

JORDAN INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
AMMAN – JORDAN

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM
JANUARY 1, 2024 TILL SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

Report on review of Interim Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements
To the Board of Directors
Jordan Industrial Resources Company
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Amman – Jordan

We have reviewed the accompanying Interim condensed financial statements which comprise the statement of Interim consolidated statement of financial position as of SEPTEMBER 30, 2024, and the Interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income, Interim consolidated statement of changes in equity and Interim consolidated statement of cash flows for the three months period then ended, and explanatory notes. The Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards IAS 34 (Interim Financial Reporting). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial statement's information based on our review.

Scope of review

Except as described in the following paragraph, we conducted our review in accordance with International Standards on review engagements No.2410, "Review of interim financial information's performed by the independent auditor of the entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries primarily of review with persons responsible for financial and accounting matters and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We did not obtain audited financial statements from an external auditor for the subsidiary company, in Ukraine because of the presence of the company in a separate zone from Ukraine, where there is no possibility of external audit in the separate region because of the war, We were unable to perform alternative procedures to verify the fair value of the company's assets in Ukraine, which represent about 95% of the total of assets of the financial statements. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the disclosures submitted to us by the Company's management in Amman, Jordan.

Affirmation Paragraph

- The extraordinary general assembly unanimously approved, in its meeting held on June 30, 2024, to increase the company's capital from 1,798,489 per share/JD to 2,492,834 per share/JD by capitalizing the debt of Dr. Ramzi Al-Muasher, Chairman of the Board of Directors, amounting to JD 694,336 as of December 31, 2023. However, the procedures at the Ministry of Industry and have not been completed until the date of our report.

- We would like to draw attention to a material matter, The Company's project originally located in the city of Donetsk, Ukraine is facing very important difficulties that will have a fundamental impact on the company in the future, In 2014 A separate government took control of Ukraine and issued decisions that suspend all the Ukrainian laws, Therefore, depreciation expenses were not recognized because they did not recognize assets that were purchased before 2014 as well as the payable related to the International Industrial Resources Company – exempt were not recognized, noting that when the International Industrial Resources Company - Exempted established its project in Ukraine, it's transferred part of the Ukrainian company's capital as a loan so that would be easy to return it to Jordan.

Based on the above, and after the Republic of Donetsk was annexed to the Federal Republic of Russia, the company was asked to re-register it as a Russian company. Russian laws require that the company undertake new procedures for the purposes of completing the company's registration according to Russian laws, The Company's management must take the necessary provisions.

Other matter

- Jordan Industrial Resources Company did not undertake any commercial activities and has not operated its factories in Jordan since the year 2006 until the date of this consolidated condensed statements of financial statements, Jordan Industrial Resources Company in Jordan undertakes the operations and management of the Ukrainian company.
- We have to draw your attention that the company's land No. (1070) basin (10 / Mawares Al-Dar) plate No. (27) with an area of (Dunum and 306 M2) and including building is a mortgage for the Integrated Financial Leasing Company PLC, and that to a loan amounting JD 214,056 (the original amount is JD 140,000 and the remaining amount with interest) to be paid according to monthly payments, which is (54) cheques, the value of each payment is JD 3,964, as the first payment is due on July 5, 2023, and the last payment is due on December 5, 2027.
- The company has obtained additional finance from the Integrated Financial Leasing Company PLC, the loan amounting JD 25,200 (the original amount is 20,000 and the remaining amount with interest), to be paid according to monthly payments, which is (24) cheques, the value of each payment is JD 1,050, as the first payment is due on August 5, 2023, and the last payment is due on July 5, 2025, the chairman of the board of directors has paid this additional finance and its interest during the third quarter 2024.

Result of Qualified Opinion

Except of any adjustments on interim information's which could come to our attention and except for the situation shown above and upon our review nothing has come to our attention for any other matters which let us believe that Interim consolidated condensed Financial Statements has not been prepared in all material respects in accordance with standard IAS 34.



AMMAN-JORDAN
October 26, 2024

BROTHERS CPA JORDAN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CONSULTANTS
AFFILIATED WITH INPACT INTERNATIONAL
AHMAD MOHAMMED ARARAWI
LICENSE NO .921

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JORDAN INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES COMPANY
PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY
Amman - Jordan
Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	September 30, <u>2024</u> <u>Unaudited</u> <u>JD</u>	December 31, <u>2023</u> <u>Audited</u> <u>JD</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalent	10,354	121,206
Accounts receivable - Net and other debit balances	311,747	245,221
Inventory	49,536	88,832
Undue and unpaid interest and bank charges	53,485	69,944
Prepaid expenses	250	2,493
Refundable deposits	1,265	1,265
Total Current Assets	426,637	528,961
Non - Current Assets:		
Lands - at cost local and foreign	924,337	924,337
Property and equipment, net local and foreign	3,866,071	3,878,147
Total Non - Current Assets	4,790,408	4,802,484
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>5,217,045</u>	<u>5,331,445</u>
<u>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY & LIABILITIES</u>		
<u>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
Authorized capital	2,492,834	-
Paid-up capital 1,798,498 share at JD one each	1,798,498	6,285,649
Non-controlling interest	-	2,750
Statutory reserve	873,196	873,196
Accumulated (losses) - Exhibit (C)	(194,799)	(4,487,151)
Foreign Currency exchange differences	413,184	408,423
Net Shareholders' Equity	<u>2,890,079</u>	<u>3,082,867</u>
Non - Current Liabilities:		
Long - term loan	976,074	976,074
The comprehensive leasing company loan	154,596	210,222
Chairman board of Directors Payable	782,631	694,336
Total non - current liabilities	<u>1,913,301</u>	<u>1,880,632</u>
Current Liabilities:		
Bank Payable	-	165
Accounts payable and other credit balances	412,965	364,566
Accrued expenses	700	3,215
Total current liabilities	<u>413,665</u>	<u>367,946</u>
NET SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY & LIABILITIES	<u>5,217,045</u>	<u>5,331,445</u>

The accompanying notes from (1) to (7) are an integral part of these financial statements

JORDAN INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES COMPANY
PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY

AMMAN - JORDAN

Interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For The Period Ended September 30, 2024 & 2023

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>Unaudited</u>	
	<u>JD</u>	<u>JD</u>
Sales	238,251	240,343
Less: Cost of Sales :		
Finished goods beginning of period after evaluation	47,072	487,118
Cost of production	218,943	228,981
Finished goods end of period	(17,862)	(472,541)
Cost of Sales	248,153	243,558
(loss) profit from operations	(9,902)	(3,215)
Less/Add :		
Selling and distributing expenses	(17,778)	(31,228)
General, administrative and financial expenses	(161,218)	(123,004)
Foreign Currency exchange differences	(3,948)	(7,143)
Ukraine income tax	(4,623)	(4,648)
Other revenue	2,670	1,454
(Losses) for the period Exhibit (C)	<u>(194,799)</u>	<u>(167,784)</u>

The accompanying notes from (1) to (7) are an integral part of these financial statements

JORDAN INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES COMPANY
PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY
AMMAN - JORDAN

Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For The Period Ended September 30, 2024 & 2023

	<u>Paid - up</u> <u>Capital</u>	<u>Statutory</u> <u>Reserve</u>	<u>Accumulated</u> <u>(losses)</u>	<u>Foreign</u> <u>currency</u> <u>exchange</u> <u>differences</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Minority</u> <u>interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>JD</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>JD</u>
2024 (Unaudited)							
Balance - Beginning of year	6,285,649	873,196	(4,487,151)	408,423	3,080,117	2,750	3,082,867
Net (Losses) for the period Exhibit (B)	-	-	(194,799)	-	(194,799)	-	(194,799)
Amortization of accumulated losses	(4,487,151)	-	4,487,151	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency exchange differences	-	-	-	4,761	4,761	-	4,761
Withdrawal minority interest	-	-	-	-	-	(2,750)	(2,750)
Balance - End for the period	<u>1,798,498</u>	<u>873,196</u>	<u>(194,799)</u>	<u>413,184</u>	<u>2,890,079</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,890,079</u>
2023 (Unaudited)							
Balance - Beginning of year	6,285,649	873,196	(480,889)	399,184	7,077,140	2,750	7,079,890
Net (Losses) for the period Exhibit (B)	-	-	(167,784)	-	(167,784)	-	(167,784)
Foreign Currency exchange differences	-	-	-	10,653	10,653	-	10,653
Balance - End for the period	<u>6,285,649</u>	<u>873,196</u>	<u>(648,673)</u>	<u>409,837</u>	<u>6,920,009</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>6,922,759</u>

The accompanying notes from (1) to (7) are an integral part of these financial statements

JORDAN INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES COMPANY
PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY

Amman - Jordan

Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash flows
For The Period Ended September 30, 2024 & 2023

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>Unaudited</u>	
	<u>JD</u>	<u>JD</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Losses) for the period-Exhibit (B)	(194,799)	(167,784)
Adjustments :		
Depreciation and amortization	12,076	14,963
Cash flows (used in) operations before changes in working capital	<u>(182,723)</u>	<u>(152,821)</u>
Decrease in accounts receivable and other debit balances	(66,526)	(64,171)
(Increase) in inventory	39,296	101,362
Decrease (Increase) in undue and unpaid interest and bank charges	16,459	(74,708)
Decrease in prepaid expenses	2,243	212
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable and other credit balances	48,399	(53,965)
(Decrease) in accrued expenses	(2,515)	(1,578)
Increase in the comprehensive leasing company loan - short term	-	15,042
Cash flows (used in) operating activities	<u>(145,367)</u>	<u>(230,627)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Bank Payable	(165)	-
Foreign Currency exchange differences	4,761	10,653
Paid for Loan	(55,626)	210,222
Chairman board of Directors Payable	88,295	-
Minority interest	(2,750)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	<u>34,515</u>	<u>220,875</u>
Net (Decrease) in cash flow	(110,852)	(9,752)
Cash and cash equivalent - beginning of year - Exhibit (A)	<u>121,206</u>	<u>15,373</u>
Cash and cash equivalent -end of period - Exhibit (A)	<u>10,354</u>	<u>5,621</u>

The accompanying notes from (1) to (7) are an integral part of these financial statements

JORDAN INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)

AMMAN – JORDAN

Notes on the Interim Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements

1- GENERAL

- A- The Company was established and registered as a public shareholding limited company in Jordan under no. (211) on October 22, 1991 with its head office in Amman-Jordan. Branches or agencies of the company can be established in Jordan and abroad. In accordance with the controller of the companies' approval, the company commenced its operations as of March 1, 1992.
- General Assembly in its extraordinary meeting held on March 19, 2009 and decided the following adjustments:
- 1) Restructuring the company's capital amounted to JD (13,250,000), amortize the accumulated losses amounting to JD (7,368,894) of capital by an amount JD (6,625,000) and the premium by JD (743,894), according to Article (114 / d) of the Companies law and the adjustment of article No. (4) Of the articles of association and the Memorandum of Association to read as follows: -
The capital of the company JD (6,625,000) divided into (6,625,000) six million six hundred and twenty-five thousand shares par value and each share have one vote in the General Assembly.
- 2) General Assembly decided to increase the capital of the company from JD (6,625,000) to JD (16,625,000), all procedures were completed legally.
- 3) General Assembly decided on the meeting held on 15/4/2021 to reduce the company's capital from 16,625,000 shares/JD to 6,285,649 shares/JD by amortizing the company's accumulated losses as in the financial statements ended on December 31, 2021 the amount of 10,357,957 JD and amortization of the share premium reserve amounting to 18,606 shares / JD.
General Assembly decided on the meeting held on 30/6/2024 to reduce the company's capital from 6,285,649 shares/JD to 1,798,498 shares/JD by amortizing the company's accumulated losses as in the financial statements ended on December 31, 2023 the amount of 4,487,151 JD.
- B- International Industrial Resources - exempt was established and registered with the Ministry of Industry and trade under number (10) on 9 August 1997 with a capital of JD (30,000), the general assembly decided in its extraordinary meeting held on 25 August, 1999 to increase the capital to JD (1,250,000) and decided in its meeting held on 17 January, 2002 to increase the capital by JD (3,000,000) to JD (4,250,000), the general assembly decided in its extraordinary meeting held on 11 January, 2003 to increase capital to JD (6,250,000).
- C- Ukrainian company resources were established on May 6, 1999 in Donetsk – Ukraine under no.593 with a capital of USD 2,504,573 equivalent to JD 1,778,247, the capital was increased during 2008 to USD 4,356,323 equivalent to JD 3,092,990 there was increase in capital during the year 2011 to become USD 7,634,808 equivalent to JD 5,420,714 and there was another increased in capital through the year 2014 to become 10,657,436 USD equivalent to JD 7,566,708, it was increased in capital during the year 2015 to be USD 11,781,896, equivalent to JD 8,365,146, The capital was reduced during the year 2021 to USD 7,117,107, equivalent to JD 5,053,145.
- D- The Company had (63) and (81) employees as of September 30, 2024 and 2023.
- E- The board of directors approved the financial statements for issuance in their meeting held on 26 October, 2024 and the F/S requires the approval of the general assembly of shareholders.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (7) are an integral part of these financial statements

2 - The objectives of the Company:

- A) Manufacturing and production of vegetable oils and their derivatives for human consumption, industrial purposes and marketing.
- B) Import and export of raw materials for these industries and related accessories
Furthermore the company has the right to undertake all types of investments, borrow, lend, mortgage, and join or cooperate with any establishment within Jordan or outside, in order to achieve its objectives.
- C) General Assembly in its extraordinary meeting held on July 31, 2008 decided to adjust the Memorandum of association and articles of association and add other related objectives:
 - 1- The company guarantee debts and obligations of corporations owned by the company, subsidiaries and its related party including mortgage of company funds movable and immovable to ensure that such debts and obligations of banks and financial institutions inside and outside the Kingdom.
 - 2- Purchase, sell and invest properties and land within the organization and outside the organization of all types and uses according to the laws and regulations.
 - 3- Purchase and sale of land after development, regulation, improving, dividing, sorting and delivery of all services to them by the laws and regulations and exploit its resources and preparing it for all kinds of investment including agricultural and manufacturing management on condition not to undertake brokerage business.
 - 4- Establishment of real estate projects of all types and purposes of residential, tourist, commercial, industrial and investment according to the laws and regulations.
 - 5- Purchase of land and the establishment of buildings and apartments are sold without interest.
 - 6- Building trade and apartments.
 - 7- Maintenance and rehabilitation of existing buildings, updating and development, commensurate with the regulations and requirements of modern buildings and perform all related services according to the laws and regulations in force.
 - 8- Import of all materials, machinery, equipment, machinery, raw materials and all building materials needed to implement the objectives of the company according to the laws and regulations.
 - 9- To undertake the work and management / supervision / implementation for the work and the projects mentioned above.
 - 10- To act the work of management, operation and development of investment activities in various fields, establishing and participating.
 - 11- To undertake the work of buying, selling, leasing, investment, distribution and supply of all products, materials, tools, supplies, devices and services.
 - 12- The sale and purchase and possess of securities, stocks, bonds, shares in public companies or private company, and in the establishment and management of companies of different types and objectives alone or jointly with others.
 - 13- To participate or contribute in any company, project or other works have an interest in, or with.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (7) are an integral part of these financial statements

- 14- To sell or behave in any of its assets and shares and stocks and bonds in companies owned.
- 15- Engage in bidding and tenders of government and private regarding the realization of the company.
- 16- Be bought, buys and leases and rents and mortgage imports of any property, movable or immovable, or any rights or privileges see the company necessary or appropriate to its goals, including the land, buildings, machinery, transportation, and goods and create, evaluate and act and conduct the necessary changes in the buildings and works where necessary or appropriate for the purposes of the company without end be trafficking land immovable or just achieved.
- 17- Borrow the funds necessary for the realization of the company to achieve its earnings and its projects as it deems appropriate and that of any party and that are proven money movable and immovable guarantee of debts and obligations.
- 18- The company conducts all actions that are necessary and will help to achieve the goals of the company in accordance with the provisions of the law and regulations in force.
- 19- To do all the things mentioned in the above objectives or any of them, either by itself or through agents or trustees about, or otherwise, and whether alone or in combination with other.
- 20- The company credited the achievement of its goals tightly applicable laws and regulations in force.
- 21- Manufacturing soap, detergents, perfumes and any other chemicals for industrial purposes.

3 - Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of both the holding and subsidiary companies.

Inter – company transactions are eliminated.

<u>Company name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Percentage of ownership direct & indirect</u>
International Industrial Resources - exempt	Jordan	100
Ukraine Industrial Resources	Ukraine	100

4- Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the related interpretations issued by IASB .

The preparation of financial statements was done in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards which requires the use of significant accounting estimates and requires management to express an opinion on the process of applying joint accounting policies. Areas of high opinion, complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are considered to be material to the financial statements.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (7) are an integral part of these financial statements

The financial statements in accordance with the historical cost principle, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial derivatives which are stated at fair value as of the date the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern.

The figures shown in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest whole Jordanian Dinar.

The financial statements have been presented in Jordanian Dinars"JD" which is the functional currency of the Company.

b) Changes in Accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023. However, the company has adopted the following amendments and interpretations that apply for the first time in 2024 and have not materially affected the financial statements for the year and prior years, which may have an impact on the accounting treatment of future transactions and arrangements.

IFRS (17) Insurance Contracts

IFRS (17) establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS (4) Insurance Contracts.

IFRS (17) outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach.

The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

In June 2020, the Board issued Amendments to IFRS (17) to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS (17) was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS (17) (incorporating the amendments) to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. At the same time, the Board issued Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS (9) (Amendments to IFRS 4) that extends the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS (9) in IFRS (4) to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

In December 2021, the IASB issued Initial Application of IFRS (17) and IFRS (9) -Comparative Information (Amendment to IFRS 17) to address implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS (17) was published. The amendment addresses challenges in the presentation of comparative information.

For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application. Adjustments are applied retrospectively, unless this is impractical in which case the modified retrospective approach or fair value approach is applied.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (7) are an integral part of these financial statements

Amendments to IAS (1) Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments to IAS (1) affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.

Amendments to IAS (1) Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement (2) Making Materiality Judgements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments change the requirements in IAS (1) with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS (1) are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The Board has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement (2). Adjustments are applied retrospectively.

Amendments to IAS (8) Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".

The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted. However, the Board retained the concept of changes in accounting estimates in the Standard with the following clarifications:

- A change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error.
- The effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

The IASB added two examples (Examples 4-5) to the Guidance on implementing IAS (8), which accompanies the Standard. The IASB has deleted one example (Example 3) as it could cause confusion in light of the amendments.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (7) are an integral part of these financial statements

Amendments to IAS (12) Income Taxes - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS (16) at the commencement date of a lease.

Following the amendments to IAS (12), an entity is required to recognize the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS (12).

The Board also adds an illustrative example to IAS (12) that explains how the amendments are applied.

The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period an entity recognizes:

- A deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:
 - Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities
 - Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related asset.

The cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at that date.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the company.

c) Use of estimate

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimate and assumptions that effect the reported amount of financial assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities. These estimates and assumptions also effect the revenues, expenses and the provisions. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgment and uncertainty and actual results may differ resulting in future change in such provisions.

Management believes that these estimates are reasonable and re as follows:

- Management reviews periodically the tangible asset in order to assess the depreciations for the year based on the useful life and future economic benefits. Any impairment is taken to the statement of profit or loss.
- The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS (9) requires judgment, in particular, the estimations of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. Elements of the expected credit loss model that are considered accounting judgment and estimates include probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks balances with an original maturity of three months or less.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (7) are an integral part of these financial statements

- e) **Accounts receivable**
Accounts receivable are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for expected credit loss. The Group uses the simplified method in calculating the expected credit loss in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) No. (9).
- f) **Inventory**
Raw materials , packing materials , finished goods , goods under process and semi finished goods are stated at cost using the first – in first –out or net realizable value, net of a provision for slowmoving items or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Moreover, working on process inventory are stated at cost.
- g) **Payables and Accrued Expenses**
Liabilities are recognized based on the amount to be paid in the future for goods received or services rendered, whether they were billed by the supplier or not.

Trade receivables and other accounts payable are recognized at fair value.
- h) **Revenue recognition and realization expenses**
Revenue recognized in accordance with the five – step model of IFRS (15) which includes identifying the contract with the customer, identifying all the individual performance obligations within the contract, determining the transaction price, allocating the price to the performance obligations, and recognize revenue as the performance obligations are fulfilled. Where revenue is recognized for the sale of goods when the sale transaction is completed and the invoice is issued to customers, which usually takes place at a certain point of time.
Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.
- i) **Property and equipment**
Property and equipment are stated at cost after deducting the accumulated depreciation or any impairment loss. And the cost includes all the direct costs which are related to the ownership of the assets.

Property and equipment are depreciated (except for land), using the straight-line method at annual rates ranging from 2% to 100%.

When the expected recoverable amount of any property and equipment is less than its net book value, the net book value is reduced to the expected recoverable amount, and the impairment loss is taken to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Property and equipment's useful lives are reviewed at the end of each year and if the expected useful life differs from the previous estimate, the difference is recorded in subsequent years as a change in accounting estimates.
- j) **Offsetting**
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right offset the recognized amount and the company intends to either settle them on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- k) **Provisions**
Provisions are recognized when the company has a personal legal or constructive obligation as result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.
- l) **Investment in subsidiary and associates companies**
Investments appear in the shares of the associate and sister companies which increase the proportion of its capital contribution the company's capital over 20% share of the company's net equity of these companies.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (7) are an integral part of these financial statements

m) **Foreign currencies**

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Jordanian Dinar using exchange rates that were in effect at the dates of transactions. Gains or losses from foreign currency transactions are included in the statement of income.

n) **Income tax**

The company deducts a provision for income tax in accordance with laws, regulations, and instructions in effect, and a provision for the tax is taken on the basis of estimates of the expected tax obligations, and any income tax differences incurred on the company for previous years are taken into the income statement when they are paid and a percentage of 24% of the company's net profit is deducted to income tax provision and 4% of the company's net profit is deducted to national contribution account.

The income tax has been settled until 2021 with tax and sales department except for the year 2022 the annual statement was submitted and the Income and Sales Tax Department did not review the records to date.

o) **Fair value for the financial instruments**

Financial Instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets consist of cash and bank balances and cheque under collection, trade receivable, due from related parties and some other current assets.

Financial liabilities consist of trade payables, due to related parties, lease obligations and some other current liabilities.

The fair value of financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.

p) **Financial Assets**

Impairment of Assets

At the end of the financial year the Company reviews the carrying value of financial assets, except for those financial assets through the statement of comprehensive income whether there is objective evidence of impairment in the financial assets, and have a financial asset low in case there is objective evidence to suggest an event resulting in a loss after recognition. The initial financial asset, and it is recognized lows when you become a book value in excess of the amount expected to be recovered from a financial asset, in accordance with the requirements of international financial reporting standards.

Financial assets are stated at cost amortized

Represents the impairment loss reduced the present value of future cash flows expected to be collected discounted at Murabaha original when recognition at the beginning of financial assets (recoverable value) for the financial value of the asset on the books, and this represents the difference impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and in the case of low value decline the decline recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

Loans

All loans and borrowings are initially recognized fair value. After initial recognition, they are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Non-controlling interest

Minority rights represent non-owned by the Company of ownership rights in subsidiaries companies.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (7) are an integral part of these financial statements

5- Financial risk management

a) **Risk interest rate**

IAS no. (9) requires disclosure about the interest rates risks which most financial instruments in the financial position is not subject to the risk of interest rates with the exception of creditor banks and long-term loans, the interest rates amount as of June 30, 2024 as follows:

<u>Loans</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>
FUIB bank loan amount 34,090,292 UAH	0%

b) **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge its obligation towards the Company.

The Company believes it is not exposed to significant credit risk as it deposits its cash in reputable financial institutions.

c) **Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rate, as most of the company's transactions are in the Jordanian dinar and the US dollar, and since the dinar exchange rate is pegged to a fixed rate with the US dollar, balances in the US dollar do not represent risks, general to foreign exchange fluctuations and loss sensitivity.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk arising from the company's inability to meet its financial

- d) obligation when they become due. The company's liquidity management lies in ensuring as much as possible, that the company always maintains sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations when they become payable in normal and emergency conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risks that may arise. Affect the company's reputation and there is on the company because the company's maintains credit facilities.

6- Statutory Reserve

This balance represent what have been transfereed from the annual profits beford taxes at of (10%) and it's not permissible to suspend it before the amount of the company's authorized capital is reached, and it is not available for distribution to the shareholders.

7- These interim condensed consolidated financial statements

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and should be read in conjunction with the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2023 Furthermore, the results of opeation for the six months ended 30 September 2024 do not necessarily reflect the expected results for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (7) are an integral part of these financial statements