COMPREHENSIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

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(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

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FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

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REPORT ON REVIEWING THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the President and Members of the Board of Directors
Comprehensive Land Development and Investment
(Public Shareholding Company)

Introduction
We have reviewed the accompanying Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position of Comprehensive Land Development and Investments of September 30, 2023, and the related interim consolidated statements of Comprehensive income, Shareholders' equity and cash flows for the period then ended. The Management is responsible for preparing and presenting company's interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 34 (Interim Financial Consolidated Reporting) which is an integral part of International Financial Reporting Standards. Our responsibility is limited to issue a conclusion on these interim consolidated financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review
We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 "Review of Interim Consolidated Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor". This standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the interim consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our review is primarily limited to inquiries of the company's accounting and financial departments personnel as well as applying analytical procedures of financial data .The range of our review is narrower than the broad range of audit procedures applied according to International Auditing Standards, Accordingly, obtaining assurances and confirmations about other significant aspects checked through an audit procedure was not achievable, Hence, We do not express an opinion regarding the matter.

Conclusion
Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that leads us to believe that the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements do not express a true and fair view in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 34.

Modern Accountants

Abdul Kareem Qunais
License No.(496)

Modern Accountants
A member of
Nexia
International
المحاسبـــون العصريـــون

Amman-Jordan
October 29, 2023

COMPREHENSIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Unaudited)
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023 AND DECEMBER 31, 2022
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	2023	2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment		**92,085**	93,663
Real estate investments		**-**	-
Leased buildings net		**3,562,888**	3,590,552
Deferred tax assets		**452,271**	457,696
Investment in associate company	4	**513,514**	513,514
Payments of share capital Investment in associate company	5	**500,000**	500,000
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income		**641,812**	782,307
Total non-current assets		**5,762,570**	5,937,732
Current assets			
Investment in land and real estate held for sale		**2,984,721**	2,984,721
Prepaid expenses and other receivables		**26,126**	11,465
Account receivables and checks under collection		**73,755**	27,891
Cash and Cash Equivalent		**2,037,980**	1,895,430
Total current assets		**5,122,582**	4,919,507
TOTAL ASSETS		**10,885,152**	10,857,239
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' equity			
Shares Capital	1	**10,000,000**	10,000,000
Share premium		**1,512,389**	1,512,389
Statutory Reserve		**509,380**	509,380
Voluntary reserve		**259,642**	259,642
Fair value reserve		**(493,647)**	(448,739)
Accumulated losses		**(2,212,864)**	(2,231,781)
Total Shareholders' equity		**9,574,900**	9,600,891
Non-current liabilities			
Long term loan		**800,000**	840,000
Total non-current liabilities		**800,000**	840,000
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other payables		**325,805**	291,909
Account payables		**1,847**	1,400
Short term loan		**84,127**	80,000
Deferred Revenues		**98,473**	43,039
Total current liabilities		**510,252**	416,348
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**10,885,152**	10,857,239

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

COMPREHENSIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	for the period		for the beginning of the year to	
	From July 1, 2023 to September 30, 2023	From July 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022	**September 30, 2023**	September 30, 2022
land sales	-	-	-	1,341,050
Rent Revenue	**47,232**	47,166	**141,698**	140,004
Total revenue	**47,232**	47,166	**141,698**	1,481,054
Land sales cost	-	-	-	(1,035,492)
Rental Cost	**(12,753)**	(11,768)	**(38,261)**	(35,356)
Total cost	**(12,753)**	(11,768)	**(38,261)**	(1,070,848)
Gross Profit	**34,479**	35,398	**103,437**	410,206
General and administrative expenses	**(97,923)**	(39,525)	**(170,669)**	(107,945)
Depreciation	**(1,471)**	(1,327)	**(4,258)**	(3,980)
Litigation provision reversal	-	-	-	14,000
Other revenues and expenses	**29,154**	17,498	**98,405**	53,437
Financial charges	**(9,496)**	-	**(28,970)**	-
Net (loss) / profit for the period before tax	**(45,257)**	12,044	**(2,055)**	365,718
Amortization of deferred tax assets	**(1,148)**	(3,438)	**(5,425)**	(69,648)
Previous years income tax expanses	-	-	-	(7,772)
Net (loss) / profit for the period	**(46,405)**	8,606	**(7,480)**	288,298
Other Comprehensive Income :				
Total other comprehensive income transferred to accumulated losses	**(46,405)**	8,606	**(7,480)**	288,298
Change in fair value reserve	**6,013**	(36,527)	**(18,511)**	3,353
Total Comprehensive (Loss) / Income for the period	**(40,392)**	(27,921)	**(25,991)**	291,651
(Loss) / Earnings per share:				
(Loss) / Earnings per share-JD/Share	**(0,005)**	0,001	**(0,001)**	0,03
Weighted average of outstanding shares	**10,000,000**	10,000,000	**10,000,000**	10,000,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

COMPREHENSIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY(Unaudited)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Share capital	Share premium	Statutory reserve	Voluntary reserve	Fair value reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	**10,000,000**	**1,512,389**	**509,380**	**259,642**	**(448,739)**	**(2,231,781)**	**9,600,891**
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	**(18,511)**	**(7,480)**	**(25,991)**
Realized gain from financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	**(26,397)**	**26,397**	-
Balance at September 30, 2023	**10,000,000**	**1,512,389**	**509,380**	**259,642**	**(493,647)**	**(2,212,864)**	**9,574,900**
Balance at January 1, 2022	10,000,000	1,512,389	472,023	259,642	(443,990)	(2,502,713)	9,297,351
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	3,353	288,298	291,651
Realized gain from financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(20,492)	20,492	-
Balance at September 30, 2022	10,000,000	1,512,389	472,023	259,642	(461,129)	(2,193,923)	9,589,002

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

COMPREHENSIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2023	For the nine months ended September 30, 2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (loss) / profit for the period before tax	**(2,055)**	365,718
Adjustments on Net (loss) / profit for the period before tax:		
Depreciation	**31,922**	31,644
Profits from the sale of land	-	(305,558)
Previous years income tax expanses	-	(7,772)
Financial charges	**28,970**	-
Realized gains from financial assets designated at fair value through the statement of other comprehensive income	**(26,397)**	(20,492)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Account receivables and checks under collection	**(45,864)**	8,935
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	**(14,661)**	(12,282)
Account Payables	**447**	(1,355)
Deferred Revenue	**55,434**	15,866
Accrued Expenses and other payables	**33,896**	(55,133)
Net cash available from operating activities	**61,692**	19,571
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Change in property and equipment	**(2,680)**	(2,375)
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	**148,381**	(288,912)
Investment in associate company	-	(513,514)
Payments of share capital Investment in associate company	-	(500,000)
Proceeds from the sale of land held for sale	-	1,341,050
Net cash available from investing activities	**145,701**	36,249
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Paid financial charges	**(28,970)**	-
Loans	**(35,873)**	966,782
Net cash (used in) / available from financing activities	**(64,843)**	966,782
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**142,550**	1,022,602
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	**1,895,430**	990,013
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, SEPTEMBER 30	**2,037,980**	2,012,615

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

1. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

Comprehensive Land Development and Investment is a Public Shareholding Company ("The Company") registered on November 3, 1990 under commercial registration no. (210) at the Companies Controller in the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The Company's authorized, subscribed and fully paid capital is 10,000,000 JD divided into 10,000,000 shares, the value of each share is one JD.

The Company's Principal Activity is purchasing lands and real-estates and developing it to establish housing, commercial, industrial, and agricultural and lease and mortgage it.

The Company's Headquarter is in Amman.

2. NEW AND AMENDED IFRS STANDARDS

The following new and revised Standards and Interpretations are not yet effective	**It is valid for annual periods beginning on or after**
Classification of liabilities as current or not- current (Amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2023
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023
Definition of Accounting Estimate (Amendments to IAS 8)	January 1, 2023
Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statements 2)	January 1, 2023
Deferred Tax related to Assets and liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)	January 1, 2023
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	Deferred Indefinitely

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Company's financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpolations and amendments, may have no material impact on the financial statement of the Company in the period of initial application.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting".

The interim consolidated financial statement is presented in Jordanian Dinar, since that is the currency in which the majority of the Company's transactions are denominated.

The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis.

The interim consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and notes needed in the annual consolidated financial statement and must be reviewed with the ended consolidated financial statement at December 31, 2022, in addition to that the result for the nine months ended in September 30, 2023 is not necessarily to be the expected results for the consolidated financial year ended December 31, 2023.

Significant accounting policies
The accounting policies used in the preparation of the interim consolidated financial information are consistent with those used in the audited consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2022.

Basis of interim financial statements consolidation
The interim consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Comprehensive Land Development and Investment Company and the subsidiaries controlled by the Company.

Control is achieved where the Company:

- Ability to exert power over the investee.
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- Ability to exert power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control described in the accounting policy for subsidiaries above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting, The Company shall have control over the investee when the voting rights sufficient to give it the ability to direct relevant activities of the investee individually.

When The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee, it consider all the relevant facts and circumstances which is includes:

- Size of the holding relative to the size and dispersion of other vote holders
- Potential voting rights, others vote-holders, and Other parties
- Other contractual rights
- Any additional facts and circumstances may indicate that the company has, or does not has, the current ability to direct the activities related to the time needed to make decisions, including how to vote at previous shareholders meetings.

The consolidation process begins when the company's achieve control on the investee enterprise (subsidiary), while that process stops when the company's loses control of the investee (subsidiary). In particular, Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the interim consolidated income statement, and the interim consolidated comprehensive income statement from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of which it loses control of a subsidiary Company.

The profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income elements distributed on the company's owners and owners of non-controlling interests, total comprehensive income for the subsidiary distributed to the owners of the company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balances.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the parent Company.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The subsidiary companies interim consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2023 are as follows:

Subsidiary Company	Place of registration	Registration year	Percentage of ownership	Principal activity
Ain Al Rebbat Real-estates Co.	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	2010	100%	Purchase and ownership of lands and establish housing projects on them.
Ras Al-Hikma Real Estate Company	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	2023	100%	Purchasing, owning and establishing residential projects, selling real estate, and management consulting services

Equity instruments at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cumulative changes in fair value of securities reserve: The cumulative changes or loss will not be reclassified investments. But reclassified to retained earnings. The Company has designated all instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments arc recognized in profit or loss when the Company right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of a part of the cost of the investments. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

The Company assesses the classification and measurement of the cash flow characteristics of the contractual asset and the Company's business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to classified and measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are solely represent payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI)
At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Company determines whether newly recognized financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The Company reassesses its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period. For the current and prior reporting period the Company has not identified a change in its business models.

When a debt instrument measured a FVTOCI is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in FVTOCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes. The financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in reclassifying he Company's financial assets. During the current financial year and previous accounting period, there was no change in the business model under which the Company holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made.

Impairment

IFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model in IAS 39 with an expected credit loss model (ECLs). The Company recognizes loss allowance for expected credit losses on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL

- Cash and bank balances:
- Trade and other receivables;
- Due from related party.

With the exception of purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) financial assets (which are considered separately below), ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12 Month ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that results from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date(referred to as stage1); or

- Full lifetime ECL, i.e. Lifetime ECL that results from all possible default events over the life of the financial instruments, (referred to as stage2 and stage3).

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial Instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.

The Company has selected to measure loss allowances of cash and bank balances. Trade and other receivables, and due from a related party at an amount equal to life time ECLs.

ECLs are probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flow to the Company under the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive arising from weighting of multiple future economic scenarios. Discounted at the asset's EIR.

Loss allowance for financial investments measured at amortized costs are deducted from gross carrying amount of assets. For debt securities a FVTOCI, the loss allowance is recognized in the OCI, instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue costs or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative including forward-looking information.

For certain categories of financial assets, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are. in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

Impairment losses related to cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables and due from a related party, are presented separately in the interim consolidated statement of income and interim consolidated other comprehensive income.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of the grade of the investment.

Measurement of ECL
The Company employs statistical models for ECL calculations. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. For measuring ECL under IFRS 9, the key input would be the term structure of the following variables.

- Probability of default (PD);
- Loss given default (LGD); and
- Exposure at default (EAD).

These parameters will be derived from our internally developed statistical models and other historical data. They will be adjusted to reflect forward – looking information.

Credit-impaired financial assets
A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to stage 3 assets. At each reporting date,. the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized costs and debt securities at FVTOCI at credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact in the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

DE-recognition of financial assets
The Company de-recognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity .If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On DE recognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost or measured at FVTPL, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

On DE recognition of a financial asset that is classified as FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the cumulative changes in fair value of securities reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is reclassified to retained earnings.

Presentation of allowance for ECL are presented in the interim consolidated financial information

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the interim consolidated financial information as follows:
For financial assets measured at amortized cost (loans and advances, cash and bank balances): as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt instruments measured at FVTOCI no loss allowance is recognized in the interim consolidated statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the less allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in re-evaluation reserve and recognized in interim consolidated other comprehensive income.

Expenses and revenue recognition
The Revenue is recognized when there is a probability of economic benefits for the company in result of interchangeable process that's its measurable in a reliable way.

The Rent Revenues is calculated based on the value of the consideration received or expected to receive on fixed installment basis and the lease agreement.

The expenses are recognized in accrual basis.

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of interim consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing these interim consolidated financial statements, the significant Judgments made by management in applying the Company accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the interim consolidated financial statements.

Expenses
General and administrative expenses include direct and indirect costs not specifically part of production costs as required under generally accepted accounting principles. Allocations between general and administrative expenses and land sale cost, when required, are made on a consistent basis.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash, demand deposits, and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Accounts receivable
Accounts receivable are recorded at the net realizable value, after allocating an allowance for amounts estimated not to be collected.

Accounts payable and accruals
Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for services received, whether or not they are claimed by the supplier.

Investments in Lands held for sale
Investments in land and real estate are stated at cost. International Accounting Standard N.O (40) States that investments in lands should be stated at their cost or at fair value whichever more clearly determinable. The Company chose recording it's their investments in lands at their cost in accordance with the Accounting principles and Standards.

Property and equipment
Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Expenditure on maintenance and repairs is expensed, while expenditure for betterment is capitalized. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets using the straight line method. The estimated rates of depreciation of the principal classes of assets are as follows:

	Annual depreciation rate
Surveying equipment's	%20
Electronic devices and air-conditioners	%20
Furniture and decors	%15
Computers and communication equipment's	%20
Programs and websites	%25
Promotional signs	%15
Vehicles	%25
Customer Service administration system	%25

The review of the useful life and depreciation method is done on a regular basis to ensure that the depreciation method and period match with the expected economic benefits of property and equipment.

Provisions
Provision are recognized when the company has an obligation at the date of the financial statements as a result of past events, and the cost to settle the obligation are both probable and measured reliably.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the preset obligation at the financial statements date, taking into consideration the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of these cash flow.

Sectoral information
The business sector represents a collection of assets and operation engaged together in providing product or services subjected to risks and returns that are different from those of other business sectors, which are measured according to the reports that are used by the executive director and the main decision – makers in the Company.

Geographical segment is engaged in providing products subject to the risks and rewards of a particular economic environment different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

Offsetting
Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount is reported in the interim consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Company intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income Tax

The Company is subject to Income Tax Lawanda its subsequent amendments and the regulations issued by the Income Tax Department in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and provided on accrual basis, Income Tax is calculated based on adjusted net income, According to International Accounting Standard number (12), the company may have deferred taxable assets resulting from the temporary differences between the accounting value and taxable value of the assets and liabilities related to the provisions, accordingly, these assets are not shown in the periodic interim consolidated financial statements since it's immaterial.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Jordanian Dinar at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transactions, Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the periodic financial position date are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at that date, Gains and losses from settlement and translation of foreign currency transactions are included in the interim consolidated comprehensive income statement.

Leasing Contracts

Lease contracts are classified as capital leases if the lease results in a material transfer of the property benefits and risks related to the asset in question to the lessee. Other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rents are recognized as a right to use asset and a corresponding liability on the date that the leased asset is available for company use. Each lease payment is distributed between the obligation and the cost of the financing. The finance charge is charged to the profit or loss over the term of the lease in order to obtain a fixed periodic rate for the outstanding leader on the remaining balance of the liabilities for each period. Depreciation is calculated on the right to use assets over the useful life of the asset or the lease term, whichever is shorter, by the straight-line method.

Operating lease obligations are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, as lease payments are discounted using the interest rate included in the lease. If this rate cannot be determined, the additional borrowing rate of the lessee is used, which is the rate the tenant has to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Rentals due under short-term operating leases and low-value assets are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the period of the operating lease using the straight-line method. Short-term operating lease contracts are leases of 12 months or less.

4. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE COMPANY

The Company has invested in the Limestone Industrial Mining Company (Limited Liability Company), which is registered in the Companies Register at the Ministry of Industry and Trade under the number (59816) with a value of 1,000,000 JD, and 513,514JD have been paid until the date of issuing the consolidated interim financial statements.

5. PAYMENTS OF SHARE CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE COMPANY

An advance payment of 500,000 JD as payment in investment for financing the associate company Limestone Industrial Mining Company (Limited Liability Company) until the legal terms of agreement is completed.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Capital Management Risks

The Company manages its capital to make sure that the Company will continue when it is take the highest return by the best limit for debts and shareholders' equity balances. The Company's strategy has not change from year 2022.

Structuring of Company's capital includes debts, which includes the disclosed borrowings, and the shareholders equity in the Company which includes Common stock, additional paid in capital, reserves.
Accumulated change in fair value, proposed dividends and retained earnings as it listed in interim consolidated financial statements of shareholders.

Financial Risks Management

The Company's activities might be exposing mainly to the followed financial risks:

Foreign currencies Risks Management

The Company doesn't expose to significant risks related with the foreign currencies changing, so there is no need to effective management for this exposed.

Interest Price Risks Management

The financial instruments in the consolidated interim statement of financial position are not subject to risks and interest rates, with the exception of creditor banks, whose interest rates change according to the prevailing market prices.

Other prices risks

The Company exposes to price risks resulting from its investments in owners' equity to other companies. The Company keeps investments in other company's owner's equity for strategic purposes and not for trading purposes.

The Company has no trading activity in those investments.

Credit risk management

The credit risks represent in one part of the financial instruments contracts has not obligated to pay the contractual obligations and cause of that the Company is exposing financial losses, However, there are no any contracts with any other parts so the Company doesn't expose to different types of the credit risks.

7. APPROVAL OF INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Directors and authorized for issuance on October 29, 2023.