COMPREHENSIVE MULTIPLE PROJECT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

To the shareholders of
Comprehensive Multiple Project Company
(Public Shareholding Company)

Report on auditing the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements Comprehensive Multiple Project Company (PLC), which comprise of the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022, and the related statements of comprehensive income, Statement of shareholders equity, and statement of cash flows, for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, excluding the effects that reported on the qualified opinion basis paragraph in our report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the statement of financial position of Comprehensive Multiple Project Company (PLC), as of December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Qualified Opinion Basis

1- Due to the stoppage of the associate Company's operations and operating activities as of the last quarter of 2017 the lack of any cash flow from its operational activity and the absence of any future plans to restart it, this considered an indication of the following:

A- an impairment in the value of the investment, and we could not determine the impact of this impairment on the financial statements attached due to the failure of the Company's management to conduct a study to determine the extent of the impairment in the investment in the associate.

B- There is doubt about the company's ability to continue its business in the short and long terms

2-We have not been provided with the financial statements of the associate (Al Saleem Communication Company WLL) for the year ended December 31, 2022. Accordingly, the company's share of the results of the 2022 business has not been added.

We conduct our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements. We are independent of the company in accordance with the 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 basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of matter

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the company will continue as a going concern. The Company has a deficit working capital by 144,330 JD as of December 31, 2022 that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern.

Management and individuals responsible of governance the financial statements

Management and individuals responsible of governance about the financial statements, Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. And for such internal control, management is determined to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a Going Concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to Going Concern and using the Going Concern basis of accounting.Unless the management either intend 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 financial statements.

Certified public accountant responsibility
Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement, and to issue and auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and 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 Financial Statements.

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

Key auditing matters	The following is a description of our auditing procedures:
Investment in an associate company In accordance with IFRS, an investment in an associate is included in the statement of financial position in accordance with the net equity and is subsequently adjusted to include the Company's share of the associate's profit or loss and, because of its importance, is considered an important audit risk. The annual impairment of the investment in an associate is considered to be a key audit matter due to the complexity of the accounting requirements and the general provisions required in determining the assumptions 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 less 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, final value and weighted average cost of capital.	**Investment in an associate company** The Company did not record its share of the associate's results due to its failure to provide it with the financial statements due to the stoppage of its operations and operating activities during 2022. We have not been able to determine the effect of this impairment on the accompanying financial statements because the Company's management has not conducted a study to determine the extent of the impairment of the investment in the associate, based on the assumptions and methodologies used by the Company, in particular those relating to the growth of expected income and profit margins.

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 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 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 Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves Fair Presentation.

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

Legal requirements report

The Comprehensive Multiple Project Company maintains proper books of accounts and the accompanying financial statements contained as of December 31 2022, we recommend to be approved by the Board of Directors after taking into consideration what is mentioned in the paragraph of the qualified opinion.

Modern Accountants

Sinan Ghosheh
License No. (580)

Modern Accountants
A member of Nexia International
المحاسبون العصريون

Amman-Jordan

March 30, 2023

COMPREHENSIVE MULTIPLE PROJECT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

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

	Note	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Non- curent assets			
Investment in associate company	4	**5,560,534**	5,560,534
Total non-curent assets		**5,560,534**	5,560,534
Current assets			
Accounts receivable	5	**1**	1
Total current assets		**1**	1
TOTAL ASSETS		**5,560,535**	5,560,535
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	1	**5,250,000**	5,250,000
Statutory reserve	6	**356,066**	356,066
Accumulated losses		**(189,862)**	(181,852)
Total Shareholders' equity		**5,416,204**	5,424,214
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other payables	7	**144,331**	136,321
Total current liabilities		**144,331**	136,321
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		**5,560,535**	5,560,535

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

COMPREHENSIVE MULTIPLE PROJECT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

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

	Note	2022	2021
Gains realized on selling financial assets at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income		-	3,021
General and administrative expenses	9	**(8,010)**	(12,379)
Loss for the year		**(8,010)**	(9,358)
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income		**(8,010)**	(9,358)
Loss per share :			
Loss per share - JD / share		**(0,002)**	(0,002)
Weighted average outstanding shares		**5,250,000**	5,250,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

COMPREHENSIVE MULTIPLE PROJECT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

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

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	5,250,000	356,066	**(172,494)**	**5,433,572**
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	**(9,358)**	**(9,358)**
Balance at December 31, 2021	**5,250,000**	**356,066**	**(181,852)**	**5,424,214**
Comprehensive income for the year	**-**	-	**(8,010)**	**(8,010)**
Balance at December 31, 2022	**5,250,000**	**356,066**	**(189,862)**	**5,416,204**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

COMPREHENSIVE MULTIPLE PROJECT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

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

	2022	2021
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	(8,010)	(9,358)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accrued expenses and other payables	8,010	9,358
Net cash used in operating activities	-	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

Comprehensive Multiple Project Company is a Jordanian Public Shareholding Company (P, L, C) registered under commercial registration number (243) on April 12, 1994, The Company's share capital is JD 5,250,000, divided into5,250,000 shares of 1 JD for each,

The principal activity of the Company is to invest in other companies.

The Company headquarter is in Amman.

2. NEW AND AMENDED IFRS STANDARDS

New and revised standards and interpretations	**The following new and revised Standards and Interpretations are not yet effective**
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 financial statements
The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Basics of preparation
These financial statements were presented in Jordanian Dinar as the majority of transactions recorded in JD.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, However financial assets and financial liabilities are stated at fair value.

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies applied by the company as follows:

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

Impairment
IFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model in IAS 39 with an expected credit loss model (ECLs). The Company recognizes loss allowance for expected credit losses on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL
- Cash and bank balances:
- Trade and other receivables;
- Due from related party.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Credit-impaired financial assets
A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to stage 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 no 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 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.

Recognition of revenues and expenses
Revenue is recognized when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the company as a result of a reliably measurable exchange.

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of 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 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 statements.

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

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

Significant increase of credit risk
ECLs are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 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 a 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 (eg, 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 the financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Expenses
Selling and marketing expenses are mainly comprised of costs incurred from the distribution 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.

Accounts Receivables
Accounts receivable are stated at original invoice amount less provision for any uncollectable amounts. An estimate for impairment of account receivable is made when there is a subjective evidence that the collection of the full amount is no longer probable.

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

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.

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

The amount recognized as provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flow estimated to settle the present obligation.

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

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

4. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE COMPANY

An investment in Al-Saleem Communication Company has been purchased on November 16, 2016 for JD 5,500,000 representing 50% of the share capital of Al-Saleem Communication Company.

The book value of the investment as at 31 December was as follows:

	2022	2021
Purchase value	**5,560,534**	5,560,534
	5,560,534	5,560,534

The Company's share of the associate's business results for the year from 2018 to 2022 the fourth quarter of 2017 were not recognized.

5. ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
Account receivables	**45,899**	45,899
Allowance for doubtful account	**(45,898)**	(45,898)
	1	1

6. 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 statuary 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, continue this deduction until this reserve is equal to the subscribed 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.

7. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2022	2021
Accrued expenses	**98,630**	90,620
Miscellaneous payables deposits and allowances	**45,701**	45,701
	144,331	136,321

8. INCOME TAX

The company settled its tax position with the Income and Sales Tax Department up until 2015, as for 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 The Company filed its income tax return, but it has not been reviewed up until the date of these financial statements.

9. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Salaries and wages	**-**	1,200
Fees and subscriptions	**5,510**	3,679
Professional fees and consultation	**2,500**	7,500
	8,010	12,379

10. LEGAL STATUS OF THE COMPANY

Summary of the cases raised by the company:

There are no litigations filed by the company as of December 31, 2022.

Summary of the cases raised on the company:

There are no litigations filed on the company as of December 31, 2022.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Management of share capital risks
The Company manages its capital to make sure that the Company will continue when it is take the highest return by the best limit for debts and shareholders equity balances. The Company's strategy doesn't change from 2021.

Structuring of Company's capital includes debts, which includes the disclosed borrowings in note, and the shareholders equity in the Company which includes share capital, statutory reserves, and accumulated losses as it listed in the changes in shareholders' equity statement.

The management of the financial risks
The Company's activities might be exposing mainly to the followed financial risks:

Management of the foreign currencies risks
The company is not exposed to significant risks related to foreign currency price changes, so there is no need to effective management for this exposure.

Interest rate risk
The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest bearing assets and liabilities (bank deposits, interest bearing loans and borrowings).

The sensitivity of the statement of comprehensive income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the Company's profit for one year, and it is calculated based on the financial liabilities which carry variable interest rates at the end of the year.

Other price risk
The Company exposes to price risks resulting from its investments in owners' equity to other companies. The Company keeps investments in other company's owner's equity for strategic purposes and not for trading purposes.

Credit risk management
The credit risks represented if one part of the financial instruments contracts has not obligated to pay the contractual obligations and cause of that the Company is exposing financial losses, however, there are no any contracts with any other parts so the Company doesn't expose to different types of the credit risks. The Company classifies the parts which have similar specifications as related parties. Except the amounts which are related to the cash money. Credit risks that are resulting from the cash money are specific because the parts that are dealing with it are local banks which have good reputations and controlled by control parties.

The listed amounts in the financial data represents the highest credit risk expose to trade and other accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents.

12. SECTORAL INFORMATION

The main activity of the Company is to invest in other companies, and the Company operates in one geographical sector which is the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

13. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the company's board of directors on March 30, 2023 and their publication was approved. These financial statements require the approval of the General Assembly of Shareholders.