SINIORA FOOD INDUSTRIES COMPANY
(A PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
AMMAN - JORDAN

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT
AUDITOR'S REPORT

SINIORA FOOD INDUSTRIES COMPANY
(A PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
AMMAN – JORDAN
DECEMBER 31, 2023

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Deloitte & Touche (ME) – Jordan
Jabal Amman, 5th Circle
190Zahran Street
Amman 11118, Jordan

Tel: +962 (6) 5502200
Fax: +962 (6) 5502210
www.deloitte.com

Independent Auditor's Report

AM/ 006655

To the Shareholders of
Siniora Food Industries Company
(A Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Amman – Jordan

Audit Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Siniora Food Industries Company (A Public Shareholding Limited Company) and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policies information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements in Jordan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters
Key audit matters, in our professional judgment, are the most significant matters in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

A description was provided on how to examine each of the matters referred to below in the audit procedures:

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of goodwill and trademarks As at December 31, 2023, the carrying amount of goodwill and trademarks was approximately JD 15.6 million, which is 11.4% of the total assets. The trademarks are deemed to have indefinite useful lives. In accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets, the Group is required to test goodwill acquired in a business combination and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives for impairment at least annually irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment An impairment is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the recoverable amount is less than the net carrying amount, as described in note (2) to the consolidated financial statements. The determination of the recoverable amount is mainly based on discounted future cash flows. We considered the impairment of goodwill and trademarks to be a key audit matter, given the method for determining the recoverable amount and the significance of the aggregate amount in the Group's consolidated financial statements. In addition, the recoverable amounts are based on the use of important assumptions, estimates or assessments made by management, in particular future cash flow projections, the estimate of the discount rates and long-term growth rates.	We familiarized ourselves with the process implemented by the Group to determine the recoverable amount of goodwill and trademarks allocated to Cash-Generating Units (CGU). Our work consisted of: • Evaluating the design and implementation of controls over the Group's testing of goodwill and trademarks for impairment; • Assessing the principles and methods used for determining the recoverable amounts of the CGU to which the goodwill and trademarks are allocated and assessing that the methods used are in accordance with IFRSs; • Reconciling the net carrying amount of the goodwill and trademarks allocated to the CGU tested with the Group's accounting records; • Engaged our internal valuation specialist to assess the discount rate applied by benchmarking against independent data; • Substantiating by interviews with management the key assumptions on which budget estimates underlying the cash flows used in the valuation models are based. For this purpose, we also compared the estimates of cash flow projections of previous periods with actual corresponding results, to assess the pertinence and reliability of the process for making forecasts; • Substantiating the results of sensitivity analyses carried out by management by comparing them to those realized by us; • Verifying the arithmetical accuracy of the valuations used by the Group. • We also assessed the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, relating to this matter, against the requirements of IFRSs.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Hyperinflation accounting of Turkish subsidiary As disclosed in note (2) to the consolidated financial statements, the economy of the Republic of Turkey was deemed a hyperinflationary economy in accordance with the requirements of IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies ("IAS 29"). The Group performed the hyperinflation calculations which included utilizing the consumer price indexes as a key input into the calculations. The financial results of Tarakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products, (a subsidiary) located in the Republic of Turkey, are translated to the Group's reporting currency, using the official exchange rate published by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey as at December 31, 2023. The loss on the monetary position is calculated as the difference resulting from the restatement of net non-monetary assets, equity and items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income ("OCI"), and the adjustment of index linked assets and liabilities. The application of IAS (21) The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates ("IAS 21") in conjunction with the application of IAS 29 resulted in a net monetary gain of JD 316 thousand, being which was recognized in consolidated profit or loss for the year and JD 5.2 million in other comprehensive income. The application of the requirements of IFRSs relative to hyperinflation and the assessment of the applicable exchange rate were areas that required significant auditor attention. Given the significance of the quantitative impact, the complexities associated with hyperinflationary accounting and the extent of audit effort required, the application of hyperinflation accounting for the Group's operations located in the Republic of Turkey and the related disclosures were deemed to be a Key Audit Matter.	We familiarized ourselves with the process implemented by the Group to apply IAS 29. Our work consisted of: • We obtained an understanding of the process implemented by the Group to determine the hyperinflation adjustments and disclosures. • We assessed the controls over this area to determine if they had been designed and implemented appropriately. • We utilized our internal IFRS accounting specialists to conclude on the appropriate application of IAS 21 and IAS 29. • We assessed the inputs into the hyperinflation calculations with specific emphasis on the consumer price indices used by agreeing them to independent sources. • We reperformed the mathematical accuracy of the hyperinflation adjustments. • We determined if the exchange rates used to translate the results of Tarakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products financial statement were determined in accordance with the requirements of IFRSs. • We assessed the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements relating to this area against the requirements of IFRSs.

Other Information
Management is responsible for other information. Other information consists of information provided in the annual report other than the consolidated financial statements and the related auditor's report. We expect that the annual report will be provided to us at a later date of this report. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not include other information and we do not express any type of assertion or conclusion about it.

Regarding the audit of the consolidated financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the above mentioned information when it becomes available to us, assessing whether the other information is not materially consistent with the consolidated financial statements or information obtained through our audit or that other information includes material misstatement.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance in the Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards), and for such internal control as management determines necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA's, we exercise professional judgement 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 the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, 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 expressing an opinion on effectiveness of internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidenced obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group'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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguard procedures.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year, and are therefore, the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law and regulations preclude public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
The Group maintains proper accounting records duly organized and in line with the accompanying consolidated financial statements. We recommend that the General Assembly of Shareholders approve these consolidated financial statements.

Deloitte & Touche

Amman – Jordan
March 31, 2024

Deloitte & Touche (M.E) - Jordan

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)
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SINIORA FOOD INDUSTRIES COMPANY
(A PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
AMMAN-JORDAN
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		December 31,	
ASSETS	Note	2023	2022
Current Assets:		JD	JD
Cash on hand and at banks	5	3,077,195	3,136,630
Accounts receivable - net	6	28,608,096	24,621,047
Inventory – net	7	20,629,107	21,956,674
Due from related parties	24	216,462	1,024,647
Other debit balances	8	8,061,070	5,279,480
Total Current Assets		60,591,930	56,018,478
Non-Current Assets:			
Deferred tax assets	21/d	566,313	518,611
Intangible assets	9	17,698,821	17,251,841
Property and equipment – net	10	53,101,339	51,348,397
Right-of-use assets	11/a	4,676,478	2,368,020
Total Non-Current Assets		76,042,951	71,486,869
TOTAL ASSETS		136,634,881	127,505,347
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Borrowed fund due within one year	12	33,554,368	26,962,832
Notes payable		2,483,054	1,227,857
Accounts payable		10,227,281	12,261,963
Due to related parties	24	2,985,208	150,922
Deposits and accrued expenses	13	7,978,786	7,315,198
Lease liabilities due within one year	11/b	948,386	838,942
Income tax provision	21/a	604,078	470,778
Total Current Liabilities		58,781,161	49,228,492
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Borrowed fund due within more than one year	12	23,488,994	27,519,491
Lease liabilities due within more than one year	11/b	3,583,625	1,330,607
Provision for end-of-service indemnity	14	4,429,974	4,026,558
Deferred tax liabilities	21/e	3,767,692	1,899,132
Total Non-Current liabilities		35,270,285	34,775,788
Total liabilities		94,051,446	84,004,280
OWNERS' EQUITY			
Authorized paid in capital	15/a	32,700,000	28,000,000
Paid-up capital	15/a	28,000,000	28,000,000
Statutory reserve	15/b	6,597,702	6,103,988
Retained earnings	15/c	10,938,816	13,712,082
Effect of the purchase of non-controlling interest shares	15/d	(2,463,786)	(2,463,786)
Foreign currencies translation differences	15/e	(4,148,947)	(6,136,331)
Actuarial gains arising from the end of service indemnity		65,533	25,117
TOTAL SHAREHOLERS' EQUITY		38,989,318	39,241,070
Non-controlling interest	15/f	3,594,117	4,259,997
TOTAL OWNERS' EQUITY		42,583,435	43,501,067
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		136,634,881	127,505,347

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM.

SINIORA FOOD INDUSTRIES COMPANY
(A PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
AMMAN-JORDAN
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	Note	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	2022
		JD	JD
Net sales		146,960,920	133,628,440
Cost of sales	16	(107,162,823)	(96,438,175)
Gross Profit		39,798,097	37,190,265
Selling and distribution expenses	17	(15,450,431)	(14,288,769)
General and administrative expenses	18	(11,619,247)	(11,122,826)
Financing expenses	19	(6,185,658)	(5,093,126)
(Provision) for end-of-service indemnity	14	(1,115,558)	(818,921)
(Provision) for expected credit loss	6/b	(167,309)	(148,047)
(Provision) for slow-moving inventory	7/b	(201,941)	(176,754)
Released from / (Provision) lawsuits and other commitments	13	40,000	(130,012)
Other (expense) revenue – net	20	(254,022)	82,748
Profit for the year before taxes and monetary gain from hyperinflation		4,843,931	5,494,558
Income tax expense	21/b	(731,317)	(765,392)
Profit for the year before monetary gain from hyperinflation		4,112,614	4,729,166
Net monetary gain from hyperinflation		316,076	495,573
Profit for the Year		4,428,690	5,224,739
Attributable to:			
Company's shareholder		4,628,029	5,379,753
Non- Controlling Interest		(199,339)	(155,014)
		4,428,690	5,224,739
Earning Per Share for the Year (Company's shareholders)	22	0.17	0.19

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SINIORA FOOD INDUSTRIES COMPANY
(A PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
AMMAN-JORDAN
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Profit for the year	4,428,690	5,224,739
Other comprehensive income items which may be reclassified to profit or loss in the subsequent period		
Foreign currencies translation differences	(1,194,551)	4,590,522
Other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the subsequent period		
Actuarial gain arising from the end of service indemnity	48,229	40,086
Total other comprehensive (loss) / income items for the year	(1,146,322)	4,630,608
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	3,282,368	9,855,347
Attributable to:		
Company's shareholders	3,723,719	8,939,484
Non-controlling interest	(441,351)	915,863
	3,282,368	9,855,347

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SINIORA FOOD INDUSTRIES COMPANY
(A PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
AMMAN-JORDAN
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY

	Note	Paid-up Capital	Statutory Reserve	Retained Earnings	Effect of the Purchase of Non-controlling Interest Shares	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	Actuarial gain arising from the end of service Indemnity	Total Shareholders' Equity	Non-controlling Interest	Total Owners' Equity
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance at the beginning of the year		28,000,000	6,103,988	13,712,082	(2,463,786)	(6,136,331)	25,117	39,241,070	4,259,997	43,501,067
Profit for the year		-	-	4,628,029	-	-	-	4,628,029	(199,339)	4,428,690
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(944,726)	40,416	(904,310)	(242,012)	(1,146,322)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	4,628,029	-	(944,726)	40,416	3,723,719	(441,351)	3,282,368
Transferred to statutory reserve	15/b	-	493,714	(493,714)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributed dividends	15/c	-	-	(4,200,000)	-	-	-	(4,200,000)	-	(4,200,000)
Transferred from foreign currencies translation differences related to hyper-inflation to retained earnings		-	-	(2,932,110)	-	2,932,110	-	-	-	-
Effect of the change in the share of non-controlling interests		-	-	224,529	-	-	-	224,529	(224,529)	-
Balance at the End of the Year		28,000,000	6,597,702	10,938,816	(2,463,786)	(4,148,947)	65,533	39,989,318	3,594,117	42,583,435
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022										
Balance at the beginning of the year		28,000,000	5,992,223	13,204,094	(2,463,786)	(9,665,196)	(5,749)	35,061,586	3,344,134	38,405,720
Profit for the year		-	-	5,379,753	-	-	-	5,379,753	(155,014)	5,224,739
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	3,528,865	30,866	3,559,731	1,070,877	4,630,608
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	5,379,753	-	3,528,865	30,866	8,939,484	915,863	9,855,347
Transferred to statutory reserve	15/b	-	111,765	(111,765)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributed dividends	15/c	-	-	(4,760,000)	-	-	-	(4,760,000)	-	(4,760,000)
Balance at the End of the Year		28,000,000	6,103,988	13,712,082	(2,463,786)	(6,136,331)	25,117	39,241,070	4,259,997	43,501,067

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM.

SINIORA FOOD INDUSTRIES COMPANY
(A PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
AMMAN-JORDAN
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

	Note	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		JD	JD
Profit for the year before income tax and net monetary gains from hyperinflation		4,843,931	5,494,558
Adjustments:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	10	4,710,567	4,205,755
Depreciation of right of use assets	11/a	1,235,118	806,167
Amortization of intangible assets	9/d	159,843	130,551
Provision for expected credit loss	6	167,309	148,047
Provision for end-of-service indemnity	14	1,115,558	818,921
Provision for slow-moving inventory	7/b	201,941	176,754
(Released) provision for lawsuits and other commitments	13	(40,000)	130,012
(Gain) from the sale of property and equipment	20	(69,625)	67,676
Financing expenses	19	6,185,658	5,093,126
Foreign currency differences		(4,001,433)	(429,315)
Cash flow from Operating Activities before Changes in Working Capital		14,508,867	16,642,252
Decrease (increase) in assets			
Accounts receivable		(4,154,358)	(4,771,350)
Due from related parties		808,185	(41,343)
Inventory		1,125,626	(6,409,599)
Other debit balances		(2,781,590)	(1,613,604)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities			
Notes payable		1,255,197	(371,186)
Accounts payable		(2,034,682)	3,915,048
Due to related parties		2,834,286	(118,503)
Deposits and accrued expenses		703,588	54,866
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities before Income Tax and Employees End-of-Service Indemnity Paid		12,265,119	7,286,581
Income tax paid	21	(850,837)	(1,336,419)
End-of-service indemnity paid	14	(481,951)	(268,636)
Provision for lawsuits and other commitments paid	13	(5,000)	(98,900)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		10,927,331	5,582,626
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
(Purchase) of property and equipment	10	(6,640,341)	(10,413,573)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment		183,335	162,416
(Purchase) of intangible assets	9/d	(104,402)	(95,374)
Net Cash (used in) Investing Activities		(6,561,408)	(10,346,531)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Borrowed fund – net	12	6,984,053	15,515,464
Financing expenses paid		(6,185,658)	(5,093,126)
Dividends paid	15/c	(4,200,000)	(4,760,000)
Lease liabilities paid	11/b	(1,023,753)	(790,344)
Net Cash Flow (used in) from Financing Activities		(4,425,358)	4,871,994
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash		(59,435)	108,089
Cash on hand and at banks - beginning of the year		3,136,630	3,028,541
Cash on Hand and at Banks - End of the Year	5	3,077,195	3,136,630

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM.

1. General

a. Siniora Food Industries Company was established and registered at the Ministry of Industry and Trade as a limited liability Company under No. (2890) on July 27, 1992 with an authorized and paid-up capital of JD 400,000. The Company's paid-up capital has been increased several times, the last increase was in the extraordinary meeting held on April 21, 2021, whereby the General Assembly decided to approve the increase of the Company's capital by JD 1 million / share to become JD 28 million / share. The Company has completed the legal procedures related to the capital increase with the regulatory authorities on June 20, 2021. The Company's board of directors, in its meeting held on February 20, 2023, decided to approve an increase in the Company's capital by 4.7 million shares with a nominal value of 1 JD per share, plus an issuance premium, this increase was allocated to one or more strategic shareholders (non-public offering), provided that the issued share price, including the nominal value and the issuance premium, does not fall below 90% of the market price per share as of the fifteenth day from the date of the Securities Commission's approval of the capital increase operation.

b. Following the Ministry of Industry and Trade Letter No, msh/2/2890/32377 dated November 11, 2008, which includes the approval of the Minister of Industry and Trade on transforming the legal form of Siniora Food Industries Company from a limited liability company to a public shareholding limited company, the General Assembly approved in its ordinary meeting dated February 4, 2009, the procedures followed to transform the Company's legal form from a limited liability company to a public shareholding limited company, moreover, the Company has been registered as a public shareholding limited company in the Public Shareholding Companies Register under number (459) on January 8, 2009.

c. The Company was registered under Number 07/6315110301 to practice industrial activity on the king Abdullah ll / Sahab.

d. The Company is 65.6% owned by Arab Palestinian Investment Company, which is considered the main shareholder of the Company.

e. The Group's main objectives are producing, selling and buying meat and its byproducts; importing and exporting the necessary raw materials; and producing food products and trading in them.

f. The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2024.

g. The Company owns the following subsidiaries as of December 31, 2023:

Name of Company	Paid-up Capital	Percentage of Ownership	Industry of the Company	Location	Acquisition / Inception Date
Siniora Food Industries – Palestine	USD 5.2 million	100%	Industrial	Palestine	January 25, 2006
Siniora Food Holding Limited	AED 60 million	100%	Holding	United Arab Emirates	February 25, 2016
Tarakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products *	TL 102 million	83.8%	Industrial	Turkey	March 1, 2021
Siniora Food Industries – Saudi Arabia **	SAR 20 million	100%	industrial	Saudi Arabia	January 11, 2023

* The General Assembly of Tarakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products (subsidiary Company) approved, in its meeting held on December 28, 2022, to increase the paid-up capital of the Company through Siniora Food Industries Company, the company's share becomes 81% instead of 77% representing an increase by 4%. Noting that the value of the increase, including the issuance premium, was paid during January 2023, and the legal procedures were completed with the authorities in the Republic of Turkey on January 11, 2023. The Company also, after the approval of the General Assembly on May 15, 2023, increased the company's paid-up capital to become 83.8% instead of 81% representing an increase of 2.8%, noting that the value of the increase, including the issue premium, was paid during July 2023, and the legal procedures were completed with the authorities in the Republic of Turkey on July 26, 2023.

** On January 11, 2023, Siniora Food Industries Company - Jordan registered Siniora Food Industries Company (a subsidiary) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with an authorized Paid-Up capital of 20 million Saudi riyals, where the Company's ownership percentage is 100% of the capital. Noting that the capital has not been paid yet as of the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the Company has not started its operations yet.

- As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, Siniora Food Holding Limited owns the following subsidiary companies:

Name of Company	Paid-up Capital	Percentage of Ownership	Industry of the Company	Location	Acquisition / Inception Date
Saudi Siniora Trading	SAR 10 million	100%	Trading	Saudi Arabia	August 17, 2009
Diamond Meat Processing	AED 300 thousand	100%	Manufacturing	United Arab Emirates	April 5, 2016
Siniora Gulf General Trading	AED 1 million	100%	Trading	United Arab Emirates	August 6, 2014

The following most significant financial information for the subsidiary companies for the years 2023 and 2022:

	December 31, 2023		For the Year 2023	
Name of Company	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Revenues	Total Expenses
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Siniora Food Industries - Palestine	39,168,389	40,255,423	29,647,979	26,633,678
Siniora Food Holding Limited	31,872,444	14,431,783	32,363,144	30,373,357
Trakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products	40,784,587	18,598,677	46,571,254	47,801,742
Siniora Food Industries – Saudi Arabia	453,079	720,132	-	267,053

	December 31, 2022		For the Year 2022	
Name of Company	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Revenues	Total Expenses
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Siniora Food Industries - Palestine	26,164,696	31,831,295	29,231,248	24,409,625
Siniora Food Holding Limited	28,757,927	13,140,069	28,772,038	27,129,246
Trakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products	37,218,593	18,696,868	36,925,579	37,599,555

2. Material Accounting Policies Information

Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC).

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost principle for measurement adjusted for the effect of inflation where the entities operate in hyperinflationary economies particularly the subsidiary in the Republic of Turkey.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in Jordanian Dinar, which is also its functional currency.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the year ended December 31, 2022 except for the effect of adopting the new and modified standards which are effective for the annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2022 stated in notes (3-A) that have no material effect on the consolidated financial statements except the effect of applying International Accounting Standard (29) "Financial Reporting in hyperinflationary economies" due to exist of hyperinflation in the Republic of Turkey and as follows:

Classification of Turkey as a hyperinflationary economy

From April 1, 2022, the Turkish economy has been considered hyperinflationary based on the criteria established by International Accounting Standard 29, *'Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies'* ('IAS 29'). This designation is determined following an assessment of a series of qualitative and quantitative circumstances, including the presence of accumulative inflation rate of more than 100% over the previous three years.

IAS 29 requires that financial information are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the statement of financial position date which requires restatement of non-monetary assets and liabilities to reflect the changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish Lira. The restatements were calculated using the consumer price index in the local currency of the reporting entity before converting it to the presentation currency of the Group's financial statements.

As of December 31, 2023 the three-years cumulative index was 268% based on the Turkish Consumer Price Index (the "Consumer Price Index"). The Consumer Price Index at the beginning of the reporting period was 1,128 and closed at 1,859, resulting in an increase of 65%.

The following are summarized for the basic principles in relation to the applying in the consolidated financial statements:

- Adjustment of the historical carrying values of non-monetary assets and liabilities and the various items of equity from their date of acquisition or inclusion in the consolidated statement of financial position to the end of the reporting period to reflect the changes in purchasing power of the currency caused by inflation, according to the indices published by the Turkish Statistical Institute. The cumulative impact for previous years amounting to approximately JD 5.2 million has been reflected in equity through other comprehensive income. The Group comparative amounts are not restated since its presented in a stable currency.

- Monetary assets and liabilities, which are carried at amounts current at the date of statement of financial position, are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at the date of statement of financial position.

- Non-monetary assets and liabilities, which are not carried at amounts current at the date of statement of financial position, and components of shareholders' equity are restated by applying the relevant conversion factors from the date of the transaction.

- All items in the statement of profit or loss are restated by applying the average conversion factors during the year except for those amounts deriving from non-monetary items, which are calculated based on the restated values of the related items.

- The effect of application indices on the Group's net monetary position is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as monetary gain or loss.

Hyperinflation adjustments considered as a temporary tax difference, accordingly, deferred tax liabilities were calculated on these differences and recorded around JD 3.3 million shown within non-current liabilities.

<u>Basis of Consolidation</u>

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved when the Company:

- Has the power over the investee;

- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and

- Has the ability to use its power to affects its 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 listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it considers that it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in consolidated income statement from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with the Company's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Those interests of non-controlling shareholders that are present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation may initially be measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the gain or loss on disposal recognised in income statement is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), less liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary. The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments when applicable, or the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies

The financial statements of subsidiaries whose functional currencies are the currencies of hyperinflationary economies are adjusted in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period.

In the first period of application, the adjustments determined at the beginning of the period are recognized directly in equity as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. In subsequent periods, the prior period adjustments related to components of owners' equity and differences arising on translation of comparative amounts are accounted for in other comprehensive income.

Items in the consolidated statement of financial position not already expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period, such as non-monetary items carried at cost or cost less depreciation, are restated by applying a general price index. The restated cost, or cost less depreciation, of each item is determined by applying to its historical cost and accumulated depreciation the change in a general price index from the date of acquisition to the end of the reporting period. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss if the restated amount of a non-monetary item exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

At the beginning of the first period of application, the components of owners' equity, except retained earnings, are restated by applying a general price index from the dates the components were contributed or otherwise arose. Restated retained earnings are derived from all other amounts in the restated consolidated statement of financial position.

At the end of the first period and in subsequent periods, all components of owners' equity are restated by applying a general price index from the beginning of the period or the date of contribution, if later.

All items recognized in the statement of profit or loss are restated by applying the change in the general price index from the dates when the items of income and expenses were initially earned or incurred.

Gains or losses on the net monetary position are recognized in profit or loss.

All items in the consolidated statement of cash flows are expressed in terms of the general price index at the end of the reporting period.

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 25%.

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.

Property and equipment are disposed of when there are no expected future benefits from its use or its disposal.

Property and equipment in hyper inflationary economies are restated by applying the change in the general price indices from the date of acquisition to the current reporting date. Depreciation on these assets are based on the restated amounts.

Intangible Assets
Goodwill
Goodwill is booked at cost, and represents the excess amount paid to acquire or purchase on investment in a subsidiary over the Company's share of the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary at the acquisition date, Goodwill resulting from the investment in a subsidiary is booked as a separate item within intangible assets, and reduced subsequently for any impairment loss.

Goodwill is distributed among cash generating unit(s) for the purpose of impairment test.

The value of goodwill is reviewed on the date of the consolidated financial statements, Goodwill value is reduced when there is evidence that it is impaired or the recoverable value of the cash generating unit(s) is less than the book value of the cash generating unit(s), The decline in value is booked as an impairment loss and charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Other Intangible Assets
Intangible assets purchased in an acquisition are stated at fair value at the date of acquisition. Other intangible assets purchased other than through acquisition are recorded at cost.

Intangible assets are to be classified on the basis of either definite or indefinite useful life, Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their useful lives and charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss, Intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed for impairment as of the consolidated financial statements date, and impairment loss is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

No capitalization of intangible assets resulting from the Company's operations is made, they are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year incurred.

Any indications of impairment in the value of intangible assets as of the consolidated financial statements date are reviewed. Furthermore, the estimated useful lives of the impaired intangible assets are reassessed, and any adjustments are made in the subsequent periods.

Intangible assets are amortized over their expected production life by 20% to 35% annual percentages.

Intangible assets in hyper inflationary economies are restated by applying the change in the general price indices from the date of acquisition to the current reporting date. Amortization on these assets are based on the restated amounts.

Project Under Constructions
Projects under construction are stated at cost, including the value of the works under completion, the expenses of the units, the borrowing cost and the bank interest related to it and are related to the direct costs that are deferred until the completion of the project or the capitalization on the final receipt date.

Inventory
Finished goods and work in process are stated at cost (using the first – in, first - out method) or net realizable value, whichever is lower after deducting the provision for expired and slow-moving items, cost includes raw materials cost, direct labor and other manufacturing overheads. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated completion costs and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Spare parts are valued at cost (using the first-in, first-out method) or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Spare parts are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when used.

A provision recorded against the slow-moving and damaged inventory, so that the inventory is stated at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower according to the IFRSs.

Foreign Currencies
For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each group company are expressed in the functional currency of the Company, and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

The individual financial statements of each group company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (its functional currency). In preparing the financial statements of the individual companies, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to consolidated statement of profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the group's foreign operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in the consolidated OCI and accumulated in a separate component of equity.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest become a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in a separate component of equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interest and are not recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Revenue Recognition
The Company recognizes revenue mainly from sale of goods (Cold Cuts, Frozen and Cans).

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled (net after returns and discounts) in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer, being when the goods have been shipped to the specific location (delivery). Following delivery, the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility when on selling the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in relation to the goods. A receivable is recognized by the Company when the goods are delivered to the customer as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

If customers have a right of return. At the point of sale, a refund liability and a corresponding adjustment to revenue is recognized for those products expected to be returned. At the same time, the Company has a right to recover the product when customers exercise their right of return so consequently recognizes a right to returned goods asset and a corresponding adjustment to cost of sales. The Group uses its accumulated historical experience to estimate the number of returns on a portfolio level using the expected value method. It is considered highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative revenue recognized will not occur given the consistent level of returns over previous years.

For certain customers, the goods are sold with discounts retroactively on the basis of 12 months of total sales. Revenue of these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract less estimated discounts. The Group uses its accumulated historical experience to estimate discounts and the revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be no material reversal. Liabilities for discounts on payments to customers are recovered in respect of sales made during the year.

The Group account for consideration payable to a customer (listing fee and promotional expenses) which occur in conjunction with purchase of goods from the Company as a reduction of the transaction, unless the payment to the customer is in exchange for a distinct good or service that the customer transfers to the Company.

Interest Income and Expenses
Interest income and expense for all financial instruments are recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

The interest income/ interest expense is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets (at the amortized cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance), or to the amortized cost of financial liabilities. For credit-impaired financial assets the interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortized cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (the gross carrying amount less the allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs)). For financial assets originated or purchased credit-impaired (POCI) the EIR reflects the ECLs in determining the future cash flows expected to be received from the financial asset.

Financial Instrument
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Financial Assets
Financial assets are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (except for financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets
Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

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

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

All other financial assets are measured at fair value.

Amortised cost and effective interest method
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

Foreign exchange gains and losses
The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. For financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets
The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on trade receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Provision for expected credit loss
The Group has adopted the simplified approach to recognize expected credit losses over the life of its receivables as permitted by IFRS 9. Accordingly, non-impaired trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component have been classified as part of stage 2 with the recognition of expected credit losses over their lifetime.

A provision for the expected credit loss should be recognized over the life of the financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument increases substantially since the initial recognition and the expected credit loss is an expected weighted estimate of the present value of the credit loss. This value is measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company under the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive arising from the expectation of several future economic scenarios, discounted at the effective interest rate of the asset.

The Group assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment on an individual basis for each asset of individual value and collectively for other assets that are not individually significant.

Provisions for loss of credit losses are presented as a reduction of the total carrying amount of financial assets at amortized cost.

Write off
The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over 24 months past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
The Group derecognises 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 Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Classification as debt or equity
Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in income statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities
All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at fair value through consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expenses are recognised based on effective interest rate.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account 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 those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Employees' Benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Other long term employee benefits

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Income tax

Income tax expenses represent accrued taxes and deferred taxes.

Income tax expenses are accounted for on the basis of taxable income, Moreover, taxable income differs from income declared in the financial statements because the latter includes non-taxable revenue or tax expenses not deductible in the current year but deductible in subsequent years, accumulated losses acceptable by the tax authorities, items not accepted for tax purposes or subject to tax.

Taxes are calculated on the basis of the tax rates prescribed according to the prevailing laws, regulations and instructions of the countries where the Group operates.

Deferred taxes are taxes expected to be paid or recovered as a result of the temporary timing differences between the value of assets or liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the value on the basis of which taxable income is calculated, Moreover, deferred taxes are calculated based on the liability method in the consolidated statement of financial position according to the tax rates expected to be applied upon the settlement of the tax liability or realization of the deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed as of the date of the consolidated financial statements, and reduced in case no benefit is expected to arise therefrom, partially or totally.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the a price at which an asset is to be sold or paid to convert any of the liabilities in a structured transaction between the market participants on the measurement date, irrespective of whether the price can be realized directly or whether it is estimated using another valuation technique. When estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company takes into consideration when determining the price of any asset or liability whether market participants are required to take these factors into account at the measurement date. The fair value of the measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on the same basis, except for measurement measures that are similar to fair value procedures and are not fair value such as fair value as used in IAS 36.

In addition, fair value measurements are classified for the purposes of financial reporting to level (1) or (2) or (3) based on the extent to which the inputs are clear to fair value measurements and the importance of inputs to the full fair value measurements, which are identified as follows:

Input Level (1)	inputs derived from quoted (unadjusted) prices of identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the enterprise can obtain on the measurement date;
Input level (2)	inputs derived from data other than quoted prices used at level 1 and observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and;
Input level (3)	are inputs to assets or liabilities that are not based on quoted market prices.

Leases

The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date.
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revise discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use of asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use of assets are presented as a separate line in consolidated the statement of financial position.

The Group applies IAS (36) to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for an identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, plant and equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line 'Other expenses' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The Group as lessor

The Group enters into lease agreements as a lessor with respect to some of its investment properties.

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head lease and the sublease as two separate contracts. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

When a contract includes lease and non-lease components, the Group applies IFRS (15) to allocate consideration under the contract to each component.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is evidence that the asset has been impaired. If any evidence exists, or when an impairment test is required, the Group assesses the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of the asset is the fair value of the asset or cash-generating unit less cost of sales and value in use whichever is higher and is determined for the individual asset, unless the asset does not generate substantially independent internal cash flows from those arising from other assets or assets of the Group. Where the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is considered to be impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing the fair value used, future cash flows are discounted to their present fair value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of funds and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of sales, recent transactions in the market are taken into consideration if available. If such transactions can not be identified, the appropriate valuation model is used.

Offsetting

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

3. Adoption of new and revised Standards

a. New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year

The following new and revised IFRSs, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, have been adopted in these consolidated financial statements. The application of these revised IFRSs has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

- Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors—Definition of Accounting Estimates.
- Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements— Disclosure of Accounting Policies.
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes— International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules.

b. New IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

The Group has not applied the new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective, management is in the process of assessing the impact of the new requirements.

The new and revised (IFRS) for financial reporting preparation	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after.
Amendment to IFRS 16 Leases—Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	January 1st, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1st, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	January 1st, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures—Supplier Finance Arrangements	January 1st, 2024
Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures—Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	The effective date has been deferred indefinitely
IFRS S1 - General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability – related financial information	January 1st, 2024
IFRS S2 - Climate Related Disclosures	January 1st, 2024

The management anticipates adopting these new standards, interpretations, and amendments in the Group's consolidated financial statements during the initial application period. Furthermore, they expect that adopting these new standards, interpretations, and amendments will not have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements during the initial application period.

4. Significant Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Uncertainty

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the adoption of accounting policies requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. These estimates and judgments also affect revenues, expenses and provisions in general and expected credit losses. In particular, the Group's management is required to make judgments to estimate the amounts and timing of future cash flows. These mentioned estimates are based on multiple hypotheses and factors with varying degrees of estimation and uncertainty. Actual results may differ from estimates as a result of changes in these conditions and circumstances in the future.

Judgments, estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically. The effect of the change in estimates is recognized in the financial period in which the change has occurred and only if the change affects the same financial period. Moreover, the effect of the change in estimates is recognized in the financial period in which the change has occurred and in future periods in case the change affects the financial period and future financial periods.

The Group management believes that its estimates in the consolidated financial statements are reasonable. The key estimates used by management in applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Useful life of tangible assets and intangible assets
The management periodically re-estimates the useful life of tangible assets and intangible assets for the purpose of calculating the annual depreciation and amortization based on the general condition of those assets and estimated future useful lives. The impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year.

Impairment of intangible assets with infinite life
Management is required to use significant judgments and estimates to determining whether intangible assets with infinite life is impaired through estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the Group’s Management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Details of the estimates used to assess the impairment of goodwill are disclosed in Note 9.

Income tax
The fiscal year is charged its related income tax expense in accordance with the regulations, laws and accounting standards. The deferred taxes and income tax provision are calculated and recognized.

Lawsuit and other commitments provision
A provision is booked to meet any potential litigation obligations based on the legal study prepared by the Group's legal counsel that identifies potential risks in the future and periodically reviews the study.

Assets and liabilities presented at cost
Management reviews the assets and liabilities at cost periodically for the purpose of estimating any impairment in value, any impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year.

Fair value measurement and valuation procedures
When estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Group uses available observable market data. In case of the absence of level 1 inputs, the Company conducts evaluations using appropriate valuation models to determine the fair value of financial instruments.

End-of-Service Indemnity
Provision for end-of-service indemnity is booked for any legal or contractual obligations for the employees’ services according to the current and previous services in accordance with internal polices of Group.

Provision for slow moving items
Provision is allocated for slow moving inventories based on the principles and assumptions approved by the group's management to estimates the provision to be established in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Calculation of provision for expected credit losses
The management is required to use important judgments and estimates to estimate the amounts and timing of future cash flows and to estimate the risk of significant increase in credit risk for financial assets after the initial recognition and future measurements information for expected credit losses.

The expected credit loss is measured as an allowance equivalent to the expected credit loss over the life of the asset.

Determining the number and relative weight of forward looking scenarios for each type of products / market and the identification of future information relevant to each scenario
When measuring the expected credit loss, the Company uses reasonable and reliable future information based on the assumptions of the future movement of the various economic factors and how these economic factors affect each other.

Probability of default
The probability of default is a key input in measuring the expected credit loss. The probability of default is considered an estimate of the probability of default over a given period of time, which includes the calculation of historical data, assumptions and expectations relating to future circumstances.

Loss given default
Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising from default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the financer expects to collect, taking into account cash flows from collaterals and credit adjustments.

Revenue recognition
The Group's management uses significant estimates and assumptions to determine the amount and timing of revenue recognition under IFRS 15, "Revenue from contracts with customers".

Provision for sales returns and discount
The Group uses its accumulated historical experience to estimate the number of returns on a portfolio level using the expected value method. It is considered highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative revenue recognised will not occur given the consistent level of returns over previous years.

The Group uses its accumulated historical experience to estimate discounts and the revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be no material reversal. Liabilities for discounts on payments to customers are recovered in respect of sales made during the year.

Extension and termination options in lease contracts
Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases. These terms are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable both by the Group and the respective lessor.

Determining the lease term
In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee

Discounting of lease payments
The lease payments are discounted (if any) using the Group's incremental borrowing rate ("IBR"). Management has applied judgments and estimates to determine the IBR at the commencement of lease.

Hyperinflation
The Group exercises significant judgement in determining the onset of hyperinflation in countries in which it operates and whether the functional currency of its subsidiaries, associates or joint venture is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.

Various characteristics of the economic environment of each country are taken into account. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, whether:

- The general population prefers to keep its wealth in non-monetary assets or in a relatively stable foreign currency;
- Prices are quoted in a relatively stable foreign currency;
- Sales or purchase prices take expected losses of purchasing power during a short credit period into account;
- Interest rates, wages and prices are linked to a price index; and
- The cumulative inflation rate over three years is approaching, or exceeds, 100%.

Management exercises judgement as to when a restatement of the financial statements of a Group entity becomes necessary.

5. Cash on Hand and at Banks

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	JD	JD
Cash on hand	38,762	78,613
Current accounts at banks	1,906,050	2,444,045
Terms deposits account *	1,132,383	613,972
	3,077,195	3,136,630

* These deposits mature every 3 months and is renewable and the interest rate is 32.12 % during the year 2023 (14.9% during the year 2022).

6. Accounts Receivable - Net

a. This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	JD	JD
Trade receivables	27,602,235	23,455,682
Short-term cheques are due within 3 months	3,108,014	3,176,851
	30,710,249	26,632,533
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(2,102,153)	(2,011,486)
Accounts Receivables - Net	28,608,096	24,621,047

The average credit period ranges from 30 to 90 days. No interest charged on the outstanding trade receivable balances.

The Group has adopted the simplified approach as permitted by IFRS 9. The Group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (“ECL”). The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor’s current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the consolidated financial statements date.

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

The table below illustrates the determination of the risk of trade receivables based on the provision’s matrix:

As of December 31, 2023		Receivables are past due				
	Current receivables (not past due) *	Less than 90 days	From 91 days to 180 days	From 181 days to 365 days	More than 365 days	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total trade receivables	23,058,487	5,674,062	471,348	147,734	1,358,618	30,710,249
Expected credit loss	122,285	397,184	164,972	59,094	1,358,618	2,102,153
Expected credit loss rate	0.5%	7%	35%	40%	100%	7%

As of December 31, 2022		Receivables are past due				
	Current receivables (not past due) *	Less than 90 days	From 91 days to 180 days	From 181 days to 365 days	More than 365 days	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total trade receivables	20,452,498	4,382,576	152,099	349,135	1,296,225	26,632,533
Expected credit loss	204,345	318,027	53,235	139,654	1,296,225	2,011,486
Expected credit loss rate	1%	7%	35%	40%	100%	8%

* Current receivables include short-term checks due within 3 months.

b. The movement on the expected credit loss during the year is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	715,261	1,296,225	2,011,486
Provision booked during the year	51,072	116,237	167,309
Foreign currencies translation	(22,798)	(53,844)	(76,642)
Balance – End of the Year	743,535	1,358,618	2,102,153

	For the year ended December 31, 2022		
	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	974,364	960,186	1,934,550
Provision booked during the year	(245,524)	393,571	148,047
Foreign currencies translation	(13,579)	(57,532)	(71,111)
Balance – End of the Year	715,261	1,296,225	2,011,486

7. Inventory - Net

a. This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Raw materials	10,561,876	12,825,785
Finished products	7,169,680	6,293,489
Detergents and uniforms	236,481	280,665
Spare parts	3,679,562	3,512,000
	21,647,599	22,911,939
Less: Provision for slow-moving items	(1,389,013)	(1,187,072)
	20,258,586	21,724,867
Goods in transit	370,521	231,807
	20,629,107	21,956,674

b. The movement on the provision for slow-moving items during the year is as follows:

	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	1,187,072	1,070,914
Add: Provision booked during the year	201,941	176,754
Less: Inventory written – off	-	(60,596)
Balance - End of the Year	1,389,013	1,187,072

8. Other Debit Balances

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Advances to suppliers	2,794,046	1,858,318
Prepayments	1,724,876	1,391,662
Refundable deposits	362,181	310,224
Sales tax deposits related to foreign subsidiaries	3,085,878	1,496,037
Others	94,089	223,239
	8,061,070	5,279,480

9. Intangible Assets

This item consists of the following:

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Goodwill	Trademark	Customer relations	Software and programs	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Cost					
Balance - beginning of the year	4,788,823	10,437,458	2,098,788	361,524	17,686,593
Additions	-	-	-	104,402	104,402
Foreign currencies translation*	3,951	411,142	97,764	(23,199)	489,658
Balance - End of the Year	4,792,774	10,848,600	2,196,552	442,727	18,280,653
Accumulated Amortization					
Balance - beginning of the year	-	-	192,389	242,363	434,752
Additions	-	-	109,828	50,015	159,843
Foreign currencies translation*	-	-	8,961	(21,724)	(12,763)
Balance - End of the Year	-	-	311,178	270,653	581,831
Net book value as December 31, 2023	4,792,774	10,848,600	1,885,378	172,074	17,698,821

For the year ended December 31, 2022	Goodwill	Trademark	Customer relations	Software and programs	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Cost					
Balance - beginning of the year	4,758,620	7,294,345	1,351,394	266,150	13,670,509
Additions	-	-	-	95,374	95,374
Foreign currencies translation*	30,203	3,143,113	747,394	-	3,920,710
Balance - End of the Year	4,788,823	10,437,458	2,098,788	361,524	17,686,593
Accumulated Amortization					
Balance - beginning of the year	-	-	56,308	216,751	273,059
Additions	-	-	104,939	25,612	130,551
Foreign currencies translation*	-	-	31,142	-	31,142
Balance - End of the Year	-	-	192,389	242,363	434,752
Net book value as December 31, 2022	4,788,823	10,437,458	1,906,399	119,161	17,251,841

* Exchange adjustments include the effect of hyperinflationary restatement of intangible assets value in Tarakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products based on the respective changes in the price index.

a. Goodwill resulted from the acquisition of shares at a value that exceeds the fair value of some of the subsidiaries as follows:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Siniora Food Industries - Palestine	311,530	311,530
Diamond Meat Processing	4,392,480	4,392,480
Tarakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products	88,764	84,813
	4,792,774	4,788,823

b. The trademarks as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 represents the value of the trademarks purchased from Distinguished food for Siniora Food Industries Company - Jordan, with an amount of JD 1,611,147, In addition to trademarks resulting from allocating the purchase price of Tarakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products with an amount of JD 9,237,453.

c. The impairment in the value of goodwill and trademarks was tested at the end of 2023 and 2022, and the Group's management concluded that there was no impairment in its value. The most important assumptions followed by the Group's management when preparing the impairment loss were as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023		
	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	Expected growth rate during next five years	Terminal growth rate
Goodwill from the acquisition of Siniora Palestine.	12.5%	5%	2%
Goodwill from the acquisition of Al Masa for Meat Production.	11.2%	6%	2%
Goodwill and trademark from the acquisition of Tarakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products	31.7%	45.12%	12%
The trademark (Unium)	12.1%	2%	2%

	As of December 31, 2022		
	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	Expected growth rate during next five years	Terminal growth rate
Goodwill from the acquisition of Siniora Palestine.	%13.7	%5	%2
Goodwill from the acquisition of Al Masa for Meat Production.	%11.2	%5	%2
Goodwill and trademark from the acquisition of Tarakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products	%22.8	%9	%6
The trademark (Unium)	%11.6	%2	%2

d. Customer relations resulted by allocating the purchase price of Tarakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products and amortized over a period of 20 years from the date of acquisition March 1, 2021.

10. Property and Equipment

This item consists of the following:

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Land	Buildings and Constructions	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Machinery and Equipment	Tools and Equipment	Project Under Constructions**	Total
Cost:	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	8,741,176	25,209,201	4,234,054	5,641,568	40,152,788	1,726,140	3,833,069	89,537,996
Additions	-	51,612	257,280	295,612	1,005,942	146,122	4,883,773	6,640,341
Disposals	-	(32,988)	(343,375)	(141,333)	(870,283)	(1,463)	(86,031)	(1,475,473)
Transfers	-	129,882	75,749	127,353	3,665,653	223,200	(4,221,837)	-
Foreign currencies translation *	106,569	37,494	32,118	28,049	268,770	5,031	(246873)	231,158
Balance - End of the Year	8,847,745	25,395,201	4,255,826	5,951,249	44,222,870	2,099,030	4,162,101	94,934,022
Accumulated Depreciation:								
Balance - beginning of the year	-	9,522,271	2,650,403	3,624,362	21,382,479	1,010,084	-	38,189,599
Deprecation for the year	-	977,646	522,918	511,540	2,455,625	242,838	-	4,710,567
Disposal	-	(32,473)	(343,090)	(141,329)	(843,778)	(1,093)	-	(1,361,763)
Foreign currencies translation	-	1,714	(5,300)	48,096	246,430	3,340	-	294,280
Balance - End of the Year	-	10,469,158	2,824,931	4,042,669	23,240,756	1,255,169	-	41,832,683
Net Book Value as of December 31, 2023	8,847,745	14,926,043	14,30,895	1,908,580	20,982,114	843,861	4,162,101	53,101,339

For the year ended December 31, 2022	Land	Buildings and Constructions	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Machinery and Equipment	Tools and Equipment	Project Under Constructions**	Total
Cost:	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	7,891,189	20,731,635	3,804,597	4,984,460	33,149,141	1,390,299	4,623,933	76,575,254
Additions	-	41,362	300,045	387,936	1,907,440	161,689	7,615,101	10,413,573
Disposals	-	-	(16,188)	(75,693)	(139,346)	(41,661)	(57,267)	(330,155)
Transfers	-	4,243,402	28,712	162,320	3,754,856	74,750	(8,264,040)	-
Foreign currencies translation *	849,987	192,802	116,888	182,545	1,480,697	141,063	(84,658)	2,879,324
Balance - End of the Year	8,741,176	25,209,201	4,234,054	5,641,568	40,152,788	1,726,140	3,833,069	89,537,996
Accumulated Depreciation:								
Balance - beginning of the year	-	8,607,085	2,043,680	3,105,036	18,812,151	745,637	-	33,313,589
Deprecation for the year	-	864,916	552,557	491,332	2,083,964	212,986	-	4,205,755
Disposal	-	-	(15,514)	(58,523)	(120,191)	(41,187)	-	(235,415)
Foreign currencies translation	-	50,270	69,680	86,517	606,555	92,648	-	905,670
Balance - End of the Year	-	9,522,271	2,650,403	3,624,362	21,382,479	1,010,084	-	38,189,599
Net Book Value as of December 31, 2022	8,741,176	15,686,930	1,583,651	2,017,206	18,770,309	716,056	3,833,069	51,348,397

* Exchange adjustments include the effect of hyperinflationary restatement of property and equipment value in Tarakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products based on the respective price index.

** This item represents amounts that were paid for machines, equipment and projects as at the end of the year and are not ready for use as at the date of the consolidated financial statements. The value of the contractual obligations related to these projects has been disclosed in note (23).

- Fully depreciated property and equipment amounted to JD 17,849,735 as of December 31, 2023 (16,315,953 as of December 31, 2022)

11. Lease contract

a. Right of use assets

The Company leases several assets including properties and cars. The average lease term is 5 years. The movement for right-of-use assets during 2023 and 2022 as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Properties	Cars	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Beginning balance	1,248,673	1,119,347	2,368,020
Add: Contracts added during the year	3,364,701	262,761	3,627,462
Less: Depreciation for the year	(656,314)	(578,804)	(1,235,118)
Foreign currencies translation	(52,985)	(30,901)	(83,886)
Ending balance	3,904,075	772,403	4,676,478

	For the year ended December 31, 2022		
	Properties	Cars	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Beginning balance	614,267	308,535	922,802
Add: Contracts added during the year	997,427	1,175,727	2,173,154
Less: Depreciation for the year	(446,970)	(359,197)	(806,167)
Less: Cancelled contracts during the year	-	(54,677)	(54,677)
Foreign currencies translation	83,949	48,959	132,908
Ending balance	1,248,673	1,119,347	2,368,020

b. Lease obligations

The movement for lease obligations during the 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Properties	Cars	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Beginning balance	1,127,393	1,042,156	2,169,549
Add: Additions during the year	3,314,978	245,440	3,560,418
Interest during the year	238,607	78,747	317,354
Less: Paid during the year	(491,624)	(532,129)	(1,023,753)
Less: Cancelled contracts during the year	(486,154)	(5,403)	(491,557)
Foreign currencies translation			
Ending balance	3,703,200	828,811	4,532,011

	For the year ended December 31, 2022		
	Properties	Cars	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Beginning balance	839,009	328,280	1,167,289
Add: Additions during the year	958,901	1,077,576	2,036,477
Interest during the year	81,418	77,300	158,718
Less: Paid during the year	(385,269)	(405,075)	(790,344)
Less: Cancelled contracts during the year	-	(31,850)	(31,850)
Foreign currencies translation	(366,666)	(4,075)	(370,741)
Ending balance	1,127,393	1,042,156	2,169,549

The following is an analysis of the maturity of lease obligations as at December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Properties	Cars	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Less than one year	526,229	422,157	948,386
From one to five years	1,004,055	406,654	1,410,709
More than five years	2,172,916	-	2,172,916
Ending balance	3,703,200	828,811	4,532,011

	For the year ended December 31, 2022		
	Properties	Cars	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Less than one year	388,762	450,180	838,942
From one to five years	703,229	591,976	1,295,205
More than five years	35,402	-	35,402
Ending balance	1,127,393	1,042,156	2,169,549

c. The following are the amounts recorded in the consolidated profit or loss statement:

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Properties	Cars	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Depreciation for the year	656,314	578,804	1,235,118
Interest for the year	238,607	78,747	317,354
Total	894,921	657,551	1,552,472

	For the year ended December 31, 2022		
	Properties	Cars	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Depreciation for the year	446,970	359,197	806,167
Interest for the year	81,417	77,301	158,718
Total	528,387	436,498	964,885

12. Borrowed Fund

This item consists of following:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Overdraft	17,224,712	10,403,305
Revolving Loans	7,854,205	7,219,358
Bank Loans	31,964,445	36,859,660
	57,043,362	54,482,323
Analysis of Borrowed Funds Maturity:		
Due Within one year	33,554,368	26,962,832
Due within more than one year and less than five years	23,488,994	27,519,491
	57,043,362	54,482,323
Analysis of Borrowed Funds Interest:		
Fixed rate	18,451,419	18,023,221
Variable rate	38,591,943	36,459,102
	57,043,362	54,482,323

The movement on borrowed funds during the years 2023 and 2022 as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	54,482,323	40,200,025
Borrowed funds – net	6,984,053	15,515,464
Foreign currency translation differences	(3,523,014)	(1,233,166)
Balance - End of the Year	57,943,362	54,482,323

The interest rate on borrowed funds during the years 2023 and 2022 as follows:

	For the year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
	%	%
Overdraft	From 6.07% To 51.72%	From 4.75% To 19%
Revolving loans	From 6.83% To 52.65%	From 4.54% To 31%
Bank loans	From 5.5% To 8.5%	From 3.02% To 26%

Collateral for borrowed funds:

The Company provide first-degree mortgage by the amount of JD 14,071,480 and possessory mortgage on machinery and equipment by the amount of JD 14,666,803 and endorsement of the mortgaged machinery and equipment insurance policy by the amount of USD 22 million as guarantees against some of the loans above.

13. Deposits and Accrued Expenses

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	JD	JD
Remunerations and accrued salaries	1,883,284	1,673,635
Sales tax deposits	819,060	701,306
Provision for lawsuits and other commitments *	233,735	284,737
Accrued customer's sales commissions	886,834	664,077
Accrued insurance expenses	536,611	529,328
Provision for paid leaves	518,794	694,024
Sales return provision	488,186	460,699
Credit cards	218,750	241,161
Accrued utilities and phone expenses	71,762	8,350
Professional fees	287,713	81,668
Social security deposits	276,598	206,360
Media and advertising	412,302	134,557
Accrued interest expenses	130,438	210,545
Advanced payment from customers	293,305	181,140
Accrued rent	219,857	115,800
Board of directors' remuneration	45,000	45,000
Board members transportation and representation of committees	192,000	187,500
Other	464,557	895,311
	7,979,786	7,315,198

* This item includes a provision booked by the Company against contingent liabilities that may arise, the movement on this provision during the year was as follows:

	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Provision Balance – beginning of the year	284,737	261,880
Add: (Released)provision during the year	(40,000)	130,012
Less: Paid during the year	(5,000)	(98,900)
Less: Foreign currencies translation	(6,002)	(8,255)
Balance – End of the Year	233,735	284,737

14. Provision for Employees End-of-Service Indemnity

The provision for employee end-of service indemnity balance relates to subsidiary companies, the movement on this provision is as follows:

	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Balance - Beginning of the year	4,026,558	3,651,637
Add: Additions during the year	1,115,558	818,921
Less: Paid from the provision	(481,951)	(268,636)
Foreign currency translation	(338,516)	(334,699)
Actuarial loss	108,325	159,335
Balance – End of the Year	4,429,974	4,026,558

15. Paid-up Capital and Reserves

a. Paid-up Capital

The authorized capital amount 32.7 million, and the issued and paid-up capital amounts to JD 28 million, distributed over 28 million shares with a nominal value of JD 1 per share as of December 31, 2023. The General Assembly approved on March 13, 2023, the recommendation of the Board of Directors to increase the Company's capital from 28,000,000 to 32,700,000 based on the decision of the Company's board of directors decision on December 27, 2023. (The authorized and subscribed capital is JD 28 million, distributed over 28 million shares with a nominal value of one dinar per share).

b. Statutory Reserve

This item represents the accumulated amounts transferred from the annual net income before tax at a rate of 10% during the year and prior years in Jordan in accordance with the Jordanian Companies Law. This reserve cannot be distributed to shareholders.

c. Retained Earnings

The Generals Assembly approved in its ordinary meeting held on April 19, 2023 to distribute cash dividends by 15% from Company paid in capital amounting to JD 4,200,000 (The General Assembly approved in its ordinary meeting held on April 20, 2022 to distribute cash dividend by 17% from Company's paid in capital amounted to JD 4,760,000).

Retained earnings include an amount of JD 566,313 that is restricted against deferred tax assets as on December 31, 2023, which cannot be utilized through capitalization or distribution unless actually realized, (JD 518,611 as of December 31, 2022).

d. The impact of the purchase of the non-controlling interest

On April 30, 2018, Siniora Food Holding Limited has signed an agreement to purchase the shares of the partner in Diamond Meat Processing Company for the amount of JD 3,752,466. The Company has completed the ownership transfer procedures with the legal authorities during the second half of the year 2018. The value of the agreement exceeds the carrying amount of the net non-controlling interest at the date of acquisition by JD 2,463,786. This amount has been booked within the shareholder's equity under "effect of the purchase of non-controlling interest shares".

e. Foreign Currency Translation Differences

This item represents the Company's share of differences resulting from translated and consolidated the financial statements of subsidiary company (Tarakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products).

f. Non-controlling interests

This item represents the non-controlling interests of net assets of Trakia Meat and Dairy Products Company (subsidiary company) amounted to 16.2%.

16. Cost of Sales

This item consists of the following:

	Note	2023	2022
		JD	JD
Finished goods - Beginning of the year	7	6,293,489	4,446,468
Cost of production *		108,039,014	98,285,196
Cost of Good Available for Sale		114,332,503	102,731,664
Less: Finished goods - End of the year	7	(7,169,680)	(6,293,489)
Cost of Sales		107,162,823	96,438,175

* Cost of production represents the following:

	Note	2023	2022
		JD	JD
Raw materials - Beginning of the year	7	12,825,785	8,992,977
Purchases of raw materials and finished inventory during the year		82,954,699	80,131,906
Raw Materials Available for Production		95,780,484	89,124,883
Less: Raw materials - End of the year	7	(10,561,876)	(12,825,785)
Raw Materials Used in Production		85,218,608	76,299,098
Salaries, wages and other employee benefits		8,636,419	8,019,581
Social security		589,031	512,629
Transportation		310,097	200,983
Training		17,214	79,351
Health insurance		552,778	450,701
		10,105,639	9,263,245
Indirect Industrial Expenses:			
Depreciation of property and equipment		3,394,476	3,135,082
Utilities		3,552,880	3,537,859
Maintenance		2,332,792	2,259,282
Storage and transportation of production supplies		721,485	985,013
Rents		665,188	900,611
Insurance expense		378,845	327,599
Tools, uniform and cleaning		492,778	342,959
Damaged goods		157,952	156,861
Staff meals		153,497	133,252
Laboratory tests		141,589	209,698
Security expenses		146,141	105,831
Research and development		4,275	23,567
Others		572,869	605,239
		12,714,767	12,722,853
Cost of Production		108,039,014	98,285,196

17. Selling and Distribution Expenses

This item consists of the following:

	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Salaries, wages, allowances and benefits	5,675,605	4,759,572
Vehicle expenses	3,209,980	2,512,457
Sales commission	1,790,421	1,740,423
Marketing expenses	1,615,879	2,301,829
Depreciation of property and equipment	824,507	640,987
Depreciation of right of use assets	511,856	254,185
Exports and tenders expenses	466,566	350,027
Social security	274,038	259,710
Insurance	353,585	319,722
Rent	68,175	84,927
Travel and accommodation expenses	168,484	375,735
Communications	81,944	109,537
Maintenance	107,466	44,836
Training	3,983	32,311
Utilities	160,940	164,241
Stationery	11,418	16,450
Others	125,584	321,820
	15,450,431	14,288,769

18. General and Administrative Expenses

This item consists of the following:

	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Salaries, wages, allowances and benefits	5,598,589	5,401,211
Professional fees	1,151,317	807,740
Depreciation of property and equipment	491,584	429,686
Insurance	272,047	256,811
Travel, accommodation, and transport	189,629	297,364
Utilities	374,327	341,467
APIC expenses *	160,801	160,801
Maintenance	333,032	299,041
Communications	160,656	165,635
Social security	124,680	121,635
Donations	437,889	359,322
Memberships, subscriptions and licenses	114,383	233,084
Vehicle expenses	152,501	184,152
Amortization of intangible assets	159,843	130,551
Depreciation of right of use assets	723,262	817,935
Printing, stationery and computer accessories	104,157	100,756
Trademark registration	10,657	55,159
Rent	300,954	83,910
Training	24,776	32,102
Hospitality	65,231	84,907
Bank charges	262,256	171,680
Expenses for mortgaging land as collateral for bank loans	-	103,608
Others	406,676	484,269
	11,619,247	11,122,826

* This item represents the expenses paid by Siniora Food Industries Company – Palestine (a subsidiary company) to Arab Palestinian Investment Company (the Holding Company) for managerial services rendered by the Holding Company.

19. Financing Expenses

This item consists of the following:

	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Interest expense on borrowed funds	5,868,304	4,934,408
Interest expense on leasing	317,354	158,718
	6,185,658	5,093,126

20. Other (Expenses) Revenue – Net

This item consists of the following:

	2023	2022
	JD	JD
(Losses) from foreign currency translations	(192,331)	(10,307)
Gain from the sale of property and equipment	69,625	21,195
Board of Directors' remunerations	(45,000)	(45,000)
Board members transportation and representation of committees	(192,000)	(187,500)
Interest revenue from term deposits	231,647	204,853
Other – Net	(125,963)	99,508
	(254,022)	82,749

21. Income Tax

a. Income Tax Provision

The movement on the income tax provision is as follows:

	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Balance - Beginning of the year	470,778	611,493
Income tax paid	(850,837)	(1,336,419)
Accrued income tax on current year's profit	984,137	1,181,525
Foreign currency translation	-	14,179
Balance – End of the Year	604,078	470,778

b. The income tax expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss consists of the following:

	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Income tax expense for the year	984,137	1,181,525
Deferred tax assets for the year	(81,128)	(108,911)
Deferred tax liabilities for the year	(171,692)	(307,222)
	731,317	765,392

c. Tax Status

- Siniora Food Industries - Jordan has reached a final settlement for its income tax up to the end of the year 2018. The Income and Sales Tax Department reviewed the tax returns for the years 2019 and 2020 where the Company's claim included tax differences amounted to JD 154,747 and JD 138,259 respectively, and national contribution differences amounted to JD 24,147 and JD 21,231 respectively. The Company appealed the decisions to the tax court, and in the opinion of the company's management and the legal consultant, it is expected that the case will be ruled in favor of the Company and there is no need to an additional provision for the tax claims. The Company has submitted its tax return for the years of 2021 and 2022 and paid the declared tax. While a decision has not yet been issued by the Income and Sales Tax Department. In the opinion of the Company's managements and its tax advisor, the income tax provision booked in the consolidated financial statements is sufficient to meet any future tax liabilities as at December 31, 2023.

- On February 9, 2012, Siniora Food Industries Company - Palestine obtained from Palestine Investment Promotion Agency a full exemption from income tax for five years from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2014, in addition to a nominal exemption of 50% of income tax for 12 years starting from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2029 in which the company will pay taxes at a rate of 7.5%.

Siniora Food Industries Company - Palestine (a subsidiary company) has reached a final settlement up to the end of the year 2020. The income tax report for 2021 and 2022 has been submitted and has not yet been audited. In the opinion of the Company's management and its tax advisor, the income tax provision booked in the financial statements is sufficient to meet any future tax liabilities.

- Siniora Food Holding Limited and its subsidiaries are not subject to income tax due to the fact that there is no income tax in the countries in which they operate, noting that a 9% income tax rate will be applied in the United Arab Emirates starting from the beginning of the year 2024.

- Tarakya for manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products (Subsidiary Company) has reached a final settlement up to the end of the year 2022.

- Income tax was calculated for the year ended December 31, 2023 in accordance with the effective income tax law, and in the opinion of the management and the tax consultant of the Company, the provision allocated is sufficient to meet any tax obligations and there is no need to an additional provision for the year ended December 31, 2023.

d. Deferred tax assets

This item consists of the following:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023					December 31,	
						2023	2022
Included Items	Balance- Beginning of the Year	Released Amounts	Additional Amounts	Foreign currency translation	Balance- End of the Year	Deferred Tax	
Assets	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Provision for expected credit losses	1,506,880	(29,803)	173,952	(53,863)	1,597,166	125,207	118,129
Provision for slow-moving inventory	1,103,555	-	113,592	-	1,217,147	73,029	66,213
Provision for end-of-service indemnity	3,066,169	(380317)	857,910	(167,474)	3,376,288	368,077	334,269
	5,676,604	(410,120)	1,145,454	(221,337)	6,190,601	566,313	518,611

The movement on the deferred tax assets account is as follows:

	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Balance- Beginning of the year	518,611	400,656
Additions	134,317	118,249
Released	(9,853)	(9,338)
Foreign currency translation	(76,762)	9,044
Balance- End of the Year	566,313	518,611

e. Deferred tax liabilities

This item represents deferred tax liabilities arising from goodwill resulting from the acquisition of Diamond Meat Processing Company, the amount of deferred tax liabilities amounted to approximately JD 395 thousand as of December 31, 2023. Additionally, there are deferred tax liabilities resulting from the application of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 29 'Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies' for the subsidiary Tarakya for Meat and Dairy Products Trading Company, the amount of deferred tax liabilities resulting from the application of IAS 29 amounted to approximately JD 3.4 million as of December 31, 2023.

22. Earnings per Share for the Company's Shareholders

This item consists of the following:

	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Profit for the year	4,628,029	5,379,753
Weighted average number of shares *	28,000,000	28,000,000
Earnings per share for the year relating to the Company's shareholders / basic and diluted	0.165	0.192

23. Contingent Liabilities

a. There are several lawsuits filed against Siniora Food Industries Company – Jordan equivalent to JD 248,965 as of December 31, 2023. In the opinion of the Company's legal advisor and its management, no obligations will arise from these lawsuits.

b. There are several lawsuits filed against Siniora Food Industries Company – Palestine equivalent to JD 49,157 as of December 31, 2023 to cancel the Company's claims against others and/or labor claims. In the opinion of the Company's legal advisor and its management, no obligations will arise from these lawsuits. (JD 120,755 as of December 31, 2022).

c. There are several lawsuits filed against Tarakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products (subsidiary Company) equivalent to JD 51,855 as at December 31, 2023. In the opinion of the Company's legal advisor and its management, no obligations will arise from these lawsuits. (JD 93,718 as of December 31, 2022).

d. The Parent Company had contingent liabilities represented in bank guarantees equivalent to JD 160,729 and bills of collection equivalent to JD 121,925 as of December 31, 2023. (Bank guarantees equivalent to JD 115,023 and guaranteed bank withdrawals equivalent to JD 383,641, unguaranteed bank withdrawals equivalent to JD 445,108, bills of collections equivalent to 236,093 and letter of credit equivalent 82,013 as at December 31, 2022).

e. Siniora Food Industries Company – Palestine (subsidiary company) had contingent liabilities represented in bank guarantees equivalent to JD 747,185 in additions to letter of credit equivalent to JD 170,007 as at December 31, 2023. (The Company had contingent liabilities represented in bank guarantees equivalent to JD 584,285 in addition to bills of collection equivalent to JD 48,042 as at December 31, 2022).

f. Tarakya Company for the Manufacture and Trade of Meat and Dairy Products (subsidiary company) had contingent liabilities represented in bank guarantees equivalent to JD 301,223 as at December 31, 2023. (The Company had contingent liabilities represented in bank guarantees equivalent to JD 30,745 and letter of credit equivalent to JD 882,812 as at December 31, 2022).

g. Siniora Food Industries - Saudi Arabia (a subsidiary company) had contractual obligations amounting to JD 2,411,703 as of December 31, 2023, which mainly representing commitments for the purchase of assets and equipment.

h. The Group had unutilized overdraft and revolving loans limits amounted to JD 17,919,385 as at December 31, 2023 (The unutilized overdraft and revolving loans ceiling was JD 14,733,356 as December 31, 2022).

i. The net value of projects in progress amounted to JD 4,162,101 as at December 31, 2023 and the remaining cost of completion to complete the implementation of these projects is estimated to be amounted to JD 5,502,309 and is expected to be completed and to be ready for use by the Group during the first half of 2024.

24. Balances and Transactions with Related Parties

The Company enters into transactions with companies that fall within the definition of a related party as stated in International Accounting Standard No. 24: "Related Party Disclosures". Related parties consist of companies under common ownership and/or joint management and control and key management personnel. Transactions with these related parties were made on substantially the same terms that prevailed at the same time for similar transactions with customers and third parties. Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, are eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	JD	JD	JD	JD
Unipal General Trading Company *	-	1,043,099	914,951	-
National Aluminum and Profile Company	-	-	757	-
Medical Supplies and Services Company *	911	-	84	-
Palestinian Automobile Company *	-	1,782,737	2,492	-
Employees receivables	215,471	-	106,363	-
SKY Advertising, Publication and Promotion Company *	-	88,039	-	94,516
Arab Palestinian Investment Company **	-	12,205	-	35,531
Arab financial leasing Company *	-	59,128	-	20,875
Total	216,462	2,985,208	1,024,647	150,922

The above balances represent trade receivables and payables which bear no interest and have no repayment schedules.

	2023		2022	
	Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales
Consolidated Statement of profit or loss	JD	JD	JD	JD
Unipal General Trading Company *	-	10,839,810	-	12,099,830
Arab Palestinian Shopping Centers Company *	-	755	-	723
SKY Advertising, Publication, and Promotion Company*	238,973	-	378,271	-
Arab Palestinian Investment Company **	160,801	-	160,801	-
Arab Financial Leasing Company *	69,000	-	69,085	-
Al Jihan General Trading *	-	-	16,504	-

* A Company owned by the holding company.

** Holding Company.

The salaries of executive management amounted to JD 1,999,996 for the year 2023 (JD 2,008,937 for the year 2022).

25. Risk Management

The Group is exposed to various financial risks related to its operations, moreover, operating risks are inherent in business activities. As such, management endeavors to strike a proper balance between risks and rewards and works to mitigate the risks probable adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The most significant risks faced by the Group are credit risks resulting from credit sales, liquidity risks, market risks, and geographic risks. Moreover, the Group's Board of Directors is responsible for setting up the framework for monitoring and managing these risks, accordingly, the Board of Directors together with executive management periodically follow up on the various risks to monitor and manage the financial risks related to the Group 's operations and activities through preparing and issuing internal reports on risk management, thus analyzing the risks to which the Group is exposed.

Capital Risk Management

The Group manages its capital to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern and to maximize the return to stakeholders through achieving an optimal balance between equity and debts. Moreover, the Group has a strategy to maintain a reasonable debt-to-equity ratio. In its meeting held on February 20, 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company decided to approve an increase in the company's capital by 4.7 million shares with a nominal value of one dinar per share, in addition to an issuance premium. This increase is allocated to one or more strategic shareholders (private placement). The General Assembly approved on March 13, 2023, the decision of the Board of Directors to increase the Company's capital from 28,000,000 to 32,700,000 shares with a nominal value of JD 1 each.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy to support and guarantee the Group's position of late payment through proper documentation by possessing necessary documents, as appropriate, with the assistance of its legal advisor. Moreover, the Group monitors its credit risk through analysis of the debtors’ level of solvency to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults, as well as checking that the total accumulated credit related to certain parties is approved by management. Review and approval of the credit limits are performed regularly.

The book value of the financial assets recorded in the Group’s financial statements net after discounting the impairment losses represent the maximum risks to which the Group could be exposed.

The Group has a concentration in credit risk, where the trade receivables of ten customers amounted to 69% of the total trade receivables as of December 31, 2023, and the group has a concentration in sales, where sales to ten customers amounted to 54% of the total sales for the year 2023. (The trade receivables of ten customers amounted to 76% of the total trade receivables as of December 31, 2022, and the group has a concentration in sales, where sales to ten customers amounted to 61% of the total sales for the year 2022).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet its commitments. The Group mitigates liquidity risk by maintaining reserves and by continuously monitoring actual cash inflows as well as matching the maturities of current assets with current liabilities as follows:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
	JD	JD
Current Assets	60,591,930	56,018,478
Less : Current Liabilities	58,781,161	49,228,492
Excess in Working Capital	1,810,769	6,789,986

The Group manages liquidity risk through diversifying its sources of finance, managing assets and liabilities and monitoring their maturities, securing a suitable source of finance at the proper time to match the liabilities and payment of operational and investment expenses. Based on the decision of the Board of Directors dated November 1, 2023, Siniora Food Industries - Jordan applied on January 29, 2024, for approval from the Securities Commission to register 800 loan bonds, each with a nominal value of USD 100,000, totaling USD 80 million, with an interest rate of 7.75% for a period of 5 years, through a private placement. All procedures were completed subsequent to the date of consolidated financial statements.

Risk Concentration in Geographical Segments

All of the Group's operations are conducted inside the Kingdom and represent its local operations. Moreover, the Group does not perform any work outside of Jordan. However, the subsidiary companies operate in the countries where they have been founded. As for Siniora Food Industries Company - Palestine (a subsidiary company), the instability of the political and economic situation in the region increases the operating risk and may negatively affect the Company's performance.

The following is information on the Group's activities inside and outside the Kingdom:

	Inside the Kingdom	Outside the Kingdom	Total 2023	Total 2022
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Net sales	39,983,196	106,977,724	146,960,920	133,628,440
Cost of sales	(26,594,060)	(80,568,763)	(107,162,823)	(96,438,175)
Gross Profit	13,389,136	26,408,961	39,798,097	37,190,265
Selling and distribution expenses			(15,450,431)	(14,288,769)
General and administrative expenses			(11,619,247)	(11,122,826)
Provision for end-of-service indemnity			(1,115,558)	(818,921)
Provision for doubtful debts			(167,309)	(148,047)
Provision for slow-moving inventory			(201,941)	(176,754)
Recoveries (provision) lawsuit and other commitment provision			40,000	(130,012)
Financing expenses			(6,185,658)	(5,093,126)
Other (expenses) revenue – net			(254,022)	82,748
Net gain from hyperinflation			316,076	495,573
Income tax expenses			(731,317)	(765,392)
Profit for the Year			4,428,690	5,224,739

Segmental Information

The Group operates in one operational sector which is canning, packing, distribution, and trading frozen meat, all information related to this report / operational sector is shown in the statement of financial position statement profit or loss and the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Jordanian Dinar is the Group 's functional currency, and the Group also monitors foreign currency positions continually and follows certain strategies to mitigate the effects of these risks.

The following is the concentration of assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 according to the currency type:

	December 31, 2023 / Jordanian Dinar							
	JD	USD	EUR	SAR	AED	TL	Other Currencies	Total
Assets:								
Cash on hand and at banks	614,604	155	1,667	201,128	733,786	1,439,161	86694	3,077,195
Accounts receivable – net	4,239,319	523,034	-	5,532,989	4,667,792	12,610,991	1033971	28,608,096
Inventory – net	6,294,708	155,989	-	1,442,599	2,952,022	4,956,628	4827161	20,629,107
Due from related parties	64,203	-	-	3,759	94,555	17,763	36183	216,462
Other debit balances	2,169,099	-	60,919	279,336	1,325,872	1,603,042	2622802	8,061,070
Deferred tax assets	168,323	227,876	-	-	-	170,114	-	566,313
Intangible assets	1,620,419	311,530	-	58,247	4,413,266	11,295,359	-	17,698,821
Property and equipment – net	24,358,364	12,578,427	703,313	2,367,212	5,037,754	7,470,993	585276	53,101,339
Right of use assets	139,862	761,518	-	378,198	2,197,744	1,199,156	-	4,676,478
	39,668,900	14,558,530	765,899	10,263,468	21,422,791	40,763,207	9,192,086	136,634,881
Liabilities:								
Borrowed funds	36,123,983	12,907,121	-	-	34,113	7,768,016	210,130	57043362
Notes payable	2,295	31,905	-	-	-	1,709,371	739,483	2483054
Accounts payable	1,413,358	1,168,660	596,152	327,269	1,234,116	3,587,329	1,900,397	10227281
Due to related parties	-	1,794,942	-	-	-	-	1,190,266	2985208
Deposits and accrued expenses	2,782,135	646,680	-	947,557	2,043,547	1,125,461	433,406	7978786
Lease liability	151,975	712,026	-	399,311	2,576,029	692,670	-	4532011
Income tax provision	505,557	-	-	98,521	-	-	-	604078
Provision for employees end- of-service indemnity	-	-	-	393,812	700,293	343,461	2,992,408	4429974
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	395,323	3,372,369	-	3767692
	40,979,303	17,261,333	596,152	2,166,469	6,983,422	18,598,677	7,466,090	94051446
Net Position	(1,310,403)	(2,702,803)	169,747	8,097,000	14,439,368	22,164,530	1,725,996	42,583,435

	December 31, 2022 / Jordanian Dinar							
Assets:	JD	USD	EUR	SAR	AED	TL	Other Currencies	Total
Cash on hand and at banks	444,662	152,971	1,773	373,617	756,774	725,064	681,769	3,136,630
Accounts receivable – net	3,758,681	657,888	-	3,671,882	5,258,497	10,524,791	749,308	24,621,047
Inventory – net	7,908,082	-	-	1,387,436	3,809,736	4,329,339	4,522,081	21,956,674
Due from related parties	551,547	52,432	-	-	-	53,322	367,346	1,024,647
Other debit balances	1,497,018	144,789	179,159	164,069	1,281,324	1,725,144	287,977	5,279,480
Deferred tax assets	151,070	204,698	-	-	-	162,843	-	518,611
Intangible assets	1,634,667	-	-	63,841	4,429,516	11,123,817	-	17,251,841
Property and equipment – net	25,389,391	10,113,643	-	1,953,752	4,888,331	7,683,362	1,319,918	51,348,397
Right of use assets	209,793	314,754	-	719,091	-	1,124,382	-	2,368,020
	41,544,911	11,641,175	180,932	8,333,688	20,424,178	37,452,064	7,928,399	127,505,347
Liabilities								
Borrowed funds	30,809,894	13,916,421	-	-	170,976	9,585,032	-	54,482,323
Notes payable	208,789	355,368	-	-	-	-	663,700	1,227,857
Accounts payable	2,423,995	2,053,085	425,581	-	1,072,152	4,961,840	1,325,310	12,261,963
Due to related parties	-	128,480	-	-	-	-	22,442	150,922
Deposits and accrued expenses	2,652,252	831,302	-	980,793	1,974,314	490,848	385,689	7,315,198
Lease liability	221,523	259,514	-	724,895	-	963,617	-	2,169,549
Income tax provision	376,077	-	-	94,701	-	-	-	470,778
Provision for employees end- of-service indemnity	-	-	-	320,591	617,991	401,960	2,686,016	4,026,558
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,899,132	-	1,899,132
	36,692,530	17,544,170	425,581	2,120,980	3,835,433	18,302,429	5,083,157	84,004,280
Net Position	4,852,381	(5,902,995)	(244,649)	6,212,708	16,588,745	19,149,635	2,845,242	43,501,067

Interest Rate Risk

The sensitivity analysis for the accounts exposed to interest rate risk according to currency is as follows:

Sensitivity Analysis for the year 2023		Sensitivity Analysis for the year 2022	
Effect of the Increase in Interest rate by 1% on the Statement of profit or loss	Effect of the Decrease in interest rate by 1% on the Statement of profit	Effect of the Increase in Interest Rate by 1% on the Statement of profit or loss	Effect of the Decrease in Interest Rate by 1% on the Statement of profit or loss
JD	JD	JD	JD
(570,434)	570,434	(544,823)	544,823

Foreign Currency Risk

The sensitivity analysis for the year 2023 is as follows:

Currency	Effect of the Increase in the exchange Rate by 5% on the Statement of profit or loss	Effect of the Decrease in the exchange Rate by 5% on the Statement of profit or loss
	JD	JD
EURO – EUR	8,487	(8,487)
Turkish Lira - TL	1,108,226	(1,108,226)
Other currencies	86,300	(86,300)

The sensitivity analysis for the year 2022 is as follows:

Currency	Effect of the Increase in the exchange Rate by 5% on the Statement of profit or loss	Effect of the Decrease in the exchange Rate by 5% on the Statement of profit or loss
	JD	JD
EURO – EUR	(12,232)	12,232
Turkish Lira - TL	957,482	(957,482)
Other currencies	142,262	(142,262)

Regarding the risk of fluctuations in currency exchange rates which applies to payments in US Dollar, the Group 's management believes that the foreign currency risk is immaterial due to the fact that the Jordanian Dinar is pegged to the US. Dollar.

26. Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group (non-specific fair value on an ongoing basis):

We believe that the carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities in the consolidated financial statements of the Group approximates their fair value, as the Group's management believes that the carrying value is approximated their fair value, due to either their short-term maturity or repricing of interest rates during the year.

27. Proposed Dividends

The Board of Directors recommended in their meeting held on March 27, 2024 to the General Assembly to distribute cash dividends by 15% of the Company paid-up capital which is equivalent to JD 4,200,000.

28. Subsequent Event

- Subsequently to the date of the consolidated financial statements, on March 27, 2024, the Board of Directors delegated to the Extraordinary General Assembly the coverage of the remaining portion of the authorized capital for Siniora Food Industries - Jordan, amounting to 2,147,059 shares with a nominal value of JD 1 per share, from retained earnings as of December 31, 2023, and distributed them as bonus shares to the shareholders proportionally to their ownership percentage of the capital. Additionally, the Board of Directors recommended, in its meeting held on March 27, 2024, to delegate to the Ordinary General Assembly for approval the distribution of cash dividends at a rate of 15% of the paid-up capital of the company, equivalent to JD 4,200,000.

- On January 29, 2024, the Siniora Food Industries - Jordan requested approval from the Securities Commission to register a Bond issuance of 800 bonds, each with a nominal value of USD 100,000, totaling USD 80 million, with an interest rate of 7.75% for a period of 5 years, through a non-public offering, based on the decision of the board of directors dated November 1, 2023. On February 22, 2024, approval was obtained from the Securities Commission for the issuance of the loan bonds, and the subscription was completed in full on March 7, 2024. All procedures were completed with the Securities Commission and the Securities Depository Center on March 19, 2024. The Company will utilize the proceeds from the bonds to repay its existing debt. It is noted that the issuance of the bonds was without any mortgage or collateral, and all real estate mortgages and against bank loans will be released.

- The Company's board of directors, in its meeting held on February 20, 2023, decided to approve an increase in the Company's capital by 4.7 million shares with a nominal value of JD 1 per share, plus an issuance premium. This increase was allocated to one or more strategic shareholders (non-public offering), provided that the issued share price, including the nominal value and the issuance premium, does not fall below 90% of the market price per share as of the fifteenth day from the date of the Securities Commission's approval of the capital increase operation. If the allocation procedures for the increase to strategic partner(s) are not completed, approval was given to cover the increase through a public offering to the company's shareholders, subject to obtaining all necessary decisions and approvals as per regulations.

  The General assembly approved, on March 13, 2023, the board of directors' decision to increase the company's capital from 28 M to 32.7 M based on the board of directors' resolution dated December 27, 2023, and issued unanimously by the board members representing approximately 95.4% of the company's shares. During the board meeting, Aswaq for Investment Portfolios "Board Member" and Mr. Majdi Kazem Al-Sharif "CEO of the Company" were appointed to subscribe to the increase shares, with 2,470,588 shares and 82,353 shares allocated to each respectively, with a nominal value of JD 1 per share plus an issuance premium of JD 3.305 per share. This increase in capital will be executed through a non-public offering.

  On February 26, 2024, the board of directors recommended amending the extraordinary general assembly resolution dated March 13, 2023, regarding the method of covering the capital increase by allocating a portion of the increase to the mentioned shareholders instead of allocating it to one or more strategic shareholders. The General assembly, extraordinary meeting approved on March 27, 2024, the board of directors' recommendation.

- The board of directors of Trakya Meat and Dairy Industries Company agreed on February 15, 2024, to increase the company's capital by 320 million Turkish Lira, subject to approval from the extraordinary general assembly, which is scheduled to convene on April 24, 2024.