

**AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND
HOUSING COMPANY**
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

INDEX	PAGE
Independent certified public accountant's report	1 – 3
Consolidated Statement of financial position	4
Consolidated Statement of comprehensive income	5
Consolidated Statement of owners' equity	6
Consolidated Statement of cash flows	7
Notes to the Consolidated financial statements	8 – 29

INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

To the shareholders of
AL-Tatajamouat for Catering and Housing Company
(Public Shareholding Company)

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Al-Tatajamouat for Catering and Housing Company (P.L.C), which comprise of the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated Statement of owners' equity and consolidated statement of cash flows, for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated statement of financial position of Al-Tatajamouat for Catering and Housing Company (P.L.C) as of December 31, 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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 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.

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 consolidated financial statement. The basic auditing matters have been addressed in our auditing workflow to consolidated financial standards as we do not express separate opinions.

Key auditing matters	The following is a description of our auditing procedures
<p>Goodwill In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Company is required to evaluate goodwill and to test impairment. Goodwill as of December 31, 2021 was amounted to JD 1,694,857 generated from a single cash-generating unit, Al-Tajamouat for Support Services (L.t.d) and the company has been amortize the goodwill as of December 31 , 2022.</p>	<p>Goodwill The annual impairment of goodwill is considered to be a fundamental audit because of the Complexity of the accounting requirements and the general provisions 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, whichever is higher, less costs to sell, is calculated from discounted cash flow models. These models use several basic assumptions including estimates of future sales volume and prices, Operating, end-to-end value and weighted average cost of capital.</p>

Other information

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

Our opinion does not include these other information, and we do not express any assertion over it. Regarding our audit on consolidated financial statement of Al Tajamouat for Catering and Housing Company for the year ended December 31, 2023 we are obliged to review these other information, and while that, we consider the compatibility of these information with their consolidated financial statements. If we detected based on our audit, the existence of significant errors in the information, we are obliged to report this fact. In this context, we have nothing to report.

Management responsibility of the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

Certified public accountant responsibility

It is our aim to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is at a high level of assurance, but the audit procedures that we have performed in accordance with international auditing standards do not always guarantee the discovery of material errors, even if they exist. Errors may arise from fraud or by mistake, and are considered material if they are individually or collectively may affect reasonably based on the decisions of users of the 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 initial Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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, 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 initial Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the initial Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves Fair Presentation.

We communicated with audit the Financial Management 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 Al Tajamout for Catering and Housing Company maintains proper books of accounts and the accompanying consolidated financial statements contained as of December 31 2023, we recommend to be approved by the Board of Directors.

ModernAccountants

Walid M. Taha
License No.(703)

Amman-Jordan
March 21, 2024

Modern Accountants



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AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	2023	2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	4	438,912	483,300
Construction under process	5	1,368,723	989,559
Rented real estate, Net	6	4,123,328	4,199,741
Goodwill	7	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	8	526,826	889,762
Total non-current assets		6,457,789	6,562,362
Current assets			
Prepaid expenses and other accounts receivable	9	227,340	219,459
Inventories and supplies		108,516	73,205
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	10	70,214	71,089
Accounts receivable	11	1,457,441	1,602,086
Cash and cash equivalents	12	34,729	49,356
Total current assets		1,898,240	2,015,195
TOTAL ASSETS		8,356,029	8,577,557
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY			
Owners' equity			
Share capital	1	10,000,000	10,000,000
Statutory reserve	13	448,522	425,193
Fair value reserve		(189,081)	180,180
Accumulated Losses		(3,758,319)	(3,911,845)
Total owners' equity		6,501,122	6,693,528
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other payables	14	665,198	576,141
Accounts payable and deferred checks		841,486	1,062,228
Banks overdraft	15	348,223	245,660
Total current liabilities		1,854,907	1,884,029
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		8,356,029	8,577,557

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

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	2023	2022
Revenues	17	3,170,709	2,855,781
Cost of revenues	18	(2,684,027)	(2,560,544)
Gross profit		486,682	295,237
Selling and marketing expenses		(225)	(20)
General and administrative expenses	19	(217,565)	(315,284)
Financial charges		(42,515)	(56,418)
Unrealized (losses) / gain from financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income		(875)	8,829
Realized losses from financial assets designated at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income		-	(80,140)
Amortizations of goodwill	7	-	(1,694,857)
Impairment of financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	10	-	(200,000)
Gain on sale of assets		-	-
Other revenues and expenses		7,784	36,266
Profit / (Loss) before income tax		233,286	(2,006,387)
Income tax and national contribution	20	(56,431)	(19,233)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		176,855	(2,025,620)
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Total comprehensive income transferred to accumulated losses		176,855	(2,025,620)
Changes in fair value reserve		(369,261)	160,943
Total loss -comprehensive income for the year		(192,406)	(1,864,677)
Profit / (Loss) per share:			
Profit / (Loss) per share-JD/Share		0,02	(0,2)
Weighted average of outstanding shares		10,000,000	10,000,000

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

AL TAJAMOAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OWNERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Fair value reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	10,000,000	425,193	19,237	(1,886,225)	8,558,205
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	160,943	(2,025,620)	(1,864,677)
Balance at December 31, 2022	10,000,000	425,193	180,180	(3,911,845)	6,693,528
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(369,261)	176,855	(192,406)
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	23,329	-	(23,329)	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	10,000,000	448,522	(189,081)	(3,758,319)	6,501,122

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

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	2023	2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (loss) before income tax	233,286	(2,006,387)
Adjustments Profit / (loss) before income tax:		
Depreciations and amortizations	130,351	182,752
Financial charges	42,515	56,418
Amortizations of goodwill	-	1,694,857
Impairment of financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	-	200,000
Unrealized (loss) / gain from financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	875	(8,829)
Realized gain from sale of financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	-	80,140
Unrealized (loss) / gain from financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	369,261	(160,943)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivables	144,645	(52,552)
Inventories and supplies	(35,311)	33,900
Prepaid expenses and other accounts receivable	(7,881)	11,171
Accounts payable and deferred checks	(220,742)	304,248
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	-	(126,871)
Accrued expenses and other payables	32,626	156,917
Net cash available from operating activities	689,625	364,821
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Change in construction under process	(379,164)	(319,541)
Change in property and equipment	(9,550)	(23,890)
Change in financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	(375,586)	131,219
Net cash used in investing activities	(764,300)	(212,212)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Banks overdraft	102,563	(131,469)
Financial charges paid	(42,515)	(56,418)
Net cash available from / (used in) financing activities	60,048	(187,887)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(14,627)	(35,278)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	49,356	84,634
Cash and cash equivalent, December 31	34,729	49,356

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

AL TAJAMOAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

1. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

Al Tajamouat for catering and housing Company (“the Company”) is a Jordanian public shareholding company registered on November 13, 1994 under the number (261) declared and paid up capital JD10,000,000 divided into 10,000,000 shares each for JD 1.

The principal activity of the Company includes construction, purchasing and managing all kinds of catering and restaurants utilities to present catering service for companies and individuals as well as construction and purchases all kinds of housing building and performing housing services.

The company located at Amman.

2. New and Amended International Financial Reporting Standards

The following new and amended standards and interpretations have not yet become effective. They will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after:

It is valid for annual periods beginning on or after

Lease Obligations in Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)

The amendment clarifies how the seller (lessee) subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that meet the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale.

January 1, 2024

Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendment sets out how the conditions that an entity must comply with within twelve months after the reporting period affect the compliance classification.

January 1, 2024

International Tax Reform - Pillar 2 Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12)

International Tax Reform - Pillar 2 Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12)
The amendments provide a temporary exception to the requirements regarding deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the second pillar of income taxes.

January 1, 2023, but it is not required in any interim financial statements for the year 2023.

Supplier financing arrangements (amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)

The amendments add disclosure requirements and “indicative references” to existing disclosure requirements, which require entities to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier financing contracts.

January 1, 2024

Non-Fungibility of Exchange Rates (Amendments to IAS 21)

The amendments include guidelines for determining when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

January 1, 2025

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.

AL TAJAMOAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

Basis preparation of consolidated financial statements

These Consolidated financial statements, were presented in Jordanian Dinar as the majority of the Company's transactions are recorded in the Jordanian Dinar.

The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basic, However financial instruments and investment in real estate 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 incorporate the financial statements of Al Tajamout for Catering and Housing Company (Public Shareholding Company) and the subsidiaries controlled by the Company.

Control is achieved where the Company:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AL TAJAMOAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

The Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2023 consist of the financial statements of the following subsidiary:

Subsidiary company name	Registration place	Registration year	Vote and equity percentage	Principal activity
AL-Tajamouat for Support Services Co.(Ltd)	The Hashemite kingdom of Jordan	2003	100 %	constructing, purchasing and managing of all facilities for catering and housing
AL-Tajamouat For University FacilitiesCo.(Ltd)	The Hashemite kingdom of Jordan	2006	100 %	Acquisition and managing all kinds of catering and restaurants utilities and Acquisition of land and build housing projects

According to net equity method, the Company's share in the subsidiary's net operation results for the year ended December 31, 2023, is JD 238,837 (2022: JD 191,087) as follows:

	2023	2022
AL-Tajamouat for Support Services Company	178,988	(127,646)
AL-Tajamouat For University Facilities Company	59,849	(63,441)
	238,837	(191,087)

According to Net Equity Method, the book value of an investment in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2023 is JD 7,588,927 (2022: JD 7,369,321) as follows:

	2023	2022
Book value of investment in AL-Tajamouat for Support Services Company*	7,334,683	7,174,926
Book value of investment in AL-Tajamouat for University Facilities Company	254,244	194,395
**	7,588,927	7,369,321

* The investment in Al-Tajamouat for Support Services Company include Goodwill which amount to JD 1,694,857 as the year 2021, And during the year 2022, goodwill was completely amortized.

** The investment in Al-Tajamouat For University Facilities Company includes an investment in Aqaba Branch.

Equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are:

- (i) assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI; or and
- (ii) assets that are held in a business model other than held to collect contractual cash flows or held to collect and sell; or
- (iii) assets designated at FVTPL using the fair value option.

These assets are measured at fair value, with any gains / losses arising on re-measurement recognized in profit or loss.

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

Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in reclassifying 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.

AL TAJAMOAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

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-month ECL.

The Company has selected 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.

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

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 the re-evaluation reserve and recognized in other comprehensive income.

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

Recognition of revenues

Services revenues are realized when the service is performed and the invoice is issued , and rental income is realized according to the time basis so that it reflects the actual return for the period of the lease contract .

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

Rental income is calculated on the basis of the value of the consideration received or expected to be received on a straight-line basis and over the term of the lease contract.

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

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 nice trinity were the same as those that applied to the audited annual consolidated 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 depend 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 the assets are compensated. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous 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 group of assets with similar credit risk characteristics

When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments of the Company are 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.

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

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 is 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 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.

Expenses

Selling and marketing expenses principally comprise of costs incurred in the distribution and sale of the Company's products, all other expenses are classified as general and administrative expenses.

General and administrative expenses include direct and indirect costs which are 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 equivalents include cash, demand deposits, and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at invoice amount less any provision for doubtful and expected credit losses is taken when there is an indication that the receivable may not be collected, and are written off in the same period when there is impossible recovery of them.

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

Accounts payable

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for services or goods received whether billed by the supplier or not.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. 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:

	<u>Annual Depreciation Rate</u>
Catering building	4%
Tools and equipment	15%
Furniture	15%
Miscellaneous devices and air conditioning	10% - 25%
Vehicles	15%
Decoration	12%
Banners	15%

Useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically to make sure that the method and amortization period appropriate with the expected economic benefits of property and equipment. Impairment test is performed to the value of the property and equipment that appears in the Statement of Consolidated Financial Position. When any events or changes in circumstances shows that this value is non-recoverable.

In case of any indication to the low value, Impairment losses are calculated according to the policy of the low value of the assets. at the disposal of any subsequent property and equipment, recognize the value of gains or losses resulting, Which represents the difference between the net proceeds of exclusion and the value of the property and equipment that appears in the Statement of Consolidated Financial Position, Gross Profit and loss.

Segment Reports

Section is a group of elements that is subjected to risks, and is ventured to provide products and services which is called the operational section or in specific economical environments the company's principal objectives is the establishing and purchasing nourishing facilities and restaurants to provide nourishing Services to companies and individuals, and purchasing buildings and providing housing services, And it only operates inside the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan.

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, the Bank intends to settle them on a net basis, or assets are realized and liabilities settled simultaneously.

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

Rented real estate, Net

Real estate investments of leased buildings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment. Buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis with an annual depreciation of 4%.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of investment in subsidiaries over the fair value of its net assets at the date of acquisition. In accordance with IAS 38, goodwill is not amortized and if there is indication of impairment the estimated recoverable amount is reduced to its estimated value.

Income tax

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

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency 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 the date. Gains and losses from settlement and translation of foreign currency transactions are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Inventories

The cost of the goods is determined by the weighted average method, which includes the cost of materials, labor, direct industrial expenses and a certain proportion of indirect industrial expenses, while the raw materials and other materials are stated at cost and the cost is determined based on the weighted average cost.

In respect of available-for-sale equity instruments, previously recognized impairment losses are not reversed through the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Any increase in the fair value that follows an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Provisions

The provision had been formed, when the Company has a present obligation (legal or expected) from past events which its cost of repayment consider 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 consolidated statement of financial position date after considering the risks and not assured matters about the obligation. When the provision is measured with the estimated cash flows to pay the present obligation, then the accounts receivable are recognized as asset in case of receipt and replacement of the amount is certain and issuable to measure the amount reliably.

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

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.

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

2023	Lands	Catering building	Tools and equipment	furniture	Miscellaneous devices and air conditioning	Vehicles	Decorations	Banners	Total
Cost:									
Balance at January 1	48,904	730,958	471,070	82,303	170,359	136,647	86,853	4,583	1,731,677
Additions	-	-	5,549	-	-	-	-	-	5,549
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	48,904	730,958	476,619	82,303	170,359	136,647	86,853	4,583	1,737,226
Depreciation:									
Balance at January 1	-	420,995	412,078	82,303	164,959	106,855	56,604	4,583	1,248,377
Additions	-	14,619	16,905	-	1,255	9,538	7,620	-	49,937
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	-	435,614	428,983	82,303	166,214	116,393	64,224	4,583	1,298,314
Net book value December 31	48,904	295,344	47,636	-	4,145	20,254	22,629	-	438,912

AL TAJAMOAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

2022	Lands	Catering building	Tools and equipment	furniture	Miscellaneous devices and air conditioning	Vehicles	Decorations	Banners	Total
Cost :									
Balance at January 1	48,904	713,958	464,180	82,303	170,359	136,647	86,853	4,583	1,707,787
Additions	-	17,000	6,890	-	-	-	-	-	23,890
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	48,904	730,958	471,070	82,303	170,359	136,647	86,853	4,583	1,731,677
Depreciation:									
Balance at January 1	-	406,376	394,302	82,303	163,507	97,317	49,317	4,583	1,197,705
Additions	-	14,619	17,776	-	1,452	9,538	7,287	-	50,672
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	-	420,995	412,078	82,303	164,959	106,855	56,604	4,583	1,248,377
Netbook value December 31	48,904	309,963	58,992	-	5,400	29,792	30,249	-	483,300

AL TAJAMOAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

5. CONSTRUCTION UNDER PROCESS

During the year 2020, the company started a labor housing project with a total area of 8,400 square meters, at an expected cost of 1,764,000 JD, until the project is completed, and the details of the projects under implementation are as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	989,559	670,018
Additions	379,164	319,541
Balance at December 31	<u>1,368,723</u>	<u>989,559</u>

6. RENTED REAL ESTATE, NET

	2023	2022
Cost	3,901,564	4,015,870
Lands	710,660	710,660
Total	4,612,224	4,726,530
Value Increase in lands and rented real estate	2,590,369	2,588,139
Net value increase in lands and real estate	7,202,593	7,314,669
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(3,079,265)	(3,114,928)
	<u>4,123,328</u>	<u>4,199,741</u>

The real estate (housing) of the subsidiary company, Al Tajamoat Company for Support Services, was mortgaged for a value of 650,000 JD.

7. GOODWILL

This item represents the resulted goodwill amounting to JD 1,694,857 due to the increase in the cost of purchasing an investment in Al-Tajamoat Support Services Limited (the subsidiary) for the fair value of its assets at the date of purchase. Due to the decrease in the operating activity of the subsidiary, it will be considered an indication of Impairment of goodwill.

During the year 2022, the company amortized the entire value of the resulting goodwill as of December 31, 2022.

The resulting goodwill has been fully amortized as of December 31, 2022.

	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	-	1,694,857
Amortizations of goodwill	-	(1,694,857)
Balance at December 31	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Number of shares		Fair Value	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Specialized Investment Compounds Company	13,288	6,288	11,244	5,218
Latent Energies For Investments Company	542,665	542,665	515,582	884,544
			<u>526,826</u>	<u>889,762</u>

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

9. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	2023	2022
Prepaid expenses	47,056	27,978
Refundable deposit	9,938	9,858
Bank guarantee deposits	177,121	187,712
Due from income tax	68,243	68,468
Due from sales tax	225	686
Due from employees	-	-
Expected credit losses	(75,243)	(75,243)
	<u>227,340</u>	<u>219,459</u>

10. FINANCIAL ASSETS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Number of shares		Fair Value	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Shira Real Estate Development And Investments Company	13,366	9,093	5,352	6,274
Al-Amal Financial Investments Company	4,795	4,795	4,603	4,556
Jordanian for Developing and Financial Investment Company	56,700	56,700	260,259	260,259
			<u>270,214</u>	<u>271,089</u>
Impairment provision for investment in Jordanian for Developing and Financial Investment Company			(200,000)	(200,000)
			<u>70,214</u>	<u>71,089</u>

11. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	2023	2022
Trading accounts receivables	2,165,566	2,310,211
Expected credit losses	(708,125)	(708,125)
	<u>1,457,441</u>	<u>1,602,086</u>

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2023	2022
Cash on hand	17,582	20,255
Checks on hands	10,000	10,000
Cash at banks	7,147	19,101
	<u>34,729</u>	<u>49,356</u>

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

13. STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with the Companies' Law in the Hashemite Kingdom 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 continue deducting this annual ratio until this reserve is equal to the subscribed capital of the Company in full. This reserve is not available for dividends distribution.

14. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2023	2022
Accrued expenses	67,910	46,245
Due to sales and income tax	408,461	261,660
Provision for contingent liabilities	2,117	2,117
Income tax provision (Note – 20)	101,520	111,243
Educational support provision	22,420	22,420
Scientific Research support	13,568	13,568
Due to employees social security	17,578	60,980
Employee income tax deposits	9,780	36,064
Shareholder's deposits	21,844	21,844
	665,198	576,141

15. BANK OVER DRAFT

	2023	2022
Capital bank – Societe Generale (facilities)	300,956	242,364
Bankal Etihad	47,267	3,296
	348,223	245,660

During the year 2019, the company obtained facilities from Societe Generale Bank, with a financing ceiling of 550,000 Jordanian dinars, at an interest rate of 9.5%, for the purposes of financing the operations of the potash tender, against a first-class mortgage for the real estate of the subsidiary company, AL-Tajamouat for Support Services Company.

16. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the year, the company recorded the following remuneration, allowances, and other benefits for the members of the Board of Directors and the General Manager: -

	2023	2022
Transportation for members of the Board of Directors	37,098	36,000

AL TAJAMOAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

17. REVENUES

	AL-Tajamouat for Support Services Company		AL-Tajamouat For University Facilities Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenues :				
Dormitory	668,158	679,349	-	-
Catering	-	4,590	2,358,285	2,069,466
Other Rental	84,266	42,376	60,000	60,000
Total revenues	752,424	726,315	2,418,285	2,129,466
Cost of revenues	(389,518)	(371,962)	(2,294,509)	(2,188,582)
Gross profit	362,906	354,353	123,776	(59,116)

18. COST OF REVENUES

	2023	2022
Salaries and wages and other benefits	583,666	469,975
Cost of catering and housing	1,393,889	1,452,516
Work permits expenses	19,583	18,926
Depreciation	118,346	170,742
Maintenance and repairs	29,153	22,634
Consumable materials	301,066	218,160
Transportation	15,675	4,037
Rent expenses	500	500
Water and electricity	34,154	22,838
Fuel expense	49,133	44,467
Insurance expenses	1,535	2,287
Cleaning	118,805	119,676
Security expenses	12,700	12,240
Miscellaneous	5,822	1,546
	2,684,027	2,560,544

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

19. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2023	2022
Salaries and wages and other benefits	123,832	188,740
Fees and subscription	7,425	9,588
Depreciation and amortization	12,005	12,010
Telephone, post-mail, and telegraph	2,281	4,078
Travel and transportation	550	4,443
General assembly meetings expenses	10,000	10,000
Stationary and printing	2,320	2,225
Board of director's transportation	37,098	36,000
Bonuses and training expenses	-	1,800
Professional and consultancy fees	16,170	28,785
Case fees	-	4,644
Hospitality expenses	624	936
Cleaning expenses	129	311
electricity	-	7,055
Other	5,131	4,669
	217,565	315,284

20. INCOME TAX

The change in income tax provision as December 31 as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance on January 1	111,243	92,010
Payment during the year	(66,154)	-
Provision for the year	56,431	19,233
Balance on December 31	101,520	111,243

Income Tax in the statement of comprehensive income represents the following:

	2023	2022
Income tax on the current year profit	53,492	18,317
National Contribution Income Tax	2,939	916
	56,431	19,233

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

A summary of the adjustment of the accounting profit and the tax profit:

	2023	2022
Profit for the subsidiary company	295,268	91,587
Add: Non-deductable expenses	-	-
Deduct: Exempt revenues	-	-
Taxable income	295,268	91,587
Income tax provision	53,492	18,317
Property tax expenses	-	-
National Contribution Income Tax	2,939	916
Income tax and national contribution	56,431	19,233
Income tax rate	%20	%20
National contribution rate	%1	%1

The Holding Company settled its tax position with the income and sales tax department until 2021 for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2022 the Company has provided its tax return but it hasn't been reviewed yet by the income tax department until the date of the consolidated financial statements.

Al-Tajamouat for Support Services Company (Subsidiary company) settled its tax position with the income and sales tax department until 2022, for 2018 and 2020 the Company has provided a tax return but hasn't been reviewed yet by the income tax department until the date of the consolidated financial statements.

Al-Tajamouat for University Facilities Company (Subsidiary company) settled its tax position with the income and sales tax department until 2017, for 2018, until 2022 the Company has provided its tax return and it hasn't been reviewed yet by the income tax department until the date of the consolidated financial statements.

21. THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE COMPANY

Summary of Cases filed where the Company and subsidiaries are plaintiff :

The amount of the cases filed by the Company and its subsidiaries at amount JD 190,497.

Summary of Cases filed where the Company and its subsidiaries are defendants:

The amount of cases filed by other parties against the Company and its subsidiaries at amount JD 10,535.

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Fair Value

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and checks under collection and receivables, securities, and include accounts payable, credit facilities and loans and credits and other financial liabilities.

First level: the market prices stated in active markets for the same financial instruments.

Level II: assessment methods depend on the input affect the fair value and can be observed directly or indirectly in the market.

Level III: valuation techniques based on inputs affect the fair value cannot be observed directly or indirectly in the market.

<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>level one</u>	<u>Second Level</u>	<u>Third level</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	70,214	-	-	70,214
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	526,826	-	-	526,826
	<u>597,040</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>597,040</u>

<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>level one</u>	<u>Second Level</u>	<u>Third level</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	71,089	-	-	71,089
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	889,762	-	-	889,762
	<u>960,851</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>960,851</u>

The value set out in the third level reflects the cost of buying these assets rather than its fair value due to the lack of an active market them, this is the opinion of Directors that the purchase cost is the most convenient way to measure the fair value of these assets and that there was no impairment.

Share Capital Risks Management

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 owners' equity balances the Company's overall strategy did not change from 2021.

Structuring of Company's capital includes debt which includes borrowing, and the owners' equity in the Company which includes share capital, statutory reserve, and accumulated losses and partner's current account as it listed in the changes in owners' equity statement.

Financial risks management

Company activities could mainly be exposed to financial risks that arising from the following:

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

Foreign currencies risks management

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

Interest rate risks arise mainly from borrowing money at floating rates and from short-term deposits at fixed interest rates.

Other price risks

The company is exposed to price risks arising from its equity investments in other companies. The company maintains investments in the equity of other companies for strategic purposes and is not intended to trade in them, and the company does not actively trade in these investments.

Sensitivity analysis of the owner investments prices

Sensitivity analysis followed based on that the Company exposed to investments prices risks in owner's equity of other companies at the date of the financial statements.

In case investments prices in owners' equity of other companies higher/ lower in rate 5%, The Company's owners' equity reserves become higher/ lower in 26,341 JD (2022: higher/ lower in 44,488 JD) is resulting in the Company's portfolio that classified as financial assets at fair value through the consolidated other comprehensive income.

- The Company's profits become higher / lower by 3,511 JD (2022: higher / lower by 3,555 JD) as a result of the company's portfolio classified at fair value through the consolidated comprehensive income statement.

The Company's sensitivity to investments prices in owners' equity of others companies have changed substantially compared with the previous year are resulting to the disposal of important part from the investments portfolio during the year in addition to the decline in fair value of these investments.

Credit risk

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 significant credit exposure for any entities with similar characteristics. The Company classify the parts which have similar specifications as a 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 receivable, cash and cash equivalents.

Liquidity risk

Are the risks of inability to pay the financial obligations that were settled by receiving cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk management by control on cash flows and comparing them with maturities of assets and financial liabilities.

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

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

The table has prepared the non-deducted cash flows for 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 a year	Total
December 31, 2023				
Instruments without interest		1,506,684	-	1,506,684
Instruments with interest	%8 - %9,5	348,223	-	348,223
Total		<u>1,854,907</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,854,907</u>
December 31, 2022				
Instruments without interest		1,638,369	-	1,638,369
Instruments with interest	%8 - %9,5	245,660	-	245,660
Total		<u>1,884,029</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,884,029</u>

23. SECTORIAL REPORTS

The Company's principal objectives is the establishing and purchasing catering facilities and restaurants to provide catering services to companies and individuals, and purchasing buildings and providing housing services, and it only operates in one geographical area which is the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan.

24. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain figures for 2022 have been reclassified to conform to the presentation in the current year.

25. APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issuance on March 21, 2024 These consolidated financial statements require the approval of the General Assembly of Shareholders.