JORDANIAN FOR DEVELOPING AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

JORDANIAN FOR DEVELOPING AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINARS)

INDEX

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REPORT ON REVIEWING THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATEDFINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the President and Members of the Board of Directors
Jordanian for Developing and Financial Investment Company

Introduction
We have reviewed the accompanying Interim consolidated Statement of Financial Position of Jordanian for Developing and Financial Investment Company(P.L.C) as of September 30, 2021, and the related statements of InterimComprehensive income, Owners' equity and cash flows for the period then ended, The management is responsible of preparing and presenting company's financial statements in accordance with International Accounting StandardNo. 34 (Interim Financial Reporting) which is an integral part of International Financial Reporting Standards. Our responsibility is limited to issue a conclusion on these interimconsolidated financial statements based on our review.

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

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

Qualified basis
1- The Company did not take a provision on the other receivables account in the amount of 454,360 JD as on September 30, 2021.

2- The impairment test was not conducted on the intangible assets (prepaid card systems and software) with a value of 1,771,000 JD as on September 30, 2021.

3- As indicated in items (1) and (2) above and the Emphasis of matter paragraph below, and since the subsidiary company (Mazaya Investment Payment Company) is suspended, there is doubt about the company's continuity in its business due to the absence of any cash flows to the company from its subsidiary company suspended to meet its short-term obligations.

Emphasis of matter
The subsidiary company (Mazaya Investment Payment Company) has not practiced any operational activities since the company's establishment to date.

Modern Accountants

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Amman-Jordan
October 31, 2021

Audit . Tax . Advisory

JORDANIAN FOR DEVELOPING AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMAPNY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Unaudited)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINARS)

	Note	2021	2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipments		**8,149**	15,091
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income		**123**	123
Prepaid card system and software		**1,771,000**	1,771,000
Total non-current assets		**1,779,272**	1,786,214
Current assets			
Other receivables		**454,360**	454,360
Accounts receivables		**3,730**	3,730
Total current assets		**458,090**	458,090
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,237,362**	2,244,304
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY			
Owners' equity			
Share capital	1	**3,000,000**	3,000,000
Statutory reserves		**379,470**	379,470
Fair value reserve		**(253)**	(253)
Accumulated losses		**(1,849,794)**	(1,839,102)
Total owners' equity		**1,529,423**	1,540,115
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other payables		**78,340**	74,590
Accounts payable		**592,969**	592,969
Due to related parties		**36,630**	36,630
Total current liabilities		**707,939**	704,189
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		**2,237,362**	2,244,304

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

JORDANIAN FOR DEVELOPING AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMAPNY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME(UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	For the period		From the beginning of the year to	
	From July 1, 2021 till September 30, 2021	From July 1, 2020 till September 30, 2020	**September 30, 2021**	September 30, 2020
General and administrative expenses	**(3,564)**	(2,029)	**(10,692)**	(17,849)
Other revenues and expenses	**-**	-	**-**	(4,888)
LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	**(3,564)**	(2,029)	**(10,692)**	(22,737)
Other Comprehensive Income :				
Change in fair value reserve	**-**	-	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	**(3,564)**	(2,029)	**(10,692)**	(22,737)
loss per Share:				
loss per Share JD/Share	**(0,001)**	(0,001)	**(0,004)**	(0,008)
Weighted Average of Outstanding Shares	**3,000,000**	3,000,000	**3,000,000**	3,000,000

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

JORDANIAN FOR DEVELOPING AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMAPNY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OWNERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Fair value reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	**3,000,000**	**379,470**	**(253)**	**(1,839,102)**	**1,540,115**
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	**(10,692)**	**(10,692)**
Balance at September 30, 2021	**3,000,000**	**379,470**	**(253)**	**(1,849,794)**	**1,529,423**
Balance at January 1, 2020	3,000,000	379,470	(253)	(1,555,717)	1,823,500
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(22,737)	(22,737)
Balance at September 30, 2020	3,000,000	379,470	(253)	(1,578,454)	1,800,763

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

JORDANIAN FOR DEVELOPING AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMAPNY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	for the nine months ended September 30, 2021	for the nine months ended September 30, 2020
Operating Activities		
Loss for the period	**(10,692)**	(22,737)
Adjustments on Loss for the period:		
Depreciation	**6,942**	2,367
Loss of disposal of property and equipment	-	4,888
Changes in operating assets and liabilities :		
Accounts payable	-	14,960
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	**3,750**	522
Cash used in operating activities	-	-
Investing Activities		
Property and equipments	-	-
Net cash available from investing activities	-	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, January1	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, September 30	-	-

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

1. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITY

The Jordanian for Development and Financial Investment Company (previously: Jordan Industries and Sulfur Company). At its Extraordinary Meeting held on January 22, 2015, the Company changed its name from Jordan Industries and Sulfur Company to Jordan for Development and Financial Investment Company and the procedures were completed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade on January 29, 2015 and it's a Jordanian limited public shareholding company (the "Company") registered in the register of public shareholding companies Limited on August 13, 1981 under No. 158 with the Controller of Companies in the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Company's authorized and paid up capital is JD 3,000,000 divided into 3,000,000shares each for of JD 1.

The principal activity of the Company is to participate in and to own shares and shares in other companies with similar goals, projects, buying similar companies and owning companies The Company's headquarter is in Amman.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the following subsidiary company (Mazaya Investment Payment Company L.L.C) registered in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on March 10, 2009 with 100% ownership. The Company's main activity consists of credit consultations, Import and export, shareholding and participation in other companies, buying and selling shares and bonds for the company's purposes other than financial intermediation, owning movable and immovable assets for the company purposes, selling prepaid cards for telecommunication and internet services, borrowing from banks and financial institutions. The implementation of the company's goals, the collection of funds and debts other than bank debt to serve the company's interest, development and marketing of accounting systems, development of business solutions and software, organization of exhibitions and conferences, business services (except dealing with international exchanges) and agent and commercial broker except in forge in exchange .

2. New and amended IFRS Standards

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

There are a lot of a new standards and editions and explanations ti the standards that now are effective from january 1,2020 :

Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments : Disclosures

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

2. 2. NEW AND AMENDED IFRS IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE AND EARLY ADOPTED:-

The Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective.

New Standards	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IFRS 16 lease concessions related to the (Covid-19)	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS No. (4), (7) and (16) and IAS No. (39) Standard Reforms for Interest Rate - Second Stage	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements liabilities classification	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS No. (3) BusinessCombinations	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment's	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS No. (37) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets	January 1, 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS 2018-2020	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS No.17 Insurance Contracts	January1, 2023

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

The interim consolidated statements do not include all the information and notes needed in the annual consolidated financial statements and must be reviewed with the ended financial statement at December 31, 2020, in addition to that the result for the nine months ended in September 30, 2021 is not necessarily to be the expected results for the financial year ended December 31, 2021.

Significant accounting policies
The accounting policies used in the preparation of the interim financial information are consistent with those used in the audited interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2020.

Basis of InterimConsolidation Financial Statements

Theinterim Consolidated Financial Statements incorporate the financial statements of Jordanian For Developing And Financial Investment Company (Public Shareholding Company) and the subsidiaries controlled by the Company.

Control is achieved where the Company:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Croup's accounting policies.

All intergroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

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

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

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

For an asset to classified and measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are solely represent payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI).

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Company determines whether newly recognized financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The Company reassess its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period. For the current and prior reporting period the Company has not identified a change in its business models.

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

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

Financial assets at FVTPL
Financial assets at FVTPL are:
(i) assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPl ; or and
(ii) assets that are held in a business model other than held to collect contractual cash flows or held to collect and sell; or
(iii) assets designated at FVTPL using the fair value option.
These assets are measured at fair value, with any gains / losses arising on re-measurement recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value option: A financial instrument with a reliably measureable fair value can be designated as FVTPL (the fair value option) on its initial recognition even if the financial instrument was not acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing .The fair value option can be used for financial assets if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognizing related gains and losses on a different basis (an "accounting mismatch").

Reclassifications

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Presentation of allowance for ECL are presented in the financial information

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the financial information as follows:

For financial assets measured at amortized cost (loans and advances, cash and bank balances): as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

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

Revenue recognition

IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found across several standards and Interpretation within IFRSs. It establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Step1: identify the contract with customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for each of those rights and obligations.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract: performance obligation in a contract is a promise to transfer a good or service to the customer

Step 3: Determine the transaction price Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods and services to a customer excluding amount collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenues as and when the entity satisfies the performance obligation
The Company recognizes revenue over time if any one of the following criteria is met:

-The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company performance as The Company performs.

-The Company performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset Is created or enhanced or

-The Company performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance obligation completed to date.

-The Company allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations in a contract based on the input method, which requires the revenue recognition on the basis of the Company efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of the performance obligations. The Company estimates the total costs to complete the projects in order to determine amount of revenue to be recognized.

-When he Company satisfies A performance obligation by delivering the promised goods and services, it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from the customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized this gives rise to a contract liability

- Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account the contractually agreed terms of payment. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as a principal or agent and has concluded that it is acting as a principal all of its revenue arrangements.

-Revenue is recognized in the interim consolidated financial statements to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if and when applicable, can be measured reliably.

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies in respect of IFRS 9

Business model assessment:

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

Significant increase of credit risk

ECLs are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage two when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased, the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information.

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

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty in respect of IFRS 9
The following are key estimations that the management has used in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in interim consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

sales
Sales are recognizes upon issuing sales invoice and deliver of goods to customers and are stated net of trade or quantity discounts .

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

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

Accounts Receivables
Accounts receivable are stated at original invoice amount less aprovision for any uncollectable amounts. An estimate for impairmnt of account receivable is made when there is a subjective evidance thatthe collection of the full amount is no longer probable..

Accounts Payable and Accruals
Accounts payable are stated at the obligation amounts for received services and goods, whether billed by the suppliers or not.

Investment in credit cards
Investment in the credit cards system appears at cost and any additions to finance these investments are capitalized.

Segment reporting
A business segment is a group of assets and operation engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments, and segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment.

Geographical segment is associated in providing products in particular economic environment subject to risks and returns that are differed from those for sectors to work in economic environment.

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

Property and Equipments

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis except power plant and equipment and machinary (melting furnace) depreciation is calculated on production capacity basis, the depreciation percentage for the assets as follows:

	Annual depreciation rate
Furniture	10%-20%
Decorations	10%-20%
Devices and systems	10%-20%
Air conditioning	10%-20%

Useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically to make sure that the method and depreciation period appropriate with the expected economic benefits of property and equipment. Impairment test is performed to the value of the property and equipment that appears in the Statement of Financial Position when any events or changes in circumstances shows that this value is non-recoverable.
In case of any indication to the low value, Impairment losses are calculated according to the policy of the low value of the assets
At any subsequent exclusion of property and equipment, the value of gains or losses resulting recognized, Which represents the difference between the net proceeds of exclusion and the value of the property and equipment that appears in the Statement of Financial Position, Gross Profit and loss.

Income tax

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

Foreign currency translation

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

Credit risk management

The credit risks represent in one part of the financial instruments contracts has not obligated to pay the contractual obligations and cause of that the Company is exposing financial losses, However, there are no any contracts with any other parts so the Company doesn't expose to different types of the credit risks, The significant credit exposed for any parts or group of parts that have a similar specification have been disclosed in note No.8.The Company classified the parts which have similar specifications as a related parties. Except the amounts which are related in the cash money. The credit risks that are resulting from the cash money are specific because the parts that are dealing with it are local banks have good reputations and have been controlled from control parties.

The amounts had listed in the financial statements data represents the highest credit risk expose to the trade accounts receivable and to the cash and cash equivalent.

4. THE IMPACT OF THE SPREAD OF CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) ON THE COMPANY

The spread of the new Coronavirus (Covid-19) occurred at the beginning of 2020 and its outbreak in several geographical regions around the world causing disruptions to economic activities and business. The company believes that this event does not affect any fundamental changes in the financial position of the company, and accordingly, the company does not expect material effects to occur on its operations in the Kingdom, which represent the total of its operations, in the event that things return to normal after the (Covid-19) phase.

The administration and those responsible for governance will continue to monitor the situation in all geographical areas in which the Company operates and provide stakeholders with developments under the requirements of regulations. In the event of any material changes in the current conditions, additional disclosures will be submitted or amendments will be approved in the company's financial statements.

5.APPROVAL OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The interim financial statements were approved by the Company management October 31, 2021 and have been authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors.