

Al-Bilad Securities and Investment Company
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Amman – The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Financial Statements and and Independent
Auditor's Report
for the year ended December 31, 2024

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for the year ended December 31, 2024

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To, The Shareholders
Al-Bilad Securities and Investment Company
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Amman - The Heshemite Kingdom of Jordan

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Al-Bilad Securities and Investment Company (the "Company")** which comprises of the statement financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and the cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and notes from 1 to 32.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above in whole present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and cashflows for the year then ended in accordance ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). Our responsibility under those standards is further described in "the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent from the Company in accordance with the code of professional Ethics and Conduct issued by the International Ethics Standards Board of professional ethics and conduct for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") as well as the requirements of professional ethics and conduct that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with ("IESBA Code"). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and adequate to provide a basis for our opinion

Other Matter:

The financial statements as of December 31, 2023 have been audited by another auditor, who issued an unqualified report on March 31, 2024.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, have received the greatest attention in our audit of the financial statements for the current year. These matters have been considered in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, not for the purpose of expressing a separate opinion on these matters. the key audit matters include the following:

1-Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Key Audit Matter	Audit Scope to meet the significant Audit Matter
The company holds financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with value of (JD 1,579,242) as of December 31, 2024 (JD 2,545,575 as of December 2023), some of these assets are not listed in an active market, accordingly, the determination of fair value requires management to apply significant judgment and estimates, therefore, management's determination of the fair value of these financial assets was a key matter in our audit.	Key audit procedure performed include: We performed the following audit procedure related to the financial assets at fair value through the other comprehensive income: - Evaluate the procedures adopted to determining the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and reviewing its effectiveness. - Evaluate the estimates adopted by management in determining fair value for unlisted financial assets. These estimates were compared with the requirements of the international financial reporting standards (IFRS). -Reviewing the reasonableness of key valuation inputs through examining the financial statements issued by the invested in company. -We have reviewed the adequacy of the company's disclosures related to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 6).

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

2-Investment in affiliate company- Arab Jordanian Insurance Group

Key Audit Matter	Audit Scope in response to the Key Audit Matter
<p>Investment in the affiliated company represent one of the company's assets, which valued (JD zero) as of December 31, 2024 (JD 1,241,433 for 2023). The investment in the affiliate company amounts to 27.822%.</p> <p>The results of the affiliate company are incorporated into the financial statements using the equity method, which amounted to JD 1,241,613 for 2024 (JD 105,107 for 2023) (Note 7). The recording of the investment stops when its value becomes zero in the company's books (Note that the net equity of the affiliate company as of December 31, 2024, was negative, amounting to (JD2,596,862)).</p> <p>The company's policy related to this matter is included in (Note 5) of the financial statements.</p>	<p>Key audit procedure performed include: We have performed the following procedures concerning the investment in the affiliate company:</p> <p>Reviewing the audited financial statements issued by the affiliate company as of December 31, 2024, and the available documents to management, which assure the amounts calculated in the investment valuation.</p> <p>We Discussed the valuation with management by obtaining appropriate audit evidence, and this valuation was compared with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).</p> <p>Evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures made by the company in (Notes 5 and 7) of the financial statements.</p>

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable for the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

When preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern and for making appropriate disclosures regarding matters related to going concern and the use of the going concern basis unless management intends to liquidate the company or cease its operations, or there is no realistic alternative to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISA that are endorsed will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken based on those financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

As a part of an audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing ("ISA"), we exercise professional judgment and maintain a professional skepticism through the audit, we are also:

- Identify and assess the risks of substantial misstatement in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures to face those risks, and obtain an adequate and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting any substantial misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve of collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control systems relevant to the audit, 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 systems.
- 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 management's use of the going concern basis and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a substantial 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 substantial uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and, if such disclosures are inadequate, we will modify our opinion, our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future circumstances or events may cause the Company to cease in continuing as a going concern basis.
- 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 communicate with Management among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide Management with a statement that we have compiled with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them for all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be believed to bear on our independence, and provide relevant compliance controls if required.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of financial statements of the current year and considering them key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation prohibit public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Legal and other Regulatory Requirements:

The Company has proper accounting records which are in all material aspects, consistent with the accompanying financial statements as of December 31, 2024 accordingly, we recommend the general assembly to approve to these financial statements.

The partner is in charge of the audit resulting in this auditor's report was Hasan Amin Othman; license number 674.

Date: 27 March 2025

Amman - Jordan



Al-Bilad Securities and Investment Company
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Statement of Financial Position

	Note	2024	2023
<u>Assets</u>			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	1,579,242	2,545,575
Investment in an affiliate company	7	-	1,241,433
Investments properties	8	932,972	1,471,301
Property and Equipment, Net	9	7,742	9,433
Right of use assets	10	162,768	-
Intangible assets	11	3,666	5,463
Brokerage license	12	200,000	1
Deferred tax assets	13	1,397,457	1,397,457
Total Non-current assets		4,283,847	6,670,663
Current assets:			
Brokerage clients' receivables, net	14	1,325,754	1,339,663
Receivables from margin financing clients, net	15	540,597	407,586
Other receivables	16	248,700	207,958
Cash and cash equivalents	17	525,337	395,098
Total current assets		2,640,388	2,350,305
Total assets		6,924,235	9,020,968
<u>Shareholders' equity and liabilities</u>			
<u>Shareholders' equity:</u>			
Authorized and paid up capital	23	7,000,000	10,000,000
Statutory reserve		-	516,729
Fair Value Reserve through other comprehensive income		(549,640)	(119,585)
Accumulated losses		(2,037,159)	(3,951,202)
Total shareholders' equity		4,413,201	6,445,942
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liability – non current portion	10	120,819	-
Loans Non current portion	19	27,711	-
Total Non- current		148,530	-
Current liabilities:			
Overdraft bank accounts	18	1,100,501	1,099,669
Short term loans	19	93,974	-
Brokerage clients' payables	20	219,237	388,570
Lease liability – current portion	10	42,849	-
Provision for income tax	21	-	-
Other payables	22	905,943	1,086,787
Total current liabilities		2,362,504	2,575,026
Total liabilities		2,511,034	2,575,026
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		6,924,235	9,020,968
for the year ended December 31, 2024			
(Jordanian Dinars)			

The accompanying notes from 1 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements

Al-Bilad Securities and Investment Company

(Public Shareholding Limited Company)

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended December 31, 2024

(Jordanian Dinars)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<u>Revenue</u>			
Brokerage commissions		69,747	114,975
Brokerage commissions - Margin		7,697	2,847
Performance fees – broker in foreign exchanges		12,744	-
Client interest - Margin		109,636	98,741
Cash dividend returns from stock dividends		24,642	60,099
Other revenue	24	67,071	63,779
<u>Total revenues</u>		<u>291,537</u>	<u>340,441</u>
General and administrative expenses	25	(392,862)	(388,354)
Financing expenses	26	(145,328)	(123,159)
Depreciation and Amortization		(55,602)	(53,380)
Provision for Expected Credit Loss		-	(550,000)
Thr companies Share of the (loss)/profit of the affiliat company		(1,241,613)	105,107
Loss from sale of investment properties	8	(7,549)	-
Losses from the sale of investments in subsidiary	8	(9,000)	-
Total expenses		<u>(1,851,954)</u>	<u>(1,009,786)</u>
Loss for the year before tax		(1,560,417)	(669,345)
Income tax surplus		-	154,000
Loss for the year after tax		<u>(1,560,417)</u>	<u>(515,345)</u>
<u>Add: other comprehensive income items:</u>			
Change in fair value reserve for financial assets		(632,380)	25,758
Losses on the sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		<u>(39,944)</u>	<u>(41,847)</u>
Comprehensive loss for the year		<u>(2,232,741)</u>	<u>(531,434)</u>
Basic and diluted loss per share for the year	27	<u>(0.223)</u>	<u>(0.052)</u>

The accompanying notes from 1 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statement

Al-Bilad Securities and Investment Company
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity
for the year ended December 31, 2024
(Jordanian Dinars)

	Authorized and Paid up Share Capital	Statutory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve of financial assets through other comprehensive income	Accumulated Loss	Net
2023					
Balance as of December 31, 2022 (audited) before adjustment	10,000,000	516,729	(48,421)	(2,891,675)	7,576,633
Adjustments from previous years	-	-	-	(268,888)	(268,888)
Balance as of January 1, 2023 (audited) after adjustment	10,000,000	516,729	(48,421)	(3,160,563)	7,307,745
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(515,345)	(515,345)
Losses on the sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(41,847)	(41,847)
Transferred from the cumulative change in fair value	-	-	(96,922)	96,922	-
Change in fair value of financial assets	-	-	25,758	-	25,758
Balance as of December 31, 2023	10,000,000	516,729	(119,585)	(3,620,833)	6,776,311
2024					
Balance as of December 31, 2023 (before adjustment)	10,000,000	516,729	(119,585)	(3,620,833)	6,776,311
Adjustment from previous years	-	-	-	(330,368)	(330,368)
Balance as of January 31, 2024 (after adjustment)	10,000,000	516,729	(119,585)	(3,951,201)	6,445,943
Adjustment from previous years	-	-	-	199,999	199,999
Adjusted opening balance	10,000,000	516,729	(119,585)	(3,751,202)	6,645,942
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,560,417)	(1,560,417)
Change in fair value of financial assets	-	-	(632,380)	-	(632,380)
Losses on the sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(39,944)	(39,944)
Transferred from the cumulative change in fair value	-	-	202,325	(202,325)	-
Transferred from the statutory reserve	-	(516,729)	-	516,729	-
Capital reduction (Note 23)	(3,000,000)	-	-	3,000,000	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	7,000,000	-	(549,640)	(2,037,159)	4,413,201

The accompanying notes from 1 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements

Al-Bilad Securities and Investment Company
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended December 31, 2024
(Jordanian Dinars)

	2024	2023
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net loss for the year before income tax	(1,560,417)	(669,345)
Adjustments to reconcile net profit before tax to net cash flows (used in)/Provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	55,602	53,380
company's share of the affiliate company's Profit/losses	1,241,613	(105,107)
Losses on the sale of financial assets through other comprehensive income	(39,944)	-
Provision for expected credit loss	-	550,000
Interest on lease liability	-	342
Loss from disposal of investment properties	16,549	-
	(286,597)	(170,730)
Changes in working capital:		
Brokerage clients' receivables	(119,102)	(53,944)
Other receivables	(40,742)	167,432
Brokerage clients' payables	(169,333)	58,867
Other payables	(180,844)	800,174
Net cash flow (used in)/ provided from operating activities	(796,618)	801,799
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchasing of intangible assets	-	(4,764)
Purchasing of property and equipment	(2,864)	(2,038)
Investments in an affiliated company	(180)	(85)
Purchasing investments properties	-	(939,752)
Proceed from sale of investment properties	515,000	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	333,954	249,210
Cash flows provided from/(used in) investing activities	845,910	(697,429)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Decrease in financial lease obligations	(41,570)	(45,765)
Increase in overdraft banks	832	45,766
Increase in bank loans	121,685	-
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	80,947	1
Net cash provided during the year	130,239	104,371
Cash and cash equivalents balances at the beginning of the period	395,098	290,727
Cash and cash equivalents balances at the end of the period	525,337	395,098
Non-cash transactions		
Brokerage License	199,999	-

The accompanying notes from 1 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statement

Al-Bilad Securities and Investment Company
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended December 31, 2024

1-Legal Status and Activities

Al-Bilad Securities and Investments Limited Liability Company was established and registered with the Controller of Companies at the Ministry of Industry and Trade in The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as a Public Shareholding Limited Company under No. (397) on March 22, 2006.

The company's main activity is buying and selling stocks, bonds, and securities and acting as a commission brokerage.

2-Basis of Preparation

Statement of compliance:

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial reporting Standards "IFRS".

The financial statements are presented in Jordanian Dinar which represents the functional currency of the Company's activities.

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS endorsed require the use of some significant accounting estimates and requires the Company's management to practice judgments in implementation of the accounting policies. The disclosure of significant estimates and assumption, carried in the preparation of these financial statements, are disclosed in the paragraph of "Significant accounting estimates and assumptions "hereunder".

Basis for consolidating the financial statements

Its subsidiaries and companies under its control. Control is achieved when the parent company has the ability to control the financial and operational policies of subsidiaries in order to obtain benefits from its activities, transactions, balances, revenues and expenses between the company and subsidiaries are excluded.

The results of operations of subsidiaries are consolidated in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income starting from the date of acquisition, which is the date on which the company's control over the subsidiaries actually takes place.

The consolidated financial statements for the financial year ending December 31, 2023 include the financial statements of the parent company and the subsidiary: "Swar Al Sharq Company"

As of December 31, 2023, the company owns the following subsidiaries:

Company Name	Corporate entity	Capital	Ownership Percentage
Sawar Al Sharq Trading Company LLC	Limited liability	1,000	%100

On August 28, 2024, the subsidiary was sold and completely divested, resulting in the current figures as of December 31, 2024, being separate and not consolidated with Siwar Al-Sharq Trading Company.

3- Adoption of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The accounting policies followed in preparing the financial statements are consistent with those followed in preparing the financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2023 except that the Company applied the following amendments as of January 1, 2024, these standards did not have a material impact in the amounts or disclosure in the financial statements for the current or prior period, but they may affect the accounting treatment of future transactions and arrangements, If Any:

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

1. Lease liabilities in sale and leaseback transactions

International Financial Reporting Standard (16)

2. Presentation of Financial Statements and classification of liabilities

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Non-current Liabilities with covenants

3. Cash flows statement and Financial instruments disclosure

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments:
Disclosures—Supplier Finance Arrangements

4. Sustainability and climate-related disclosure

- IFRS S1 - General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability – related financial information
- IFRS S2 - Climate Related Disclosures

New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current Period(continued)

The implementation of these standards is subject to regulatory approval in the countries where the company operates, and no instructions have been issued regarding them as of the date of preparation of this financial information.

Issued accounting standards, not effective yet.

The company has not early adopted the following standards, which are not yet effective, and management is currently assessing their impact.

Effective for the periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- Amendments to IAS 21 - the lack of exchangeability of currency.

Effective on January 1, 2027

- IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

The implementation has been deferred with no set date:

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Accounting for Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Affiliate or Joint Venture .

4-Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applied accounting principles and policies requires the use of judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the value of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and attached notes besides disclosure of contingent liabilities. The uncertainty in respect of these assumptions and estimates may require material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset or liability affected in future periods.

4-Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of uncertainty at the financial position date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared, these estimates and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

A- Going concern basis

The company has no doubt about the ability to going concern, based on it These financial statements were prepared on going concern basis

B- Estimated useful life for property and equipment

The cost of property and equipment are depreciated over the expected services period which is estimated based on the estimated usage, obsolescence due to technology advancements and considerations of residual value of the assets. The Company's management did not estimate any residual value for its assets due to immateriality.

C- Provision for expected credit losses

The provision for expected credit losses is determined through many factors to ensure that the accounts receivable balances are not overstated as a result of un-collectability, including quality and aging of the accounts receivables and continuous credit evaluation of the financial positions of the customers and guarantees required from the customers certain circumstances.

D- Measurement of fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether this remarkable price is directly or estimated using another valuation value.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions will be either:

- Through the major markets for assets or liabilities, or
- Through the most beneficial markets for assets or liabilities in the absence of major markets.

The major or the most beneficial markets must be available to the Company to access to them.

Fair value is measured using assumptions that market participants would use when pricing assets or liabilities, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

The fair value measurement of non-financial assets takes into account the ability of market participants to generate economic benefits by using the assets to their highest and best use or by selling them to another market participant who would use them to their highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate with the prevailing circumstances and conditions and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

4-Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions (Continued)

D-Measurement of fair value (Continued)

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in these financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1- Traded prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level inputs (that is significant to the fair value measurement) is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level inputs (that is significant to the fair value measurement) is unobservable.

Fair value measurement for unquoted AFS financial assets and non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations, is evaluated on a periodic basis.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

5-Significant Accounting Policies

All accounting policies followed in preparing the financial statements are the same as those in preparing the annual financial statements as of December 31, 2023.

Financial instruments

Classification and Measurement

The classification of financial assets depends on the company's business model for managing its financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. The company classifies its financial assets as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost.
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Gains or losses on assets measured at fair value are recognized either through the statement of profit or loss or through the statement of other comprehensive income. Loans and trade receivables held to collect contractual cash flows and are expected to generate cash flows that represent payment of principal and commission only are measured at amortized cost.

Initial measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs, as in the case of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs for financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are recognized at fair value through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Financial assets that contain derivatives are considered fully quoted when determining whether their cash flows meet the requirement of representing payment of principal and commission only.

5-Significant Accounting Policies (continued)
Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

The Company recognizes three classification categories for the subsequent measurement of its debt instruments.

• **Amortized cost**

Financial assets acquired to collect subscription-confirmed funds, for which those cash flows represent payment of principal and commission only, are measured at amortized cost. The profit or loss on investment in debt instruments, which are subsequently measured at amortized cost, and do not form part of a risk-hedging instrument in the profit or loss statement, is recognized when the asset is derecognized or impaired. The income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

• **Fair value through other comprehensive income**

Financial assets acquired to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets, for which the cash flows of the assets represent payment of principal and commission only, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in book value are recognized through other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses, commission revenue, and gains or losses on foreign exchange, which are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. When a financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to the statement of profit or loss, and are recognized in other gains/ (losses). Commission income from these financial assets is also included in financing income using the effective commission rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in other revenue/expenses.

• **Fair value through profit or loss**

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be subsequently recognized at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Also, the gains and losses resulting from investing in debt instruments, which are subsequently measured at fair value through the statement of profit or loss and do not form part of the risk hedging instrument, are recognized and shown net in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Property and equipment

A-Recognition and Measurement

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of acquiring assets includes all costs directly related to the acquisition transaction. The cost of manufactured assets includes the cost of materials, direct labor, and all direct costs that make the assets ready for their intended purpose, as well as the cost of dismantling, installation, and transportation of the assets, and the cost of site preparation where they will be placed, in addition to borrowing costs allocated to assets eligible for capitalization.

Purchased software that forms an integral part of the functions of related hardware is also capitalized as part of those assets. If a significant portion of any component of an asset within property and equipment has a different useful life than the asset itself, it is considered as a separate component of the property and equipment.

5-Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property and equipment (continued)

Any revenue or loss incurred due to the disposal of any item from property and equipment is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The replacement cost of any part of property and equipment and any other subsequent expenses is capitalized when they result in an increase in future productive benefits to the company, and their cost is reliably measurable. And the carrying amount of the replaced asset shall be written off. The maintenance expenses of property and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

B-Subsequent capital expenditure

Replacement cost of a part of an item in property and equipment and any other subsequent capital expenditure is recognized at the book value if:

- It is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the company due to the added part, expense or cost incurred.
- Its cost can be measured reliably. The book value of the asset that was replaced, shall be written off.

C-Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated at the assets' cost deducting the assets' residual value after the end of its useful life (salvage value), by adopting straight-line method over the useful life of the assets and adopting the following percentages:

- Assets of Al-Zarqa branch	15-25%
- Computers	25%
- Vehicles	15%
- Furniture and fixture	15%
- Machinery and equipment	15%
- Decorations	20%

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Investments at affiliate companies

Affiliates are entities over which the company has significant influence over financial and operating policy decision, but does not have control, and in which it holds between 20%-50% of the voting rights. Investments in affiliates are accounted for using the equity method.

Investments properties

Investments properties are stated in the financial statements at cost after deducting accumulated depreciation (excluding lands).

These investments are depreciated over their productive life at a rate of 2-10% annually. Any impairment in their value is recorded in the profit or loss statement.

Revenues or operating expenses related to these investments are also recorded in the profit or loss statement. Investment properties are evaluated as of each financial statement date, and their fair value is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

5-Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Intangible assets

- Intangible assets are non-monetary assets that are identifiable and without a physical substance.
- Assets that acquired separately are recorded at cost after deducting accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.
- The costs of acquiring includes the purchase price and other expenses incurred in preparing assets for their expected use.
- Assets acquired from business combinations are recognized at cost, which is their fair value at the acquisition date, separately from goodwill.
- Amortization expense is recognized as a fixed and predetermined expense over the productive lives of intangible assets.
- Estimated useful lives are reviewed at the end of each year, and any changes in estimates will be reflected in Subsequent periods.

Impairment testing is conducted for impairment of value that appears in the intangible assets list in the financial statement is conducted whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an intangible asset may not be recoverable. In case of any indication of impairment, impairment losses are recognized based on the assets impairment policy.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at original invoice amount less expected credit loss provision. An estimate of expected credit losses is made and the company uses the simplified method in calculating expected credit losses, as it is based on the historical experience of credit loss, taking into account future factors related to the debtors and the economic environment in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard No. (9).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, current account balances with banks and deposit balances with banks with maturities of less than three months.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customer based on five step model as set out in IFRS (15) – Revenue from contracts with customer, as follows.

- Step 1: Identify contracts or contracts with customers.
- Step 2: Defining performance obligations (duties) in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price based on the contract.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract.
- Step 5: Revenue recognition when the entity performs performance requirements.

5-Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue Recognition (continued)

According to IFRS No. (15), revenue is recognized by the entity when performing the obligation, that is, when control of the goods or services entrusted with the performance of a particular obligation is transferred to the customer.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

- **Financial brokerage commission revenue**

Commissions for the purchase and sale of shares are recorded as revenue when the invoice is issued to the customer.

- **Gains or losses resulted from disposal of property and equipment**

The gains or losses resulted from disposal of property and equipment is recognized in the statement of profit or loss on the period by which any of those assets is sold.

- **Recovery of expected credit losses**

Recovery of expected credit losses is recognized as a revenue in the statement of profit or loss and as reduction from provision for expected credit losses upon collection.

- **Other revenue**

other revenue is recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the conditions of its realization are fulfilled.

Income tax provision

The Company takes a provision for income tax in accordance with Income Tax Law No. (38) of 2018, and in accordance with IAS (12), where this standard provides for recording deferred tax resulting from the difference between the accounting and tax of assets and liabilities.

Accrued taxes are calculated on the basis of taxable profits. The taxable profits differ from the profits declared in the financial statements because the declared profits include non-taxable revenues or non-deductible expenses in the current financial period, but in subsequent years. or accumulated losses or financial assets that are not subject to or deductible for tax purposes.

Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are taxes expected to be paid or recovered as a result of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets or liabilities in the financial statements and the value used for tax purposes. Taxes are calculated using the accrual basis, and deferred taxes are calculated based on the tax rates expected to be applied when settling the tax liability or realizing the deferred tax assets.

The balance of deferred tax assets is reviewed as of the date of the financial statements and is reduced if it is anticipated that the benefits from these deferred tax assets cannot be realized either partially or entirely, or if there is a need to settle the tax liability.

5-Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

General and administrative expenses

It's the expenses that related to the management, and not related to operational function or selling and marketing. Allocated between cost of revenue, general and administrative expenses, when required, in consistent basis.

Statutory Reserve

According to the company's articles of association and the requirements of the companies' system, the company must deduct 10% of the net profit before tax and transfer it to a statutory reserve. The company continues to deduct the same percentage for each year without the deducted amounts exceeding the company's paid-up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution to partners.

Voluntary Reserve

In accordance with the decision of the company's board of directors, the company is required to set aside up to 20% of the net profit before income tax to a Discretionary reserve. This reserve is available for distribution to the shareholders.

Offsetting

Offsetting is performed between financial assets and liabilities, and reflect the net amount in the financial statements when the legal enforceable rights exist to do so, as well as when it settled on offsetting basis or when assets and liabilities are settled at the same time.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the current obligations to be settled at the end of the period covered by the financial statements. Taking into account the risks and uncertainties that may surround these obligations.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded during the year based on the prevailing exchange rates on the dates of these transactions. Assets and liabilities of a cash nature recorded in foreign currencies are evaluated at the end of the year based on the exchange rates of these currencies on that date. Gains or losses resulting from exchange rate differences are treated in the profit and loss statement.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, which are measured at historical cost, are translated using historical exchange rates at the time of the transaction.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value are translated using exchange rates on the date fair value is determined. Gains and losses from currency translation of these assets and liabilities are treated in the same manner as gains or losses arising from changes in fair value (i.e., for items where gains or losses from changes in fair value are transferred to other comprehensive income or profit and loss statement, translation differences are also transferred to other comprehensive income or profit and loss statement Prospectively).

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6- Financial assets at Fair Value through other comprehensive income

	2024	2023
<u>Listed in Jordan</u>		
Listed shares on the stock exchange	1,512,304	2,048,582
Change in Fair Value	22,453	452,508
	1,534,757	2,501,090
<u>Unlisted shares</u>		
Saraya Aqaba real estate development	616,578	616,578
Provision for impairment in fair value	(572,093)	(572,093)
	44,485	44,485
Total	1,579,242	2,545,575

- Financial assets include shares of companies listed on the Amman Stock Market, with fair value of (JD 1,210,740) as the financial statements date, held as collateral for the Jordan Commercial Bank against banking facilities. Additionally, there are listed shares on the Amman Stock Market with a fair value of (JD 1,700) as at the financial statements date, held as collateral for Board of directors membership.

- Management has assessed the investment in Saraya Aqaba real estate development company based on the net book value of the assets less preferred shares and the expected impairment on the group's assets given that the group is not listed on the stock market.

The group has a real estate project expected to be completed during 2024, cost recovery depends on the project's completion and the realization of cash flow in accordance with the project's assumptions.

7- Investment in an affiliate company

This item represents the company's investment in the Arab Jordanian Insurance Group Public Shareholding Limited Company, of which the company owns 27.822% of its capital.

	Ownership Percentage	2024	2023 (Adjusted)
Balance at the beginning of the year	27.822%	1,241,433	1,466,609
Additions during the year		180	85
The company's share of (loss)/profit for the year		(1,241,613)	105,107
Adjustments for prior years.		-	(330,368)
Balance at the end of the year		-	1,241,433

Some of the shares of the affiliated company are pledged to the benefit of the Jordan Commercial Bank against banking facilities, and their fair value as of the date of the financial statements amounted to (JD 930,990). Additionally, the shares of the affiliate company listed on the Amman Stock Exchange had a fair value as of the date of the financial statements of (JD 2,070) reserved for board membership.

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7- Investment in an affiliated company (continued)

The Group's share of the affiliate's profits was calculated based on the audited financial statements for the year 2024, which are subject to the approval of the Central Bank of Jordan.

The Company's share of the affiliate's results is recognized until the carrying amount of the investment reaches (zero) in the Company's books. It is noted that the affiliate's net equity as of December 31, 2024, was negative in the amount of (JD 2,596,862).

8- Investments properties

	<u>Lands</u>	<u>Buldings</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2024</u>			
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,132,301	339,000	1,471,301
Additions	-	-	-
Disposal	(531,549)		(531,549)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	600,752	339,000	939,752
<u>Depreciation</u>			
Balance as of December 31, 2023	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(6,780)	(6,780)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	-	(6,780)	(6,780)
Book value as of December 31, 2024	600,752	332,220	932,972
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2023</u>			
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance as of December 31, 2022	531,549	-	531,549
Additions	600,752	339,000	939,752
Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,132,301	339,000	1,471,301
<u>Depreciation</u>			
Balance as of December 31, 2022	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2023	-	-	-
Book value as of December 31, 2023	1,132,301	339,000	1,471,301

- On August 22, 2024, the company sold a piece of land, Plot No. 112, Basin 1, from the eastern Jreina area in Madaba, with an area of 19,931 dunams, for a value of (JD 365,000), resulting in a loss of (JD 7,549) from the sale.
- On August 28, 2024, the company fully divested its shares in the subsidiary, Siwar Al-Sharq Trading Company, which owns Plot No. 676, Basin 24, from the Um Udaynah area in Naour, with an area of 4,690 dunams. This resulted in a loss of (JD 9,000), and the legal procedures have been completed.
- On December 31, 2023, the investment properities were valued by independent real estate appraisers (2), who determined an average fair value of (JD 932,373).

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9- Property, and Equipments

<u>Cost</u>	<u>Furniture</u>	<u>Decorations</u>	<u>Tools and equipments</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Computers</u>	<u>Assets of Al-Zarqa brach</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2023	66,197	74,947	94,783	67,233	125,134	16,260	444,554
Additions	-	-	-	-	2,465	399	2,864
Balance as of December 31, 2024	66,197	74,947	94,783	67,233	127,599	16,659	447,418
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>							
Balance as of December 31, 2023	(65,841)	(74,943)	(94,532)	(66,007)	(122,554)	(11,244)	(435,121)
Depreciation	(58)	-	(149)	(1,224)	(1,593)	(1,531)	(4,555)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	(65,899)	(74,943)	(94,681)	(67,231)	(124,147)	(12,775)	(439,676)
Book value as of December 31, 2024	298	4	102	2	3,452	3,884	7,742
Balance as of December 31, 2023	356	4	251	1,226	2,580	5,016	9,433

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10- Right of use Assets

- The Company has a five-year lease agreement, the interest on the lease has been calculated based on an average interest rate of 9%.
- The Company also has a three-year lease agreement, the interest on the lease has been calculated based on an average interest rate of 9%.

The following table presents the book value amounts and the movements thereon during the financial year ended December 31, 2024:

	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	41,560
Additions	205,238	3,236
Depreciation of the right of use asset	(42,470)	(44,796)
Balance at the end of the year	162,768	-

The table below presents the lease liabilities and the movements thereon during the financial year ended December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	205,238	-
Interest on lease liability	7,510	-
Payments of lease liability	(49,080)	-
Balance at the end of the year	163,668	-

Lease liability details are as follows:

	2024	2023
Short-term lease liability	42,849	-
Long-term lease liability	120,819	-
Total	163,668	-

11-Intangible Assets

	Computer programmes	
	2024	Total
<u>Cost</u>		
Balance as of December 31, 2023	112,615	112,615
Additions for the year	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	112,615	112,615
<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>		
Balance as of December 31, 2023	(107,152)	(107,152)
Additions for the year	(1,797)	(1,797)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	(108,949)	(108,949)
Book value as of December 31, 2024	3,666	3,666
Book value as of December 31, 2023	5,463	5,463

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12-Brokerage license

	<u>Brokerage license</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cost</u>		
Balance as of December 31,2023	200,000	200,000
Additons for the year	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	200,000	200,000
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>		
Balance as of December 31,2023	(199,999)	(199,999)
Additons for the year	-	-
Reverse of amortization	199,999	199,999
Balance as of December 31, 2024	-	-
Book value as of December 31,2023	1	1
Book value as of December 31, 2024	200,000	200,000

13- Deferred Tax Assets

	<u>Beginning of the year</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reversals</u>	<u>Year end</u>	<u>Deferred tax</u>
<u>2024</u>					
Provision for expected credit loss	4,990,920	-	-	4,990,920	1,397,457
<u>2023</u>					
Provision for expected credit loss	4,440,920	595,166	(45,166)	4,990,920	1,397,457

The movements on the deferred income assets are as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,397,457	1,243,457
Savings for the year	-	154,000
Balance at the end of the year	1,397,457	1,397,457

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14- Brokerage clients receivables

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Brokrage clients receivables	3,676,337	3,690,246
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(2,350,583)	(2,350,583)
Net	<u>1,325,754</u>	<u>1,339,663</u>

Aging schedule of receivables as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
1 day – 30 days	252,645	807,826
31 days - 60 days	278,668	565,443
61days – 90 days	109,869	178,458
91 days – 180 days	410,026	57,119
More than 180 days	2,625,129	2,081,400
Total	<u>3,676,337</u>	<u>3,690,246</u>

The following is the movements in the expected credit losses provision:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,350,583	2,350,583
Disposales	-	-
Balance at year end	<u>2,350,583</u>	<u>2,350,583</u>

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15- Receivables from margin financing clients

	2024	2023
Margin financing brokeroge clients receivables	3,180,934	3,047,845
Related parties receivables	-	78
Total	3,180,934	3,047,923
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(2,640,337)	(2,640,337)
Net	540,597	407,586

Aging schedule of receivables as follows:

	2024	2023
1 Day – 30 Days	31,646	8,758
31 Days – 60 Days	20,134	8,395
61 Days – 90 Days	13,846	8,683
91 Days – 180 Days	27,927	25,169
More than 180 Days	3,087,381	2,996,918
Total	3,180,934	3,047,923

The following is the movements in the expected credit losses provision:

	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,640,337	2,090,337
Disposals	-	550,000
Balance of thr year end	2,640,337	2,640,337

16- Other receivables

	2024	2023
Bank guarantees Collaterals	128,632	127,384
Other receivables	61,237	19,280
Settlement Guarantee Fund	25,000	25,000
Prepaid expenses	18,656	23,505
Accrued revenues	7,945	7,945
Refunded guarantees	2,640	2,640
Petty cash in advance	2,150	856
Employee receivables	1,553	1,348
Advance payments for income tax	887	-
Total	248,700	207,958

17-Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2024	2023
Current accounts with Banks – customers	517,903	392,923
Current accounts with Banks	7,434	2,175
Total	525,337	395,098

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18-Overdraft Banks

	2024	2023
Jordan Commercial Bank	<u>1,100,501</u>	<u>1,099,669</u>

The Company obtained bank facilities from Jordan Commercial Bank in the amount of JOD 1,100,000 at an interest rate of 10%, secured by a pledge of shares owned by the Company (Notes 6 and 7).

19- loans

	2024	2023
Total loans	<u>121,685</u>	<u>-</u>
(less): non-current portion	<u>(27,711)</u>	<u>-</u>
Current portion	<u>93,974</u>	<u>-</u>

The company obtained a reducing loan from the Jordan Commercial Bank in the amount of 200,000 Jordanian dinars with an interest rate of 10%. The loan is to be repaid in 24 equal installments, the value of each installment being (JD 9,237), and the first installment is due on 31/03/2024, by guaranteeing the mortgage of the shares purchased in the Arab Aluminum Manufacturing Company (125,000) share and in the Arab Jordanian Insurance Group (the affiliated company) (100,000) shares.

20- Brokerage clients payables

	2024	2023
Brokerage Clients Payables	<u>213,660</u>	<u>385,215</u>
Financing Clients Payables - Margin	<u>5,577</u>	<u>3,355</u>
Total	<u>219,237</u>	<u>388,570</u>

21- Provision for income tax:

A- Movement on the provision of income tax:

	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Provided during the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at year end	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

B- Taxation status:

- Income tax has been settled up to the year 2022.
- The self-assessment return for the year 2023 has been submitted and has not yet been reviewed by the tax authority yet.

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22- Other Payables:

	2024	2023
Balance to the Securities Depository Center	380,536	9,340
Provision for employee leaves and end-of-service indemnity	86,708	77,311
Withholding income tax	83,965	59,319
Escrow accounts/ Capitl subscription transfer	78,781	36,647
Accrued expenses	65,820	37,881
Sahreholder's deposit	57,587	57,690
Social security deposits	1,969	5,526
Others	150,577	803,073
Total	905,943	1,086,787

23- Authorized and Paid-Up Capital

As of December 31, 2024, the company's authorized capital amounts to JOD 7,000,000, divided into 7,000,000 shares with a par value of (JD 1) per share (JD 10,000,000 as of December 31, 2023).

The General Assembly, in its extraordinary meeting held in October 7, 2024, resolved to reduce the company's capital from 10,000,000 shares to 7,000,000 shares, by cancelling 3,000,000 shares to offset the accumulated losses of the company as of December 31, 2023.

The legal procedures were completed at the Companies Control Department on December 2, 2024.

24- Other Revenues:

	2024	2023
Rents revenue	40,000	20,000
Settlement Guarantee Fund Revenues	1,174	984
Accounts opening revenues	555	660
Interest income on receivables	-	42,059
Other Revenues	25,342	76
Total	67,071	63,779

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25- General and Administrative expenses

	2024	2023
Salaries and wages	239,706	236,024
Fees, license, and subscriptions	32,123	27,602
Transportation	30,800	33,600
Professional fees	15,160	17,775
Company's contribution to social security	14,849	13,702
Insurance and health insurance	10,493	11,971
Employee's leave paid and end of service	9,407	9,374
Legal expenses	8,000	4,850
Zarqa Branch expenses	5,229	8,206
Maintenance expenses	4,974	4,755
Mail, telegraph, telephone, and internet	4,405	4,263
Hospitality and cleaning expense	3,838	3,687
Vehicles expenses	2,460	2,981
Water and electricity	2,429	1,757
Stationery and publications	2,039	1,555
General Assembly Expenses	1,990	1,426
Trading faults	84	797
Donations	-	500
Miscellaneous	4,876	3,529
Total	392,862	388,354

26-Financing Expenses

	2024	2023
Bank intrests	124,840	110,829
Bank Commissions	12,978	12,330
Interest on finance lease liability	7,510	-
Total	145,328	123,159

27-Basic and diluted loss per share for the year

	2024	2023
Loss for the year	(1,560,417)	(515,345)
weighted average shares	7,000,000	10,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.223)	(0.052)

The diluted earnings (loss) per share for the year is equal to the basic earnings (loss) per share for the year.

28- Contingent Liabilities

As of the financial position date, the company has contingent liabilities in the form of bank guarantees amounting to (JD 650,500).

29- Legal Cases

There are legal cases filed by the company against third parties amounting to JD 4,352,282 as of December 31, 2024 (JD 4,352,282 for the year 2023). These cases are still pending before the court of

competent jurisdiction. According to the company's legal counsel and management, the provisions recorded are considered sufficient.

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30- Financial Instruments- Risk Management

Fair Value:

Is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transactions. As the Company's financial instruments are compiled under the historical cost method, differences can arise between the book amounts and the fair value estimates. Management believes that fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values.

Credit Risk:

Is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. There is no major risk on the Company regarding credit risk. The Company's bank accounts placed with reputed financial institutions. Trade receivables are stated at net of allowance for impairment estimated by the management based on prior experience and current economic environment.

Currency Risk:

Is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's transactions are predominantly in Jordan Dinar, Euros, and United States Dollars. Transaction conducted in Euros are not high in materiality. Furthermore, the Jordan Dinar relates to the United States Dollar therefore the currency risk is being well managed by the Company.

Liquidity Risk:

Is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments affiliated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. The Company's management monitors liquidity requirements on a regular basis and ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet any future commitments.

31- Comparative Figures

The company adjustment the financial statements for the previous year as of December 31, 2023, to be consistent with International Standard No. (8), which allows amending the financial statements in the event of discovering errors from the previous period as a result of the lack of appropriate information and the result of amending the financial statements of the affiliated company after their issuance.

The financial impact of this amendment on the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	<u>Before the adjustment</u>	<u>Financial impact</u>	<u>After the adjustment</u>
Investment in an affiliate company	1,571,801	(330,368)	1,241,433
Accumulated loss	(3,620,833)	(330,368)	(3,951,201)

- Some comparative figures for the previous year have been reclassified to be consistent with the presentation used for the current year.

32- Approval of Financial Statements

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2025.