

DARKOM INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

DARKOM INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024**

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INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

To The Shareholders
Darkom Investment Company
(Public Shareholding Company)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Darkom Investment Company (PLC), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of December 31, 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated Statement of shareholders' equity and consolidated statement of cash flows, for the year then ended, along with the notes to the consolidated financial statements and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated statement of financial position of Darkom Investment Company (PLC) as of December 31, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year ended are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conduct our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are independent from the company in accordance with International Standard Board Code of Ethics for professional accountants (the "code") and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the company will continue as a going concern. However, the company has a deficit working capital by 546,028 JD as of December 31, 2024, that raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters, according to our professional judgment, are matters that had the significant importance in our auditing procedures that we performed on the consolidated financial statements. These matters have been addressed in our audit process to consolidated financial standards as we do not express separate opinions.

Key Audit Matters	Description of Our Auditing Procedures
<p>Real Estate Investments</p> <p>In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the company's management has chosen to record real estate investments at cost. The company must conduct an impairment test on the value of real estate investments appear in the consolidated statement of financial position. If there is any indication of impairment, impairment losses are calculated in accordance with the asset impairment policy. The management assesses the impairment through accredited valuation experts, if applicable, and due to its importance, it is considered one of the important audit risks, as outlined in Note No. (5).</p>	<p>Real Estate Investments</p> <p>Our audit procedures included reviewing the controls used in the assertions of existence, completeness, and impairment of reported real estate investments. We also assessed the impairment of real estate investments through assumptions, taking into consideration available external information provided by real estate experts. Based on our review, there was no decline in value following the 2023 impairment test. We have focused on the adequacy of the company's disclosures regarding this matter.</p>

Other Information

Management is responsible for other information, which includes information reported in the annual report, but not included in the consolidated financial statements and our audit report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover this other information, and we do not express any assertion over it.

As part of our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, we are required to review this other information. In doing so, we consider the compatibility of these information with their consolidated financial statements or with the knowledge that we gained through audit procedure or seems to contain any material misstatements. If, based on our audit, we identify any material misstatements in the information, we are required to report this fact. In this regard, we have nothing to report.

Management and Individuals Responsible for Governance About the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements of Darkom Investment Company as of December 31, 2024, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. And for such internal control, management is determined to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the 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 the management either intends to liquidate the company, cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Individuals responsible of governance are responsible of overseeing the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Certified Public Accountant's Responsibility

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 based on these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than that 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 the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicated with the audit committee 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.

Legal Requirements Report

Darkom Investment Company P.L.C. maintains well-organized accounting records, and the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, align with those records. We recommend the General Assembly to approve them after taking into consideration what is mentioned in the emphasis of matter.

Modern Accountants

Walid m. Taha

License No.(703)

Modern Accountants



A member of
Nexia
International

المحاسبون المصرون

Amman-Jordan
March 11, 2025

DARKOM INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	2024	2023
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property and Equipment	4	-	-
Real Estate Investments	5	2,767,878	2,767,878
Total Non-Current Assets		2,767,878	2,767,878
Current Assets			
Prepaid Expenses and Other Receivables	6	46,059	46,059
Account Receivables	7	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents		5,949	22,937
Total Current Assets		52,008	68,996
TOTAL ASSETS		2,819,886	2,836,874
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' Equity			
Share Capital	1	2,810,000	2,810,000
Statutory Reserve		3,617	3,617
Accumulated Losses		(591,767)	(558,286)
Total Shareholders' Equity		2,221,850	2,255,331
Current Liabilities			
Accrued Expenses and Other Payables	8	43,880	38,804
Due to Related Parties	9	294,295	294,295
Accounts Payable		259,861	248,444
Total Current Liabilities		598,036	581,543
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		2,819,886	2,836,874

Chairman of Board of Directors

General Director

Chief Financial Officer

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

DARKOM INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	2024	2023
General and Administrative Expenses	10	(33,481)	(24,936)
Net Loss for the Year		(33,481)	(24,936)
Other Comprehensive Income :			
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		(33,481)	(24,936)
Loss Per Share:			
Loss Per Share- JD / Share		(0,01)	(0,01)
Weighted Average for the Number of Capital Shares/ Share		2,810,000	2,810,000

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

DARKOM INVESTMENT COMPANY
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Share Capital	Statutory Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	2,810,000	3,617	(533,350)	2,280,267
Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	(24,936)	(24,936)
Balance at December 31, 2023	2,810,000	3,617	(558,286)	2,255,331
Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	(33,481)	(33,481)
Balance at December 31, 2024	2,810,000	3,617	(591,767)	2,221,850

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

DARKOM INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	2024	2023
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Loss for the Year	(33,481)	(24,936)
Adjustments for Loss for the Year:		
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
Prepaid Expenses and Other Receivables	-	-
Accounts Payable	11,417	122,926
Due to Related Parties	-	17,000
Accrued Expenses and Other Payables	5,076	(98,686)
Net Cash (Used in) / Available from Operating Activities	(16,988)	16,304
 Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	 (16,988)	 16,304
Cash and Cash Equivalents, January 1	22,937	6,633
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, DECEMBER 31	5,949	22,937

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

DARKOM INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

1. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITY

Darkom Investment Company (the "Company") is a Jordanian Public Shareholding Company registered on February 4, 2007, under commercial registration number (427) of the company's controller at the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The company's share capital is 2,810,000 JD, divided into 2,810,000 shares, the value of each share is one JD.

The main activities of the company are financing real estate, residential, industrial, commercial and tourism projects , as well as investing in stocks and bonds in Amman Stock Exchange.

The company's headquarter is located in Amman.

2. New and Amended International Financial Reporting Standards

The following new and amended standards and interpretations have not yet become effective

It is valid for annual periods beginning on or after

Non-Fungibility of Exchange Rates (Amendments to IAS (21)

January 1, 2025

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Amendments to IFRS (18)

January 1, 2027

Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS (28) and IFRS (10)

The implementation has been postponed indefinitely.

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations, and amendments will be adopted in the company's financial statements as of 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.

**DARKOM INVESTMENT COMPANY
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**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Preparation of Consolidation Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Basis of Preparation the Consolidation Financial Statements

These financial statements were presented in Jordanian Dinar as the majority of transactions of the company recorded the Jordanian Dinar.

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except the financial instruments and investments in real estate which are stated at fair value. The following is a summary of significant accounting policies applied by the company.

Basis of Consolidating Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Darkom Investment Company (Public Shareholding Company) and the subsidiaries controlled by the company (Subsidiary 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 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 have, 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 consolidated income statement, and the 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.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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The profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are allocated between the owners of the company and the owners of non-controlling interests. The total comprehensive income of the subsidiary distributed to the company's owners and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

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

All transactions are excluded assets, liabilities, shareholders' equity, profits, expenses and cash flows resulting from internal transactions between the company and its subsidiaries are eliminated upon consolidation.

The consolidated financial statement as of December 31, 2024 contains the financial statements subsidiary company as following:

Subsidiary Company Name	Registration Place	Registration Year	Vote and Equity Percentage	Main Activity
Al-Musanada Real Estate Company Ltd.	The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	2008	100 %	Establishment and construction of residential projects, investing in lands and Real Estates, managing buildings, purchase and rent lands.

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 the 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 provision for 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:

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- 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 provision for credit loss 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 elected to measure the provision for credit loss on 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 estimates of the present value of provision 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.

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

When assessing 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 cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the previous company experience and on the available credit score including forward-looking information.

For certain categories of financial assets, those 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 may include the company's historical experience in 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 statement of income and 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.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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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 cost and debt securities at FVTOCI are credit-impaired. 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 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 is presented in the financial information

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the 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.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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- for debt instruments measured at FVTOCI no loss allowance is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the loss allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in revaluation reserve and recognized in 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 expenses are recognized in accrual basis.

Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of 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 expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing these 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 audited annual financial consolidated statements.

Critical Judgments in Applying the Company's Accounting Policies in Respect of IFRS 9
Business Model Assessment:

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgments reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. Monitoring is part of the company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

Significant Increase of Credit Risk

ECLs are measured as an provision credit loss equal to 12-month ECL for stagel assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased, the company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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Establishing Companies of Assets with similar Credit Risk Characteristics

When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared risk characteristics (e.g., instrument type, credit risk grade, collateral type, date of initial recognition, remaining term to maturity, industry, geographic location of the borrower, etc.). The company monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is required in order to ensure that should credit risk characteristics change there is appropriate re-segmentation of the assets. This may result in new portfolios being created or assets moving to an existing portfolio that better reflects the similar credit risk characteristics of that group of assets. Re-segmentation of portfolios and movement between portfolios is more common when there is a significant increase in credit risk (or when that significant increase reverses) and so assets move from 12-month to lifetime ECLs, or vice versa, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12-month or lifetime ECLs but the amount of the ECLs changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.

Models and Assumptions Used

The company uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL. Judgment is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty in Respect of IFRS 9

The following are key estimations that the management has used in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product /market determining the forward looking information relevant to each scenario: When measuring ECL, the company uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Probability of Default

PD constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Loss Given to Default

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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Expenses

General and administrative expenses include direct and indirect expenses that are not directly related to the costs of land sales in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards. And the expenses, if needed, are distributed between the general and administrative expenses and the cost of land sales on a fixed 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

Account receivable are stated at invoice amount less any provision for doubtful and a provision for doubtful debts is taken when there is an indication that the receivable may not be collected, and are written off in the same period when there is impossible recovery of them.

Accounts Payable and Accruals

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

Investments in Lands

Investments in land are stated at cost (in accordance with IAS 40). The company's criteria for recording its real estate investments are either at cost or at fair value provided that there is no impediment to the ability to reliably determine the value of the investment. The management has chosen the cost to record its investments in the lands.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, expenditure on maintenance and repairs is expensed, 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:

	<u>Annual Depreciation Rate</u>
Computers	25%
Furniture and Equipment	10-15%

Useful life and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically to make sure that the method and amortization period appropriate with the expected economic benefits of property and equipment.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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Provisions

The provision had been formed, when the company has a present obligation (legal or expected) from past events which its cost of repayment consider accepted and it has ability to estimate it reliably.

The provision had been measured according the best expectations of the required alternative to meet the obligation as of the consolidated statement of financial position date after considering the risks and not assured matters about the obligation, When the provision had been measured with the estimated cash flows to pay the present obligation, then the accounts receivable had been recognized as asset in case of receipt and replacement of the amount is certain and it able to measure the amount reliably.

The Sectoral Report

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 – markers in the company.

The geographical sector is related to providing products in a specific economic environment subject to risks and returns that differ from those related to business sectors in economic environments.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reflected in the consolidated statement of financial position only when there are legal rights to offset the recognized amounts, and when intends to settle them on a net basis, or assets are realized and liabilities settled simultaneously.

Income Tax

The company is subject to Income Tax Law and 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 computed based on adjusted net income, According to International Accounting Standard number (12), the company may have deferred taxable assets resulting from the differences between the accounting value and tax value of the assets and liabilities related to the provisions, these assets are not shown in the interim consolidated financial statements since it's immaterial.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

2024:	Computers	Furniture and Equipment	Total
Cost:			
Balance as of January 1	4,588	167,898	172,486
Additions	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31	4,588	167,898	172,486
Accumulated Depreciation:			
Balance as of January 1	4,588	167,898	172,486
Depreciation	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31	4,588	167,898	172,486
Book Value as of December 31	-	-	-

2023:	Computers	Furniture and Equipment	Total
Cost:			
Balance as of January 1	4,588	167,898	172,486
Additions	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31	4,588	167,898	172,486
Accumulated Depreciation:			
Balance as of January 1	4,588	167,898	172,486
Depreciation	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31	4,588	167,898	172,486
Book Value as of December 31	-	-	-

5. REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

	2024	2023
Lands	2,767,878	2,767,878
Impairment Provision	-	-
Lands - Net	2,767,878	2,767,878

DARKOM INVESTMENT COMPANY
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
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6. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024	2023
Prepaid Expenses	95	95
Sales Tax Deposits	31,133	31,133
Income Tax Deposits	13,440	13,440
Other Receivables	1,391	1,391
	<u>46,059</u>	<u>46,059</u>

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES

	2024	2023
Receivables	1,043,308	1,043,308
Provision Credit Losses	(1,043,308)	(1,043,308)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

8. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	2023
Accrued Expenses	35,917	30,841
Employees Vacation Provision	2,038	2,038
With Holding Social Security	496	496
Shareholder Public Offering Refunds	5,429	5,429
	<u>43,880</u>	<u>38,804</u>

9. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the company entered into transactions with the following related parties:

NAME	RELATIONSHIP
Jordan French Insurance Company	Contributor

Due to related parties as of December 31 as follows:-

	2024	2023
Jordan French Insurance Company	294,295	294,295
	<u>294,295</u>	<u>294,295</u>

The Company has recorded a travel allowance for the members of the Board of Directors:

	2024	2023
Transportation Allowance for Board Members	14,300	13,200

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

10. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Salaries, Wages and Other Benefits	3,600	1,600
Transportation Allowance for Board Members	14,300	13,200
Professional Fees	4,820	3,450
Taxes, Fees and Government Fines	5,386	1,472
Post Mail and Telephone	-	122
Advertisement	225	-
Other Expenses	90	32
Audit Fees Expenses	5,060	5,060
	33,481	24,936

11. INCOME TAX

The company has finalized its tax status with the Income and Sales Tax Department until 2023.

12. LEGAL STATUS

Cases Raised By the Company:

There are cases raised by the company amounted JD 874,326.

Cases Against the Company By Others:

There are cases against the company by others amounted JD 34,387.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Capital Management Risks

The company manages its capital to make sure that the company will continue when it is taking the highest return by the best limit for debts and shareholders' equity balances. The company's strategy has not change from year 2023.

Structuring of company's capital includes debts, and the shareholder's equity in the company which includes share capital, statutory reserves and accumulated losses.

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.

DARKOM INVESTMENT COMPANY
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
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Interest Rates Risk

The financial instruments in the interim consolidated statement of financial position are not subject to interest rate risk with the exception of due to banks and loans that are subject to current market interest rates.

Other Price Risk

The company is exposed to price risks resulting from its investments in the equity of other companies. The company maintains investments in the equity of other companies for strategic purposes and not for the purpose of trading in them, and the company does not actively trade in those investments.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the failure of one of the parties to financial instrument contracts to fulfill his contractual obligations, which leads to the company incurring financial losses. Given the absence of any contracts with any other parties, the company is not exposed to credit risks of various types.

14. APPROVAL OF INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issuance March 11, 2025.