

Middle East Pharmaceutical, Chemical Industries
and Medical Appliances Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated Financial Statements and
Independent Auditor's Report
for the year ended December 31, 2024

Middle East Pharmaceutical, Chemical Industries
and Medical Appliances Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman – The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

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Independent Auditors Report
FIFTY YEARS OF INNOVATION

Global Company for Auditing and Accounting
To the Shareholders of

شركة تدقيق ومحاسبة عالمية

Middle East Pharmaceutical, Chemical Industries
and Medical Appliances Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Middle East Pharmaceutical, Chemical Industries and medical appliances (Public Shareholding Company), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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 are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Expected credit losses

The company has applied IFRS (9) expected credit losses requirement. and the allowance for expected credit losses amounting to JD 1,729,348 as at December 31, 2024.

Scope of audit

We conducted comprehensive assessment to identify the key controls used to determine expected credit losses, data collection and completeness, and related estimates and assumptions used by management, and we have tested key control systems on preparing the modeling process.

MEMBER OF THE
FORUM OF FIRMS

TAGUCI Building
104 Mecca Street, Um-Uthaina, Amman, Jordan

Tel: +962 6 5100 900

Fax: +962 6 5100 601

P.O.Box: 921100 Amman 11192, Jordan tagco.amman@tagi.com



tagi.com

مبنى جامعة طلال أبو غزالة
١٠٤ شارع مكة، أم أذينة، عمان، الأردن
هاتف: +٩٦٢ ٦ ٥١٠٠ ٩٠٠
فاكس: +٩٦٢ ٦ ٥١٠٠ ٦٠١
ص.ب: ٩٢١١٠٠ عمان ١١١٩٢، الأردن

Inventory impairment

Based on IFRS requirements, inventory is measured when preparing the financial statements at the lower of cost and net realizable value, and when it is not possible to recover the cost of the inventory if it becomes totally or partially damaged or obsolete or sales prices decreased. When the net realizable value falls below cost the difference is recognize as expense in the profit or loss.

Scope of audit

We analyzed the inventory items ages and discussed management assumptions regarding the expected volume of use and based on our knowledge and experience of the sector in which the entity operates.

We examined a sample of service agreements provided to customers to compare the minimum purchase liabilities with end of year inventory level taking into account the risks to recover the value of inventory if the agreements were canceled.

We tested the appropriateness of inventory impairment provision by assessing the management assumptions, taking into account external information available and subsequent events after the end of the fiscal year.

We assessed whether the provision that is recorded against obsolete and slow moving inventory to comply with the accounting policies, taking into account the rationale of the provision determination policy using historical data, we also examined sales invoices is subsequent period to assess whether the inventory was sold at a value higher than cost by comparing the selling price with inventory values recorded in the company's accounts.

We have taken into account the appropriateness of the entity's explanations about the degree of estimates related to arriving at the value of impairment provision in general. we have concluded that the basic assumption used and the resultant estimate and evaluation are appropriate assumptions.

Going Concern

We draw attention to note (10) in the consolidated financial statements where the accumulated losses for the company amounted to JD 7,136,862 as at the date of consolidated financial position representing 114% of the company's capital, also note that the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by an amount of JD 3,715,981 , in addition to the existence of accrued liabilities that were not paid to date. These matters cast significant doubt on the company ability to continue as a going concern and its continuation depends on providing sufficient funds to meet its obligations and the success of its operations in the future.

Management treated the accumulated losses by restructuring the export and local markets and signing agency agreements, which in return will have a positive impact on the company's results, sales and profits during the coming period and will improve the company's cash flows and mitigate the percentage of losses and continue its operations.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, as stated in notes (1) and (3), we would like to refer to the existence of restrains on the company's land, building and means of transportation in addition to a restrain on the company as shown in the capital certificate at the Ministry of Industry and Trade – Company's Control Department.



Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the final report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard, and for such internal control as management determines is 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (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 International Standard on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the group financial statement. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group 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 safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes 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 Company has proper accounting records which are, in all material respects, consistent with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, accordingly, we recommend to approve these financial statements by the general assembly.

Talal Abu-Ghazaleh & Co. International



Mohammad Al-Azraq
(License # 1000)

Amman, on March 27, 2025

Middle East Pharmaceutical, Chemical Industries
and Medical Appliances Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman – The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated Statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024

	Notes	2024	2023	1 January 2023
		JD	JD	JD
ASSETS				
Non-current Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3	4,926,164	5,353,139	5,889,952
Intangible assets	4	10,290	15,435	59,845
Total Non-current Assets		4,936,454	5,368,574	5,949,797
Current Assets				
Inventory	5	2,095,900	2,356,775	2,132,610
Other debit balances	6	469,098	403,448	486,941
Trade receivables	7	359,661	240,135	445,299
Cash and cash equivalent	8	21,785	80,351	18,221
Total Current Assets		2,946,444	3,080,709	3,083,071
TOTAL ASSETS		7,882,898	8,449,283	9,032,868

The attached notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements

Middle East Pharmaceutical, Chemical Industries
and Medical Appliances Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated Statement of financial position for the year ended December 31, 2024

	Notes	2024	2023	1 January 2023
		JD	JD	JD
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Authorized and paid-in capital	1	6,250,583	1,250,583	6,250,583
Statutory reserve	9	-	-	293,953
Translation differences		147,483	144,474	121,164
Accumulated losses	10	(7,136,862)	(6,455,290)	(21,656,546)
Dificit in equity		(738,796)	(5,060,233)	(14,990,846)
Liabilities				
Non-current Liabilities				
Shareholders payable	11	724,677	3,460,009	11,443,125
Postponed checks - non current		-	86,070	199,354
Loans - non current	13	1,234,592	906,636	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		1,959,269	4,452,715	11,642,479
Current Liabilities				
Other credit balances	12	4,144,963	3,864,969	3,635,708
Trade payables		808,361	1,307,308	2,841,921
Due to related parties	11	100,785	2,441,009	5,697,038
Postponed checks - current		96,070	209,354	206,568
Loans	13	1,354,167	1,134,097	-
Bank overdraft	14	158,079	100,064	-
Total current Liabilities		6,662,425	9,056,801	12,381,235
Total Liabilities		8,621,694	13,509,516	24,023,714
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		7,882,898	8,449,283	9,032,868

The attached notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements

Middle East Pharmaceutical, Chemical Industries
and Medical Appliances Company
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Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		JD	JD
Sales	15	3,629,228	3,087,663
Cost of sales	16	<u>(2,419,259)</u>	<u>(2,441,948)</u>
Gross profit		1,209,969	645,715
Other revenues , net		915	9,396
Selling and marketing expenses	17	(815,516)	(805,757)
Administrative expenses	18	(690,312)	(1,127,654)
Finance cost		<u>(386,628)</u>	<u>(9,024)</u>
Loss		<u><u>(681,572)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,287,324)</u></u>
Other Comprehensive Income			
Currency translation differences		<u>3,009</u>	<u>23,310</u>
Net comprehensive income		<u><u>(678,563)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,264,014)</u></u>
Weighted average number of shares		<u><u>6,250,583</u></u>	<u><u>1,250,583</u></u>
Loss per share		<u><u>(0.109) JD</u></u>	<u><u>(1/129) JD</u></u>

The attached notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2024

	Capital	Statutory reserve	Translation differences	Accumulated losses	Deficit in equity
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance as at January 1, 2023 - before adjustment	6,250,583	293,953	121,164	(20,830,331)	(14,164,631)
Adjustment - Note (23)	-	-	-	(826,215)	(826,215)
Balance as at January 1, 2023 - after adjustment	6,250,583	293,953	121,164	(21,656,546)	(14,990,846)
Amortization of accumulated losses	(5,000,000)	(293,953)	-	16,488,580	11,194,627
Comprehensive income	-	-	23,310	(1,287,324)	(1,264,014)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	1,250,583	-	144,474	(6,455,290)	(5,060,233)
Increase of capital	5,000,000	-	-	-	5,000,000
Comprehensive income	-	-	3,009	(681,572)	(678,563)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	6,250,583	-	147,483	(7,136,862)	(738,796)

The attached notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements

Middle East Pharmaceutical, Chemical Industries
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Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss	(681,572)	(1,287,324)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciations and amortizations	469,550	609,910
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Inventory	260,875	(224,165)
Other debit balances	(65,650)	83,493
Trade receivables	(119,526)	205,164
Other credit balances	279,994	229,261
Trade payables	(498,947)	(1,534,613)
Net cash from operating activities	(355,276)	(1,918,274)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(37,430)	(28,687)
Net cash from investing activities	(37,430)	(28,687)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Due to related parties	(2,340,224)	(3,256,029)
Shareholders payable	2,264,668	3,211,511
Post dated checks	(199,354)	(110,498)
Loans	548,026	2,040,733
Bank overdraft	58,015	100,064
Net cash from financing activities	331,131	1,985,781
Effect of currency differences on cash and cash equivalents	3,009	23,310
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(58,566)	62,130
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	80,351	18,221
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	21,785	80,351
Non - cash transactions		
Increase capital from shareholders payable	5,000,000	-
Amortization of accumulated losses through shareholders payable	-	11,194,627

The attached notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements

Middle East Pharmaceutical, Chemical Industries
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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. Legal status and activity

- Middle East Pharmaceutical and Chemical Industries and Medical Appliances Co. was established on October 25, 1993 and registered as a public shareholding company with the Ministry of Industry and Trade under the number (231).
- The main Company's activities are as follows:
 - Manufacturing of reagents and medical and laboratory solutions.
 - Manufacturing of human drug fluids.
 - Manufacturing of human drug tablets.
 - Manufacturing of human drug suppications.
 - Manufacturing veterinary antibiotics.
 - Manufacturing veterinary antibacterial..
 - Manufacturing gelatin capsules.
 - Manufacturing veterinary vitamins
- The Middle East Pharmaceutical- Algeria was established as a limited liability company under the number 607/2008 on October 11, 2008.
- The financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors in its session held on March 26, 2025 and these financial statements require the approval of the general assembly.
- There is a restraint on the company's registration bond due to the existence of executive lawsuits held against the company.

2. Basis for preparation of financial statements and material accounting policies

2-1 Basis for financial statement preparation

– Financial statements preparation framework

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by International Accounting Board.

– Measurement bases used in preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for measurement of certain items at bases other than historical cost.

– Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements have been presented in Jordanian Dinar (JD) which is the functional currency of the entity.

2-2 Using of estimates

- When preparing of financial statements, management uses judgments, assessments and assumptions that affect applying the accounting policies and currying amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual result may differ from these estimates.
- Change in estimates are reviewed on a constant basis and shall be recognized in the period of the change, and future periods if the change affects them.
For example, estimates may be required for expected credit losses, inventory obsolescence, useful lives of depreciable assets, provisions, and any legal cases against the entity.

2-3 Standards and Interpretations issued that became effective

Standard or interpretation number.	description	Effective date
IFRS NO.(16) Lease contract	Amendments that clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transaction	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS no. (1)	Amendments to financial statements presentation clarifies the Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. Classification is neither affected by entity's expectation nor do events occur after financial report date.	January1,2024 (Deferred from January 1,2022)
Amendments to IAS no.(7) and IFRS no.(7)	Amendments ask entities to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance arrangements	January 1, 2024

Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Standard or interpretation number	Description	Effective date
Amendments to IAS(21)	Lack of Exchangeability of foreign currencies as usual	January 1,2025
Amendments to IFRS (7) and (9)	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026
IFRS (18) Issued	Presentation and disclosure in financial statements that will replace IAS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements)	January 1,2027
IFRS (19) Issued	disclosure requirements for subsidiaries without Public Accountability	January 1,2027

2-4 Summary of material accounting policies

- Basis of consolidation

- The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the parent (Middle East Pharmaceutical and Chemical Industries and Medical Appliances Company) and the subsidiary which is controlled by it :

Name of subsidiary	Ownership
	%
Middle East Pharmaceutical and Chemical Industries and Medical Appliances - Algeria	100

- Control is presumed to exist when the parent is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement through its power over the investee, in exceptional circumstances, it can be clearly demonstrated that such ownership does not constitute control.
- Intergroup balances, transactions, income and expenses shall be eliminated in full.
- Non-controlling interests represent the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent.
- If a parent loses a control of a subsidiary, the parent derecognize the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and non-controlling interests and other equities, recognize any profit or loss resulted from loss of control in the statement of comprehensive income, recognize any investment retained after loss of control at its fair value.

- Property, plant and equipment

- Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at their cost being their purchase price plus any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- After initial recognition, the property, plant and equipment are carried, in the statement of financial position, at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. Land is not depreciated.
- the depreciation charge for each period is recognized as expense. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis, which reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed over the estimated useful life of the assets using the following rates:

Category	Depreciation rate
	%
Buildings	2
Machines & equipment	5-10
Transportation means	10-20
Factory equipment	8
Communication systems and programs	9
Electrical equipment	5-10
Furniture	8
Artesian well	5-15
Others	2-20

- The estimated useful lives are reviewed at each year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

- The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in the circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, impairment losses are calculated in accordance with impairment of assets policy.
- On the subsequent derecognition (sale or retirement) of the property, plant and equipment, the resulting gain or loss, being the difference between the net disposal proceed, if any, and the carrying amount, is included in profit or loss.
- Other intangible assets
 - Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance.
 - Intangible assets acquired separately are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.
 - Acquisition costs comprise the purchase price and other costs directly attributable to preparing the assets for their intended use.
 - Amortization charge is recognized as loss, on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives of intangible assets:

Category	Useful Life
	%
Bioequivalence studies	20-25
Drugs registration fees	20-25

- The estimated useful lives are reviewed at each financial year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.
- The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in the circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, impairment loss is calculated in accordance with impairment of assets policy.
- Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.
- An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development is recognized when the entity demonstrates the following:
 - The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
 - The intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
 - The ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
 - How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
 - The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
 - The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.
- The amount initially recognized for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Cost of internally-generated intangible assets comprises all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce, and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is charged as expense in the period in which it is incurred.
- Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over the intangible assets' estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are reviewed at each financial year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.
- The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in the circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, impairment loss calculated in accordance with impairment of assets policy.

- **Impairment of non-financial assets**

- At each statement of financial position date, management reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (property, plant and equipment and investment property) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired.
- If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any, being the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of asset's fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. The asset's fair value is the amount for which that asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in arm's length transaction. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset.
- For the purpose of impairment valuation, assets are grouped at the lower level that have cash flow independently (cash generating unit), previous impairment for non-financial assets (excluding goodwill) is reviewed for the possibility of reversal at the date of the financial statements.
- An impairment loss is recognized immediately as loss.
- Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately as income.

- **Inventories**

- Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.
- Inventory costs comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
- The cost of inventory is assigned by using weighted-average cost formula.

- **Financial instruments**

Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

- **Financial assets**

- A financial asset is any asset that is:
 - (a) Cash;
 - (b) An equity instrument of another entity;
 - (c) A contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity.
 - (d) A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments.
- Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset, but for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss.
- Financial assets are classified to three categories as follows:
 - Amortized cost.
 - Fair value through other comprehensive income.
 - Fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Derecognition of financial assets (or a part of a group of similar financial assets) when:

- The contractual rights to the cash flow from the financial assets expire, or
- It transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets or assume a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows entirely to a third party.

– **Financial liabilities**

- A financial liability is any liability that is:
 - (a) A contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity; or
 - (b) A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments.
- Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less transaction costs, directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of those liabilities, except for the financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.
- After initial recognition, the entity measures all financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss which are measured at fair value and other determined financial liabilities which are not measured under amortized cost method. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resulting gain or loss from change in fair value is recognized through profit or loss.

Trade payables and accruals

Trade payables and accruals are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and have been either invoiced or formally agreed with the suppliers or not.

– **Offsetting financial instruments**

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off amounts and intends either to settle in a net basis, or through realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

– **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash on hand, current accounts and short term deposits at banks with a maturity date of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

– **Trade receivables**

- Trade receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.
- Trade receivables are stated at invoices amount net of allowance for expected credit losses which represents the collective impairment of receivables.

– **Impairment of financial assets**

- At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVTOCI are credit - impaired. A financial assets 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.
- The entity recognizes loss allowance for expected credit loss (ECL) on:
 - Financial assets measured at amortized cost.
 - Debt investments measured at FVOCI.
 - Contract assets.
- The entity measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.
- Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.
- When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Entity considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort based in the entitys historical experience and forward looking information.

- The entity considers a financial asset to be in default when:
 - The client is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the entity in full, without recourse by the entity to actions such as realizing security (if any); or
 - The financial asset is more than 360 days past due.
- Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
- A financial assets is written of when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows. The entity write of the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is in case of, liquidation, bankruptcy or issuance of a court ruling to reject the claim for financial asset.
- **Provisions**
 - Provisions are present obligations (legal or constructive) resulted from past events, the settlement of the obligations is probable and the amount of those obligations can be estimated reliably. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date.
 - Provisions reviewed and adjusted at each statement of financial position date. If outflows, to settle the provisions, are no longer probable, reverse of the provision is recorded as income.
 - If the entity expected to be reimbursed for a part or full provision, the reimbursement shall be recognized within assets, when it is virtually certain and its value can be measured reliably.
 - In the statement of comprehensive income, the expense relating to a provision may be presented net of the amount recognized for reimbursement.
 - Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted by using a currently pre-tax discount rate that reflect the risks specific to the liability, when using discount any increase in provision is recognized as a financial cost over time.
- **Related parties**
 - Transactions with related parties represent transfer of resources, services, or obligations between related parties.
 - Terms and conditions relating to related party transactions are approved by management.
- **Basic earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit or loss, attributable to ordinary shareholders, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.
- **Revenue recognition**
 - The entity recognize revenue from sale of good and rendering of service when control is transferred to the customer.
 - Revenues are recognized based on consideration specified in contract with customer that expected to be received excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
 - Revenue is reduced for amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the entity.
- **Borrowing costs**
 - Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.
 - Borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.
- **Income tax**

Income tax is calculated in accordance with Jordanian laws and regulations.

– Foreign currencies

- In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the statement date (closing rate). Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.
- Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

– Contingent liabilities

- Contingent liabilities are possible obligations depending on whether some uncertain future events occur, or they are present obligations but payments are not probable or the amounts cannot be measured reliably.
- Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024

3. Property, plant and equipment

2024	Land (*)		Building (*)		Machines and equipment		Transportation means (*)		Factory equipment		Communication systems and programs		Electrical equipment		Furniture		Solar energy system		Artesian well		Other		Total	
	JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD		JD	
Cost																								
Beginning of year balance	200,606		6,947,671		3,526,297		397,586		5,941,786		316,751		423,983		393,169		529,020		50,785		70,605		18,798,259	
Additions	-		10,500		13,688		11,500		-		-		1,164		578		-		-		-		37,430	
End of year balance	200,606		6,958,171		3,539,985		409,086		5,941,786		316,751		425,147		393,747		529,020		50,785		70,605		18,835,689	
Accumulated depreciation																								
Beginning of year balance	-		3,407,657		3,500,050		397,585		4,931,059		276,273		406,947		377,774		26,386		50,785		70,604		13,445,120	
Depreciation (**)	-		139,420		36,126		2,300		247,960		5,025		3,605		3,518		26,451		-		-		464,405	
End of year balance	-		3,547,077		3,536,176		399,885		5,179,019		281,298		410,552		381,292		52,837		50,785		70,604		13,909,525	
Net	200,606		3,411,094		3,809		9,201		762,767		35,453		14,595		12,455		476,183		-		1		4,926,164	
2023																								
Cost																								
Beginning of year balance	200,606		6,946,901		3,519,510		397,586		5,939,762		303,541		420,687		393,169		526,420		50,785		70,605		18,769,572	
Additions	-		770		6,787		-		2,024		13,210		3,296		-		2,600		-		-		28,687	
End of year balance	200,606		6,947,671		3,526,297		397,586		5,941,786		316,751		423,983		393,169		529,020		50,785		70,605		18,798,259	
Accumulated depreciation																								
Beginning of year balance	-		3,266,456		3,405,687		394,822		4,676,357		263,998		398,811		370,770		5,264		50,785		46,670		12,879,620	
Depreciation (**)	-		141,201		94,363		2,763		254,702		12,275		8,136		7,004		21,122		-		23,934		565,500	
End of year balance	-		3,407,657		3,500,050		397,585		4,931,059		276,273		406,947		377,774		26,386		50,785		70,604		13,445,120	
Net	200,606		3,540,014		26,247		1		1,010,727		40,478		17,036		15,395		502,634		-		1		5,353,139	

(*) Land and building mentioned above are seized against judicial reservations.

(**) Vehicles are seized against judicial reservation Note that the company did not license its vehicles from 2016 and 2017 until the date of the financial statements.

(**) Depreciation was allocated on the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Manufacturing expenses	433,700	509,107
Administrative expenses	30,705	56,393
Total	464,405	565,500

4. Intangible assets

	Bioequivalence studies	Drugs registration fees	Total
	JD	JD	JD
2024			
Cost			
Beginning of year balance	1,526,081	470,053	1,996,134
End of year balance	1,526,081	470,053	1,996,134
Accumulated amortization			
Beginning of year balance	1,526,080	454,619	1,980,699
Amortization	-	5,145	5,145
End of year balance	1,526,080	459,764	1,985,844
Net	1	10,289	10,290
2023			
Cost			
Beginning of year balance	1,526,081	470,053	1,996,134
End of year balance	1,526,081	470,053	1,996,134
Accumulated amortization			
Beginning of year balance	1,486,815	449,474	1,936,289
Amortization	39,265	5,145	44,410
End of year balance	1,526,080	454,619	1,980,699
Net	1	15,434	15,435

5. Inventory

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Packing materials	1,263,477	1,294,816
Raw materials	742,851	774,473
Finished goods	221,189	695,107
Spare parts	156,736	162,722
Goods in process	72,606	107,399
Inventory impairment provision (*)	(360,959)	(677,742)
Net	2,095,900	2,356,775

(*) Inventory impairment provision movement during the year was as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Beginning of year balance	677,742	677,742
Damage goods	(316,783.00)	-
End of year balance	360,959	677,742

6. Other debit balances

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Advance to suppliers	138,204	254,667
Refundable deposits	93,209	66,349
Employees receivable	45,890	45,659
Less: Expected credit losses allowance (*)	(77,470)	(77,470)
Net	199,833	289,205
Cash deposits	162,000	-
Guarantees deposits	61,167	63,516
Other	23,799	21,330
Income Tax Department deposits	16,644	4,691
Prepaid expenses	5,655	8,075
Prepaid on sales tax	-	15,716
Work advances	-	915
Total	469,098	403,448

(*) Allowance for expected credit losses movement during the year:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Beginning of year balance	77,470	79,170
Incurred losses	-	(1,700)
End of year balance	77,470	77,470

7. Trade receivables

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Trade receivables (*)	1,877,586	1,847,462
Checks under collection	211,423	83,688
Government receivables	-	38,333
Less: Expected credit losses allowance (**)	(1,729,348)	(1,729,348)
Net	359,661	240,135

(*) Follows are the aging of trade receivables as at December 31, 2024:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
1 – 30 days	123,662	95,225
61 – 180 days	-	1,368
181 – 360 days & above	1,753,924	1,750,869
Total	1,877,586	1,847,462

(**) Follows the movement of the expected credit losses allowance during the year:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Beginning of year balance	1,729,348	1,596,532
Transfer from legal provision	-	132,816
End of year balance	1,729,348	1,729,348

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Current accounts at banks - JD	21,421	37,010
Current account at a bank - DZD	364	184
Cheques on hand	-	42,690
Cash on hand	-	467
Total	21,785	80,351

9. Statutory reserve

- Statutory reserve is allocated according to the Jordanian Companies Law by deducting 10% of the annual net profit until the reserve equals one quarter of the Company's subscribed capital. However, the Company may, with the approval of the General Assembly, continue to deduct this annual ratio until this reserve equals the subscribed capital of the Company in full. Such reserve is not available for dividends distribution.
- For the general assembly after exhausting other reserves to decide in an extraordinary meeting to quench its losses from the accumulated amounts in statutory reserve, and to rebuild it in accordance with the provisions of the law.

10. Accumulated losses

The company's accumulated losses amounted to JD 7,136,862 at the date of the statement of financial position which comprises 114% of the company's capital, also, the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by amount of JD 3,715,981 which might effects the company's ability to continue and requires it to comply with article no.(266).Management treated the accumulated losses by restructuring the export and local markets and signing agency agreements, which in return will have a positive impact on the company's results, sales and profits during the coming period and will improve the company's cash flows and mitigate the percentage of losses and continue its operations.

11. Related parties

- Transactions with the related parties consist of transactions with shareholders and companies that the main shareholders have significant shares and subsidiary company.
- Shareholders payables consist of the following:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Mazen Hamzeh Ahmed Tantash	689,728	694,883
Ahmed Hamzeh Ahmed Tantash	8,465	8,465
Basmah Hamzeh Ahmed Tantash	6,621	6,621
Reema Hamzeh Ahmed Tantash	6,621	6,621
Bdoor Hamzeh Ahmed Tantash	6,621	6,621
Maha Hamzeh Ahmed Tantash	6,621	6,621
Hamzeh Ahmed Yousef Tantash	-	2,365,197
Miysar Ahmed Yousef Aklouk	-	364,980
Total	724,677	3,460,009

- Due to related parties consist of the following:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Jordan Investment & Tourism Transport Co.	88,881	159,195
Ideal Trading Group Co ITG	10,137	10,137
Tantash Travel Agency	1,070	1,070
Al-Mawqif For Trading Services	697	697
Tantash Group	-	1,877,119
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemical Industries	-	392,791
Total	100,785	2,441,009

- Transactions with the related parties are financing in nature.
- The significant transactions included in the statement of comprehensive income during the year was as follows:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Consulting fees - administrative expenses	198,000	197,780
Vehicle rentals - administrative expenses	11,758	20,900

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024

12. Loans

Lender	Loan objectives	Loan period	Guarantees	2024		2023	
				Current portion JD	Non-current portion JD	Total JD	Total JD
Jordan Commercial Bank	To finance operating capital and to pay the company's obligations	The loan is repaid with interests for 60 monthly installments.	- A first-class mortgage on plots of lands. - Endorse the insurance policy on the companies assets to the bank for an amount not less than JD 2,500,000. The company should be committed to the renewal of the policy upon expiration throughout the life of the facilities.	250,575	1,234,592	1,485,167	1,165,818
Jordan Commercial Bank	This facility is used exclusively to finance 95% of the company's purchases (local/external) according to invoices, transfers, bills of lading, and/or credits (for review and deferred for 180 days).	Every financing transaction made through this loan will be repaid within a maximum period of 9 months from the date of financing.	- A first-class mortgage on plots of lands. - Endorse the insurance policy on the companies assets to the bank for an amount not less than JD 2,500,000. The company should be committed to the renewal of the policy upon expiration throughout the life of the facilities.	874,874	-	874,874	874,915
Jordan Commercial Bank	Discounted bills	-	- A first-class mortgage on plots of lands. - Endorse the insurance policy on the companies assets to the bank for an amount not less than JD 2,500,000. The company should be committed to the renewal of the policy upon expiration throughout the life of the facilities.	228,718 1,354,167	-	228,718 2,588,759	- 2,040,733
Total							

13. Other credit balances

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Accrued expenses	1,329,246	1,095,632
Social security deposits	1,298,047	1,180,733
Employees payables	1,070,147	1,065,571
Legal suits provision	262,358	262,358
Shareholders deposits	83,788	83,787
Refund of sold shares	49,767	49,300
Compensation goods provision	27,535	92,530
Sales tax deposits	15,401	27,580
Income tax deposits	5,711	4,515
Board of directors transportation provision	2,963	2,963
Total	4,144,963	3,864,969

14. Bank overdraft

This item represents the credit ceiling of the bank overdraft provided by Jordanian Commercial Bank to the company.

15. Sales

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
External sales	1,607,334	1,979,378
Local sales	2,021,894	1,108,285
Total	3,629,228	3,087,663

16. Cost of Sales

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Raw materials and packing - Beginning of the year	2,138,956	1,843,761
Purchases	637,527	1,332,914
Raw materials and packing - end of the year	(2,163,064)	(2,138,956)
Raw materials and packing used in production	613,419	1,037,719
Manufacturing expenses (*)	1,297,129	1,431,853
Work in process - beginning of year	107,399	141,457
Work in process - end of year	(72,606)	(107,399)
Cost of good manufactured	1,945,341	2,503,630
Finished goods - beginning of year	695,107	633,425
Finished goods - end of year	(221,189)	(695,107)
Cost of goods sold	2,419,259	2,441,948

(*) The manufacturing expenses consist of the following:

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Salaries, wages and related benefits	567,471	553,612
Depreciation	433,700	509,107
Company's contribution to social security	75,755	79,718
Lab and tests fees	49,201	45,891
Transportation fees	39,510	42,012
Water and electricity	33,816	72,211
Maintenance	32,724	38,718
Fuel	10,961	13,837
Overtime	8,803	18,769
Subscriptions	8,596	13,918
Insurance	7,590	6,508
Production consumables	7,054	9,318
Miscellaneous	6,748	9,462
Water treatment	4,029	4,313
Hospitality and cleaning	3,917	2,036
Computers	2,564	3,192
Stationary	2,384	260
Research and development	1,584	1,352
Shipping and clearing	559	1,807
Communication	115	870
Health insurance	48	4,477
Travel and transportation	-	465
Total	1,297,129	1,431,853

17. Selling and distribution expenses

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Agents commissions	657,515	664,758
Salaries, wages and related benefits	110,798	93,793
Shipping and clearing	21,207	17,350
Social security contributions	11,258	9,063
Travel and transportation	3,653	4,244
Certification and registration fees	3,569	5,755
Licenses and subscriptions	3,504	3,504
Water and electricity	891	1,533
Miscellaneous	763	1,015
Insurance	732	-
Communications	643	1,263
Hospitality and cleaning	489	351
Stationery	322	-
Bank charges	106	543
Penalties	66	2,361
Health insurance	-	224
Total	815,516	805,757

18. Administrative expenses

	2024	2023
	JD	JD
Consultations	216,137	203,780
Salaries, wages and related benefits	172,031	227,807
Penalties	100,768	117,726
Lawsuits expenses	74,281	262,408
Subscriptions	31,954	9,882
Depreciation	30,705	56,393
Social security contribution	22,506	28,533
Rent cars and transportations	11,759	20,900
Professional fees	10,818	71,077
Amortization	5,145	44,410
Rent	4,025	4,545
Miscellaneous	3,407	24,366
Communications	2,092	2,140
Stationery and printings	1,083	3,975
Hospitality and cleaning	1,077	1,136
Water and electricity	891	1,611
Insurance	710	940
Maintenance	310	714
Advertisement	288	603
Bank charges	241	10,028
Governmental licenses and fees	52	30,697
Donations	32	1,344
Cafeteria expenses	-	1,426
Travel	-	826
Health insurance	-	387
Total	690,312	1,127,654

19. Financial statements of the subsidiary

This consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the subsidiary company as at December 31, 2024 which is as follows:

Company	Establishment Country	Legal status	Investment percentage	Capital	Assets	Liabilities	Accumulated losses (*)
			%	JD	JD	JD	JD
Middle East Medical	Algeria	LLC	100	4,885	66,222	681,262	(585,741)

(*) The accumulated losses for the company amounted to 11,990 % of the capital as of December 31, 2024.

20. Lawsuits

As mentioned at the lawyers letters there are legal cases held by the company against others, there is a legal cases held against the company amounts which are still outstanding at related courts.

21. Contingent liabilities

On the date of the financial position, there were contingent liabilities amounting to 25,000 JD against letters of guarantee.

22. Tax status

Parent company

- Tax status for the company has been settled until 2021.
- Income tax returns have been filed for year 2023 within the legal period, but are yet to be settled with the income and tax department.
- In the opinion of the tax consultant, there is no need to provide a provision due to the existence of acceptable taxable losses.

Subsidiary company

The opinion of the company's management there is no need to provide an income tax provision because there is acceptable taxable losses.

23. Restatement of prior years

The prior years' financial statements were restated to adhere with IAS (8) which permits restatements of financial statements in case of discovery of errors from prior years that resulted from the lack of availability of appropriate information. Restatements were made as follows:

Adjustments on 1 January 2023

Balances	(Before adjustment)	adjustment	(After adjustment)
JD	JD	JD	JD
Accumulated losses	(20,830,331)	(826,215)	(21,656,546)
Other credit balances	3,098,708	537,000	3,635,708
Trade Payables	2,552,706	289,215	2,841,921
Net		-	

Adjustments on 31 December 2023

Balances	(Before adjustment)	adjustment	(After adjustment)
JD	JD	JD	JD
Accumulated losses	(5,629,075)	(826,215)	(6,455,290)
Other credit balances	3,327,969	537,000	3,864,969
Trade Payables	1,018,093	289,215	1,307,308
Net		-	

24. Risk management

a) Capital risk:

- Regularly, the capital structure is reviewed and the cost of capital and the risks associated with capital are considered. In addition, capital is managed properly to ensure continuing as a going concern while maximizing the return through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.
- The accumulated losses for the company has reached an amount of JD 7,136,862 as on December 31, 2024 which represents 114% of the company's capital.

b) Currency risk:

- Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.
- The risk arises on certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, which imposes sort of risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates during the year.
- The entity is not exposed to currency risk.

c) Interest rate risk:

- Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
- The risk arises on exposure to a fluctuation in market interest rates resulting from borrowings and depositing in banks.
- The risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating interest rates balances during the financial year.
- The company does not undergo interest risk

d) Other price risk:

- Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.
- The risk arises from investing in equity investments. However, this risk is insignificant since no active trading on these investments is occurred.

e) Credit risk:

- Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.
- Regularly, the credit ratings of debtors and the volume of transactions with those debtors during the year are monitored.
- Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of debtors.
- The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements represents the maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral obtained.

f) Liquidity risk:

- Liquidity risk is the risk of encountering difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets.
- Liquidity risk is managed through monitoring cash flows and matching with maturity dates of the financial assets and liabilities.
- The following table shows the maturity dates of financial assets and liabilities as of December 31:

Description	Less than one year		1 year and above	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Assets				
Other debit balances	308,595	136,015	-	-
Trade receivables	359,661	240,135	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	21,785	80,351	-	-
Total	690,041	456,501	-	-
Liabilities				
Shareholders payable	-	-	724,677	3,460,009
Postdated checks	96,070	209,354	-	86,070
Other credit balances	3,561,293	3,507,118	-	-
Trade payables	808,361	1,307,308	-	-
Due to related parties	100,785	2,441,009	-	-
Loans	1,354,167	1,134,097	1,234,592	906,636
Bank overdraft	158,079	100,064	-	-
Total	6,078,755	8,698,950	1,959,269	4,452,715

25. The potential effects of economic fluctuations

As a result of the current global conflict, where the entity has taken into account any possible impact of current economic fluctuations in the inputs of future macroeconomic factors when determining the severity and probability of economic scenarios to determine expected credit losses.