies prepared by the Group's legal advisors, under which future potential risks are identified these studies are reviewed on a periodic basis.

UNION LAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2018

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ମ

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Vehicles 100,406 - 100,406 42,794 12,099 54,893

The cost of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment was JD 381,752 as at 31 December 2018.

UNION LAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION - PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2018

Total	5,838,604 72,753 (1,387,564) 4,523,793	1,847,896 86,448 (32,749) 1,901,595	2,622,198
Vehicles	49,571 50,835 100,406	34,508 8,286 - 42,794	57,612
Tools	65,000 - (30,368) 34,632	63,886 574 (30,368) 34,092	540
Decorations	97,883	71,142 5,764 (2,381) 74,525	20,977
Electronics and office supplies	58,052	52,930	4,000
Computers	104,598	94,262 6,690 - 100,952	3,646
Furniture and fixtures	83,900	71,867 4,761	7,272
Machinery and equipment	196,318	12,233 - 196,318	
Buildings	2,919,403	1,275,216 47,018 - 1,322,234	1,614,277
Lands	2,263,879 4,810 *(1,354,815) 913,874	. , .	913,874
2017-	Cost- Balance as of 1 January 2017 Additions Disposals Balance as of 31 December 2018	Accumulated Depreciation - Balance as of 1 January 2017 Additions Disposals Balance as of 31 December 2017	Net book value as of 31 December 2017

organizational fees previously paid to Greater Amman Municipality. The Group agreed with Greater Amman Municipality to recover part of these amounts and make an offsetting for another part which represents the Group's receivables from Greater Amman Municipality. It was also agreed During the year ended 31 December 2018, the Group reduced the lands value by JD 1,354,815, representing a recovered amount relating to that the remaining part of this amount will be considered as advances on property tax.

PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION (4) ___

Movement on projects under construction is as follows:

	2018 JD	2017
Balance at 1 January Additions Impairment of projects under construction	3,063,443 7,468 	6,903,488 9,955 (3,850,000)
Balance at 31 December	3,070,911	3,063,443

The estimated cost to complete the projects under construction is JD 3,500,000 as at 31 December 2018. Management has not set a date for the completion of the project as of the date of these consolidated financial statements.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (5)____

Movement on investment properties is as follows:

Movement on investment properties is as follows:	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Cost -		
Balance at 1 January	42,938,107	49,014,803
	101,567	1,102,337
Additions	3,036,284	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary (note 22)	-	(6,665,516)
Transfer to assets held for sale (note 23)	-	(513,517)
Disposals lands	40.075.059	42,938,107
Ending balance for the year	46,075,958_	42,930,101
Accumulated depreciation -		
	(3,110,853)	(2,687,840)
Balance at 1 January	(423,013)	(423,013)_
Depreciation	(3,533,866)	(3,110,853)
Ending balance for the year	(3,553,600)	(0,110,000)
	42,542,092	39,827,254
Net book value-		

The Group's management believes that the fair value of investment properties is approximately amounted to JD 104 millions as at 31 December 2018 (2017: JD 89 millions).

Investment properties include lands that are not registered in the Group's name as follows:

	2018 JD	2017
Lands	2,785,399	2,785,399

(6) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

This amount represents the Group's investments in the capital of the following companies:

	2018	2017 JD
Quoted Shares / Inside Jordan Union Tobacco and Cigarettes Industries Corporation / P.L.C Union Investments Corporation / P.L.C Al-Quds Real Estate Investments - P.L.C / Palestine Al Tajamouat for Touristic Projects Company / P.L.C	1,145,759 11,000 12,726 90 1,169,575	735,297 11,700 18,438 124 765,559
Financial Assets – Other / Outside Jordan Investment funds – Capital Towers*	1,740,000 2,909,575	1,740,000 2,505,559

^{*} This investment is not registered under the name of the Group as the ownership of this investment belongs to the parent company "Union Investment Company P.L.C".

The movement on the fair value reserve is as follows:		
	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Balance at 1 January Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through	(137,770)	326,326
other comprehensive income Loss on sale of financial assets at fair value through other	(1,265,525)	674,284
comprehensive income	343,113	(1,138,380)
Balance at 31 December	(1,060,182)	(137,770)
(7) Inventories		
	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Inventories	260,442	268,031
Provision for slow moving inventories	(242,420)	(242,420)
•	18,022	25,611
(8) TRADE RECEIVABLES		
	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Trade receivables	1,090,558 (966,207)	1,132,039 (916,207)
Provision for expected credit losses		
	124,351	215,832
The movement on the provision for expected credit losses is as follows:		
	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Balance at 1 January	916,207	916,207
Provision for the year	50,000	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31 December	966,207	916,207

As at 31 December, the aging of unimpaired trade receivables is as follows:

	Pas	t due but not impaire	d
	1-180	More than	
	days	181 days	Total
	JD	JD	JD
2018	76,149	48,202	124,351
2017	132,170	83,662	215,832

The management of the Group believes that unimpaired receivables are expected to be fully recoverable. The Group does not obtain guarantees against these receivables, and thus they are unsecured.

(9) OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Refundable deposits	61,676	64,276
Governmental deposits	290,436	290,541
Employee receivables	38,282	38,141
Prepaid expenses	27,957	303,054
Topala expenses	418,351	696,012
(10) Cash And Bank Balances		
	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Cash on hand	21,382	2,626
Cash at banks	11,899,020	6,322
Casil at valins	11,920,402	8,948

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following:

	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Cash on hand	11,920,402	8,948
Less: bank overdraft (Note 14)		(63,058)
	11,920,402	(54,110)

(11) SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Authorized and paid in capital-

The Company's authorized and paid in capital amounted to JD 42,065,129 divided into 42,065,129 shares at a par value of JD 1 per share.

Share premium-

The accumulated balance in this account represents amounts received and resulted from the difference between the shares issuance price and the shares face value as a result of increasing the Company's capital during previous years.

Statutory reserve-

As required by the Jordanian Companies Law, 10% of the profit before tax is to be transferred to statutory reserve. This reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.

Voluntary reserve -

The accumulated amounts in this account represent cumulative appropriations not exceeding 20% of annual profit before tax. This reserve is available for distribution to the shareholders.

(12) LOANS

		Loan installments					
			2018			2017	
			Non			Non	
		Current	current		Current	current	
	Currency	portion	portion	Total	portion	portion	Total
		JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
					-		
Bank Al Etihad (1)	JD	-	-	-	25,148	-	25,148
Bank Al Etihad (2)	JD	6,806	-	6,806	443,000	-	443,000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD	-	-	-	1,900,000	2,044,801	3,944,801
Invest Bank	JD	2,281,276	13,772,246	16,053,522		_	
		2,288,082	13,772,246	16,060,328	2,368,148	2,044,801	4,412,949

Bank Al Etihad (1) - JD

During 2013, the Group obtained a loan from Bank Al Etihad with an amount of JD 3,500,000 at an annual interest rate of 9.25% without commission. The loan is repayable in quarterly installments of JD 264,000 each including interest. The first installment was paid on 1 January 2014 and the last installment was paid during the first quarter of 2018.

Bank Al Etihad (2) - JD

During 2017, the Group obtained a loan from Bank Al Etihad with an amount of JD 400,000 at an annual interest rate of 9% without commission. This loan is repayable over two installments of JD 200,000 each, the first installment was due on 25 May 2018 and the last installment will be due on 25 November 2018. This loan is secured by a mortgage of the first degree on a plot of land number 2157 Shmeisani No. 13.

Jordan Kuwait Bank - JD

During 2014, the Group obtained a reducing loan from Jordan Kuwait Bank with an amount of JD 7,900,000 at an annual interest rate of 8% without commission. This loan is repayable over semi annual installments of JD 950,000 each including interest. The first installment was due on 30 May 2015 and the last installment will be due on 30 November 2019. This loan is secured by a first degree mortgage on a plot of land No. 266 Alno'ajeyeh Al Mokta'a No. 8 lands of Al Yadoudah village.

Union Land Development Corporation - Public Shareholding Company Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements 31 December 2018

Invest Bank - JD

During the year 2018, the Group received a declining loan amounting to JD 17,000,000 at an annual interest rate of 8%. The Group used the proceeds of the loan to repay loans granted from Jordan Kuwait Bank amounting to JD 3,200,000 and to settle margin accounts in the amount of JD 12,000,000 and the loans of the Company's related parties. The loan is repayable in 16 installments payable on 30 May and 30 November each year beginning from the period 30 November 2018 until the final installment payment on 30 November 2026. This loan is secured by a first degree mortgage of JD 17,000,000 on the land No. 266 and the buildings of IKEA.

The amounts of annual principle maturities of bank loans are as follows:

Year	JD
2020 2021 2022 2023-2026	2,100,000 2,100,000 2,100,000 7,472,246
	13,772,246

(13)	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

(13) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Salaries and wages	153,160	153,771
Depreciation (Note 3)	69,344	86,448
Professional fees	60,326	69,417
License and fees	214,045	255,545
Telephone and post	13,986	5,936
Advertising	10,766	1,150
BOD meeting expenses	6,975	7,251
Water and utilities	10,827	10,174
	4,800	4,257
Transportation	332	644
Stationary and printing	34,552	14,287
Insurance	18,115	8,124
Maintenance	1,035	918
Cleaning	-	312
Donations and gifts	11,012	10,395
Bank charges	3,000	-
Hospitality	6,061	5,625
Others	618,336	634,254

(14) BANK OVERDRAFT

This item represents the utilized balance of the bank overdrafts, details of this item are as follows:

Financing party	Currency	Average interest rate	Credit limit	2018 	2017
Jordan Commercial Bank	JD	8%	300,000	-	63,058 63,058

(15) Non-Controlling Interests

This item represents the subsidiaries net shareholders equity after deducting the direct shares of the parent company and the indirect shares through its subsidiaries.

(16) INCOME TAX

Income tax -

Income tax presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss is as follows:

	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Income tax expense for the year	41,423	39,268
Prior years income tax expense	112,624	<u>-</u>
	154,047	39,268
The movements on provision for income tax were as follow	s:	
	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Balance at 1 January	319,130	288,113
Income tax expense for the year	154,047	39,268
Income tax paid	(128,822)	(8,251)
	344,355	319,130

Income tax provision for the years ended at 31 December 2018 and 2017 was calculated in accordance with the Income Tax Law No. (34) of 2014.

The Income Tax Department reviewed the accounting records of the Group and its subsidiaries until the year 2012.

The Income Tax Department did not review the Group records for the years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 up to the date of these consolidated financial statements.

(17) RELATED PARTIES

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and the following subsidiaries:

	Paid In capital	Major activity	Percentage of ownership
	JD		%
Nibal Housing Company LLC	30,000	Land development	100
Paradise Contracting LLC	50,000	Contracting	100
Adam Investment Company LLC	30,000	Investment properties	100
Paradise Architectural Industries LLC	100,000	Architecture	100
Thiban Real Estate LLC	30,000	Land development	100
Al Mahila Real Estate LLC	1,000	Land development	100
Al Amiri Real Estate Investments LLC	1,000	Land development	100
Al Farait Real Estate Investments LLC	1,000	Land development	100
Al Ghuzlanieh Real Estate Investments Company	1,000	Land development	100
Dhaba'a Real Estate Company	1,000	Land development	100
Taj Al-Madina For Housing LLC (note 22)	50,000	Land development	100

Related parties include associates, major shareholders, Board of Directors members, executive management, as well as companies controlled or significantly influenced directly or indirectly, by those entities.

The balances of related parties in the consolidated statement of financial position represent the following:

	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Due from related parties:		
Union Investments Corporation – P.L.C (Parent company)	2,032,416	1,994,078
Union Tobacco and Cigarettes Industries- P.L.C (Sister company)	5,710,686	2,729,568
	7,743,102	4,723,646

The following is a summary of the benefits (salaries, bonuses and other benefits) of the key management of the Group:

	2018 JD	2017 JD
Salaries, bonuses and other benefits	46,320	31,640

(18) TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2018	2017
	JD	JD
Trade payables	168,288	826,771
Advances from suppliers	-	1,870,000
Deferred revenues	1,022,442	1,304,218
Shareholders deposits	290,428	310,800
Accrued expenses	133,872	182,314
Sales tax deposits	70	265
Miscellaneous provisions	229,653	285,158
Accrued interest expenses	275,254	33,899
Others	8,071	37,707
	2,128,078	4,851,132

(19) CONTINGENT, CONTRACTUAL AND CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

At the date of the consolidated financial statements, the Group has letters of guarantee amounted to JD 41,540 (2017; JD 229,092).

(20) LAWSUITS RAISED BY AND AGAINST THE GROUP

As at 31 December 2018, the Group was defendant in number of lawsuits in its normal course of business amounted to JD 425,109 (2017: JD 388,376). The Group's management and its legal counsel believe that the Group will not have any material obligations in respect of these lawsuits.

As at 31 December 2018, the Group was claimant in number of lawsuits which amounted to JD 68,081 (2017: JD 68,081). These amounts represents accounts receivable resulting from the normal course of business.

(21) BASIC AND DILUTED PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR PER SHARE		
	2018	2017
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent (JD) Weighted average number of shares (Share)	3,498,190 42,065,129	1,166,866 42,065,129
Basic earning per share attributable to equity holders of the parent (JD / Fils)	0/083	0/028

The diluted earning per share equals the basic earning per share.

(22) PURCHASE OF A SUBSIDIARY

On 17 May 2018 the Group acquired 100% of the paid in capital of "Taj Al-Madina For Housing LLC" which is a company specialized in the purchase and development of investment properties. The Group acquired this company in addition to receiving cash of JD 4,750,000 and an account receivable amounted to JD 1,600,000 in return of selling its subsidiary "Al Tajamouat Real Estate LLC" (note 23).

The fair value of the assets and liabilities of Taj Al-Madina For Housing LLC at the date of acquisition and the book values immediately before the acquisition date are as follows:

DOOK FEMALE WAS A STATE OF THE	Fair value JD	Book value JD
Investment properties (note 5)	3,036,284	3,662,740
Cash on hand and at banks	156	156
	3,036,440	3,662,896
Net assets	3,036,440	3,662,896
Net assets acquired	3,036,440	
Cash paid		
		156
Cash acquired from the subsidiary		150
Cash paid		
Net cash acquired from the acquisition of the subsidiary		156

(23) DISPOSAL OF A SUBSIDIARY

The Group sold the entirety of its share in its subsidiary "Al Tajamouat Real Estate LLC during the year ended 31 December 2018. The Group used to own 97.5% from that company before the selling transaction. The gain from the selling transaction amounted to JD 2,808,326.

The business results as of the loss of control date are as follows:

The pusiness results as of the loss of control date of	30 September 	31 December JD
Gain on sale of investment properties General and administrative expenses	2,808,326	(3,760)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	2,808,326	(3,760)

The book value of assets and liabilities that were recognized and derecognized on the date of sale are as follows:

follows:	Net book value on date ofsale JD	31 December 2017 JD
Assets - Cash on hand and at banks Investment properties Total assets	3,229 6,740,516 6,743,745	3,954 6,665,516 6,669,470
Liabilities - Other current liabilities Due to related parties Total liabilities Net book value for the assets associated with the disposal	4,581 161,050 165,631 6,578,114	4,581 161,050 165,631 6,503,839
The details of the selling price of that company are as follows: Cash received Account receivable Net assets – Taj Al-Madina For Housing LLC (Note 22)	4,750,000 1,600,000 3,036,440 9,386,440	
Net book value for the assets associated with the disposal Gain from the sale of the subsidiary	(6,578,114) 2,808,326	

(24) RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEARS FIGURES

Some of 2017 consolidated financial statements figures have been reclassified in order to correspond with the presentation of the 2018 consolidated financial statements. The reclassification has had an effect on the net equity for the year 2017.

Some of 2017 consolidated financial statements figures and prior years figures were restated after the Group has recognized an impairment loss of JD 3,850,000 related to its projects under construction.

The effects of the restatement on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of changes in equity as at 31 December 2017 and 1 January 2017 are as follows:

	31 December 	1 January 2017 JD
Equity- Accumulated losses	(3,850,000)	(3,850,000)
Non-current assets - Projects under construction	(3,850,000)	(3,850,000)

(25) OPERATING SEGMENTS

The presentation of key segments is determined on the basis that the risks and rewards relating to the Group are materially affected by the difference in the products or services of those segments. These segments are organized and managed separately by the nature of the services and products, each of which is a separate unit and is measured according to reports used by the Group's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Decision Maker.

The Group is organized for administrative purposes through the following sectors:

- Investments Properties
- Land Development.

The Group's management monitors the results of business segments separately for performance evaluation purposes. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss for each segment.

A geographical segment is associated with the provision of products or services in a specific economic environment that is subject to risks and rewards that differ from those in other economic environments.

Revenues, profits, assets and liabilities by business sector are as follows:

Revenues, profits, assets and liabilities by business sector a	ile as joile ile.		
	Investments Properties	Land Development	Total
	JD	JD	JD
For the year ended 31 December 2018-			
Revenues	2,602,458	230,669	2,833,127
Business Results: Profit for the year	524,339	2,973,851	3,498,190
Other segment information: Deprecation Finance costs	(485,164) (791,922)	(7,193) -	(492,357) (791,922)
For the year ended 31 December 2017-			
Revenues:	3,162,530	218,935	3,381,465
Business Results: Profit for the year	1,168,631	(1,765)	1,166,866
Other segment information: Deprecation Finance costs	(502,170) (495,783)		(509,461) (495,783)
As at 31 December 2018-			
Segment assets and liabilities Segment assets Segment liabilities	62,025,024 18,376,790	:	71,309,636 18,532,761
As at 31 December 2017-			
Segment assets and liabilities Segment assets Segment liabilities	50,921,39 9,251,17		60,192,342 9,646,269

(26) RISK MANAGEMENT

Interest rate risk -

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its floating interest bearing assets and liabilities such as bank overdrafts and loans.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the consolidated statement of profit or loss reasonable possible changes in interest rates as of 31 December, with all other variables held constant.

2018 Currency	Increase in interest rate (Basis points)	Effect on profit for the year before tax JD
JD	50	(80,807)
2017 Currency	Increase in interest rate (Basis points)	Effect on profit for the year before tax
JD	50	(22,380)

The effect of decrease in interest rate is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect shown above.

Equity price risk -

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the consolidated statement of profit or loss, fair value reserve consolidated, statement of other comprehensive income and shareholders' equity due to the possible reasonable changes in share prices, with all other variables held constant:

2018-		Effect on consolidated statement of comprehensive income, fair value reserve and
Inde <u>x</u>	Change in index	shareholders' equity
<u>maox</u>	(%)	JD
Amman Stock Exchange	15	175,436
2017-		Effect on consolidated statement of comprehensive income, fair value reserve and
Index	Change in index	shareholders' equity
<u>irinex</u>	(%)	JD
Amman Stock Exchange	15	114,834

The effect of the decrease in index is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect shown above.

Credit risk -

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The Group seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to customers by setting credit limits for customers and by monitoring outstanding receivables. In addition, the Group seeks to limit its credit risk with respects to banks by dealing with reputable banks only.

Liquidity risk -

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The table below summarises the maturities of the Group's undiscounted financial liabilities at 31 December, based on contractual payment dates and current market interest rates:

31 December 2018 -	Less than 3 months JD	3 to 12 months JD	1 to 5 years JD	More than 5 years	Total JD
Loans	-	2,471,129	12,318,890	2,555,135	17,345,154
Trade and other payables	_	2,312,296			2,312,296
Total	-	4,784,055	12,318,890	2,555,135	19,657,450
31 December 2017 -	Less than 3 months JD	3 to 12 months JD	1 to 5 years JD	More than 5 years	Total JD
Loans	520,908	2,336,000	2,176,801	-	5,033,709
Trade and other payables	-	5,335,893	-	-	5,335,893
Bank overdrafts	68,103	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	68,103
Total	589,011	7,671,893	2,176,801	<u> </u>	10,437,705

Currency risk -

Most of the Group's transactions are in Jordanian Dinars and US Dollars. The Jordanian Dinar exchange rate is fixed against the US Dollar (US \$1.41 for JD 1) and accordingly the Group is not exposed to significant currency risk.

(27) FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments include financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets comprise cash and bank balances, trade receivables, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, due from related parties and some other current assets.

Financial liabilities comprise of trade payables, loans, due to related parties, bank overdrafts and some other current liabilities.

The following table illustrates the fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities of the Group.

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
	JD	JD	JD
2018 – Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,169,575	1,740,000	2,909,575
2017 – Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	765,559	1,740,000	2,505,559

(28) CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a credit rating and capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholders value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in business conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or procedures during the current year and the prior year.

Capital structure comprises of paid in capital, share premium, statutory reserve, voluntary reserve, fair value reserve, other reserves and retained earnings and is measured at JD 52,937,012 as at 31 December 2018 (2017: JD 50,546,073)

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(29) STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 16 Leases

During January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 "Leases" which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases.

IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently.

IFRS 16 introduced a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

The new standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early application is permitted.

Transition to IFRS 16

The Group has the option to adopt IFRS 16 retrospectively and restate each prior reporting period presented or using the modified retrospective approach by applying the impact as an adjustment on the opening retained earnings. The Group will elect to apply the standard to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The Group will adopt IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach. During 2018, the Group has performed a detailed impact assessment of IFRS 16. The Group does not expect that there will be a material impact on the consolidated financial statements as a result of adopting IFRS16.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts covering the recognition and measurement and presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and replaces IFRS 4 - Insurance Contracts. The standard applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e. life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. The standard general model is supplemented by the variable fee approach and the premium allocation approach.

The new standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. Early application is permitted.

IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The Interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12 and does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of IAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. An entity must determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments.

The interpretation is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1January 2019, but certain transition reliefs are available.

Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Under IFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

The amendments should be applied retrospectively and are effective from 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3, between an investor and its associate or joint venture, is recognised in full. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. The IASB has deferred the effective date of these amendments indefinitely, but an entity that early adopts the amendments must apply them prospectively. The Group will apply these amendments when they become effective.

Amendments to IAS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments to IAS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments also clarify that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognised in profit or loss.

An entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect, excluding amounts included in the net interest, is recognised in other comprehensive income.

The amendments apply to plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after 1 January 2019, with early application permitted. These amendments will apply only to any future plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements of the Group.

Amendments to IAS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures

The amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long-term interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in IFRS 9 applies to such long-term interests.

The amendments also clarified that, in applying IFRS 9, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognised as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

The amendments should be applied retrospectively and are effective from 1 January 2019, with early application permitted

(30) COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Some of 2017 balances were reclassified to correspond with those of 2018 presentation. The reclassification has no effect on the profit and equity of the year 2017.