Company

Jordan Paper & Cardboard

Factories and Its Affiliates

(Public Limited Shareholding)

Zarqa - The Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan

Financial Statements and

Independent Auditor's Report

for the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Company

Jordan Paper & Cardboard

Factories and Its Affiliates

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Morison Global
Independent member

Independent Auditor'S Report

M H / 66 / 2024

To Jordan Paper & Cardboard Factories and Its Affiliates

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jordan Paper & Cardboard Factories and Its Affiliates Company which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and the statement of comprehensive income, Statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, with the exception of disclosing the information referred to in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph below, the attached financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ending on that date in accordance with international reporting standards Finance.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

- We were not provided with confirmations of accounts payable and therefore we were unable to confirm the accuracy of the balances.
- We were not provided with Bank Audi-Lebanon loan confirmations, and therefore we did not verify the validity of the bank's obligations to the company.
- We were not provided with Capital Bank's confirmation, and therefore we were unable to verify the accuracy of the balances or obligations incurred by the company to the bank.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We 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 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 be a basis upon which we rely when expressing our qualified opinion.

Other Things

- All the company's land titles have been documented with the Department of Lands and Surveys using national numbers according to the records of the Department of Lands and Surveys, and they are seized by various parties and the Income and Sales Tax Department.

The company's future plan for 2024 is as follows:

* Working to address the fundamental issues related to the future of the company in light of the alternatives available in accordance with the laws, including the voluntary liquidation of the company.
* Continuing efforts to attract local and external investors for the purpose of working to restructure the company's capital.
* Follow up efforts to complete the work of unifying and annexing the lands and then separating them for sale purposes once cash is available.
* The company's Board of Directors acknowledges that there are fundamental matters that will affect the company's continuity during the next financial year, given that the company has stopped operating for five years and has accumulated losses of more than three times the capital.

Modernity International

Tel. : +962 6 552 99 12 Fax : +962 6 552 99 13 www.mi-jo.net
P.O.Box 954393 Zip Code. 11954 E-mail : info@mi-jo.net

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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P.O.Box 954393 Zip Code. 11954 E-mail : info@mi-jo.net

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Jordanian Paper and Cardboard Mills Company and its subsidiaries maintain duly organized accounting records and records for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2023, and they agree in all material respects with the attached financial statements, and we recommend ratifying them, taking into account what is stated in the paragraphs of the basis for the qualified opinion.

Morison KSI - Jordan
Modernity International Certified Auditors
Mohammad Harb
License No. 852

The Hashemate Kingdom Of Jordan-Amman
March 17, 2024

ModernityInternational
Public Accountants & Business Advisers

Company
Jordan Paper Cardboard Factories
And Its Affiliates
(Public Limited Shareholding)
Zarqa - The Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan
Statement Of Financial Position As Of 31 December 2023

	Note No	2023 JD	2022 JD
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and Cash Equivelant	3	3	7,319
Accounts Receivable	4	-	22,363
Inventory	5	-	-
Goods On The Way	6	-	-
Other Debit Balances	7	429,333	443,527
Total Current Assets		**429,336**	**473,209**
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant And Equipment	8	1,763,449	2,285,663
Total Non Current Assets		**1,763,449**	**2,285,663**
Total Assets		**2,192,785**	**2,758,872**
liabilities And Owners Equity			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	9	1,478,700	1,783,954
Short-Term Post-Dated Checks	10	349,828	349,828
Other Credit Balances	11	2,228,603	2,070,735
Short Term Tax Liabilities	12	5,740,090	5,403,136
Different Allowances	13	1,939,181	713,147
Loan Due within a year	14	2,459,681	2,459,681
Required By Related Parties	15	3,302,484	1,342,227
Total Current Liabilities		**17,498,567**	**14,122,709**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loan Due For More Than A Year	14	2,440,013	4,056,030
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**2,440,013**	**4,056,030**
Total Liabilities		**19,938,580**	**18,178,739**
Owners Equity			
Capital		7,500,000	7,500,000
Required Reserves		1,266,476	1,266,476
Accumulated (Losses)		(26,512,271)	(24,186,343)
Net Owners Equity		**(17,745,795)**	**(15,419,867)**
Total Liabilities And Net Owners Equity		**2,192,785**	**2,758,872**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Company
Jordan Paper Cardboard Factories
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Statement Of Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Note No	2023 JD	2022 JD
Expenses			
Selling and Marketing Expenses	16	(69)	(69)
General and Administrative Expenses	17	(341,915)	(256,003)
Financial Expenses	18	(532,161)	(554,959)
Provision for doubtful debts expense		(22,363)	-
Reserve expenses for employee issues		(119,321)	(120,075)
Legal interest expense for the year 2023		(118,959)	-
Tax Liabilities Expenses		(336,953)	(409,088)
Total Expenses		**(1,471,741)**	**(1,340,194)**
The Allowance For Doubtful Debts is No Longer Needed		-	2,500
(Loss) Of The Year From Operating Operations		**(1,471,741)**	**(1,337,694)**
Discontinued Operations			
Stoppage Losses as a result of Discontinued Operations	19	(425,828)	(127,002)
(Loss) From Discontinued Operations		**(425,828)**	**(127,002)**
(Loss) Year		**(1,897,569)**	**(1,464,696)**
The Share Per Share (Loss) Of The Year	20	JD	JD
Share of Income Per Share		(0.253)	(0.195)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Company
Jordan Paper Cardboard Factories
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Statement of other Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Note No	2023 JD	2022 JD
(Loss) Year		(1,897,569)	(1,464,696)
<u>Other Comprehensive Income</u>			
Investment Losses In Associate Companies		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income For The Year		**(1,897,569)**	**(1,464,696)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Company
Jordan Paper Cardboard Factories
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Statement Of Changes In Owners Equity For The Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Capital	Reserves		Accumulated (Losses)	Total
		compulsory	Optional		
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
2022					
Beginning Balance of 1 Jan 2022	**7,500,000**	**1,266,476**	-	**(22,889,705)**	**(14,123,229)**
(Loss) Year	-	-	-	(1,464,696)	**(1,464,696)**
Previous Years Adjustments	-	-	-	168,058	**168,058**
Balance as of 31 December 2022	**7,500,000**	**1,266,476**	-	**(24,186,343)**	**(15,419,867)**
2023					
Beginning Balance of 1 Jan 2023	**7,500,000**	**1,266,476**	-	**(24,186,343)**	**(15,419,867)**
(Loss) Year	-	-	-	(1,897,569)	**(1,897,569)**
Amendments from previous years	-	-	-	(21,250)	**(21,250)**
Amendments to previous years of legal interest issues	-	-	-	(407,109)	**(407,109)**
Balance as of 30 June 2023	**7,500,000**	**1,266,476**	-	**(26,512,271)**	**(17,745,795)**

Company
Jordan Paper Cardboard Factories
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Zarqa - The Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan

Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended December 31, 2023

	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
(Loss) Year	(1,897,569)	(1,464,695)
Depreciation	522,215	224,421
Provision For Doubtful Debts	-	(2,500)
Provision For Tax Liabilities	336,953	409,088
Previous Years Adjustments	(428,359)	168,058
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities Before Change In The Working Capital	**(1,466,760)**	**(665,628)**
Accounts Receivable	22,363.00	1,951
Inventory	-	214,415
Other Debit Balances	14,194	12,748
Accounts Payable	(305,255)	(135,493)
Required By Related Parties	1,960,257	197,281
Other Credit Balances	157,868	318,119
Net Cash Flows From The Operating Activities	**1,608,701**	**(56,607)**
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Change In Property Plant And Equipment	(45,933)	(233,297)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment	45,933	-
Net Cash Flows (Used In) Investing Activities	**-**	**(233,297)**
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Loans	(1,616,017)	289,318
Tax Obligations	-	(4,273)
Net Cash Flows From Financing Activities	**(1,616,017)**	**285,045**
Net Change In Cash	**(7,316)**	**(4,859)**
Cash At The End Of The Beginning	7,319	12,178
Cash At The End Of The Period	**3**	**7,319**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

(1 General Information

a. Establishment of the Company

- The Jordanian Paper and Cardboard Factories Company is a company registered in the registry of public limited shareholding companies under No. (76) on March 4,
- Several amendments were made to the company's capital, which was an amendment dated April 29, 1999. The extraordinary general assembly of the company approved the merger of the Jordanian Company for the manufacture of cardboard and duplexes with limited liability in the company.
- The results of the re-estimation of the assets and liabilities of the two merged companies were approved as of July 1, 1999, where the capital was approved to become (7,500,000) shares with a nominal value of one dinar per share, and the Companies Controller announced the merger of the two companies according to the estimation of the re-evaluation committee formed by His Excellency the Minister of Industry and Trade on 10 November 1999.
- On April 6, 2011, it was approved to amend the authorized capital of the company to become (9,100,000) dinars instead of (7,500,000) dinars, based on the decision of the company's general assembly in its extraordinary meeting held on February 9, 2011. However, according to the decision of the company's general assembly in its meeting, it was not The ordinary meeting held on April 7, 2015 approved the cancellation of the extraordinary decision of the General Assembly in the meeting held on February 9, 2011 related to the capital increase, as the authorized and paid-up capital was kept to remain (7,500,000) dinars distributed over (7,500,000) shares with a nominal value of dinars per share The same as at the date of the consolidated financial statements.

b. Purposes of the Company

- Manufacture of paper and paperboard coated with various materials.
- Corrugated cardboard boxes industry.

c. Partners and authorized signatories

Partners	Adjective	The date of the election of the General Assembly of the Council	the entity he represents
Ziad Raouf Saad Abu Jaber	chairman	18/4/2023	Private sector representative
Mahmoud Muhammad Ismail Sammour	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors	18/4/2023	Abu Jaber Brothers Company
Ammar Muhammad Muhammad Al-Qawasma	Member of the Board of Directors	18/4/2023	Al-Madar International Investments Company
Muhammad Mamoun Ahmed Shaheen	Member of the Board of Directors	16/11/2023	Al-Madar International Investments Company
Imad Nihad Khalil Grace	Member of the Board of Directors	18/4/2023	United Insurance Company
Hossam Imad Sweis	Member of the Board of Directors	18/4/2023	General Investments Company
Ahmed Hamad Mutlaq Al-Naimat	Member of the Board of Directors	18/4/2023	General Organization for Social Security

- The authorized signatories on behalf of the company shall be the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- Those authorized to sign on behalf of the company in all financial matters shall be adults, no matter how much the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Ziyad Raouf Saad Abu Jaber, are authorized to sign on behalf of the company in administrative and judicial matters, and to sign all agreements and contracts with official government agencies and departments, public institutions, municipalities and agencies related to the company and reconciliations with The creditors and debtors and with third parties and any other matters required by the procedures of the aforementioned are (Chairman of the Board of Directors Mr. Ziyad Raouf Saad Abu Jaber with Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors Mr. Mahmoud Muhammad Ismail Sammour jointly and / or severally, and / or Chairman of the Board of Directors Mr. / Ziyad Raouf Saad Abu Jaber with any of the members of the Board of Directors collectively, and/or the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors Mr. Mahmoud Muhammad Ismail Sammour with any of the members of the Board of Directors collectively). Management Mr. Mahmoud Mohamed Ismail Sammour / jointly and / or severally with a written authorization by them and / or by him to sign on behalf of the company for a specific purpose as mentioned in items (2 and 3) above to any of the members of the Board of Directors and / or others, as the case may be.

d. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 March 2024.

e. Principles of consolidation of financial statements

- It includes the consolidated financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries that are subject to its control. Control is achieved when the company has the ability to control the financial and operating policies of the subsidiary company in order to obtain benefits from its activities. Transactions and balances of revenues and expenses between the company and the subsidiary are
- The consolidated financial statements of the subsidiary company are prepared using the same accounting policies used in the company. If the subsidiary company follows accounting policies different from those used in the company, the necessary adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiary company to match the accounting policies used in the company.
- The company owns, as of December 31, 2020, the following subsidiaries:

company	paid Capital	Company ownership percentage	work nature	Workplace	Date of acquisition (incorporation)
The first producer of paper and cardboard industry	2,500 dinars	100%	industrial	Jordan	December 22, 2014

The following are the details of the subsidiary company's balances as of 31 December 2023:

	June 30, 2023	2022
	JD	JD
Total Assets	160,798	183,612
Total Liabilities	123,125	122,474
Total Equity	37,673	61,138
Total Revenue	-	-
Total Expenses	22,465	580

- On July 24, 2014, the company's board of directors approved the establishment of the First Product Company for the manufacture of paper and cardboard. It was registered with the Ministry of Industry and Trade on December 22, 2014 as a limited liability company under No. (39070) with an authorized capital of (5,000) .dinars and a paid-up capital of (2,500). Dinar
- The results of the subsidiary company's operations are consolidated in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income from the date of its acquisition, which is the date on which the company's control over the subsidiary is actually transferred, and the results of the disposed subsidiary's operations are consolidated, which is the date on which the company loses control over the .subsidiary

(2 The most important accounting policies

a. The general framework for preparing the financial statements

- These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the interpretations issued by the Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the International Standards Board.

b. Measurement bases used in preparing the financial statements

- The financial statements have been prepared based on the historical cost method, with the exception of some items that have been measured using methods other than the historical cost method.

c. Financial instruments

- A financial instrument is any contract that results in a financial asset of an entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

d. financial assets

- A financial asset is any asset that consists of:
- Cash.
- Equity instruments of another entity.

- 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 terms that are likely to be favorable to the Company.
- A contract that may or will be settled in the Company's own equity instruments.
- Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly charged on the acquisition or issue of these assets, with the exception of financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.
- Financial assets are classified into the following categories:
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
- Held-to-maturity (HTM) assets.
- Financial assets available for sale (AFS).
- Loans and receivables.
- This classification depends on the nature of the financial assets and the purpose for which they are used, which are determined upon initial recognition.

e. **Cash and the like**

- Cash includes cash on hand, current accounts and demand deposits with banks.
- Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are not subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

f. **Loans and receivables**

- Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.
- Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses.
- Trade receivables are stated at invoice value (claims) less any provision for doubtful receivables, which represents a decrease in the collectible value of the receivables.

g. **financial liabilities**

- Trade payables and accruals are obligations to pay for goods or services received or supplied, whether or not invoices have been presented or formally agreed with the supplier.

h. **Inventory**

- The goods ready and in operation are shown at cost (using the first-in-first-out method) or the net value estimate to verify whichever is less after deducting the provision for damaged and obsolete materials. The cost includes the cost of raw materials and all direct wages and indirect industrial expenses.
- The cost of inventories includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

- The cost of inventories is determined using the first-in-first-out or weighted average method.
- 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.
- Spare parts are valued at the end of the year at cost (using the weighted average method) or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Spare parts are recorded in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income when used.

i. Property, plant and equipment

- Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at cost, which represents the purchase price plus any other costs incurred for transporting the property, plant and equipment to the site and achieving the necessary conditions for it to operate in the manner desired by management.
- After initial recognition, property, machinery and equipment are recorded in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.
- Depreciation is recognized in each period as an expense. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis, which anticipates the consumption of the expected future economic benefits of these assets during their useful life using the following annual percentage:

Statement	ratio
lands	0%
buildings	3%
Machinery	6-10%
Transport vehicles	11-20%
furniture	7%
tools	7%
containers	0%
Payments on account of projects under completion	0%

- The estimated useful lives are reviewed at the end of each year, and any change in the estimates is affected in subsequent periods.
- A test is conducted for the impairment of the value of property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position when any events or changes in circumstances show that this value is not recoverable. If any indication of impairment appears, impairment losses are calculated according to the asset impairment policy.
- Upon any subsequent disposal of property, machinery or equipment, the value of the resulting gain or loss, which represents the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the value at which these property, machinery or equipment appears in the statement of financial position, is recognized in profit or loss.

g. rent

- Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.
- The lease that results in a complete transfer of all risks and benefits related to ownership is classified within the item of finance lease contracts, and the assets held under finance lease contracts are recognized as assets of the company according to the fair value at the beginning of the lease or at the current value of the minimum lease payments, whichever is less, and liabilities are shown The corresponding to the lessor in the consolidated statement of financial position as obligations under the finance lease contracts, and the lease payments are distributed between the financing expenses and the remaining amount of the obligation is reduced, which leads to a periodic discount rate on the remaining balance of the obligation, and the financing expenses are charged to the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income. Finance lease contracts result in expenses Depreciation and financing for each accounting period. The depreciation rate for leased assets is calculated at the same depreciation rates for owned assets.

h. Income tax

- Tax expense represents amounts of tax owed.
- The due tax expenses are calculated on the basis of taxable profits, and the taxable profits differ from the profits declared in the consolidated financial statements because the declared profits include non-taxable revenues or expenses that are not deductible in the fiscal year but rather in subsequent years, or the accumulated losses that are taxable, or items that are not subject to or accepted for tax purposes.
- Taxes are calculated according to the tax rates established under the laws, regulations, and instructions in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
- Deferred taxes are taxes expected to be paid or recovered as a result of temporary time differences between the value of assets or liabilities in the financial statements and the value on which the tax profit is calculated. Deferred taxes are calculated using the commitment method in the consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred taxes are calculated according to the tax rates that are expected to be applied when Settlement of tax liability or benefit from deferred tax assets.

k. the sales

- Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when all of the following conditions are met:
- When the company transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the buyer.
- When the company no longer maintains an ongoing management link to the degree of ownership of the goods and when the company is not in a position to exercise effective control over the goods.
- When it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the sale will flow.

- When the costs incurred or to be incurred in the sale can be measured reliably.

l. interest expenses

- Interest expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income on an accrual basis.
- Interest expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate at which expected cash payments are discounted over the life of the financial assets and liabilities, or to a shorter term, where appropriate. The effective interest rate is determined at the initial recognition of the asset or liability. Financial and not modified at a later time.

m. Allocations

- Provisions are recognized when the company has obligations at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position arising from past events, and the settlement of the obligations is probable and their value can be measured reliably.
- The amounts recognized as provisions represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation as at the date of the consolidated financial statements, taking into account the risks and uncertainties associated with the obligation.
- When the amount of a provision is determined on the basis of the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount represents the present value of those cash flows.
- When it is expected to recover some or all of the economic benefits required from other parties to settle the provision, the receivable is recognized within the assets if the actual receipt of compensation is certain and its value can be measured reliably.

n. clearing

- Offsetting takes place between assets and liabilities and showing the net amount in the consolidated statement of financial position only when there are legally binding rights and when it is settled on the basis of offsetting or the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities is at the same time.

o. foreign currency

- The presentation currency for the financial statements is the Jordanian Dinar (the functional currency).
- When preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are translated according to the prevailing exchange rates on the date of the transactions. On the date of each statement of financial position, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are converted into the functional currency according to the exchange rates on the date of the list (closing rate). As for non-monetary items that are measured according to historical cost in foreign currencies, they are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date that the fair value was determined.

- Exchange rate differences resulting from the settlement of monetary items or the transfer of monetary items that had used exchange rates different from those used upon initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognized within the profit or loss in the period during which they appeared.
- When presenting the financial statements that used currencies other than the functional currencies, the assets and liabilities of the company (including comparison) are converted using the closing price on the date of the statement of financial position. Income and expense items (including comparison) are converted using exchange rates during the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during the period, in which case the exchange rates registered on the date of the transactions are used. Exchange rate differences are recognized as separate line items in equity.
- The previous rule also applies when the results and financial position of a foreign operation are converted into the presentation currency in order to enter the foreign operation into the company's financial statements through consolidation, proportional consolidation, or the equity method.
- Exchange differences previously recognized as separate items or components of equity are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the foreign operation is disposed of. Goodwill and fair value adjustments resulting from the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated using the closing rate.

p. Contingent liabilities

- Contingent liabilities are contingent liabilities that depend on the possibility of uncertain future events occurring, or are present obligations without the possibility of payments occurring or which cannot be measured reliably.
- Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements.

q. accounting estimates

- The preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the application of accounting policies requires the company's management to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities and disclose potential liabilities. These estimates and judgments affect revenues, expenses and provisions, and in particular requires the company's management to issue important judgments and judgments to estimate the amounts and times of future cash flows The aforementioned estimates are necessarily based on multiple assumptions and factors that have varying degrees of estimation and uncertainty, and that the actual results may differ from the estimates as a result of the changes resulting from the conditions and conditions of those estimates in the future.
- We believe that our estimates within the consolidated financial statements are reasonable and detailed as follows:
- A provision for accounts receivable is formed based on principles and assumptions approved by the company's management to estimate the provision that should be formed according to the requirements of international financial reporting standards.

- The fiscal year is charged with its related income tax expense in accordance with the regulations, laws and international standards for financial reporting. Assets and expected useful lives in the future are estimated, calculated and verified, and the necessary is based on a study submitted by the administration.
- The management periodically reassesses the useful lives of tangible assets for the purposes of calculating annual depreciation based on the general condition of those assets and estimates of the expected useful lives in the future, and the impairment loss is taken into the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.
- A provision is made for slow-moving raw materials, spare parts and supplies, whose value appears to be lower than the value shown in the records, based on principles and assumptions approved by the company's management in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.
- The company performs a periodic review of the cases brought against it, based on the legal studies prepared by the company's legal advisors, according to which the risks likely to occur in the future are identified, and a provision is made for these cases in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

	2023	2022
3) Cash and Cash Equivelant	**JD**	**JD**
Cash at banks - current accounts	3	7,319
Total	**3**	**7,319**

	2023	2022
4) Accounts receivable - net	**JD**	**JD**
Local trade receivables	1,001,809	1,001,809
External trade receivables	334,122	334,122
Provision for doubtful debts, note No. (1-4)	(1,386,474)	(1,364,111)
Total Trade Receivables **	**(50,543)**	**(28,180)**
Staff receivables	35,781	35,781
Other receivables	14,762	14,762
Total	**-**	**22,363**

- The movement in the provision for doubtful debts during the year is as follows:

	2023	2022
4-1) provision for doubtful debts	**JD**	**JD**
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,364,111	1,367,277
Component during the year	22,363	-
Reducing the provision made during the year	-	(3,166)
Balance at the end of the year	**1,386,474**	**1,364,111**

- The company follows a policy of dealing with credit-qualified local parties in order to mitigate the risk of financial losses resulting from non-fulfillment of obligations, while the company's management does not obtain guarantees against receivables and therefore it is not guaranteed. An impairment provision is taken for receivables due for a period of more than (365) A day, and there is no payment movement on it, and there is no possibility of collecting it.

5) Inventory	**2023**	**2022**
	JD	**JD**
Raw materials	89,948	89,948
Ready goods	11,116	11,116
Allowance for inventory impairment	(101,064)	(101,064)
Total	-	-

6) Goods On The Way	**2023**	**2022**
	JD	**JD**
goods on the way	302,846	302,846
Allowance for inventory impairment	(302,846)	(302,846)
Total	-	-

7) Other debit balances	2023 JD	2022 JD
Sales tax secretariats - First Producer Company	160,798	161,798
Insurance recoveries	109,400	109,400
Bank guarantees insurance	37,600	38,395
Prepaid expenses	121,535	133,934
Total	**429,333**	**443,527**

8) Property and equipment - net

	lands	buildings	Machinery	Spare parts and hangers	Transport vehicles	Furniture	tools	containers	Payments on account of projects under completion	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
cost										
Balance as on January 1, 2023	134,979	3,230,561	7,069,359	745,973	231,001	318,736	101,938	5,601	19,916	11,858,064
additions	-	-	-	-	45,933	-	-	-	-	45,933
Exclusions	-	-	(158,892)	-	(75,576)	-	-	-	-	(234,468)
Balance as of 30 June 2023	134,979	3,230,561	6,910,467	745,973	201,358	318,736	101,938	5,601	19,916	11,669,529
accumulated consumption										
Balance as on January 1, 2023	-	1,790,320	6,727,045	464,320	201,133	277,783	86,544	5,340	19,916	9,572,401
Depreciation	-	96,917	60,092	281,652	72,374	7,117	3,803	260	-	522,215
Exclusions	-	-	(114,468)	-	(74,068)	-	-	-	-	(188,536)
Balance as of 30 June 2023	-	1,887,237	6,672,669	745,972	199,439	284,900	90,347	5,600	19,916	9,906,080
Net book value										
As of 30 June 2023	134,979	1,343,324	237,798	1	1,919	33,836	11,591	1	-	1,763,449
As of 31 December 2022	134,979	1,440,241	342,314	281,653	29,867	40,953	15,394	261	-	2,285,663

(9 accounts payable	2023 JD	2022 JD
Receivable suppliers	815,241	801,794
Staff receivables	663,459	982,160
Total	**1,478,700**	**1,783,954**

(10 Post-dated checks	2023 JD	2022 JD
Short-term post-dated checks	349,828	349,828
Total	**349,828**	**349,828**

- The maturity of post-dated checks extends until March 13, 2023, and post-dated checks are concentrated in (11) vendors who constitute (100%) of the balance of post-dated checks as of 31 December 2023, amounting to (349,828) dinars.

(11 Other credit balances	2023 JD	2022 JD
Post-dated bills - Social Security	749,675	749,675
Installments and interests of outstanding loans	720,000	480,000
Accrued salary expenses	102,765	334,621
Property tax due	248,964	162,167
Unpaid shareholder dividends	88,521	88,521
Social Security Trusts **	187,414	146,067
Dues of the Amman Stock Exchange and the Securities Depository Center	74,750	52,250
Electricity and telephone expenses are due	1,434	2,354
Other	55,080	55,080
Total	**2,228,603**	**2,070,735**

** The company has not made a payment, and the settlement with the Social Security Corporation has not been committed until 31 December 2023.

(12 tax obligations	2023 JD	2022 JD
Sales tax accrued	5,740,090	5,403,136
Total	**5,740,090**	**5,403,136**

- The company has not made a payment and has not committed itself to a settlement with the Income and Sales Tax Department until Dec 31, 2023.

(13 Different allowances	2023 JD	2022 JD
Provision for employee lawsuit entitlements	691,758	-
Customs fees for Jordan	465,253	465,253
Provision for employee legal benefits and others	454,057	-
Legal liabilities	250,911	178,900
Income tax provision	42,349	34,141
Provision for other liabilities	30,000	30,000
Provision for scientific research support fund fees	4,853	4,853
Total	**1,939,181**	**713,147**

(14 Loans

	2023			2022
	Installments due and due during the year	Long term installments	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Bank Audi loans				
Loan	2,459,681	-	2,459,681	2,459,681
Money bank loans				
Loan	-	2,440,013	2,440,013	4,056,030
Total	**2,459,681**	**2,440,013**	**4,899,694**	**6,515,711**

Bank Audi loans (Sardar Group)

First loan:

- During the year 2008, a loan agreement was signed with Bank Audi, according to which the company was granted a loan so that the company's total liabilities from the amount withdrawn from this loan do not exceed the equivalent of 8 million US dollars, to be paid according to quarterly installments, the first installment of which was due on June 30, 2009, and the last installment is due Including it on September 14, 2016, at an interest rate of 2.5%, in addition to variable interest according to (LIBOR) rates, calculated on the basis of the daily balance of the loan and a commission of 1% annually.
- During the year 2012, the company restructured the loan to be repaid in quarterly installments, the first installment due on December 31, 2012, with variable interest according to the prices (LIBOR), and it is calculated on the basis of the daily balance of the loan, and the last installment is due on September 30, 2016, noting that there are installments that are due and unpaid. As in the above table.

The second loan:

- During the year 2008, a second loan agreement was signed with Bank Audi, according to which the company was granted a loan, provided that the company's total liabilities from the amount withdrawn from this loan do not exceed the equivalent of 280 thousand Jordanian dinars, provided that it is paid according to quarterly installments. The last one was dated September 14, 2014, with an interest rate of 8.5%, and is calculated on the basis of the daily balance of the loan.

The second loan:

- During 2012, the company rescheduled the loan to be repaid in quarterly installments, the first installment due on December 31, 2012, at an interest rate of 8.5%, and the last installment due on September 2016.
- The company's lands are seized in return for the loans granted by Bank Audi (Saradar Group) mentioned above at a value of 7,500,000 Jordanian dinars according to the loan agreements. However, the seizure procedures have not been completed until the date of the consolidated financial statements due to the presence of lawsuits filed on these lands, noting that the company's board of directors has submitted an undertaking to the bank Return to mortgage these lands in favor of the Bank upon completion of these cases.

Money bank loans

First loan:

- During the year 2012, a loan agreement was signed with Al-Mal Bank, according to which the company was granted a revolving loan with a ceiling of (950,000) Jordanian dinars instead of the previous loan, provided that it is paid in installments of a maximum of (9) months from the date of exploitation of the ceiling, at an annual interest rate of (9%).
- During the year 2013, a loan agreement was signed with Al-Mal Bank, according to which the company was granted a revolving loan with a ceiling of (1,100,000) Jordanian dinars instead of the previous loan, provided that it is paid in installments of a maximum of (9) months from the date of exploitation of the ceiling, at an annual interest rate of (6.5%) and calculated On the basis of the daily balance of the loan, it is credited on a monthly basis. The balance of due unpaid installments amounted to (113,888) dinars as on December 31, 2015 (384,501) dinars as on December 31, 2014.

The second loan:

- During the year 2011, a loan agreement was signed with Al-Mal Bank, according to which the company was granted a diminishing loan in the amount of one million two hundred thousand dinars, at an interest rate of 8%, provided that the loan is paid in one payment after one year from the date of signing the agreement, or from the proceeds of the company's capital increase, whichever is earlier, and that the interests are paid monthly throughout the show period.
- During the year 2013, the company signed a loan agreement with Al-Mal Bank, according to which the company was granted a diminishing loan in the amount of 400,000 Jordanian dinars, at an interest rate of 9.75% annually, to be paid in 4 quarterly installments. Dinars as on December 31, 2015, after taking into account the structure represented in the fourth loan (100,000) dinars, in addition to accrued bank interest in the amount of 46,858 dinars as on December 31, 2014.

The third loan:

- During the year 2013, a loan agreement was signed with Al-Mal Bank, according to which the company was granted a decreasing loan in the amount of 400,000 Jordanian dinars, at an annual interest rate of 9.75%, to be paid in 4 quarterly installments. The first installment is due on December 14, 2014. (100,000) dinars, in addition to accrued bank interest in the amount of 46,858 dinars, as of December 31, 2014.
- The money bank loans were granted under the guarantee of the company and one of the major shareholders, and an undertaking by the company to mortgage a piece of land in favor of the bank in the first degree, with an amount of the first degree and an amount not less than 5 million Jordanian dinars, in addition to forcing an amount of 6 million dinars from the insurance policy on the company's factory in favor of the bank.

Fourth loan:

- During the year 2015, an agreement to restructure all previous loans was signed with Al Mal Bank, according to which the second and third loans were merged into a diminishing loan of 2 million dinars, at an interest rate of 9% annually, to be paid in 60 monthly installments, the first installment due on May 30, 2016, and the last installment on May 18 April 2021.

(15 Transactions with related parties

The following are details of balances and transactions with related parties (companies represented by members of the company's board of directors):

.أ **Consolidated statement of financial position i required by related parties**	**2023** JD	**2022** JD
Abu Jaber Brothers Company - Shareholder	2,953,185	992,928
United Insurance Company - Shareholder	247,627	247,627
Public Investment Company - Shareholder	101,672	101,672
Total	**3,302,484**	**1,342,227**

(16 Selling and marketing expenses	**2023** JD	**2022** JD
Depreciation of property and equipment	69	69
Total	**69**	**69**

(17 General and administrative expenses

	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Property tax expenses	98,797	-
Depreciation of property and equipment	96,319	97,352
Benefits and fines of the Social Security Corporation	47,498	84,099
Professional and consulting fees	38,416	20,320
Salaries, wages and other benefits	35,495	33,630
Travel, transportation and accommodation expenses	13,375	12,265
Government fees and licenses	5,071	1,428
Security and guarding	3,675	1,350
Maintenance and repairs	1,208	-
Electricity, fuel and water	1,143	4,369
Consumables	520	540
Mail and phone	248	325
Advertising	150	300
Other	-	25
Total	**341,915**	**256,003**

(18 financial expenses

	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Bank interest and commissions	532,161	554,959
Total	**532,161**	**554,959**

	2023	2022
(19 Stoppage losses as a result of discontinued operations	**JD**	**JD**
Cost of stoppage losses as a result of discontinued operations Note No. (1-19)	(425,828)	(127,002)
Total	**(425,828)**	**(127,002)**

	2023	2022
(19-1 Cost of discontinuation losses as a result of discontinued operations	**JD**	**JD**
Direct industrial expenses - Clarification No. (1-1-19)	425,828	127,002
Total	**425,828**	**127,002**

	2023	2022
(19-1-1 Direct industrial expenses	**JD**	**JD**
Depreciation of property and equipment	425,828	127,002
Total	**425,828**	**127,002**

(20 The share of profit (loss) per share for the year

The (loss) profit per share is calculated by dividing the (loss) profit for the year by the weighted average number of shares during the year, as in:

	2023	2022
	JD	**JD**
(loss) the profit for the year	(1,897,569)	(1,464,695)
Weighted average number of shares	7,500,000	7,500,000
The share per share (loss) for the year, basic and diluted	**(0.253)**	**(0.195)**

(21 Financial instruments

a. Risk Management

- The company faces and manages the financial risks related to its operations and commercial activities, and these risks include: capital risks, market risks (including currency risks, interest rate risks, and price risks), credit risks, and liquidity risks.

- The company seeks to reduce the effects and results of these risks by diversifying the sources of capital.
- The company manages, monitors and addresses the risks and the policies it follows in order to reduce the possibility of exposure to risks.

-1 capital risk

- The company reviews the capital components on a regular basis and takes into account the cost of capital and the risks associated with it.
- The company controls the capital to ensure the continuity of its business and increase returns by achieving the optimal balance of debt and equity.

-2 exchange rate risk

- The company carries out commercial transactions in foreign currencies, which imposes a kind of risk as a result of fluctuations in the exchange rates of these currencies during the period/year.
- The company has policies and procedures to manage risks related to foreign exchange rates.

-3 interest rate risk

- The Company is exposed to interest rate risk arising from borrowing operations.
- Risks are managed by maintaining balances between fixed and floating interest rates at the beginning of the financial year in an appropriate manner.

-4 price risk

- The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from investments in equity instruments. However, these risks are not considered significant as long as the company does not actually trade these investments.
- In addition, there were no indications of significant disposals or impairment of available-for-sale investments.

-5 credit risk

- Credit risk refers to the risk that arises when a debtor defaults on its contractual obligations, resulting in financial losses to the Company.
- The company has credit policies that explain how to deal with parties that are able to pay off debts and obtain appropriate guarantees when necessary as a means of reducing the risks of financial losses resulting from the inability to pay off debts.
- The company regularly monitors the credit rates of debtors and the volume of transactions with these parties during the period/year.
- A continuous evaluation of the credit is carried out in terms of the economic conditions and circumstances of the debtor.

- The values at which the financial assets appear in the financial statements represent the maximum exposure ratios of the company to credit risk, without taking into account the value of any collateral obtained.

b. Liquidity risk

- The company's board of directors adopts a general framework for liquidity risk management, because the company's board of directors is responsible for liquidity risk management.
- The company monitors cash flows and matches them with the maturity dates of financial assets and liabilities.
- The following table shows the maturity dates of the company's financial assets and liabilities as of 31 December :

	less than one year	More than a year	Total
financial assets	**JD**	**JD**	**JD**
Cash and the like	3	-	3
Other debit balances	429,333	-	429,333
Total	**429,336**	**-**	**429,336**

	less than one year	More than a year	Total
financial liabilities	**JD**	**JD**	**JD**
accounts payable	1,478,700	-	1,478,700
Short-term post-dated checks	349,828	-	349,828
Other credit balances	2,228,603	-	2,228,603
short term tax liabilities	5,740,090	-	5,740,090
different allowances	1,939,181	-	1,939,181
Loan installments due within a year	2,459,681	2,440,013	4,899,694
required by related parties	3,302,484	-	3,302,484
Total	**17,498,567**	**2,440,013**	**19,938,580**

(22 Income tax

- According to the opinion of the company's tax advisor, there is no need to take any allocations for income tax purposes for the aforementioned year, and the company's accounts are audited by the Income Tax Department until the end of 2017 due to the presence of accumulated losses that exceed the capital. The company's management submits full income and sales tax returns according to the Department's law. Income and sales tax.

(23 Reclassification

- The items of the current year have been reclassified to match the items of the previous year.