AL – FARES NATIONAL FOR INVESTMENT AND EXPORT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

AL – FARES NATIONAL FOR INVESTMENT AND EXPORT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

MODERN
Accountants

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INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

To the shareholders
AL – Fares National for Investment and Export Company
(Public Shareholding Company)

Report on auditing the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Al-Fares National for Investment and Export Company (P.L.C), which comprise of the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, Statement of owners' equity and consolidated statement of cash flows, for the year then ended, notes to the consolidated financial statements and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated statement of financial position of Al-Fares National Company for Investment and Export. (P.L.C) as of December 31, 2022, its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conduct our audit in accordance with international audit standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements. We are independent of the company in accordance with International Standard Board Code of Ethics for professional accountants ("the code") and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the code.

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters, According to our professional judgment, are matters that had the most significant importance in our auditing procedures that we performed to the consolidated financial statement the basic auditing matters have been addressed in our auditing workflow to consolidated financial standards as we do not express a separate opinion.

Basic auditing matters	The following is a description of our auditing procedures
Goodwill and developed computer software In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Company has to assess goodwill, developed computer software, and impairment testing, where annual impairment is a significant audit matter due to the complexity of the accounting requirements and general judgments required in determining the assumption to be used in estimating the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units, which is based on the value in use or the fair value, fewer costs to sell, whichever is higher, is calculated from discounted cash flow models. These models use several basic assumptions including estimates of future sales volume and prices, Operating costs, end-to-end value growth rates and, the weighted average cost of capital.	**Goodwill and developed computer software** The auditing procedures included evaluating the assumptions and methodologies used by the Company, particularly those relating to the growth of expected revenues and profit margins. We have also emphasized the adequacy of the Company's disclosure of those most sensitive assumptions used in the impairment test, which has a significant impact in determining the recoverable amount of goodwill and developed computer programs, as a result, the administration conducted studies to test the impairment in goodwill annually and based on a study test the impairment for 2022, it shows that there is no impairment in goodwill and developed computer software amounting to JD 17,519,760 as of December 31, 2022.
Unbilled revenues In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Company has to periodically review the process of calculating the unbilled revenues and ensure that it is collected in subsequent periods. The management estimates the unbilled revenues through the use of assumptions and estimates and, due to their importance, it's considered one of the significant audit risks.	**Unbilled revenues** The audit procedures included the control procedures used in the verification of existence and completeness, the review of a sample of the unbilled revenues, the conformity with the contracts and the confirmations, and the assurance of their collection in the subsequent period and the confirmation of their validity by assessing the management assumptions, considering the available external information on the risks of recognition of unbilled revenues, We have also evaluated the adequacy of the company's disclosures about it.
Accounts receivable & checks under collections In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Company is required to review the expected credit losses as IAS 9. Management estimates impairment in receivables through the use of assumptions and estimates and, because of their significance, it's considered an important audit risk expected credit losses.	**Accounts receivable &checks under collections** The auditing procedures included control procedures used by the Company for collecting accounts receivables and checks under collection, verifying a sample of clients' accounts through direct confirmations, it has been asserted that the account receivable impairment provision is adequate through evaluating the management assumptions, considering the available external information about account receivable risks, we also evaluated the adequacy of the company disclosure about the important estimation in concluding the expected credit losses.

Other information
The management is responsible for other information which includes other information reported in the annual report, but not included in the consolidated financial statements and our audit report on it.

Our opinion does not include this other information, and we do not express any assertion over it.

Regarding our audit on consolidated financial statements of Al-Fares National for Investment and Export Company as of December 31, 2022 we are obliged to review this other information while that, we consider the compatibility of this information with their consolidated financial statements or with the knowledge that we gained through audit procedure or if it seems to contain significant errors. If we detected the existence of significant errors in the information, we are obliged to report this fact. Regarding this, we have nothing to report.

Management and individuals responsible for governance the financial statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements of Al-Fares National for Investment and Export Company as of December 31, 2022 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. And for such internal control, management is determined to be important 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 of Al-Fares National for Investment and Export Company, the Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a Going Concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to Going Concern and using the Going Concern basis of accounting.Unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Certified public accountant responsibility
Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement whether due from error or fraud and to issue and 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 audit standards will always detect a material misstatement even when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and or considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decision of users taken on the basis of these consolidated Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than 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.

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- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the Going Concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, we will modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves Fair Presentation.

We communicated with the audit committee, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Legal requirements report
The Al – Fares National for Investment and Export Company maintains proper books of accounts and the accompanying consolidated financial statements contained as of December 31 2022, we recommend to be approved by the Board of Directors.

Modern Accountants

Abdul Kareem Qunais
License No. (496)

Amman - Jordan

March 22, 2023

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AL – FARES NATIONAL FOR INVESTMENT AND EXPORT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	4	**281,483**	265,994
Intangible assets	6	**17,519,760**	17,519,760
Right of use assets	5	**101,537**	30,025
Total non-current assets		**17,902,780**	17,815,779
Current assets			
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	8	**1,072,205**	1,499,940
Inventories	9	**45,432**	143,141
Unbilled revenues		**2,958,198**	2,213,760
Accounts receivable	10	**7,967,254**	8,099,357
Cash and cash equivalents	11	**775,481**	1,656,224
		12,818,570	13,612,422
Obligations in discontinued subsidiaries company	7	**-**	-
Total current assets		**12,818,570**	13,612,422
TOTAL ASSETS		**30,721,350**	31,428,201
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' equity			
Shares capital	1	**16,000,000**	16,000,000
Statutory reserve	12	**310,934**	260,534
Voluntary reserve	12	**25,230**	25,230
Accumulated losses		**(870,016)**	(1,323,621)
Total shareholders' equity		**15,466,148**	14,962,143
Non-current liabilities			
End-of-service indemnities	13	**158,551**	158,551
Long-term loans	14	**3,480,349**	4,281,626
Long term lease liabilities	5	**7,874**	-
Total non-current liabilities		**3,646,774**	4,440,177
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other payables	15	**3,644,729**	4,390,650
Accounts payable and deferred Checks	16	**5,329,565**	5,135,604
Current portion of lease liabilities	5	**87,474**	42,447
Current portion of long-term loans	14	**1,803,795**	1,669,148
Banks overdraft	17	**742,865**	788,032
Total current liabilities		**11,608,428**	12,025,881
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**30,721,350**	31,428,201

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

AL – FARES NATIONAL FOR INVESTMENT AND EXPORT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	2022	2021
Revenues :			
Sales		**19,038,365**	19,975,932
Services revenue		**1,259,968**	1,029,793
Total revenue		**20,298,333**	21,005,725
Cost of revenues			
Cost of sales	18	**(16,821,912)**	(16,980,417)
Cost of services revenue	19	**(847,629)**	(677,496)
Total cost of revenue		**(17,669,541)**	(17,657,913)
Gross profit		**2,628,792**	3,347,812
Selling, marketing and administrative expenses	20	**(1,826,480)**	(1,644,406)
Depreciations and amortization		**(192,789)**	(194,305)
Financial charges		**(391,395)**	(456,516)
Allowance of doubtful account		**-**	(146,835)
Provision for contingent liabilities		**(85,000)**	(190,000)
Board of directors members remuneration		**(35,000)**	
Other revenues and expenses		**405,877**	(4,270)
Net income		**504,005**	711,480
Other comprehensive income :			
Total comprehensive income for the year		**504,005**	711,480
Earnings per share:			
Earnings per- share JD/ share		**0,032**	0,044
Weighted average of outstanding share		**16,000,000**	16,000,000

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

AL – FARES NATIONAL FOR INVESTMENT AND EXPORT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Voluntary reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance at January1, 2021	16,000,000	189,386	25,230	(1,963,953)	14,250,663
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	711,480	711,480
Transferred to statutory reserve	-	71,148	-	(71,148)	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	**16,000,000**	**260,534**	**25,230**	**(1,323,621)**	**14,962,143**
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	**504,005**	**504,005**
Transferred to statutory reserve	-	**50,400**	-	**(50,400)**	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	**16,000,000**	**310,934**	**25,230**	**(870,016)**	**15,466,148**

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

AL – FARES NATIONAL FOR INVESTMENT AND EXPORT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	2022	2021
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the year	**504,005**	711,480
Adjustments for profit for the year:		
Depreciation and amortization	**192,789**	194,305
Financial charges	**391,395**	456,516
Losses from sale of property and equipment	-	500
Unexpected credit losses	-	146,835
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	**132,103**	8,356
Unbilled revenues	**(744,438)**	874,887
Inventories	**97,709**	685,800
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	**427,735**	(681,674)
Accounts payables and deferred checks	**193,961**	(639,052)
Accrued expenses and other payables	**(745,921)**	23,092
Net cash available from operating activities	**449,338**	1,781,045
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net changes in property and equipment	**(208,278)**	(133,692)
Changes in right to use the assets	**(71,512)**	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(279,790)**	(133,692)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Lease contract obligation	**52,901**	(113,987)
Financing from loans	**(666,630)**	(154,164)
Financial charges	**(391,395)**	(456,516)
Payments to banks overdraft	**(45,167)**	(145,506)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(1,050,291)**	(870,173)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**(880,743)**	777,180
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	**1,656,224**	879,044
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	**775,481**	1,656,224

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

1. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

Al – Fares National for Investment and Export Company P.L.C ("the Company") is a Jordanian public shareholding Company registered on November 21, 2005 under the commercial registration number (373).After conducting all legal procedures; it has been converted from a limited liability company to a public shareholding.

The company's authorized, underwritten and paid up capital is 16,000,000 JD divided to 16,000,000 shares with a par value of one JD per share.

The main activity of the company is to import and export, to enter into other companies and to borrow from banks for the purposes of the company, agents and intermediaries, commercial distribution and marketing, computer software industry, computer hardware industry and its parts, technical, engineering and commercial consultancy and computer services, including computer programming.

The Company operates in the capital of Jordan - Amman.

2. NEW AND AMENDED IFRS STANDARDS

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

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

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

The Basics of preparation

These consolidated financial statements were presented in Jordanian Dinar as the majority of transactions of The Company recorded the Jordanian Dinar.

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

Basis of consolidation financial statements
The Consolidated Financial Statements consisting of The Financial Statements of Al – Fares National for Investment and Export Company (Public Shareholding Company) and The Subsidiaries Controlled By The Company.

Control is achieved where the Company:

- Ability to exert controller 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, or not. 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 considers all the relevant facts and circumstances which includes:

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

The profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income is distributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, total comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balances.

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

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

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

The Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022 consists of the financial statements of the subsidiaries (Directly or indirectly) companies as follow:

Company	Place of registration	Date of registration	Vote and ownership ratio	Main activity
National Computer Company Ltd. *	Jordan	1983	100%	Programming and analyzing computer systems and selling computer supplies and maintenance of electronic devices.
Executrain Company Ltd.	Jordan	2001	100%	Training in the field of software development and analysis of all type and providing training and consulting services and the processing and development of computers, communications and software.
Allied Software Company Ltd.	Jordan	2001	92%	Development of computer software and information systems.
Aregon Ltd - Branch of foreign limited liability company.	Bermuda	2000	100%	Implementation of computer information and networks, installation and maintenance and provision of computer services.
Al-Hadeneh for Electronics Co. Ltd. (exempted)	Jordan	2007	100%	The computer software industry, selling and assembling computers, contributing to other companies, and manufacturing printing machines
Optimiza Computer System Ltd.	UAE	2009	100%	Computer programming activities, consultancy experience, and related activities
Optimiza Morocco	Kingdom of Morocco	2012	100%	Trading computer systems and programs and trading of computer supplies, data processing, and trading of computers and accessories.
Optimiza for Technology	UAE	2018	100%	Computer programming activities, consulting, and related matters.
Optimiza for Technology	Egypt	2019	100%	Trading computer systems and hardware and supplies trade computer programming activities consulting expertise and related activities consulting expertise and related activities.
Al Faris National Company for Information Technology	KSA	2022	100%	Installation operating systems, Telecommunication wiring, Providing management and control service of communication networks, Artificial Intelligence Technologies.

* On June 19, 2014, the company's National Computer branch was established in the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority under No. (1114061901), and in accordance with the regulations of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Law No. (32) As of 2000, as its amendments, and regulations and instructions issued.

*On March 26, 2018, the National Computer Company was established in the UAE under the number (803595).

Financial assets

Classifications
The Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through income statement, and receivables. Such classifications are determined based on the purpose for which these financial assets were acquired.

The management determines its classifications of the financial assets at initial recognition.

(A) Financial assets at fair value through income statement

Financial assets at fair value through income statement are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified under this category if it is purchased primarily to be sold in a short period of time. Such assets are classified in this category under current assets, if the Company expects to sell them within 12 months from the date of the statement of financial position, otherwise they are classified as non-current assets.

(B) Receivables and loans
Receivables are financial assets (other than financial derivatives) with fixed or determinable payments that are not included in the financial market. These assets are classified as current assets unless they have maturities over 12 months after the statement of financial position date, as these are classified as non-current assets.

Recognition and measurement
Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchases or sell the asset. Investments are recognized at fair value while costs associated with purchases and sales are recognized income statement.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company reviews stated values on financial assets at the date of the statement of financial position determine whether objective indications of their impairment exist, individually or in the aggregate if such indications exist, recoverable amount is estimated to determine impairment.

The criterion that the Company uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss includes:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor.

- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.

- The Company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the debtors financial difficulty, granting the debtor a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider.

- It becomes probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

- Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, including:

(1) Adverse changes in the payment status of debtors in the portfolio.

(2) National or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists.

For receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the income statement.

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

Impairment
IFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model in IAS 39 with an expected credit loss model (ECLs). The Company recognizes 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 is 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 due from a related party, are presented separately in the statement of income and other comprehensive income.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Presentation of allowance for ECL are presented in the 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 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.

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 off the 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 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

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 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 expeciations 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.

Revenue recognition
Revenue is measured at an amount that reflects the allowances that an entity expects to receive in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer, except for sums collected on behalf of other parties. The company recognizes revenue upon fulfilling every service obligation.

Separate selling prices are determined based on the observable price at which companies sell products and services on a separate basis. For items that are not sold separately, the Company estimates separate sale prices using other methods.

The Group recognizes revenue from the following main sources:

Major operations
Revenue represents amounts due in respect of services rendered during the year measured at the fair value of the consideration received or due, net of discounts.

Revenue is recognized over time when providing services.

If the services are provided less than one arrangement in different reporting periods, the corresponding allowance will be allocated based on the contracts signed with clients.

Other income
The company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria for the company's activities are met.

Contract assets and liabilities
The Company has determined that contract assets and liabilities are to be recognized at the performance obligation level and not at the contract level and both contract assets and liabilities are to be presented separately in the financial statements. The Company classifies its contract assets and liabilities as current and non-current base coat he timing and patter none flow of economic benefit.

Expenses
Selling and marketing expenses mainly comprise of costs incurred in the marketing and sale of the Company's products. All other expenses are classified as general and administrative 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.

Account receivables
Receivables are stated at their net recoverable amount, and a provision for impairment of receivables is made based on a full review of all balances at the end of the year, and the outstanding debts are written off in the period in which they are identified.

Accounts payable and accruals

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

Joint ventures

The Joint venture is the operation that includes using assets and other resources for the parties involved in the coalition rather than establishing a company or any financial structure separate from the coalition parties themselves. Each party of the coalition use his property and equipment and incur his own expenses and obligations and provide his own funding, the joint venture contract provide the method which enable to split the revenue from joint contract and any expenses incurred jointly between coalition parties, the consolidated financial statement include the Company's share from joint venture business results using the equity method.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost or market using (FIFO) inventory valuation method.

Investments in developed computer programs

The fair value of the computer program resulting from acquisition of subsidiaries were reassessed based on the recoverable amount , if the value is less than the book value, it would be reduced to recoverable amount, Which are measured based on the value in use, and the impairment value is recognized in the income statement. This impairment appears in the consolidated income statement.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary or jointly controlled entity represents excess of acquisition cost over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the jointly controlled entity recognized as at the date of purchase. Goodwill is initially recognized as an asset on a cost basis and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment, if any.

At the exclusion of a subsidiary Company, the value of goodwill allocated to them to determine the gain or loss resulting from the exclusion.

Property and equipment

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

	Annual depreciation rate
Machinery and Computers software	15-25 %
Furniture fixture, and Decorations	10-15 %
Vehicles	15%
Tools and equipment	15%
Books	20%

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

An impairment test is performed for property and equipment in the consolidated statement of financial position when any events or changes occur in circumstances that show that this value may not be recoverable. In case of any indication of impairment, impairment losses are calculated depending on the impairment policy of declining the value of the assets.

When any subsequent disposal of property and equipment, the value of the gains or losses arising are recognized, this represents the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the value that appears out of property and equipment in the consolidated balance sheet, 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 temporary 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.

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

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

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

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

Provisions

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

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

Segment reporting

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

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

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Jordanian Dinar at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at that date. Gains and losses from settlement and translation of foreign currency transactions are included in the statement of income.

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

2022	Machinery and Computers software	Furniture, fixture, and Decorations	Vehicles	Tools and equipment	Books	Total
Cost :						
Balance at January 1	**3,870,837**	**1,045,869**	**97,950**	**129,153**	**12,237**	**5,156,046**
Additions	**77,941**	**37,900**	-	-	-	**115,841**
Disposal	**(13,878)**	**(23,700)**	-	-	-	**(37,578)**
Balance at December 31	**3,934,900**	**1,060,069**	**97,950**	**129,153**	**12,237**	**5,234,309**
Depreciation:						
Balance at January 1	**3,703,572**	**990,083**	**59,553**	**124,607**	**12,237**	**4,890,052**
Additions	**75,769**	**10,951**	**10,613**	**1,269**	-	**98,602**
Disposal	**(12,126)**	**(23,702)**	-	-	-	**(35,828)**
Balance at December 31	**3,767,215**	**977,332**	**70,166**	**125,876**	**12,237**	**4,952,826**
Net book value December 31	**167,685**	**82,737**	**27,784**	**3,277**	-	**281,483**

2021	Machinery and Computers software	Furniture, fixture, and Decorations	Vehicles	Tools and equipment	Books	Total
Cost :						
Balance at January 1	3,756,772	1,035,316	97,950	129,153	12,237	5,031,428
Additions	115,652	18,387	-	-	-	134,039
Disposal	(1,587)	(7,834)	-	-	-	(9,421)
Balance at December 31	3,870,837	1,045,869	97,950	129,153	12,237	5,156,046
Depreciation:						
Balance at January 1	3,589,234	988,457	45,423	123,338	12,237	4,758,689
Additions	115,078	9,460	14,130	1,269	-	139,937
Disposal	(740)	(7,834)	-	-	-	(8,574)
Balance at December 31	3,703,572	990,083	59,553	124,607	12,237	4,890,052
Netbook value December 31	167,265	55,786	38,397	4,546	-	265,994

5. RIGHT TO USE ASSETS / LEASE OBLIGATIONS

	2022	2021
Rights of use assets:		
The balance as of January 1	**30,025**	155,848
Additions	**187,453**	84,393
Depreciation	**(30,025)**	(155,848)
Amortization expense	**(85,916)**	(54,368)
Balance as of December 31	**101,537**	30,025
Lease obligations:		
Balance as of January 1	**42,447**	156,434
Additions	**187,453**	87,859
Depreciation	**(42,447)**	(156,434)
Interest expense	**13,420**	69,338
Paid during the year	**(105,525)**	(114,750)
Balance as of December 31	**95,348**	42,447
Which of them		
Current leases obligations	**87,474**	42,447
Non- Current lease obligations	**7,874**	-
	95,348	42,447

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets amounting to JD 17,519,760 resulted from the Company's acquisition of full and / or part of the shares of partners in several companies operating in the field of information systems during 2005 and 2007.

The details of Intangible assets:

	2022	2021
Investment in developed computer programs	**15,107,872**	15,107,872
Goodwill*	**2,411,888**	2,411,888
	17,519,760	17,519,760

***The details of goodwill:**

	2022	2021
Balance as of January 1	**4,286,888**	4,286,888
Provision of impairment of goodwill	**(1,875,000)**	(1,875,000)
Balance as of December 31	**2,411,888**	2,411,888

According to IFRS, the fair value for a computer program is evaluated based on the recoverable amount it, and then when the recoverable amount of the fair value of the computer programs is less than its carrying amount, we reduce its value to the recoverable amount and record this impairment in the consolidated comprehensive income statement. Based on the test of the impairment by the management at the end of 2021, there was no impairment in the value of goodwill and developed computer programs which were measured on the basis of the value in use, which is calculated using discounted cash flows through approved estimated budgets by the company management, which covers a period of five years on the basis of a weighted average cost of capital WACC of 16.3 % annually.

7. OBLIGATIONS IN DISCONTINUED SUBSIDIARIES COMPANY

The details for investment in discontinued subsidiaries companies as follows: -

	2022	2021
Amount required	**1,758,715**	1,758,715
Expected for net investment temporary subsidiary company	**(77,835)**	(77,835)
	1,680,880	1,680,880
Investment:		
Cost of purchase	**1,004,392**	1,004,392
Deduct: Impairment	**676,967**	676,967
Deduct: Balance of accumulated losses for the discontinued company at December 31	**2,008,305**	2,008,305
Net book value (excess of liabilities over assets)	**1,680,880**	1,680,880
Net book value	**-**	-

8. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
Prepaid expenses	**564,952**	500,588
Bank guarantees deposits	**336,070**	456,959
Advance payments for suppliers	**148,482**	336,522
Refundable deposits	**13,507**	12,477
Government deposits	**209,014**	316,299
Employee's receivables	**113,887**	200,699
Other's receivables	**19,504**	18,336
Expected for impairment of losses other receivables	**(333,211)**	(341,940)
	1,072,205	1,499,940

* The net change on the provision for impairment of the other receivables:

	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	**341,940**	328,725
Transfer from provision for impairment of account receivables	**-**	13,215
Transfer to provision for impairment of account receivables	**(8,729)**	-
Balance at December 31	**333,211**	341,940

9. INVENTORIES

	2022	2021
Inventory in warehouse	**159,219**	256,928
provisions for slow moving goods	**(113,787)**	(113,787)
	45,432	143,141

10. ACCOUNT RECEIVABLE

	2022	2021
Account receivables *	**9,325,985**	8,655,876
Due from related party **	**2,660,381**	3,708,831
Impairment of account receivables provision***	**(4,019,112)**	(4,265,350)
	7,967,254	8,099,357

* Aging of accounts receivables as of December 31 is as follows:

	2022	2021
1-150 day	**4,219,819**	3,882,779
151-360 day	**827,354**	726,114
Over 361	**4,278,812**	4,061,115
	9,325,985	8,670,008

** The material transactions with related parties and the amounts related thereto up to December 31 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Revenues	**163,209**	503,217
Costs	**134,452**	392,283

	Corporation's relationship	2022	2021
Mr. Rudain Tawfiq Kawar	Chairman of board of directors	**74,386**	61,644
Consolidated Contractors Group (CCC), Arabtec Construction LLC, Drake And Scull Construction LLC	Major shareholders	**2,357,059**	3,511,416
Ameen Kawar and Sons Company	Owned by the Chairman of the Board of Directors	**49,661**	-
Kawar Energy Company	Owned by the Chairman of the Board of Directors	**148,894**	106,657
Ameen Kawar and Sons Company for Tourism and Travel	Owned by the Chairman of the Board of Directors	**9,437**	13,275
Kawar Trade and Development Company	Owned by the Chairman of the Board of Directors	**2,163**	1,707
Kawar Shipping Company		**18,781**	14,132
		2,660,381	3,708,831

Transfers to allowance for doubtful account as the follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	**4,265,350**	4,209,565
Transfer to expected losses other receivables	-	(13,215)
Transfer from expected losses other receivables	**8,729**	-
Transfer from	**(134,967)**	-
Impairment of account receivables provision	**(120,000)**	-
Expected credit losses provision	-	69,000
Balance at December 31	**4,019,112**	4,265,350

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, and demand deposits that can be liquidate in the 3 months

	2022	2021
Checks on hand	**33,035**	244,500
Cash on hand	**282**	42
Cash at banks	**742,164**	1,411,682
	775,481	1,656,224

12. RESERVES

Statutory reserve:

In accordance with the Companies' Law in the Hashemite Kingdome of Jordan and the Company's Article of Association, the Company has established a statutory reserve by the appropriation of 10% of net income until the reserve equals 25% of the capital. However, the company may, with the approval of the General Assembly to continue to deduct this annual ratio until this reserve is equal to the authorized capital of the Company in full. This reserve is not available for dividend distribution; The General Assembly is entitled to decide, in its unusual meeting, to amortize its losses by the accumulated statuary reserve if all other reserves pay off, to rebuild it again in accordance with the law.

Voluntary reserve:

In accordance with the Companies' Law in the Hashemite Kingdome of Jordan and the Company's Article of Association, The Company can establish a voluntary reserve by an appropriation no more than 20% of pre-tax net income. The company's Board of Directors resolved to allocate 20% of the net income during the year. This reserve is available for dividend distribution till the approval of the Company's General Assembly.

13. END OF SERVICE INDEMNITIES

The transactions on end of service indemnity account as following:

	2022	2021
Balance as January 1	**158,551**	158,551
Payment during the year	**-**	-
Balance as December 31	**158,551**	158,551

14. LOANS

	2022	2021
Housing Bank for trade and finance	**2,080,009**	2,546,523
Capital Bank	**3,204,135**	3,404,251
Total loans	**5,284,144**	5,950,774
Deduct: current portion	**1,803,795**	1,669,148
The long term portion	**3,480,349**	4,281,626

Housing Bank Loans:
The company obtained banking facilities from the Housing Bank for Trade and Finance in the amount of 13,000,000 USD for the purpose of financing the purchase 70% of the share of the Vision Company for the Development of Information Systems and Computer Programs (Saudi Arabia), in the form of a loan of 6,500,000 USD, and a diminishing loan of 6,500,000 USD. The loan has been repaid. As for the declining loan, the company rescheduled it several times, most recently in 2019, as the remaining balance of the loan was rescheduled over a period of 6 years so that the first installment is due on January 1, 2020, at an interest rate (LIBOR three months and 3.70% margin at a minimum rate of 4% annually and without commission), with these facilities remaining under the guarantee of National Computer Company (a subsidiary company) and the personal guarantee of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Company has rescheduled the current debt ceiling of 100,000 JD and the financing of bids and purchases in the amount of 1,757,195 JD into a long-term loan, and the remaining loan balance has been converted into dollar currency with a value of 2,046,000 USD, as it was rescheduled several times and last in the year 2019 The remaining balance of the loan has been rescheduled over a period of 6years, so that the first installment is due on January 1, 2020, at an interest rate (three-month libor, 3.70% margin, at a minimum rate of %4 annually, and without commission), with these facilities remaining under the guarantee of the eligibility company For the computer (subsidiary).

The Company has scheduled a current debt ceiling of 750,000 JD into a long-term loan to be repaid in monthly installments over a period of 6years, so that the first installment is due on January 1, 2020, at an interest rate of 4%, with these facilities remaining under the guarantee of National Computer Company (a subsidiary company) And the personal guarantee of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

National Computer Company (a subsidiary company) rescheduled the current debt ceiling of 150,000 JD and the bids financing ceiling into a long-term loan of 546,819 JD, the remaining loan balance was converted into dollar currency with a value of 544,000 USD at an interest rate (three Libor) Months and 3.5% margin at a minimum rate of 4% annually and without commission) so that the first installment is due on December 1, .2016

Capital Bank loan
National Computer Company (a subsidiary company) obtained a loan from the Jordan Capital Bank, amounting to 689,247 JD, at an interest rate of 10.5% annually, to be paid monthly and without commission, in order to pay of purchases and the loan is repaid according to 12 monthly installments with a value of 57,437 JD, in exchange for the guarantee of AL-Faris national company for investment and export and the personal guarantee of the chairman of the board of directors, and during 2019, the company restructured the remaining amount of the loan, which amounted to 230,000 JD, in addition to anew imposition of 750,000 JD, obtained by al- national computer company (subsidiary company) in order to pay the company's purchases, so that the total value of the imposition becomes 980,000 JD, to be paid according to quarterly installments over a period of two years and at an interest rate of 10,25% annually and commission of 0.5% on the balance of the structured amount, and the first installments is due on February 29, 2020 and during the third quarter of 2020, the company restructured the remaining amount of the imposition. Which amounted to 898,334 JD, a bond under the quarterly installments over a period of four years, at an interest rate of 9% annually, and the first installment is due at the beginning of the year on February 2, 2021.

National Computer Company (a subsidiary company) obtained a revolving loan from the Jordan Capital Bank, funded by the Central Bank, at a value of 2,623,333 JD, at an interest rate of 3.75% annually, to be collected monthly and without commission, in order to pay off the company's purchases inside Amman. The loan is repaid over a period of four years until February 2026 In return for the sponsorship of Al-Faris National Company for Investment and Export and the personal guarantee of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

National Computer Company (a subsidiary company) obtained a revolving loan from the Jordan Capital Bank, funded by the Central Bank, at a value of 131,628 JD, at an interest rate of 3.25% annually, to be collected monthly and without commission, in order to pay off the company's purchases outside Amman. The loan is repaid over a period of four years until May 2025 In return for the sponsorship of Al-Faris National Company for Investment and Export and the personal guarantee of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

15. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2022	2021
Accrued expenses	**3,057,065**	3,368,844
Due to governments	**152,724**	88,844
Due to social committee	**7,019**	5,261
Due to employees	**106,332**	219,678
Advanced payments from clients	**307,429**	693,863
Contingent liabilities provisions	**14,160**	14,160
	3,644,729	4,390,650

16. ACCOUNTS PAYABLES AND DEFERRED CHECKS

	2022	2021
Accounts payables	**4,645,985**	4,332,541
Deferred checks	**683,580**	803,063
	5,329,565	5,135,604

17. BANKS OVERDRAFT

	2022	2021
Arab Bank	**444,907**	449,478
Capital Bank	**297,958**	338,554
	742,865	788,032

Arab Bank:
National Computer Company (a subsidiary company) granted a credit facility contract from the Arab Bank to a current debt account debtor with a ceiling of 550,000 JD at an interest rate of 10% annually and a commission of 1% in return for the guarantee of the Al-Faris National Company for Investment and Export. During 2012, the value of the current debt account has been reduced to 460,000 JD At an interest rate of 3,375% per annum and a commission of 1%, in return for cash insurance.

Capital Bank:
National Computer Company (a subsidiary company) granted banking facilities from the Capital Bank as a current debt account debit one dollar with a ceiling of 200,000 USD and the ceiling was increased by 300,000 USD on July 2, 2015 to become 500,000 USD at an interest rate of 4.5% without commission and a debit current account with a ceiling of 150,000 JD, at an interest rate of 9% and without commission, against the guarantee of the Al-Faris National Company for Investment and Export.

18. COST OF SALES

	2022	2021
Cost of goods sold	**11,964,774**	12,521,319
Direct operating expenses	**4,857,138**	4,459,098
	16,821,912	16,980,417

19. COST OF SERVICES REVENUE

	2022	2021
Cost of maintenance contract	**189,640**	185,487
Maintenance expenses*	**657,989**	492,009
	847,629	677,496

*The details of services expenses are as follows:

	2022	2021
Wages, Salaries and other benefits	**644,924**	478,453
Training	**2,730**	708
Traveling and accommodation	**4,058**	2,671
Others	**6,277**	10,177
	657,989	492,009

20. SELLING, MARKETING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Wages, Salaries and other benefits	**1,388,663**	1,285,139
Health insurance	**36,328**	25,954
Travel and Accommodation	**19,086**	5,175
General Maintenance expenses	**18,576**	14,007
Rents	**16,827**	20,915
Post, telegraph and telephone	**35,898**	43,032
Stationery and consumables	**18,795**	13,350
Subscriptions	**33,116**	21,860
Electricity, water and fuel	**39,901**	36,579
Governmental fees	**72,087**	53,839
Advertising	**18,773**	11,034
Professional fees and consulting	**67,549**	78,746
Transportations allowances	**14,542**	6,717
Donations	**2,600**	6,050
Transportations of board members	**21,000**	-
Other	**22,739**	22,009
	1,826,480	1,644,406

21. INCOME TAX

The Company tax return has been approved till 2021, the tax situation has been studded for 2020 the company submitted a self-assessment statement, and the Income and Sales Tax Department did not review the company's accounting records for 2019 and 2021 until the date of the consolidated financial statements.

The National Computer Company (Subsidiary Company) Tax Status has been approved till 2019 for years 2020, 2021, the Company provided the self-assessment tax statement of the Income and Sales Tax Department but the income tax department did not review accounting records till the date of preparing the consolidated financial statement.

The National Computer Company Aqaba branch (Subsidiary Company) Tax Status has been approved till 2019 for years 2020, 2021, the Company provided the self-assessment tax statement of the Income and Sales Tax Department but the income tax department did not review accounting records till the date of preparing the consolidated financial statement

The Aregon Jordan Company (Subsidiary Company) Tax Status has been approved till 2021, as for the year 2020, the company submitted a self-assessment statement, and the Income and Sales Tax Department did not review the company's accounting records until the date of the consolidated financial statements.

The (Allied Software Company) (Subsidiary Company) Tax Status has been approved till 2018, as for the year 2019, 2020, 2021 the Company submitted a self-assessment statement, and the Income and Sales Tax Department did not review the company's accounting records until the date of the consolidated financial statements.

The (Excutra in for advanced training Company) (Subsidiary Company) Tax Status has been approved till 2021, as for the year 2020, the Company submitted a self-assessment statement, and the Income and Sales Tax Department did not review the company's accounting records until the date of the consolidated financial statements.

The Incubator Electronics Company (Subsidiary Company) Tax Status has been approved till 2020, as for the year 2021, the Company submitted a self-assessment statement, and the Income and Sales Tax Department did not review the company's accounting records until the date of the consolidated financial statements.

22. RELATED PARTIES

Through the year the company has enrolled the salaries and wages and allowances and benefits for the general manager and the financial manager as follows:

	2022	2021
The general manager's wages and salaries and allowances	**245,118**	244,171
The financial manager wages and salaries and allowances	**43,652**	40,800

The significant transactions with related parties and related amounts up to December 31 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Revenue	**163,209**	503,217
Costs	**134,452**	392,283

23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

On December 31, the Company has the following contingent liabilities:

	2022	2021
Bank guarantee	**2,529,732**	4,189,870
Letters of credits	**142,000**	1,618,163
	2,671,732	5,808,033

24. LEGAL STATUS

Summary of cases filed by the company and its subsidiaries:
There are issues raised by the company and its subsidiaries amounted to JOD 211,089.

The Summary of the main issues:
A- A case filed by National Computer Company (a subsidiary company) against Rubicon Group and Mrs. Randa Al-Ayoubi, where a decision was issued on January 24, 2022 in favor of the company, with a value of 85,272 JD in addition to the fees and attorney's fees.

B - A case filed by the National Computer Company (a subsidiary company) against the Ministry of Education to demand the refund of the allowance for discounts, discounts and fines that were inflicted on the company's dues, amounting to 267,151 JD Where a decision was issued in favor of the company, and the amount was collected at the beginning of 2023.

C- A case filed by National Computer Company (a subsidiary) against Farah Hospital, where the amount of 28,686 JD was refunded, and the remaining 140,000 JD.

The Summary of cases raised against the company:
There are cases raised on the company by others and its subsidiaries amounted to 691,619 JD.
The most important issues:

The Summary of the most important issues:
There is an issue raised by Data Star Company against National Computer Company (a subsidiary company) amounted 670,521 JD, the decision of the Court of Appeal was issued to annul the decision and return the papers to the Court.

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Management of capital risks

The Company mange its capital to make sure that the Company will continue when it takes the highest return by the best limit for debts and owners' equity balances. The Company's strategy doesn't change from 2021.

Structuring of Company's capital, which includes owners' equity in the Company, which consists of capital, reserves, accumulated losses as it listed in the consolidated changes in owners' equity statement.

The debt rate

The board of directors is reviewing the share capital structure periodically. As a part of this review, the board of directors considers the cost of capital and the risks that is related in each faction from the capital and debt factions. The Company capital structure includes debts from the borrowing. The Company doesn't determine the maximum limit of the typical debt rate.

The management of the financial risks

The Company's activities might be exposed mainly to the followed financial risks.

Management of the foreign currencies risks

It is the risk of changing the value of financial instruments due to changes in foreign exchange rates, and the Jordanian dinar is the major currency of the company, the Board sets limits on the financial position for each currency the company has, and is reviewing the foreign exchange center on a daily basis and they are following strategies to make sure to keep foreign currencies Center within the approved limits.

All the Group's operations are mainly in Jordanian Dinar and the Saudi riyal and UAE dirham, and there is no risk as a result of the company dealing in such currencies as the prices of those fixed currency does not change because it is tied to the US dollar.

Management of the interest price risks

Risk related to interest rate result mainly from borrowing money at floating interest rates and short term deposits at fixed interest rates.

Sensitivity of the statement of comprehensive income is the impact of the assumed changes possible prices of interest on the profit of the Company for one year and it is calculated based on the financial liabilities which carry variable interest rates at the end of the year.

The following table shows sensitivity of the statement of comprehensive income for possible changes and reasonable interest rates as of December 31 with all other effective variables constant:

Currency	Interest rate increase	The impact on(loss) \profit for the year	
JD	Percentage points	**2022**	2021
	25	-	-16,847

Currency	Interest rate decrease	The impact on (loss) \profit for the year	
JD	Percentage points	**2022**	2021
	25	**+16,847**	+16,847

Other price risk
The Company is exposed to price risk arising from its investments in the equity of other companies. The Company maintains investments in the equity of other companies for strategic purposes and not for trading purposes. The Company does not actively trade in such investments.

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

Management of liquidity risks
The Board of directors is responsible for the management of liquidity risks to manage the cash requirements, short, medium, and long-term liquidity. The Company managed the liquidity risks by controlling the future cash flow that was evaluated permanently and correspond to the due dates of monetary assets and liabilities.

The following table represents the contractual eligibilities to non-derivative financial liabilities.

The table has prepared on the undiscounted cash flows to the financial liabilities basis according to the early due dates that may require the Company to pay or receive.

The table below contains cash flows for major amounts and interests.

	Interest rate	Year or less	More than one year	Total
2022 :				
instruments without interest	-	**8,974,294**	**158,551**	**9,132,845**
instruments with interest	**9 % - 3.5%**	**2,634,134**	**3,488,223**	**6,122,357**
Total		**11,608,428**	**3,646,774**	**15,255,202**
2021 :				
instruments without interest	-	9,526,254	158,551	9,684,805
instruments with interest	4 % - 9%	2,499,627	4,281,626	6,781,253
Total		12,025,881	4,440,177	16,466,058

26. SECTORIAL INFORMATION
The main activity of the company is to import and export, to enter into other companies and to borrow from banks for the purposes of the Company, agents and intermediaries, commercial distribution and marketing, computer software industry, computer hardware industry and its parts, technical, engineering and commercial consultancy and computer services, including computer programming.

27. APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issuance on March 22, 2023, these consolidated financial statements require General Assembly approval.

28. COMPARATIVE FIGURES
Certain numbers for the year 2021 have been reclassified and reclassified to conform to the presentation numbers for the year ended December 31, 2022.