

كلمة رئيس مجلس الإدارة:

حضرات السادة المساهمين الكرام
السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته ،،،

يسر مجلس ادارة شركة المستقبل العربية للاستثمار الترحيب بحضراتكم لتشريفنا بحضور اجتماع الهيئة العامة السنوي للبحث والتشاور ومناقشة التقرير السنوي والبيانات المالية الموحدة للشركة كما في 2022/12/31 واية امور اخرى .
لقد تم بحمد الله التعافي من جائحة كورونا هذا العام مما كان له الأثر في تحسين مبيعات الشركة وزيادة حصتها السوقية بمعظم مجالات العمل التي تقوم بها الشركات التابعة والشركات الحليفة .
بالاضافة الى هذا فقد تمكنت الشركة خلال هذا العام الحالي من الحصول على عدد من الوكالات الجديدة مما سيدعم ويزيد من حجم مبيعاتها وحصتها السوقية خلال الاعوام القادمة ، كما وتخطط الشركة لزيادة التنوع في منتجاتها باضافة أصناف ومواد جديدة خلال العام 2023 لشركاتها التابعة والحليفة وذلك لزيادة حصتها السوقية ورفع ارباحها قدر الامكان .
وأخيراً يتقدم مجلس الادارة بالشكر الجزيل لجميع أعضاء الهيئة العامة على تعاونهم ودعمهم المستمر للشركة آملين تحقيق أفضل النتائج بالأعوام القادمة ، كما ويتقدم مجلس الادارة بالشكر لجميع الموظفين العاملين بالمجموعة على حسن تعاونهم واخلاصهم بالعمل لما فيه خدمة نشاطات الشركة والسعي لتقدمها وازدهارها ، داعين العلي القدير أن يحفظ بلادنا وأن يديم علينا نعمة الأمن والأمان وأن يوفقنا وإياكم لما فيه الخير لوطننا العزيز بقيادته الحكيمه .

رئيس مجلس الادارة

م. فتحي الجفيري

تقرير مجلس الإدارة :

1. أ . أنشطة الشركة الرئيسية:

إعداد الدراسات المتعلقة بالمشاريع الاستثمارية بكافة أنواعها (بهدف الاستثمار بها) ، بالإضافة الى تطوير وإقامة وإدارة وتسويق وشراء المشاريع والنشاطات الصناعية والإستثمارية بمختلف المجالات بما فيها الإستثمار العقاري ، تملك أسهم وحصص بالشركات على إختلاف أنواعها.

ب . أماكن الشركة الجغرافية وعدد الموظفين في كل منها:

- عنوان الشركة الرئيسي: دوار المدينة الرياضية – شارع الشريف ناصر بن جميل – مبنى شركة القوقا التجارية، ص.ب (20082) عمان (11118) الاردن، هاتف: 5622100، فاكس: 5601213.
- يبلغ عدد موظفي الإدارة (3) موظف.
- لا يوجد أي فروع أخرى للشركة داخل المملكة أو خارجها.

ج . حجم الإستثمار الرأسمالي للشركة:

بلغ حجم الاستثمار الرأسمالي مبلغ (7,932,658) دينار تمثل ممتلكات ومعدات الشركة الأم والشركات التابعة.

2. أ. الشركات التابعة للشركة:

عدد الموظفين	عنوان الشركة	نسبة ملكية الشركة الأم من الشركة التابعة	رأس مال الشركة التابعة (بالدينار الأردني)	النشاط الرئيسي	نوع الشركة التابعة	اسم الشركة التابعة
41 فرع المدينه 19 فرع النصر 4 فرع سحاب	دوار المدينة الرياضية – شارع الشريف ناصر بن جميل – مبنى مجموعة القوقا	%100	9,428,837	إستيراد وتصدير وتمثيل شركات ووكالات تجارية	شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة	شركة القوقا التجارية
11	دوار المدينة الرياضية – شارع الشريف ناصر بن جميل – مبنى مجموعة القوقا	%100	50,000	انتاج المواد الخام والمواد الغذائية	شركة مساهمة خاصة	شركة إثمار للصناعة والتوزيع
5	سحاب – المنطقة الحرة	%100	30,000	إستيراد وتصدير وتمثيل شركات ووكالات تجارية	شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة	شركة القوقا للاستيراد والتصدير – المنطقة الحرة
4	دوار المدينة الرياضية – شارع الشريف ناصر بن جميل – مبنى مجموعة القوقا	%52	10,000	تجارة أنظمة المراقبة والحماية واجهزة الإنذار	شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة	شركة التقنية العربية لأنظمة المراقبة والحماية (1)
0	دوار المدينة الرياضية – شارع الشريف ناصر بن جميل – مبنى مجموعة القوقا	%100	1,000	شراء وتملك وإستئجار الأراضي وفرزها وتطويرها وتنظيمها	شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة	شركة داميا للمنتوجات الزراعية
0	دوار المدينة الرياضية – شارع الشريف ناصر بن جميل – مبنى مجموعة القوقا	%100	1,000	شراء وتملك وإستئجار الأراضي وفرزها وتطويرها وتنظيمها	شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة	شركة قصر المشتى لتطوير الأراضي
0	دوار المدينة الرياضية – شارع الشريف ناصر بن جميل – مبنى مجموعة القوقا	%100	1,000	شراء وتملك وإستئجار الأراضي وفرزها وتطويرها وتنظيمها	شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة	شركة المشتى لتجارة المنتجات الزراعية
0	دوار المدينة الرياضية – شارع الشريف ناصر بن جميل – مبنى مجموعة القوقا	%100	1,000	شراء وتملك وإستئجار الأراضي وفرزها وتطويرها وتنظيمها	شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة	شركة الطافح للإستثمار
0	دوار المدينة الرياضية – شارع الشريف ناصر بن جميل – مبنى مجموعة القوقا	%100	1,000	شراء وتملك وإستئجار الأراضي وفرزها وتطويرها وتنظيمها	شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة	شركة الحصينيات لتطوير الأراضي
0	دوار المدينة الرياضية – شارع الشريف ناصر بن جميل – مبنى مجموعة القوقا	%100	1,000	شراء وتملك وإستئجار الأراضي وفرزها وتطويرها وتنظيمها	شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة	شركة أرجوم عجرم لتطوير الأراضي
0	دوار المدينة الرياضية – شارع الشريف ناصر بن جميل – مبنى مجموعة القوقا	%100	1,000	شراء وتملك وإستئجار الأراضي وفرزها وتطويرها وتنظيمها	شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة	شركة ذهبيات النقيرة لتجارة المواد الزراعية
0	دوار المدينة الرياضية – شارع الشريف ناصر بن جميل – مبنى مجموعة القوقا	%60	10,000	خدمات استلام وتوزيع الطرود	شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة	شركة سفري لخدمات التوصيل (1)

ملاحظة :

(1) الجزء المتبقي من رأس مال الشركة مملوك لشركة القوقا التجارية وهي شركة تابعة (تحت التصفية) .

ب. نبذة عن الشركات العاملة :

1. شركة القوقا التجارية / شركة القوقا للاستيراد والتصدير (المنطقة الحرة) ، تعمل بمجال :

- استيراد وتصدير وبيع وتوزيع المواد الخام اللازمة للصناعات الغذائية .
- استيراد وتصدير وبيع وتوزيع وصيانة أجهزة ومعدات المطاعم والفنادق والسوبر ماركت .
- تملك عدد من العلامات التجارية وتمثل عدد من الشركات العالمية بوكالات حصرية .

2. شركة إثمار للصناعة والتوزيع ، تعمل بمجال :

- تعبئة وتغليف كافة أنواع المواد الغذائية والأولية وبيعها وتوزيعها .
- استيراد كافة المواد اللازمة لغايات الشركة .
- تصنيع الخلطات الجاهزة والنكهات بكافة أنواعها للصناعات الغذائية .

3. شركة التقنية العربية لأنظمة المراقبة والحماية ، تعمل بمجال :

- استيراد وتصدير وتجارة أنظمة المراقبة والحماية وأجهزة الإنذار والكاميرات وتركيبها وصيانتها .

4. شركات عقارية ، وهي شركات غير عاملة مملوكة بالكامل لشركة المستقبل العربية للاستثمار تم إنشاؤها لغايات تملك قطع

أراضي فقط:

- شركة ذهيبات النقيرة لتجارة المواد الزراعية .
- شركة قصر المشتى لتطوير الأراضي .
- شركة داميا للمنتوجات الزراعية .
- شركة المشتى لتجارة المنتجات الزراعية .
- شركة الطافح للاستثمار .
- شركة الحصينيات لتطوير الأراضي .
- شركة ارجوم عجرم لتطوير الأراضي .

3. أ. أسماء أعضاء مجلس الإدارة ونبذة تعريفية عنهم :

الاسم	المنصب	تاريخ العضوية	تاريخ الميلاد	الشهادات العلمية	الخبرات العملية
فتحي فلاح عواد الجغبير	رئيس مجلس الادارة	2022/8/30	1958/8/22	بكالوريوس هندسة ميكانيك	18 سنة بالقوات المسلحة الاردنية . مالك مصنع .
ماهر أحمد محمد القوقا	نائب رئيس مجلس الادارة	2019/5/9	1956/6/15	دبلوم إدارة أعمال 1978	رجل أعمال رئيس وعضو هيئة مديرين ومديرعام لعدة شركات.
منير أحمد محمد القوقا	عضو	2020/6/15	1958/10/15	بكالوريوس هندسة طيران (محركات وهياكل طائرات) / طيار تجاري /1980	مديرعام لعدد من الشركات داخل المملكة. مجلس ادارة عدد من الشركات داخل المملكة وخارجها. رئيس مجلس ادارة الشركة المتخصصة للتجارة والاستثمار .
صقر مصطفى فلاح عبدالفتاح	عضو	2019/5/9	1963/11/17	بكالوريوس اقتصاد جامعة اليرموك / 1984	رئيس مجلس إدارة شركة الاسواق الناشئة للخدمات المالية والاستثمار. نقيب شركات الخدمات المالية في بورصة عمان . عضو مجلس ادارة المجموعة الاستشارية الاستثمارية . مدير تنفيذي للاستثمار / بنك الاسكان (2010/1997) . مدير محافظ استثمارية في الاسواق العالمية لدى الشركة الكويتية للتجارة والمقاولات والاستثمارات الخارجية /الكويت (1984-1990).

بلال محمود سليم أنشاصي	عضو	2019/5/9	1957/6/5	بكالوريوس إدارة أعمال 1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> عضو مجلس إدارة الشركة العربية للصناعات الكهربائية سابقاً . عضو مجلس إدارة الشركة الأردنية للتسويق سابقاً . مدير عام الشركة المتخصصة للتجارة والاستثمارات سابقاً .
احمد ابراهيم شحاده جابر	عضو	2022/9/1	1975/10/7	بكالوريوس قانون/ جامعة الاسراء / 1999 ماجستير قانون/ الجامعة الليمانية / 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> محامي مزاول منذ 2001 .
زهير محمود احمد الرواشده	عضو	2022/8/30	1958/4/6	بكالوريوس قانون / جامعة بغداد / 1982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> مستشار وزارة الاتصالات . مستشار وزارة النقل . مستشار شركة اليوتاس العربية .
شركة عوني الساكت ومشاركوه ويمثلها في المجلس : م.عوني موسى الساكت (1)	رئيس مجلس الادارة (سابق)	2019/5/9	1938/8/1	ماجستير هندسة مدنية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> مؤسس وشريك في شركات للمقاولات الانشائية . نقيب المقاولين الاسبق لعدة دورات والرئيس المؤسس لاتحاد المقاولين العرب. مشارك ورئيس وعضو هيئة مديرين في شركات استثمارية وصناعية وعضو سابق في شركات مصارف وتأمين عامة.
فوزي محمد عبدالرحيم اللوزي (2)	عضو (سابق)	2019/5/9	1948	بكالوريوس صيدلة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> مدير عام مستودع الأدوية العربي (شقيق) 1996-1974 . عضو نقابة الصيادلة 1983. مؤسس ورئيس مجلس إدارة شركة مجموعة الوافي 1996-لغاية تاريخه. نائب رئيس مجلس إدارة مصنع أدوية الاردنية السويدية . رئيس مجلس إدارة شركة اوزايمز Biotechnology - كندا . رئيس مجلس إدارة في شركة المجموعة الاستشارية الاستثمارية ، المستشفى الاستشاري.
جمال أحمد ياسين صالح (3)	عضو (سابق)	2019/5/9	1960/12/28	ثانوي	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> مدير عام في شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة.

(1) شركة عوني الساكت ومشاركوه تاريخ الاستقالة 2022/6/9 .

(2) فوزي محمد عبدالرحيم اللوزي تاريخ الاستقالة 2022/4/27 .

(3) جمال أحمد ياسين صالح تاريخ الاستقالة 2022/5/8 .

ب . أسماء ورتب أشخاص الإدارة العليا ونبذة تعريفية عنهم :

الاسم	المنصب	تاريخ التعيين	تاريخ الميلاد	الشهادات العلمية	الخبرات العملية
منير أحمد محمد القوقا	المدير العام	2011/3/14	1958/10/15	بكالوريوس هندسة طيران (محركات وهياكل طائرات) / طيار تجاري.	* مدير عام لعدد من الشركات داخل المملكة. * عضو مجلس ادارة عدد من الشركات داخل المملكة وخارجها. * رئيس مجلس ادارة الشركة المتخصصة للتجارة والاستثمار.
رأفت سمير رفيق الزاغة	المدير المالي	2011/2/16	1980/1/30	بكالوريوس محاسبة (2002)	* محاسب رئيسي شركة القوقا التجارية (2002-2006). * عضو مجلس ادارة في شركة الأسواق الناشئة.
أسماء محمد مصطفى الناطور	مستشار قانوني أمين سر مجلس الادارة	مستشار قانوني 2012/1/8 أمين سر مجلس الادارة 2015/4/23	1971/2/12	بكالوريوس حقوق – الجامعة الأردنية (1993).	* محامي – عمل في مكاتب للمحاماة (1997-1999). * مكتب محاماه خاص (2000-2012).

4 . أسماء كبار مالكي الاسهم وعدد الأسهم المملوكة لكل منهم مقارنة مع السنة السابقة:

الرقم	الاسم	عدد الاسهم في 2021/12/31	النسبة	عدد الاسهم في 2022/12/31	النسبة
1.	منير أحمد محمد القوقا	3,506,300	%14.0640	3,591,300	%14.4049
2.	شركة ورثة كاظم مطلق مرقيه	2,696,617	%10.8163	2,637,979	%10.5811
3.	ماهر أحمد محمد القوقا	2,457,000	%9.8552	2,457,000	%9.8552
4.	بنك المال الاردني	1,391,598	%5.5818	1,391,598	%5.5818
5.	يزيد صقر مصطفى عبدالفتاح	1,003,450	%4.0249	1,390,694	%5.5782

5. الوضع التنافسي للشركة ضمن قطاع نشاطها:

إن شركة المستقبل العربية للاستثمار مدرجة في السوق الثاني ضمن قطاع الخدمات المالية المتنوعة ، حيث أنها تملك وتشارك في مجموعة من الشركات التي تمارس نشاطها في السوق المحلي في عدة قطاعات منها الاغذية والتصنيع الغذائي ، تجارة السيارات وقطع الغيار ، الكاميرات واجهزة المراقبة والحماية وغيرها .
وفيما يتعلق بحصتنا من السوق المحلي والاسواق الخارجية فإنه يصعب علينا تحديد حصتنا السوقية ولا يمكننا تحديد الوضع التنافسي للشركة كون أن شركة المستقبل لا تعمل بشكل مباشر في مجال محدد بل من خلال شركات مملوكة لها وفي مجالات مختلفة .

6. درجة الاعتماد على موردين محددین أو عملاء رئيسین محلياً وخارجياً:

فيما يخص شركة المستقبل العربية للاستثمار فإنه لا يوجد اعتماد على موردين محددین أو عملاء رئيسین محلياً وخارجياً يشكلون 10% فأكثر من اجمالي المشتريات و/ أو المبيعات ، الا ان هناك عدد من الموردين يشكلون 10% وأكثر من اجمالي المشتريات لبعض الشركات التابعة وعلى النحو التالي :

- شركة القوقا التجارية :

الرقم	اسم المورد	نسبة التعامل من اجمالي المشتريات
1	Cargill	45%

- شركة إثمار للصناعة والتوزيع :

الرقم	اسم المورد	نسبة التعامل من اجمالي المشتريات
1	Citta del gelato	22%
2	Firmenich	19%
3	Spell Organics	15%
4	Cargill	10%

- 7 . الحماية الحكومية أو الامتيازات التي تتمتع بها الشركة مع بيان تاريخ بداية ونهاية فترة الحماية أو الامتياز:
- لا يوجد أي حماية حكومية أو امتيازات تتمتع بها الشركة أو أي من منتجاتها بموجب القوانين والانظمة أو غيرها.
 - لا يوجد أي براءات إختراع أو حقوق امتياز حصلت الشركة عليها.

8 . القرارات الصادرة عن الحكومة او المنظمات الدولية أو غيرها التي لها اثر مادي على عمل الشركة أو منتجاتها أو قدرتها

التنافسية:

- لا يوجد أي قرارات صادرة عم الحكومة أو المنظمات الدولية أو غيرها لها أثر مالي على عمل الشركة أو منتجاتها أو قدرتها التنافسية .
- لا تقوم الشركة بتطبيق معايير الجودة الدولية .

ب . عدد موظفي الشركة وفئات مؤهلاتهم:

اسم الشركة التابعة شركة التقنية العربية لأنظمة المراقبة والحماية	اسم الشركة التابعة شركة القوقا للاستيراد والتصدير (مناطق حرة)	اسم الشركة التابعة شركة إثمار للصناعة والتوزيع	اسم الشركة التابعة شركة القوقا التجارية	عدد موظفي الشركة الام	المؤهل العلمي
1	0	0	1	0	ماجستير
2	3	6	23	3	بكالوريوس
0	0	0	13	0	دبلوم
1	2	5	27	0	ثانوية عامة فما دون
5	5	11	64	3	اجمالي عدد الموظفين

ج . برامج التأهيل والتدريب لموظفي الشركة:

عدد الموظفين	اسم الدورة	الرقم
1	دورة البرنامج الشامل في تطبيقات اكسل	1.
2	تحليل البيانات باستخدام برنامج ذكاء الاعمال	2.
1	ادارة تجربة العملاء وتحسين رحلة العميل	3.
2	التسويق الالكتروني للمؤسسات الصغيرة والمتوسطة	4.
4	اكسل متقدم	5.
2	الأمن السيبراني وتقييم مخاطر الأمن السيبراني	6.
1	اخصائي إدارة المشاريع	7.
3	المهارات البيعية	8.
2	إدارة المستودعات والسيطرة على المخزون	9.
2	Excel To Excel	10.
1	تطبيقات اكسل : من البداية الى الاحتراف	11.
1	معايير التقارير المالية الدولية	12.

10 . المخاطر التي تتعرض لها الشركة:

لا يوجد مخاطر تعرضت لها الشركة أو من الممكن أن تتعرض الشركة لها خلال السنة المالية اللاحقة ولها تأثير مادي عليها .

11 . الانجازات التي حققتها الشركة خلال السنة المالية:

قامت شركة المستقبل العربية للاستثمار من خلال عدد من شركاتها التابعة بالحصول على وكالات تجارية جديدة ، حيث أصبحت شركة القوقا التجارية وكيلا لشركة Babbi الايطالية وهي واحدة من أهم الشركات المصنعة للمواد الخام الخاصة بصناعة الايس كريم والبسكوت ، كما وحصلت شركة إثمار للصناعة والتوزيع على وكالة شركة Firmenich السويسرية وهي واحدة من أكبر الشركات العالمية التي تختص بتصنيع النكهات التي تدخل في الصناعات الغذائية والمشروبات .

12 . الأثر المالي لعمليات ذات طبيعة غير متكررة حدثت خلال السنة المالية ولا تدخل ضمن نشاط الشركة الرئيسي:

لا يوجد أي أثر مالي لعمليات ذات طبيعة غير متكررة حدثت خلال السنة المالية ولا تدخل ضمن نشاط الشركة الرئيسي.

13 . السلسلة الزمنية للأرباح أو الخسائر المحققة:

السنوات	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
الأرباح أو الخسائر المحققة	(252,593)	57,215	(705,907)	(1,113,693)	(1,337,644)	(1,748,764)	(600,354)	568,047
الأرباح الموزعة	لا يوجد	لا يوجد	لا يوجد	لا يوجد	لا يوجد	لا يوجد	لا يوجد	لا يوجد
صافي حقوق المساهمين	26,306,938	26,326,243	25,562,335	23,161,980	21,898,155	20,010,897	19,435,588	20,041,105
أسعار الأوراق المالية كما في 31 كانون أول	0,370	0,370	0,420	0,320	0,390	0,390	0,240	0,340

14 . تحليل المركز المالي للشركة ونتائج اعمالها خلال السنة المالية:

الرقم	النسبة المالية	2022
1	الإيرادات الى مجموع الموجودات	63.11 %
2	المطلوبات الى حقوق المساهمين	33.39 %
3	المطلوبات الى اجمالي الموجودات	25.03 %

15 . التطورات المستقبلية الهامة والخطة المستقبلية للشركة لسنته قادمة على الأقل:

سيكون تركيز الشركة خلال العام القادم على توسيع نشاطات الشركات التابعة لرفع مبيعات وارباح هذه الشركات ، مع الاستثمارية بتخفيض المصاريف قدر الامكان .
كما وستبذل الشركة من خلال شركاتها التابعة مجهود اضافي لزيادة حصتها السوقية من خلال التركيز على المواد والمنتجات سريعة الحركة .

16 . مقدار اتعاب التدقيق للشركة:

بلغ مجموع اتعاب التدقيق للشركة الأم والشركات التابعة لعام 2022 (15,400) دينار مقسمة على النحو التالي:

- شركة المستقبل العربية للاستثمار (8,700) دينار .
- شركة القوقا التجارية (3,000) دينار .
- شركة إثمار للصناعة والتوزيع (1,000) دينار .
- شركة التقنية العربية لانظمة المراقبة والحماية (1,250) دينار .
- شركة القوقا للاستيراد والتصدير/ مناطق حرة (1,450) دينار .

17 . أ . عدد الأوراق المالية المملوكة من قبل أعضاء مجلس الإدارة:

الرقم	الاسم	المنصب	الجنسية	عدد الاسهم في 2021/12/31	عدد الاسهم في 2022/12/31	عدد الاسهم المملوكة من قبل الشركات المسيطر عليها
1.	فتحي فلاح عواد الجغبير	رئيس مجلس الإدارة	أردنية	910	10,910	0
2.	ماهر أحمد محمد القوقا	نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة	أردنية	2,696,617	2,457,000	0
3.	صقر مصطفى فلاح عبدالفتاح	عضو مجلس إدارة	أردنية	100,000	10,000	0
4.	بلال محمود سليم أنشاصي	عضو مجلس إدارة	أردنية	100,000	15,000	0
5.	احمد ابراهيم شحاده جابر	عضو مجلس إدارة	أردنية	0	14,900	0
6.	زهير محمود احمد الرواشده	عضو مجلس إدارة	أردنية	50,000	50,000	0
7.	منير أحمد محمد القوقا	عضو مجلس إدارة	أردنية	3,506,300	3,591,300	0
8.	عوني موسى عبد الرحيم الساكت	ممثل شركة عوني الساكت ومشاركوه	أردنية	71,340	71,340	0
9.	جمال أحمد ياسين صالح (2)	عضو مجلس إدارة (سابقاً)	أردنية	594,623	594,623	0
10.	فوزي محمد عبدالرحيم اللوزي (3)	عضو مجلس إدارة (سابقاً)	أردنية	1,000,000	1,000,000	0

(1) شركة عوني الساكت ومشاركوه تاريخ الاستقالة 2022/6/9 .

(2) جمال أحمد ياسين صالح تاريخ الاستقالة 2022/5/8 .

(3) فوزي محمد عبدالرحيم اللوزي تاريخ الاستقالة 2022/4/27 .

- ملاحظة : لا يوجد ملكية لأي شركة مسيطر عليها من قبل أي من أعضاء مجلس الادارة أو من يمثلهم .

ب . عدد الأوراق المالية المملوكة من قبل أشخاص الإدارة العليا التنفيذية:

الرقم	الإسم	المنصب	الجنسية	عدد الأسهم في 2021/12/31	عدد الأسهم في 2022/12/31	عدد الأسهم المملوكة من قبل الشركات المسيطر عليها
1.	منير أحمد محمد القوقا	مدير عام شركة المستقبل	أردنية	3,506,300	3,591,300	0
2.	رأفت سمير رفيق الزاغة	المدير المالي	أردنية	25,386	25,386	0
3.	ماهر احمد محمد القوقا	مدير عام شركة القوقا	أردنية	2,696,617	2,457,000	0
4.	أسامة محمد مصطفى الناطور	مستشار قانوني أمين سر مجلس الادارة	أردنية	0	0	0

- ملاحظة : لا يوجد ملكية لأي شركة مسيطر عليها من قبل أي من أشخاص الادارة العليا .

ج . عدد الاوراق المالية المملوكة لأقارب أعضاء مجلس الإدارة وأقارب أشخاص الإدارة العليا التنفيذية (الزوجة والاولاد القصر فقط):

الرقم	الأسم	الصلة	الجنسية	عدد الأسهم في 2021/12/31	عدد الأسهم في 2022/12/31	عدد الأسهم المملوكة من قبل الشركات المسيطر عليها
1.	سحر حسن علي القوقا	زوجة المدير العام منير القوقا	أردنية	1,002,500	1,002,500	0
2.	لينا حمدي محمد القوقا	زوجة نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة ماهر القوقا	أردنية	528,224	528,224	0
3.	نسرین جودت حافظ الشنار	زوجة عضو مجلس الإدارة بلال أنشاصي	أردنية	51	51	0

- ملاحظة : لا يوجد ملكية لأي شركة مسيطر عليها من قبل أي من أقارب اعضاء مجلس الإدارة أو الإدارة العليا .

18 . أ . المزايا والمكافآت التي يتمتع بها كل من رئيس وأعضاء مجلس الإدارة :

الرقم	الاسم	المنصب	بدل التنقلات السنوية	المكافآت السنوية	نفقات السفر السنوية	اجمالي المزايا السنوية
1.	فتحي فلاح عواد الجغبير	رئيس مجلس الإدارة	1000	400	0	1400
2.	ماهر أحمد محمد القوقا	نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة	1000	0	0	1000
3.	منير أحمد محمد القوقا	عضو	1000	0	0	1000
4.	صقر مصطفى فلاح عبدالفتاح	عضو	1000	200	0	1200
5.	بلال محمود سليم أنشاصي	عضو	1000	600	0	1600
6.	احمد ابراهيم شحاده جابر	عضو	1000	600	0	1600
7.	زهير محمود احمد الرواشده	عضو	1000	400	0	1400
8.	شركة عوني الساكت ومشاركوه عوني موسى عبد الرحيم الساكت (1)	رئيس مجلس الإدارة (سابقاً)	0	0	0	0
9.	جمال احمد ياسين صالح (2)	عضو (سابقاً)	0	0	0	0
10.	فوزي محمد عبدالرحيم اللوزي (3)	عضو (سابقاً)	0	0	0	0

- (1) شركة عوني الساكت ومشاركوه تاريخ الاستقالة 2022/6/9 (لم يمنح اي مزايا او مكافآت).
(2) جمال أحمد ياسين صالح تاريخ الاستقالة 2022/5/8 (لم يمنح اي مزايا او مكافآت).
(3) فوزي محمد عبدالرحيم اللوزي تاريخ الاستقالة 2022/4/27 (لم يمنح اي مزايا او مكافآت).

ب . المزايا والمكافآت التي يتمتع بها أشخاص الإدارة العليا التنفيذية:

الرقم	الإسم	المنصب	الرواتب السنوية الإجمالية	بدل التنقلات السنوية	المكافآت السنوية	نفقات السفر السنوية	إجمالي المزايا السنوية
1.	منير أحمد محمد القوقا	مدير عام	119,760	0	0	4000	123,760
2.	ماهر أحمد محمد القوقا	مدير عام شركة القوقا التجارية	57,912	0	0	0	57,912
3.	أسامة محمد مصطفى الناطور	مستشار قانوني وأمين سر مجلس الإدارة	24,900	0	1400	0	26,300
4.	رأفت سمير رفيع الزاغة	المدير المالي	29,250	0	200	0	29,450

19 . التبرعات والمنح التي دفعتها الشركة خلال السنة المالية:

لم تقدم الشركة أي تبرعات أو منح خلال السنة المالية 2022 .

20 . العقود والمشاريع والإرتباطات التي عقدتها الشركة المصدرة مع الشركات التابعة أو الشقيقة أو الحليفة أو رئيس مجلس

الإدارة أو أعضاء المجلس أو المدير العام أو أي موظف في الشركة أو أقاربهم:

لا يوجد أية عقود أو مشاريع أو إرتباطات عقدتها الشركة المصدرة مع الشركات التابعة أو الشقيقة أو الحليفة أو رئيس مجلس الادارة أو أعضاء المجلس أو المدير العام أو أي موظف في الشركة أو أقاربهم.

21 . أ . مساهمة الشركة في حماية البيئة:

- لا يوجد مساهمة للشركة في حماية البيئة .

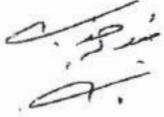
ب . مساهمة الشركة في خدمة المجتمع المحلي:

- لا يوجد مساهمة للشركة في خدمة المجتمع المحلي .

اقرارات مجلس الادارة :

1. يقر مجلس ادارة الشركة بعدم وجود اية امور جوهرية قد تؤثر على استمرارية الشركة خلال السنة المالية 2023 .
2. يقر مجلس الادارة بمسؤوليته عن اعداد البيانات المالية وتوفير نظام رقابة فعال في الشركة .

عضو
منير احمد محمد القوقا



نائب رئيس المجلس
ماهر احمد محمد القوقا



رئيس مجلس الادارة
فتحي فلاح عواد الجغبير



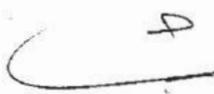
عضو
زهير محمود احمد الرواشده



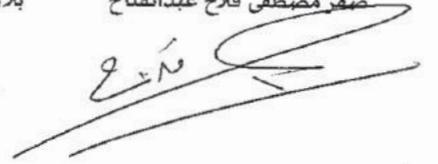
عضو
احمد ابراهيم شحاده جابر



عضو
بلال محمود سليم أنشاصي



عضو
صقر مصطفى فلاح عبدالفتاح

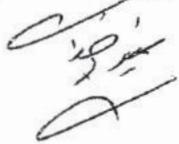


3. نقر نحن الموقعين ادناه بصحة ودقة واكتمال المعلومات والبيانات الواردة في التقرير السنوي .

المدير المالي
رأفت سمير رفيق الزاغة



المدير العام
منير احمد محمد القوقا



رئيس مجلس الادارة
فتحي فلاح عواد الجغبير



تقرير الحوكمة عن السنة المالية المنتهية في 2022/12/31

تقرير الحوكمة وفقاً للمادة (17) من تعليمات حوكمة الشركات المساهمة المدرجة لسنة 2017 .

- أ. المعلومات والتفاصيل المتعلقة بتطبيق أحكام هذه التعليمات وقواعد حوكمة الشركات في الشركة تلتزم الشركة بتطبيق جميع ما ورد بتعليمات حوكمة الشركات المساهمة العامة المدرجة لسنة 2017 ، بالإضافة إلى وضع الاستراتيجيات والسياسات الداخلية للشركة ومراجعتها بشكل دوري وذلك لتساعدها في تطوير أدائها وإنجاز الأعمال المطلوبة على أكمل وجه ، كما وتقوم بالاتي :
- اتباع أسلوب التصويت التراكمي عند إجراء انتخابات أعضاء مجلس الادارة في المرة القادمة.
 - عقد إجتماعات لكل من لجنة الترشيحات والمكافآت والحوكمة وإدارة المخاطر وفقاً لتعليمات الحوكمة .
- ب. أسماء أعضاء مجلس الإدارة الحاليين والمستقبليين خلال السنة وتحديد فيما إذا كان العضو تنفيذي أو غير تنفيذي ومستقل أو غير مستقل .

الرقم	الاسم	المنصب	الصفة
1.	فتحي فلاح عواد الجغبير	رئيس مجلس الإدارة	مستقل
2.	ماهر أحمد محمد القوقا	نائب رئيس مجلس الادارة	غير مستقل
3.	منير احمد محمد القوقا	عضو	غير مستقل
4.	صقر مصطفى فلاح عبدالفتاح	عضو	غير مستقل
5.	بلال محمود سليم أنصاوي	عضو	غير مستقل
6.	احمد ابراهيم شحاده جابر	عضو	مستقل
7.	زهير محمود احمد الرواشده	عضو	مستقل
8.	شركة عوني الساكت ومشاركوه	رئيس مجلس الادارة (سابقاً)	غير مستقل
9.	جمال أحمد ياسين صالح	عضو (سابقاً)	مستقل
10.	فوزي محمد عبدالرحيم اللوزي	عضو (سابقاً)	مستقل

- ت. أسماء ممثلي أعضاء مجلس الإدارة الإعتباريين وتحديد فيما إذا كان الممثل تنفيذي أو غير تنفيذي ومستقل أو غير مستقل .

الرقم	الاسم	المنصب	الصفة
1.	السيد عوني موسى عبدالرحيم الساكت ممثل شركة عوني الساكت ومشاركوه (مستقل)	رئيس مجلس الادارة (سابقاً)	غير مستقل

- ث. المناصب التنفيذية في الشركة وأسماء الأشخاص الذين يشغلونها.

الرقم	الاسم	المنصب
1.	منير أحمد محمد القوقا	مدير عام
2.	أسامة محمد مصطفى الناطور	مستشار قانوني / أمين سر مجلس الإدارة
3.	رأفت سمير رفيق الزاغة	مدير مالي

ج. جميع عضويات مجلس الإدارة التي يشغلها عضو مجلس الإدارة في الشركات المساهمة العامة إن وجدت .

الرقم	الاسم	المنصب	اسم ممثله	الشركات المساهمة العامة التي يشغل عضويتها
1.	فتحي فلاح عواد الجغبير	رئيس مجلس الإدارة	لا يوجد	لا يوجد
2.	ماهر أحمد محمد القوقا	نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة	لا يوجد	لا يوجد
3.	صقر مصطفى فلاح عبدالفتاح	عضو	لا يوجد	- المجموعة الاستشارية الاستثمارية .
4.	بلال محمود سليم أنشاصي	عضو	لا يوجد	لا يوجد
5.	احمد ابراهيم شحاده جابر	عضو	لا يوجد	لا يوجد
6.	زهير محمود احمد الرواشده	عضو	لا يوجد	لا يوجد
7.	منير احمد محمد القوقا	عضو	لا يوجد	- الشركة المتخصصة للتجارة والاستثمارات .

ح. إسم ضابط إرتباط الحوكمة في الشركة .

السيد / عبدالرحيم محمود أحمد عبد حسن .

خ. أسماء اللجان المنبثقة عن مجلس الإدارة .

1. لجنة التدقيق .

2. لجنة الترشيحات والمكافآت .

3. لجنة الحوكمة .

4. لجنة إدارة المخاطر .

د. اسم رئيس وأعضاء لجنة التدقيق ونبذة عن مؤهلاتهم وخبراتهم المتعلقة بالأمور المالية أو المحاسبية.

الاسم	المنصب	الشهادات العلمية	نبذة عن الخبرات والمؤهلات المتعلقة بالامور المالية والمحاسبية
زهير محمود احمد الرواشده	رئيس لجنة التدقيق	بكالوريوس قانون / جامعة بغداد	لا يوجد
صقر مصطفى فلاح عبدالفتاح	عضو لجنة التدقيق	بكالوريوس اقتصاد جامعة اليرموك	مدير استثمار ومحافظ مالية في الاسواق المحلية والعالمية لمدة (30) عام
أحمد ابراهيم شحاده الجابر	عضو لجنة التدقيق	بكالوريوس قانون/ جامعة الاسراء ماجستير قانون/ الجامعة اللبنانية	لا يوجد

ذ. اسم رئيس وأعضاء كل من لجنة الترشيحات والمكافآت ولجنة الحوكمة ولجنة إدارة المخاطر.

المنصب	لجنة الترشيحات والمكافآت	لجنة الحوكمة	لجنة إدارة المخاطر
رئيس اللجنة	فتحي فلاح عواد الجغبير	احمد ابراهيم سعادة الجابر	فتحي فلاح عواد الجغبير
عضو اللجنة	احمد ابراهيم سعادة الجابر	زهير محمود احمد الرواشده	بلال محمود سليم أنشاصي
عضو اللجنة	بلال محمود سليم أنشاصي	بلال محمود سليم أنشاصي	رأفت سمير رفيق الزاغة

ر. عدد إجتماعات كل لجنة خلال السنة مع بيان الأعضاء الحاضرين .

• إجتماعات لجنة التدقيق :

عدد الاجتماعات (4).

اسم عضو اللجنة	الأول بتاريخ	الثاني بتاريخ	الثالث بتاريخ	الرابع بتاريخ
	2022/3/30	2022/ 10/ 27	2022/11/ 27	2022/ 12/ 18
جمال احمد ياسين صالح	حضر	مستقبل	مستقبل	مستقبل
فوزي محمد عبدالرحيم اللوزي	حضر	مستقبل	مستقبل	مستقبل
صقر مصطفى فلاح عبدالفتاح	لم يحضر	حضر	حضر	حضر
زهير محمود احمد الرواشده	قبل التعيين	حضر	حضر	حضر
احمد ابراهيم شحاده الجابر	قبل التعيين	حضر	حضر	حضر

• إجتماعات الترشيحات والمكافآت :

عدد الاجتماعات (2).

اسم عضو اللجنة	الأول بتاريخ	الثاني بتاريخ
	2022/ 10/ 25	2022/ 12/ 13
فتحي فلاح عواد الجفيري	حضر	حضر
احمد ابراهيم سحاده الجابر	حضر	حضر
بلال محمود سليم أنشاصي	حضر	حضر

• إجتماعات لجنة المخاطر :

عدد الاجتماعات (2).

اسم عضو اللجنة	الأول بتاريخ	الثاني بتاريخ
	2022/ 10/ 27	2022/ 12/ 15
فتحي فلاح عواد الجفيري	حضر	حضر
بلال محمود سليم أنشاصي	حضر	حضر
رأفت سمير رفيق الزاغة	حضر	حضر

• إجتماعات لجنة الحوكمة :

عدد الاجتماعات (2).

اسم عضو اللجنة	الأول بتاريخ	الثاني بتاريخ
	2022/ 10/ 12	2022/ 12/ 14
بلال محمود سليم أنشاصي	حضر	حضر
احمد ابراهيم سحاده الجابر	حضر	حضر
زهير محمود احمد الرواشده	حضر	حضر

ز. عدد إجتماعات لجنة التدقيق مع مدقق الحسابات الخارجي خلال السنة .

- قامت لجنة التدقيق بالاجتماع مع مدقق الحسابات الخارجي مرة واحدة خلال السنة دون حضور أي من أشخاص الادارة التنفيذية العليا او من يمثلها .

س. عدد إجتماعات مجلس الإدارة خلال السنة مع بيان الأعضاء الحاضرين .

- عدد الاجتماعات (10).

اسم عضو المجلس	الأول بتاريخ 2022/1/6	الثاني بتاريخ 2022/3/30	الثالث بتاريخ 2022/ 4/21	الرابع بتاريخ 2022/ 6/16	الخامس بتاريخ 2022/7/25	السادس بتاريخ 2022/8/30	السابع بتاريخ 2022/9/1	الثامن بتاريخ 2022/9/8	التاسع بتاريخ 2022/10/27	العاشر بتاريخ 2022/10/31
شركة عوني الساكت ومشاركوه يمثلها السيد / عوني موسى الساكت	حضر	حضر	حضر	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل
ماهر أحمد محمد القوقا	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر
منير أحمد محمد القوقا	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر
صقر مصطفى فلاح عبدالفتاح	لم يحضر	حضر	لم يحضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر
بلال محمود سليم أنشاصي	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر	حضر
جمال أحمد ياسين صالح	حضر	لم يحضر	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل
فوزي محمد عبدالرحيم اللوزي	حضر	لم يحضر	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل	مستقيل
فتحي فلاح عواد الجغبير	قبل التعيين	قبل التعيين	قبل التعيين	قبل التعيين	قبل التعيين	لم يحضر	لم يحضر	حضر	حضر	حضر
احمد ابراهيم شحاده الجابر	قبل التعيين	قبل التعيين	قبل التعيين	قبل التعيين	قبل التعيين	لم يحضر	لم يحضر	حضر	حضر	حضر
زهير محمود احمد الرواشده	قبل التعيين	قبل التعيين	قبل التعيين	قبل التعيين	قبل التعيين	لم يحضر	لم يحضر	حضر	حضر	حضر

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

فتحي فلاح الجغبير

**Future Arab Investment Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

**Consolidated Financial Statements
and Independent Auditor's Report
for the year ended December 31, 2022**

Future Arab Investment Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

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Independent Auditor's Report

To Messrs. Shareholders
Future Arab Investment Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Report on the audit of consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Future Arab Investment (Public Shareholding Company), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the 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 consolidated financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2022, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company 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, 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 Paragraph

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of these matters, we would like to draw your attention to the following:

- Within investment lands amounting to JD 5,638,502 as at December 31, 2022 investment land amounting to JD 998,777 as at December 31, 2022 registered in the name of a former board of director member as referred to in note No. (6).
- Note No. (24) related to the accumulated losses of some of the subsidiaries.

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 of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

TAGUCI Building
104 Mecca Street, Um-Uthaina, Amman, Jordan
Tel: +962 6 5100 900
Fax: +962 6 5100 601
P.O.Box: 921100 Amman 11192, Jordan tagco.amman@tagi.com



tagi.com

مبنى جامعة طلال أبو غزالة
١٠٤ شارع مكة، أم أذينة، عمان، الأردن
هاتف: +٩٦٢ ٦ ٥١٠٠ ٩٠٠
فاكس: +٩٦٢ ٦ ٥١٠٠ ٦٠١
ص.ب: ٩٢١١٠٠ عمان ١١١٩٢، الأردن

Investments property

According to the international financial reporting standards requirements, the investment property is initially measured at cost including transaction costs, and a test for impairment is made for the investment property in the consolidated statement of financial position when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, impairment loss is calculated according to the assets impairment policy. Where the market value for investments lands where JD 6,832,150 with an increase amounted to JD 1,193,648 as of December 31, 2022.

Impairment

The company is applying expected credit losses requirements of IRFS (9) as of January 1, 2018 resulting in a change in the calculation of impairment from the incurred loss model to the expected credit loss model. The expected credit losses allowance amounted to JD 1,015,761 as of December 31, 2022.

Inventory impairment

Based on IFRS requirements, inventory is measured when preparing the financial statements at the lower of cost and net realizable value, and when it is not possible to recover the cost of the inventory if it becomes totally or partially damaged or obsolete or sales prices decreased. when the net realizable value falls below cost the difference is recognize as a price decrease expense in the profit or loss. Where an impairment of inventory was calculated in an amount of JD 10,000 during year 2022.

Scope of audit

Audit procedures that we have conducted included among other matters obtaining an appraisal from real estate experts in order to help us determine the market value of the investment property as at the consolidated financial statements date.

Scope of audit

We conducted comprehensive assessment to identify the key controls used to determine expected credit losses, data collection and completeness, and related estimates and assumptions used by management, and we have tested key control systems on the modeling process.

Scope of audit

We analyzed the inventory items ages and discussed management assumptions regarding the expected volume of use and based on our knowledge and experience of the sector in which the entity operates.

We examined a sample of service agreements provided to customers to compare the minimum procurement obligation with end of year inventory level taking into account the risks to recover the value of inventory if the agreements were canceled.

We tested the appropriateness of inventory impairment provisions by assessing the management hypotheses, taking into account external information available and subsequent events after the end of the fiscal year.

We assessed whether the provision was provided against obsolete and slow moving inventory in line with the accounting policies, taking into account the rationale of the provision determination policy using historical data analysis, we also examined sales invoices is subsequent period to assess whether the inventory was sold at a value higher than cost by comparing the selling price with inventory values recorded in the company's accounts.

We have taken into account the appropriateness of the entity's explanations about the degree of estimates related to arriving at the value of impairment provision in general. we have concluded that the basic assumption used and the resultant estimate and evaluation are appropriate assumptions.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the *[information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.]*

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 Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard, 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standard on Auditing, 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



Independents Auditor's Report for the year ended December 31, 2022

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the 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 group consolidated financial statement. 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 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 financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such disclosures.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Company has proper accounting records, which are, in all material respects, consistent with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, accordingly, we recommend to approve these financial statements by the general assembly.

Talal Abu-Ghazaleh & Co. International

Mohammad Al-Azraq
(License # 1000)

Amman March 30, 2023

Future Arab Investment Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		JD	JD
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property and equipment	3	5,201,246	7,512,522
Intangible asset	4	1	1
Right of use assets	5	-	91,938
Investment lands	6	5,638,502	5,638,502
Investments in associates	7	996,069	731,394
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	467,760	475,402
Notes receivable		-	486,551
Checks under collection at banks		-	391,128
Total non-current Assets		12,303,578	15,327,438
Current Assets			
Inventory	9	4,885,175	4,776,992
Related parties receivables	7	7,136,667	3,383,185
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	66,800	45,600
Other debit balances	11	270,715	257,618
Trade receivables	12	1,835,902	3,364,430
Cash and cash equivalents	13	235,855	150,964
Total Current Assets		14,431,114	11,978,789
TOTAL ASSETS		26,734,692	27,306,227

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements

Future Arab Investment Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		JD	JD
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Capital		24,931,051	24,931,051
Statutory reserve	14	615,651	556,875
Cumulative change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(237,999)	(275,469)
Accumulated losses		(5,267,598)	(5,776,869)
Net Equity		20,041,105	19,435,588
Non Current Liabilities			
Loans	15	180,773	-
Unearned and uncollected installment interest revenues		-	74,811
Total Non Current Liabilities		180,773	74,811
Current Liabilities			
Loans - current portion	15	333,349	765,514
Lease liability - current portion	5	4,999	65,838
Other credit balances	16	332,817	491,902
Accounts payable, deferred checks, and notes payable		594,827	360,952
Associate payable	7	22,500	22,500
Banks overdraft	17	5,224,322	6,089,122
Total Current Liabilities		6,512,814	7,795,828
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,693,587	7,870,639
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		26,734,692	27,306,227

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements

Future Arab Investment Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		JD	JD
Net sales		16,642,657	15,223,278
Cost of goods sold	18	(13,662,640)	(12,373,885)
Gross profit		2,980,017	2,849,393
Loss of maintenance department activity		-	(122,333)
Other revenues	19	215,208	219,778
Administrative, selling and distribution expenses	20	(1,850,116)	(2,090,874)
Inventory impairment loss		(10,000)	(86,647)
Company's share of results of associates	7	14,675	(2,961)
Expected credit losses and incurred losses		-	(622,364)
Impairment in value of investment land		-	(13,526)
Finance cost		(509,174)	(572,642)
Profit (loss) before tax and national contribution		840,610	(442,176)
Income tax	16	(196,107)	(150,645)
National contribution	16	(9,805)	(7,533)
Paid of prior years income tax	16	(66,651)	-
Profit (loss)		568,047	(600,354)
Add: items of other comprehensive income			
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		11,622	25,045
Comprehensive income		579,669	(575,309)
Profit (loss) per share	21	JD -/023	JD (-\024)

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements

Future Arab Investment Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman – The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2022

	Capital		Statutory reserve		Cumulative change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		Accumulated losses		Total	
	JD		JD		JD		JD		JD	
Balance as at January 1, 2021	24,931,051		529,787		(300,514)		(5,149,427)		20,010,897	
Comprehensive income	-		-		25,045		(600,354)		(575,309)	
Statutory reserve	-		27,088		-		(27,088)		-	
Balance as at December 31, 2021	24,931,051		556,875		(275,469)		(5,776,869)		19,435,588	
Reduce a share of a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	-		-		25,848		-		25,848	
Comprehensive income	-		-		11,622		568,047		579,669	
Statutory reserve	-		58,776		-		(58,776)		-	
Balance as at December 31, 2022	24,931,051		615,651		(237,999)		(5,267,598)		20,041,105	

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements

Future Arab Investment Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit (loss) before tax and national contribution	840,610	(442,176)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation	161,731	255,528
Right of use assets depreciation	19,136	63,671
Lease liability interest	1,044	9,184
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(2,578)	(27,142)
Gain on sale of assets held for sale	-	(22,282)
Impairment in value of investment land	-	13,526
Company's share of result of associates	(14,675)	2,961
Inventory impairment loss expense	10,000	86,647
Change in fair value of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	1,341	(2,400)
Expected credit losses and incurred losses	-	622,364
Recovery of allowance	(76,376)	-
End of service indemnity expense	14,806	14,806
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Notes receivable	486,551	(140,775)
Checks under collection at banks	391,128	(32,448)
Inventory	(118,183)	448,257
Related parties receivable	(3,753,482)	(312,743)
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	(22,541)	16,500
Other debit balances	58,903	166,513
Trade receivables	1,532,904	(210,728)
Unearned and uncollected installment interest revenues	(74,811)	(19,521)
Other credit balances	(175,308)	32,085
Accounts payable, deferred checks, and notes payable	233,875	(170,958)
	<u>(485,925)</u>	<u>350,869</u>
Income tax paid	(244,251)	(45,797)
National contribution paid	(7,660)	(2,299)
Net cash from operating activities	<u>(737,836)</u>	<u>302,773</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	(114,603)	(79,429)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	3,147	28,072
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	-	102,082
Right of use assets	-	47,991
Disposal of a subsidiary	2,362,258	-
Investments in associates	(250,000)	-
Net cash from investing activities	<u>2,000,802</u>	<u>98,716</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Paid from lease liability	(20,000)	(65,000)
Disposal of lease liability	(41,883)	(45,820)
Loans	(251,392)	(1,153,200)
Banks overdraft	(864,800)	867,918
Net cash from financing activities	<u>(1,178,075)</u>	<u>(396,102)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	<u>84,891</u>	<u>5,387</u>
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	150,964	145,577
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	<u>235,855</u>	<u>150,964</u>
Information about non-cash transaction		
Transferred from inventory to property and equipment	-	124,820

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements

**Future Arab Investment
Public Shareholding Company
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. Legal status and activities

- Legal status and activity for the parent company and subsidiaries as follows:

Company's Name	Legal status	Record date at the Ministry of Industry and Trade	Record number	The main objectives of The company	Ownership percentage
					%
Future Arab Investment Company	Public shareholding company	August 16, 2006	413	Investing in other companies, importing and exporting, establishes builds, rents, furnishes, improves and manages any transferred and non-transferred monies to its account, prepare studies related to investment projects and owning shares in different companies.	-
Al-Quqa Trading Company	Limited liability company	February 14, 2005	9690	importing and exporting, represents companies, and trade marks.	100
Ithmar for Manufacturing and Distribution Company	Private shareholding company	July 5, 2008	505	Production, refining and marketing of vegetable oil	100
Thahabiyat Al-Nuqairah for Food Products Trade Company	Limited liability	November 11, 2009	20145	Wholesale trade in agricultural products	100
Damia for Agricultural Products Company	Limited liability	November 11, 2009	20147	Sale and purchase of local and imported agricultural products, purchase, division, development and delivery of infrastructure services for lands and then selling it as it achieves the main purpose of the company.	100
Al-Mashta for Agricultural Trade Company	Limited liability	November 11, 2009	20148	Sale and purchase of local and imported agricultural products, purchase, division, development and delivery of infrastructure services for lands and then selling it as it achieves the main purpose of the company.	100
Qasr Al-Mashta for Lands Development Company	Limited liability	April 25, 2010	21562	Purchase, own, rent, separate organize, improve deliver all the necessary services for lands according to applicable laws	100
Al-Tafih investment Company	Limited liability	April 25, 2010	21561	purchase and sell lands after developing, organizing, improving, dividing and delivering all the necessary services according to the applicable laws.	100
Al-Husainat for Lands Development Company	Limited liability	April 4, 2012	28183	Invest, purchase, sell, develop, divide lands for reselling purposes (except for mediation) to comply with the main objectives of the company and to invest in real estate fields and invest in industrial field.	100
Arjoun Ajram for Lands Development Company	Limited liability	January 31, 2013	31273	Invest, purchase, sell, develop, divide lands for reselling purposes (except for mediation) to comply with the main objectives of the company and to invest in real estate fields and invest in industrial field.	100
Al-Quqa Trading for Import and Export Company	Limited liability	February 11, 2014	2450	Imports and exports, represents companies, antiques and trade marks.	100
Safari for Communication Services Company	Limited liability	August 18, 2015	41373	Delivery of flowers and roses and home delivery services of houseware, food, soft drinks, juices and delivery of fast food and meals to houses and commercial shops and other places, it also owns cars for performing the company's objectives	100
Arab technology for surveillance and security	Limited liability	November 07, 2017	49535	Installing employees fingerprint systems, audio/ video security equipment , providing network and alarm systems service.	100

- The consolidated financial statements were approved by the boards of directors in its session held on March 29 , 2023 and requires the approval of the general assembly of shareholders.

2. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements and significant accountant policies

2-1 Basis for consolidated financial statement preparation

– Consolidated Financial statements preparation framework

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by International Accounting Standard Board.

– Measurement bases used in preparing the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for measurement of certain items at bases other than historical cost.

– Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements have been presented in Jordanian Dinar (JD), which is the functional currency of the entity.

2-2 Using of estimates

- When preparing of consolidated financial statements, management uses judgments, assessments and assumptions that affect applying the accounting policies and currying amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual result may differ from these estimates.
- Change in estimates are reviewed on a constant basis and shall be recognized in the period of the change, and future periods if the change affects them.
- For example, estimates may be required for expected credit losses, inventory obsolescence, useful lives of depreciable assets, provisions, and any legal cases against the entity.

2-3 Standards and Interpretations issued that became effective

Standard number or interpretation	Description	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS (1) Subsidiary First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	Extension of an optional exemption permitting a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter after its parent to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by its parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRSs. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture.	January 1,2022
Amendments to IFRS (3) Business Combinations	Minor amendments were made to IFRS (3) to update the references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of IAS (37) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The amendments also confirm that contingent assets should not be recognised at the acquisition date.	January 1,2022
IFRS (9) Financial Instruments	Annual Improvements to IFRS (9), for year 2018 - 2020	June 1,2022
Amendments to IFRS (16) Covid-19-related Rent Concessions.	<p>As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, rent concessions have been granted to lessees. Such concessions might take a variety of forms, including payment holidays and deferral of lease payments.</p> <p>In May 2020, the IASB made an amendment to IFRS 16 Leases, which provides lessees with an option to treat qualifying rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concessions as variable lease payments in the period in which they are granted.</p> <p>The relief was originally limited to reduction in lease payments that were due on or before June 30, 2021. However, the IASB subsequently extended this date to June 30, 2022.</p>	January 1,2020 April 1,2021
Amendments to IAS (16) Property, Plant and Equipment	The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.	January 1,2022
Amendments to IAS (37) Provisions Contingent Liabilities and contingent Assets	The amendment to clarifies that the direct costs of fulfilling a onerous contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling onerous contracts.	January 1, 2022

Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Standard number or interpretation	Description	Effective date
IFRS (16) Leases	The amendment clarifies how a seller – lessee subsequently measures sale and lease back transaction.	January 1,2024
IFRS (17) Insurance Contracts	IFRS (17) was issued in May 2017 as replacement for IFRS (4) Insurance Contracts. It requires a current measurement model where estimates are remeasured in each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the building blocks of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discounted probability-weighted cash flows • an explicit risk adjustment, and • A contractual service margin (CSM) representing the unearned profit of the contract which is recognised as revenue over the coverage period. 	January 1,2023 (deferred from January 1,2021)
Amendments to IAS (1)	The amendments to Presentation of Financial Statements clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date.	January 1, 2024 (Deferred from January 1, 2022).
Amendments to IAS (1) and IFRS Practice Statement 2	The amendments to IAS (1) require entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies. To support this amendment, the IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.	January 1, 2023.
Amendments to IAS (8)	The amendment to IAS (8) Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors The distinction between accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates is important, because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, but changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period.	January 1, 2023.

2-4 Summary of significant accounting policies

- Basis of consolidation

- Control is presumed to exist when the parent is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement through its power over the investee, in exceptional circumstances, it can be clearly demonstrated that such ownership does not constitute control.
- Intergroup balances, transactions, income and expenses shall be eliminated in full.
- Non-controlling interests represent the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent.
- If a parent loses a control of a subsidiary, the parent derecognize the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and non-controlling interests and other equities, recognize any profit or loss resulted from loss of control in the statement of comprehensive income, recognize any investment retained after loss of control at its fair value.

- Property and equipment

- Property and equipment are initially recognized at their cost being their purchase price plus any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- After initial recognition, the property and equipment are carried, in the statement of financial position, at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. Land is not depreciated.
- The depreciation charge for each period is recognized as expense. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis, which reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed over the estimated useful life of the assets using the following rates:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Depreciation rate</u>
	%
Buildings	2-12
Vehicles	15
Machinery and equipment	10-20
Electrical and office equipment	12-20
Decors	15-20
Furniture	9-10
Tools	20
Leasehold improvements	20

- The estimated useful lives are reviewed at each year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.
- The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in the circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, impairments losses are calculated in accordance with impairment of assets policy.
- On the subsequent derecognition (sale or retirement) of the property and equipment, the resulting gain or loss, being the difference between the net disposal proceed, if any, and the carrying amount, is included in profit or loss.

- Intangible assets

- Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance.
- Intangible assets acquired separately are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.
- Acquisition costs comprise the purchase price and other costs directly attributable to preparing the assets for their intended use.

- Amortization charge is recognized as loss, on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives of intangible assets:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Amortization rate</u>
Computer software	20%

- The estimated useful lives are reviewed at each financial year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.
- The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in the circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, impairment loss is calculated in accordance with impairment of assets policy.

- Investment property

- Investment property is property (land or building- or part of a building- or both):
 - Held by the entity to earn rentals,
 - For capital appreciation, or both, rather than for use in production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, or for sale in the ordinary course of business.
- Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs.
- After initial recognition, investment property is carried, in the statement of financial position, at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. Land is not depreciated.
- Buildings depreciation charge for each period is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis, which reflects the pattern in which the buildings' future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity over their estimated useful life of 25 years.
- The estimated useful lives are reviewed at each year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.
- The carrying values of investments property are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in the circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, impairments losses are calculated in accordance with impairment of assets policy.
- On the subsequent derecognition (sale or retirement) of the investment property, the resulting gain or loss, being the difference between the net disposal proceed, if any, and the carrying amount, is included in profit or loss.

- Non-current assets held for sale

- Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition 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. Management is committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.
- Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at their lower of the carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

- Impairment of non-financial assets

- At each statement of financial position date, management reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (property, plant and equipment and investment property) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired.

- If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any, being the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of asset's fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. The asset's fair value is the amount for which that asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in arm's length transaction. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset.
 - For the purpose of impairment valuation, assets are grouped at the lower level that have cash flow independently (cash generating unit), previous impairment for non-financial assets (excluding goodwill) is reviewed for the possibility of reversal at the date of the financial statements.
 - An impairment loss is recognized immediately as loss.
 - Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately as income.
- **Investments in associates**
- An associate is an entity over which the investor has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies, if the entity holds 20%-50% or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the entity has significant influence.
 - The entity's investment in its associate is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee is recognized in the investor's profit or loss. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment. The investor's share of those changes is recognized in other comprehensive income of the investor.
 - Any excess of the investor's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition is recognized as income.
- **Inventories**
- Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.
 - Inventory costs comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
 - The cost of inventory is assigned by using the First-in, First-out (FIFO) or weighted-average cost formula.
 - Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
- **Related parties**
- Transactions with related parties represent transfer of resources, services, or obligations between related parties.
 - Terms and conditions relating to related party transactions are approved by management.

- **Financial instruments**

Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

- **Financial assets**

- A financial asset is any asset that is:

(a) Cash;

(b) An equity instrument of another entity;

(c) A contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity.

(d) A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments.

- Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset, but for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss.

- Financial assets are classified to three categories as follows:

- Amortized cost.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income.

- Fair value through profit or loss.

- A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial assets is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interests on that principal amount outstanding.

- All other financial assets (excluding financial assets at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income) are subsequently measured at fair value in profit or losses.

- On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the entity may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investments fair value in other comprehensive income.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Subsequently financial assets are measured as follows:

Financial assets	Subsequent measurement
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Are subsequently measured at fair value net gains or losses, including interests revenues or dividends, are recognized in profit or loss
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Are subsequently measured at fair value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of investment cost. - Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) and are never reclassified from equity to profit or loss.
Debts instruments at their value through other comprehensive income	Are subsequently measured at fair value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interests income is calculated using effective interests method, gains and losses from foreign exchange, impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. - Other net gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. - On derecognition accumulated gains and losses in other comprehensive income are reclassified into profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Derecognition of financial assets (or a part of a group of similar financial assets) when:

- The contractual rights to the cash flow from the financial assets expire, or
- It transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets or assume a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows entirely to a third party.

- Financial liabilities

- A financial liability is any liability that is:
 - (a) A contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity; or
 - (b) A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments.
- Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less transaction costs, directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of those liabilities, except for the financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.
- After initial recognition, the entity measures all financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss which are measured at fair value and other determined financial liabilities which are not measured under amortized cost method.
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resulting gain or loss from change in fair value is recognized through profit or loss.

Trade payables and accruals

Trade payables and accruals are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and have been either invoiced or formally agreed with the suppliers or not.

Offsetting financial instruments

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off amounts and intends either to settle in a net basis, or through realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

– Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand, current accounts and short term deposits at banks with a maturity date of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

– Trade receivables

- Trade receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.
- Trade receivables are stated at invoices (claims) amount net of allowance for expected credit losses, which represents the collective impairment of receivables.

– Impairment of financial assets

- At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVTOCI are credit – impaired. A financial assets is “credit impaired” when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred.
- The entity recognizes loss allowance for expected credit loss (ECL) on:
 - Financial assets measured at amortized cost.
 - Debt investments measured at FVOCI.
 - Contract assets.
- The entity measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.
- Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.
- When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Entity considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort based in the entitys historical experience and forward looking information.
- The entity considers a financial asset to be in default when:
 - The client is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the entity in full, without recourse by the entity to actions such as realizing security (if any); or
 - The financial asset is more than 360 days past due.
- Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
- A financial assets is written of when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows. The entity write of the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is in case of, liquidation, bankruptcy or issuance of a court ruling to reject the claim for financial asset.

– Provisions

- Provisions are present obligations (legal or constructive) resulted from past events, the settlement of the obligations is probable and the amount of those obligations can be estimated reliably. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date.
- Provisions reviewed and adjusted at each statement of financial position date. If outflows, to settle the provisions, are no longer probable, reverse of the provision is recorded as income.
- If the entity expected to be reimbursed for a part or full provision, the reimbursement shall be recognized within assets, when it is virtually certain and its value can be measured reliably.

- In the statement of comprehensive income, the expense relating to a provision may be presented net of the amount recognized for reimbursement.
- Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted by using a currently pre-tax discount rate that reflect the risks specific to the liability, when using discount any increase in provision is recognized as a financial cost over time.

Revenue recognition

- The entity recognize revenue from sale of good and rendering of service when control is transferred to the customer.
- Revenues are recognized based on consideration specified in contract with customer that expected to be received excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
- Revenue is reduced for amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the entity.

Sale of machines

The company sells machines directly to customers through its own sale points. Sales guarantee cannot be purchased separately which represents the guarantee of the sold product to conform with the agreed specifications.

Sale of raw materials

The Company sells the raw materials directly to the customers. Revenue is recognized when the control is transferred, which represents the point at which the customer buys the raw materials through the sale outlets.

Right of return

The client has the right of return within (30) days at the same time the entity has the right to recover the product when the customer exercise the right of return, the entity uses its historical experience to assess number of returns taking into account that there is no significant possibility for a material adjustment to the recognized revenue

Rendering of service

Revenue from the service contract is recognized over time and on a straight-line basis during the year.

Dividend and interest revenue

- Dividend revenue from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.
- Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Leases contracts

The entity assesses at the commencement date of the lease agreement whether the contract is a lease or includes a lease agreement. And if the contract is in whole or in part transfer the right to control the use of a specific asset from one party to another for a specified period of time in exchange for a consideration, the entity recognizes the right-of- use assets and lease liability with the exception of low value and for short term leases (i.e. those with a lease term of 12 months or less) in which the entity recognizes the lease payments as operating expenses on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis is more representative of the time period to depreciate the economic benefits of the leased assets.

The entity as a lessee

- At the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.
- Outstanding lease payments include:
 - Fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable.
 - Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as the commencement date.
 - Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee to the lessor under residual value guarantees.
 - The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option.
 - Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.
- Lease liability is presented as a separate component in the entity's statement of financial position.
- The lease liability is measured subsequently by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.
- The entity shall reassess the lease liability (and makes a similar adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:
 - There is a change in the lease term, or there are events or change in circumstances that lead to a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, in this case the lease liability is re-measured by discounting the revised lease payments using the revised discount rate.
 - Lease payments are changed due to changes in an index, rate, or change in amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, in which cases the lease liabilities are re-measured by discounting the revised lease payments using a non-variable discount rate (unless the lease payments change due to the change in the floating interest rate, in which case the revised discount rate is used).
 - For lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, in this case the lease liabilities are re-measured based on the revised lease term by discounting the revised lease payments using modified discount rate on the date of modification.
- Right-of-use asset shall comprise an initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee that are subsequently measured less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.
- When an entity incurs an obligation in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located, or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, the provision is recognized and measured under IAS (37) and to the extent that the costs relate to the right-of-use assets, these costs are included in the related right-of-use assets, unless these costs are incurred to produce inventories.
- Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shortest period between both the lease term and the useful life of the right-of-use asset.
- If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflect that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset over the useful life of the underlying asset. Depreciation begins on the commencement date of the lease.

- The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate component in the consolidated statement of financial position.
- The entity shall apply IAS (36) Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified as defined in "property and equipment" policy.
- As a practical expedient, IFRS (16) allows the lessee not to separate the non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component. A lessee did not apply this practical expedient. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, a lessee shall allocate the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of non-lease components.

The entity is a lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognized as receivables at the amount of the entity's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is recognized based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the entity's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Lease income from operating lease is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred by the entity in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying value of the leased asset and recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income. Assets leased under operating leases are depreciated based on the same depreciation policy adopted by the entity for similar assets.

- Income tax

Income tax is calculated in accordance with laws and regulations applicable in Jordan

- Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit or loss, attributable to ordinary shareholders, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

- Foreign currencies

- In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the statement date (closing rate). Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.
- Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

- Contingent liabilities

- Contingent liabilities are possible obligations depending on whether some uncertain future events occur, or they are present obligations but payments are not probable or the amounts cannot be measured reliably.
- Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements.

Future Arab Investment
Public Shareholding Company
Amman – The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022

3. Property and equipment

	2022		Lands (*)		Buildings		Vehicles		Machinery and equipment		Electrical and office equipment		Decors		Furniture		Tools		Leasehold improvements		Total		
		JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Cost																							
Balance - beginning of year		5,140,726		3,473,231		692,694		326,739		317,002		246,985		217,929		14,749		46,010				10,476,065	
Additions		-		-		62,590		35,452		6,374		9,948		239		-		-				114,603	
Disposals		-		-		(12,947)		-		(1,638)		-		-		-		-				(14,585)	
Subsidiary property and equipment disposals		(2,264,497)		-		(225,797)		(33,924)		(31,166)		(31,359)		(3,815)		(6,857)		(46,010)				(2,643,425)	
Balance - end of year		2,876,229		3,473,231		516,540		328,267		290,572		225,574		214,353		7,892		-				7,932,658	
Accumulated depreciation																							
Balance - beginning of year		-		1,471,648		487,219		250,204		273,855		225,745		199,185		14,017		41,670				2,963,543	
Depreciation (**)		-		71,790		55,246		12,151		11,572		7,508		3,406		58		-				161,731	
Disposals		-		-		(12,946)		-		(1,070)		-		-		-		-				(14,016)	
Subsidiary property and equipment disposals		-		-		(262,484)		(15,718)		(24,031)		(27,854)		(1,854)		(6,235)		(41,670)				(379,846)	
Balance - end of year		-		1,543,438		267,035		246,637		260,326		205,399		200,737		7,840		-				2,731,412	
Net		2,876,229		1,929,793		249,505		81,630		30,246		20,175		13,616		52		-				5,201,246	
Cost																							
Balance - beginning of year		5,140,726		3,473,231		650,750		267,030		312,906		245,445		218,060		14,310		43,009				10,365,467	
Additions		-		-		9,551		59,709		4,096		1,540		1,093		439		3,001				79,429	
Transfer		-		-		124,820		-		-		-		-		-		-				124,820	
Disposals		-		-		(92,427)		-		-		-		(1,224)		-		-				(93,651)	
Balance - end of year		5,140,726		3,473,231		692,694		326,739		317,002		246,985		217,929		14,749		46,010				10,476,065	
Accumulated depreciation																							
Balance - beginning of year		-		1,388,777		487,508		220,005		256,747		205,407		187,152		13,809		40,331				2,800,736	
Depreciation (**)		-		82,871		92,138		30,199		17,108		19,338		12,327		208		1,339				255,528	
Disposals		-		-		(92,427)		-		-		-		(294)		-		-				(92,721)	
Balance - end of year		-		1,471,648		487,219		250,204		273,855		225,745		199,185		14,017		41,670				2,963,543	
Net		5,140,726		2,001,583		205,475		76,535		43,147		21,240		18,744		732		4,340				7,512,522	

(*) Within lands mentioned above, there is a land amounted to JD 2,490,763 are mortgaged in favor Arab Bank as mentioned in note (17).

(**) Depreciation expense has been allocated on the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Administrative, selling and distribution expenses	143,108	206,467
Cost of sales	18,623	37,039
Maintenance activity	-	12,022
Total	161,731	255,528

4. Intangible asset

	Computer softwares
2022	JD
Cost	
Balance - beginning of year	25,000
Balance - end of year	25,000
Accumulated amortization	
Balance - beginning of year	24,999
Balance - end of year	24,999
Net	1
	1
2021	
Cost	
Balance - beginning of year	25,000
Balance - end of year	25,000
Accumulated amortization	
Balance - beginning of year	24,999
Balance - end of year	24,999
Net	1
	1

5. Right of use asset

- The company rents warehouses and shops for retail sales and a hanger for a maintenance center; the lease is often for a specified period from 2-3 years, renewable.
- Movement to right of use asset during the year was as follows:

2022	Right of use asset
Cost	JD
Balance - beginning of year	176,463
Disposal of a subsidiary	(119,160)
Balance - end of year	57,303
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance - beginning of year	84,525
Depreciation	19,136
Disposal of a subsidiary	(46,358)
Balance - end of year	57,303
Net	-
2021	
Cost	
Balance - beginning of year	224,454
Disposal	(47,991)
Balance - end of year	176,463
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance - beginning of year	20,854
Depreciation	63,671
Balance - end of year	84,525
Net	91,938

- The movement of lease liability during the year is as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of year	65,838	167,474
Subsidiary right of use asset disposal	(41,883)	-
Disposal	-	(45,820)
Interest expense for the year	1,044	9,184
Paid during the year	(20,000)	(65,000)
Balance - end of year	4,999	65,838
Current portion	4,999	65,838

6. Investment lands

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of year	5,638,502	5,652,028
Impairment in market value	-	(13,526)
Balance - end of year	5,638,502	5,638,502

- This item includes lands amounting to JD 998,777 registered in the name of a former board of director member, mortgaged with a first degree mortgage in favor of the company, the lands is within the territory of Jordan Valley Authority as the law of Jordan Valley Authority prohibits the registration of lands in the name of companies and it must be registered in the name of individuals, and the land is pledge in favor of the company.
- The market value of investment lands according to the assessment of real estate experts on January 7, 2023 amounted to JD 6,832,150 with an increase of JD 1,193,648.

7. Related parties

- (a) Transactions with related parties represent transactions with companies owned by the company or companies owned by a member of board of directors.
- (b) Investment in associates consists of the following:

Name of the company	Country of incorporation	Legal status	Number of shares	2022		2021	
				Share	Balance	Share	Balance
				%	JD	%	JD
Al-Motakhassisah for Trade and Investment Company	The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Limited liability company	210,723	21.072	296,806	21.072	273,718
Future Vehicles for Import and Export Company	The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Limited liability company	250,000	50	225,990	-	-
Al-Ghani Bread Bakery And Supermarket Company	The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Limited liability company	200,000	40	206,378	40	168,821
Ithmar for Mineral Industries Company	The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Limited liability company	30,000	20	200,000	20	200,000
Free Zone Services Company	The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Limited liability company	450,000	30	66,895	30	88,855
Total					996,069		731,394

- The movement of investment in associates during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of year	731,394	734,355
Additions during the year	250,000	-
Company's share of results of associates	14,675	(2,961)
Balance - end of year	996,069	731,394

– Summarized information about associates companies is as follows:

Name of the company	Share price as at	Total assets	Total liabilities	Revenues	Profit (loss)
	December 31, 2022				
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Free Zone Services Company	(Unlisted)	235,573	12,606	-	(73,199)
Al-Motakhassisah for Trade and Investment Company	1.26	1,897,266	591,559	2,198,917	109,565
Ithmar for Mineral Industries Company	(Unlisted)	1,217,918	217,918	-	-
Al-Ghani Bread Bakery And Supermarket Company	(Unlisted)	9,684,703	9,092,560	2,049,992	83,893
Future Vehicles for Import and Export Company	(Unlisted)	10,798,811	10,346,831	4,084,856	(48,020)

(c) Related parties receivables consists of the following:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Future Vehicles for Import and Export Company	3,735,176	-
Al-Ghani Bread Bakery And Supermarket Company	3,361,491	3,343,185
Ithmar for Mineral Industries Company	40,000	40,000
Total	7,136,667	3,383,185

(d) Associate payable represent of Free Zone Service Company.

(e) Transactions with related parties is commercial in nature.

8. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of year	475,402	450,357
Additions during the year	14,999	-
Reduce the capital of an invested company	(34,263)	-
Change in fair value	11,622	25,045
Balance - end of year	467,760	475,402

9. Inventory

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Goods (*)	4,482,718	4,028,582
Letters of credit	401,032	325,355
Goods on consignment	1,425	-
Spare parts	-	423,055
Total	4,885,175	4,776,992

(*) This item includes inventory impairment amounting to JD 10,000 as of December 31, 2022 (and amounting to JD 13,571 for 2021).

10. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of year	45,600	59,700
Purchase during the year	22,541	-
Sale during the year	-	(16,500)
Change in fair value	(1,341)	2,400
Balance - end of year	66,800	45,600

11. Other debit balances

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Prepaid to Income and Sales Tax Department	83,941	77,260
Prepaid to suppliers	47,332	19,349
Other, net (*)	43,724	64,726
Employees payable	40,933	38,969
Prepaid expenses	24,394	30,322
Refundable deposits	15,102	14,902
Work advances	14,634	11,155
Credit card receivables	335	-
Prepaid to social committee	320	-
Bank guarantee deposits	-	935
Total	270,715	257,618

(*) Other, net consists of the following:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Other	44,124	165,126
Less: Expected credit losses allowance (**)	(400)	(100,400)
Net	<u>43,724</u>	<u>64,726</u>

(**/*) The movement of the allowance for expected credit losses for other receivables during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Beginning of year balance	100,400	40,880
Provided during the year	-	59,520
Receivables closed in allowance	(28,000)	-
Recovery of allowance	(72,000)	-
Ending of year balance	<u>400</u>	<u>100,400</u>

12. Trade receivables

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Trade receivable (*)	1,786,815	2,356,077
Checks under collection at banks	867,279	1,354,887
Checks on hand	114,376	43,111
Notes receivable	62,597	710,886
Governmental receivables	20,196	200,860
Trade receivable - legal cases (*)	-	1,258,385
Returned checks	-	51,599
Less: Expected credit losses allowance (**)	(1,015,361)	(2,611,375)
Net	<u>1,835,902</u>	<u>3,364,430</u>

(*) Trade and legal cases receivables aging according to the issued invoices during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
1 - 60 days	613,619	1,159,939
61 - 120 days	269,257	283,534
121 - 365 days	133,941	73,333
More than 365 days	769,998	2,097,656
Total	1,786,815	3,614,462

(**) The movement of the allowance for expected credit losses during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of year	2,611,375	2,048,531
Provided during the year	-	562,844
Excluded from subsidiary disposal	(1,591,638)	-
Recovery of allowance	(4,376)	-
Balance - end of year	1,015,361	2,611,375

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Current accounts at banks - foreign currencies	141,521	125,213
Current accounts at banks - Jordan dinars	79,827	23,057
Cash on hand	14,507	2,694
Total	235,855	150,964

14. Statutory reserves

- Public Shareholding Company (parent)

- Statutory reserve is allocated according to the Jordanian Companies Law by deducting 10% of the annual net profit until the reserve equals one quarter of the Company's subscribed capital. However, the Company may, with the approval of the General Assembly, continue to deduct this annual ratio until this reserve equals the subscribed capital of the Company in full. Such reserve is not available for dividends distribution.
- For the general assembly after exhausting other reserves to decide in an extraordinary meeting to quench its losses from the accumulated amounts in statutory reserve, and to rebuild it in accordance with the provisions of the law.

- Private Shareholding Company

- Statutory reserve is allocated according to the Jordanian Companies Law by deducting 10% of the annual net profit until the reserve equals one quarter of the Company's subscribed capital. Such reserve is not available for dividends distribution.
- For the general assembly after exhausting other reserves to decide in an extraordinary meeting to quench its losses from the accumulated amounts in statutory reserve, and to rebuild it in accordance with the provisions of the law.

- Limited Liability Company

- Statutory reserve is allocated according to the Jordanian Companies Law by deducting 10% of the annual net profit until the reserve equals of the Company's subscribed capital. Such reserve is not available for dividends distribution.
- For the general assembly after exhausting other reserves to decide in an extraordinary meeting to quench its losses from the accumulated amounts in statutory reserve, and to rebuild it in accordance with the provisions of the law.

15. Loans

Bank name	First installment date	Last installment date	Guarantees	2022			2021
				Current portion	Non-current portion	Total	Total
Ethad Bank	December 31, 2022	November 30, 2025	- Provide signed note payable to the bank with an amount of JD 1,177,000 - Compay financial position.	333,349	180,773	514,122	.
Capital bank (1)	January 4, 2021	August 4, 2022	- Personal guarantee of Mr. Munir Ahmad Mohammad Qoqa. - Compay financial position.	-	-	-	294,613
Capital bank (2)	January 4, 2021	August 4, 2022	- Personal guarantee of Mr. Munir Ahmad Mohammad Qoqa. - Compay financial position.	-	-	-	470,901
Total				333,349	180,773	514,122	765,514

16. Other credit balances

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Income tax provision (*)	154,237	154,049
End of service indemnity and vacation provision (**)	72,952	58,146
Other	50,272	111,617
Shareholders deposits	31,897	31,762
National contribution deposit (***)	8,762	7,533
Social security deposits	6,308	19,063
Accrued expenses	3,050	9,654
Sales and Income Tax Department deposits	2,311	-
Employees payables	1,968	-
Credit cards receivables	1,060	892
Unearnd and uncollected installment interests revenues	-	95,328
Social committee deposits	-	2,892
Sales and Income Tax Department deposits for employees income	-	966
Total	332,817	491,902

(*) The movement of income tax provision during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of year	154,049	49,201
Provided during the year for prior years	66,651	-
Provided during the year	196,107	150,645
Subsidiary disposal	(18,319)	-
Paid during the year	(244,251)	(45,797)
Balance - end of year	154,237	154,049

- The tax status of sales and income tax has not been settled for the parent company and its subsidiaries for the years:

Company Name	Years that tax status have not been settled
Future Arab Investment	2019, 2020 and 2021
Al-Mashta for Agricultural Trade Company	2019
Al-Husainat for Lands Development Company	2019
Thahabiyat Al-Nuqairah for Agricultural Trade Company	2019 and 2020
Qasr Al-Mashta for Lands Development Company	2019
Al-Tafih investment Company	2019 and 2021
Arjoun Ajram for Lands Development Company	2019
Safari for Communication Services Company	2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021
Al-Quqa Trading for Import and Export Company	2020 and 2021

(**) The movement of end of service indemnity and vacation provision during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Beginning of year balance	58,146	43,340
Provided during the year	14,806	14,806
Ending of year balance	<u>72,952</u>	<u>58,146</u>

(***) The movement of national contribution deposit during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Beginning of year balance	7,533	2,299
Provided during the year	9,805	7,533
Disposal of a subsidiary	(916)	-
Paid during the year	<u>(7,660)</u>	<u>(2,299)</u>
Ending of year balance	<u>8,762</u>	<u>7,533</u>

17. Banks overdraft

Bank	Facility limit	Guarantees provided to bank	2022	2021
			JD	JD
Jordan Capital Bank	2,000,000	Partner's guarantee of future Arab Investment - Company financial position - A first-class real estate mortgage on a plot of land No. 738 from the lands of southern Amman, Abu Sawana Basin	1,913,353	1,988,038
Arab Bank	2,000,000		1,761,187	1,943,330
Arab Bank	1,500,000	Company financial position	974,319	1,158,900
Jordan Capital Bank	1,000,000	Partner guarantee - Future Arab Investment	362,075	998,854
Bank Al Etihad	250,000	Company financial position	213,388	-
Total			5,224,322	6,089,122

18. Cost of sales

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Goods - beginning of year	4,042,153	5,086,850
Excluded from subsidiary goods	(641,537)	-
Purchases	14,576,800	11,125,729
Goods - end of year (*)	(4,494,143)	(4,042,153)
Cost of goods sold	13,483,273	12,170,426
Operating expenses (**)	179,367	203,459
Cost	13,662,640	12,373,885

(*) This item includes impairment in inventory expense amounting to JD 10,000 for 2022 (JD 13,571 for 2021).

(**) Operating expenses consists of the following:

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Salaries, wages and related benefits	120,599	100,613
Depreciation	18,623	37,039
Social security contribution	15,527	13,965
Maintenance	5,917	1,476
Vehicles	3,552	13,567
Health insurance	3,351	2,235
Water and electricity	3,265	5,028
Packaging	2,920	2,896
Miscellaneous	1,563	341
Communication	1,055	1,000
Cleaning & Hospitality	1,024	751
Olives squeeze	1,012	166
Insurance	476	-
Social committee contribution	256	196
Stationery and printings	147	433
Cameras installation fees	80	850
Transportation fees	-	18,369
Fuel	-	2,942
Workers wages	-	950
Samples	-	342
Bonuses	-	300
Total	179,367	203,459

19. Other revenues

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Other agencies commissions	84,291	-
Recovery of allowance	76,376	-
Currency difference	37,949	7,770
Transportation fees	9,625	-
Dividends	3,598	-
Gain on sale of property and equipment	2,578	27,142
Others	2,132	41,779
Change in fair value of financial assets	(1,341)	2,400
Installment sales interests	-	110,028
Gain on sale of assets held for sale	-	22,282
Gains of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	6,768
Training courses income	-	1,599
Bank interests	-	10
Net	<u>215,208</u>	<u>219,778</u>

20. Administrative, selling and distribution expenses

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Salaries, wages and related benefits	1,055,296	1,174,235
Depreciation	143,108	206,467
Social security contribution	105,192	117,901
Vehicle expenses	88,654	62,339
Governmental fees and licenses	52,331	68,388
Water and electricity	36,688	49,368
Rents	29,593	33,764
Professional fees	28,898	63,286
Marketing	28,525	3,023
Maintenance	25,322	31,130
Miscellaneous	24,551	10,111
Health insurance	23,813	25,360
Travel and transportation	23,337	13,644
Security	19,222	24,796
Right of use assets depreciation	19,136	23,951
Hospitality & cleaning	18,926	21,990
Transportation fees	17,639	10,705
End of service indemnity	14,806	14,806
Legal expenses	12,769	5,888
Non-deductible tax	11,491	9,103
Meeting and transportation of board of directors (*)	9,800	-
Communication	9,471	11,134
Banks	9,435	20,482
Fuel	8,644	31,531
Training	6,473	-
Stationery and printings	6,101	4,483
Penalties	5,616	-
Guranatees	3,612	5,191
Insurance	3,224	14,737
Computer	1,783	1,625
General Assembly meeting expenses	1,703	186
Social committee contribution	1,634	1,850
Secretary	1,200	-
Lease liability interest	1,044	2,609
Advertisement	738	22,584
consumables	271	-
Donations	70	300
Bonuses	-	3,807
Selling commissions	-	100
Total	1,850,116	2,090,874

(*) Based on board decision no. (4/2022) held on September 8, 2022 it was decided to pay the board of directors members allowances to attend meeting in addition to transportation.

21. Profit (loss) per share

	2022	2021
	JD	JD
Profit (loss)	568,047	(600,354)
Weighted average number of share	24,931,051	24,931,051
Profit (loss) per share	JD -/023	JD (-\024)

22. Legal cases

According to the lawyer letter, there are legal cases raised by the company against others as at the statement of financial position date amounting to JD 402,123 and, and legal case raised by others to company amounting to JD 1,668, those legal cases are still pending with the competent courts.

23. Contingent liabilities

At the statement of financial position date, the company's contingent liabilities as follow:

	Liability amount, net
	JD
Guarantees	42,562

24. Accumulated losses for some of the subsidiaries as at December 31, 2022

- Arab Tech Surveillance and Security (limited liability Company) losses amounted to JD 103,266 as at the date of the statement of the financial position with a percentage of 1,033 % of its capital. Article (75) of the Companies Law No .(22) of 1997 and its amendments states that [If the losses of the limited liability company amount to three quarters of the value of its capital, it shall be liquidated unless the General Assembly decides at extraordinary meeting to increase its capital to deal with the loss status or extinguish it in accordance with the International Accounting and Auditing Standards, provided that the remaining losses do not exceed half of the capital company in both cases] As of the date of the report, the Company has not held such a meeting.
- Safari for Delivery Services (limited liability company) losses amounted to JD 197,904 as at the date of the statement of the financial position with a percentage of 1,979% of its capital Article (75) of the Companies Law No .(22) of 1997 and its amendments states that [If the losses of the limited liability company amount to three quarters of the value of its capital, it shall be liquidated unless the General Assembly decides at extraordinary meeting to increase its capital to deal with the loss status or extinguish it in accordance with the International Accounting and Auditing Standards, provided that the remaining losses do not exceed half of the capital company in both cases] based on the boards of directors' decision on his session held on January 12, 2022 it has been decided to voluntary liquidation the company, the liquidation procedures have not been completed with the competent authorities.
- Damia for Agricultural Products Company (limited liability company) losses amounted to JD 2,824 as at the date of the statement of the financial position with a percentage of 282% of its capital Article (75) of the Companies Law No .(22) of 1997 and its amendments states that [If the losses of the limited liability company amount to three quarters of the value of its capital, it shall be liquidated unless the General Assembly decides at extraordinary meeting to increase its capital to deal with the loss status or extinguish it in accordance with the International Accounting and Auditing Standards, provided that the remaining losses do not exceed half of the capital company in both cases] As of the date of the report, the Company has not held such a meeting.

- Al-Tafih Investment Company (limited liability company) losses amounted to JD 58,067 as at the date of the statement of the financial position with a percentage of 5,807% of its capital Article (75) of the Companies Law No .(22) of 1997 and its amendments states that [If the losses of the limited liability company amount to three quarters of the value of its capital, it shall be liquidated unless the General Assembly decides at extraordinary meeting to increase its capital to deal with the loss status or extinguish it in accordance with the International Accounting and Auditing Standards, provided that the remaining losses do not exceed half of the capital company in both cases] As of the date of the report, the Company has not held such a meeting.

25. Risk management

a) Capital risk:

Regularly, the capital structure is reviewed and the cost of capital and the risks associated with capital are considered. In addition, capital is managed properly to ensure continuing as a going concern while maximizing the return through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

b) Currency risk:

- Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.
- The risk arises on certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, which imposes sort of risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates during the year.
- These risks are managed through special procedures for foreign exchange rates.
- The following table represents foreign currencies as at December 31, 2022:

Description	Currency	Exchange rate against Jordanian Dinar	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in local currency (JD)
Current account at bank	US Dollar	-/708	194,722	137,863
Current account at bank	Euro	-/75098	4,871	3,658

c) Interest rate risk:

- Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
- The risk arises on exposure to a fluctuation in market interest rates resulting from borrowings and depositing in banks.
- The risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating interest rates balances during the financial year.
- The following table shows the sensitivity of profit or loss and equity to changes in interest rates received by the entity on its deposits with banks and on interest rates paid by the entity on borrowing from the banks:

As of December 31, 2022	Change in interest	Effect on profit (loss) and equity
	%	JD
Bank facilities (loans included)	0.5	± 28,692

d) Other price risk:

- Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.
- The risk arises from investing in equity investments.
- The following table shows the sensitivity to profit or loss and equity to the changes in the listed prices of investments in equity instruments, assuming no changes to the rest of other variables:

<u>As of December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Change in price</u>	<u>Effect on profit (loss) and equity</u>
	%	JD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	± 3,340
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5	± 23,388
<u>As of December 31, 2021</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	± 2,280
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5	± 23,770

e) Credit risk:

- Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.
- Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of debtors, also adequate provisions for doubtful receivables is taken.
- The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements represents the maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral obtained.

f) Liquidity risk:

- Liquidity risk is the risk of encountering difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets.
- Liquidity risk is managed through monitoring cash flows and matching with maturity dates of the financial assets and liabilities.

– The following table shows the maturity dates of financial assets and liabilities as of December 31:

Description	Less than a year		More than a year	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial assets:				
Investments in associates	-	-	996,069	731,394
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	467,760	475,402
Notes receivable	-	-	-	486,551
Checks under collections at banks	-	-	-	391,128
Due from related parties	7,136,667	3,383,185	-	-
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	66,800	45,600	-	-
Other debit balances	198,669	207,947	-	-
Trade receivables	1,835,902	3,364,430	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	235,855	150,964	-	-
Total	9,473,893	7,152,126	1,463,829	2,084,475
Financial liabilities				
Loans	333,349	765,514	180,773	-
Other credit balances	96,866	176,846	-	-
Accounts payable, deferred checks, and notes payable	594,827	360,952	-	-
Associate payable	22,500	22,500	-	-
Banks overdraft	5,224,322	6,089,122	-	-
Total	6,271,864	7,414,934	180,773	-

26. Fair value of financial instruments

- The entity shall classify measuring fair value methods using fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The hierarchy of fair value of financial instruments have the following levels:
 - Level 1: listed prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
 - Level 2: inputs rather than prices listed in level 1 and observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
 - Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability is not based on comparable market data that can be observed (non-observable inputs).

As December 31, 2022	Levels		
	1	2	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	66,800	-	66,800
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	217,760	250,000	467,760

27. Financial statements for the subsidiary

The consolidated financial statements includes the financial statement of the subsidiaries as at December 31, 2022 as follows:

Company name	Paid capital	Percentage of ownership	Total assets	Total liabilities	Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	Profit (loss) of the year
	JD	%	JD	JD	JD	JD
Al-Quqa Trading Company	9,428,837	100	15,461,540	6,383,308	(811,056)	366,066
Ithmar for Manufacturing and Distribution Company	50,000	100	808,362	640,907	95,234	91,041
Thahabiyat Al-Nuqairah for Agricultural Trade Company	1,000	100	273,696	272,348	(302)	(82)
Damia for Agricultural Products Company	1,000	100	808,480	809,306	(2,824)	(1,167)
Al-Mashta for Agricultural Trade Company	1,000	100	172,910	172,246	(336)	(62)
Qasr Al-Mashta for Lands Development Company	1,000	100	1,087,545	1,086,924	(379)	(146)
Al-Tafih investment Company	1,000	100	459,922	516,989	(58,067)	(144)
Al-Husainat for Lands Development Company	1,000	100	343,666	343,137	(471)	(153)
Arjoun Ajraan for Lands Development Company	1,000	100	1,133,600	1,133,025	(425)	(103)
Al-Quqa Trading for Import and Export Company	30,000	100	1,182,237	139,481	982,756	187,519
Safari for Communication Services Company (*)	10,000	60	34,830	222,558	(197,904)	(4,702)
Arab technology for surveillance and security (*)	10,000	52	129,191	222,457	(103,266)	(58,027)

(*) The remaining part of the company's capital is owned by the Al-Quqa Trading Company - a subsidiary company.

28. The potential effects of economic fluctuations

As a result of the current global conflict, where the entity has taken into account any possible impact of current economic fluctuations in the inputs of future macroeconomic factors when determining the severity and probability of economic scenarios to determine expected credit losses.

Because of the potential effects of the Corona virus, the management of the entity has taken future information for the twelve months following the reporting period at least, whether related to the negative effects of the virus on the business process or the ability to pay its debts. The management of the entity has made a study of the potential effects of the current economic fluctuations to determine the declared amounts of the entity's financial and non-financial assets that represent management's best estimates based on observable information. Markets remain volatile and the amounts recorded remain sensitive to fluctuations in the market.

29. Reclassification

2021 balances have been reclassified to conform to the adopted classification in 2022.