

**INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)**

**INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

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REPORT ON REVIEWING THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the president and members of the board of directors

Injaz for Development and Projects Company P.L.C

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position for Injaz for Development and Projects Company (P.L.C.) as of September 30, 2020, and the related statements of Interim Consolidated income, Comprehensive income, Owners' equity and cash flows for the period then ended, The management is responsible of preparing and presenting company's financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 34 (Interim Financial Reporting) which is an integral part of International Financial Reporting Standards. Our responsibility is limited to issue a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor". This standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our review is primarily limited to inquiries of the company's accounting and financial departments personnel as well as applying analytical procedures to financial data .The range of our review is narrower than the broad range of audit procedures applied according to International Auditing Standards, Accordingly, Getting assurances and confirmations about other important aspects checked through an audit procedure was not achievable, Hence, We don't express an opinion regarding in this regard.

Conclusion

Based on our review, except what was mentioned in basis of qualification above, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to be believe that the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements do not give a true and fair view in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 34.

Other Matter

The financial statement for subsidiary (Arab Tower Contracting Company (Ltd)) for year ended December 31, 2019 whose financial statement represent 85% of total assets and 100% of the total revenue of the consolidated financial statement have been reviewed by another auditor and he release his unqualified opinion on March 5, 2020, and review the Interim Financial Statements for subsidiary (Arab Tower Contracting Company (Ltd)) for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 whose financial statement represent 86% of total assets and 100% of the total revenue of the interim consolidated financial statement have been reviewed by another auditor and he release his unqualified opinion on October 25, 2020.

Modern Accountants

Walid M.Taha

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Modern Accountants



A member of
Nexia
International

المحاسبون العصريون

Amman-Jordan

October 26, 2020

Audit. Tax. Advisory

INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	2020	2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	7	27,508,872	27,508,872
Property and equipment	4	21,617,192	22,826,206
Long-term projects retentions		4,849,104	6,156,473
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		162,520	176,860
Total non-current assets		54,137,688	56,668,411
Current assets			
Prepaid expenses and other receivables		5,867,348	4,061,231
Inventories		7,382,800	8,868,522
Projects under construction		9,911,291	8,356,978
Amount due from customers on construction contract		48,495,899	50,971,371
Accounts receivable and checks under collection	5	15,612,631	20,698,387
Short-term projects retentions		5,653,087	4,251,113
Cash and cash equivalents		12,054,188	11,541,721
Total current assets		104,977,244	108,749,323
TOTAL ASSETS		159,114,932	165,417,734
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY			
Owners' equity			
Share capital	1	37,720,000	37,720,000
Statutory reserve		1,621,876	1,621,876
Special reserve		21,906	21,906
Fair value reserve		(178,015)	(163,675)
Retained earnings		4,794,994	6,306,389
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company		43,980,761	45,506,496
Non- controlling interest		3,958,022	4,625,461
Total owners' equity		47,938,783	50,131,957
Non Current liabilities			
long term loans		40,885,178	25,611,620
Total non-current liabilities		40,885,178	25,611,620
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		4,277,601	3,121,512
Payments received in advance from construction contract		10,179,366	11,648,382
Accounts payable and deferred checks and notes payable	6	27,931,531	37,443,299
Short-term loans		11,636,376	22,156,810
Banks overdraft		16,266,097	15,304,154
Total current liabilities		70,290,971	89,674,157
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		159,114,932	165,417,734

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

**INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)**

**INTERIM CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)**

	For the period		For the beginning of the year to	
	July 1,2020 till September30, 2020	July 1,2019 till September 30,2019	September 30, 2020	September30, 2019
Revenues	14,495,036	15,172,972	29,765,366	56,109,993
Cost of revenues	(15,101,430)	(14,399,038)	(29,612,186)	(53,132,026)
Gross profit	(606,394)	773,934	153,180	2,977,967
General and administrative expenses	(312,959)	(513,644)	(1,186,001)	(1,830,660)
Financial charges	(545,846)	(398,425)	(1,687,425)	(1,180,105)
Other revenues and expenses	292,687	54,076	592,124	177,408
Income before income tax	(1,172,512)	(84,059)	(2,128,122)	144,610
Income tax	3,581	(4,465)	(50,712)	(89,922)
(Loss) / Income For The Period	(1,168,931)	(88,524)	(2,178,834)	54,688
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent	(804,710)	(66,640)	(1,511,395)	38,596
Non-controlling interests	(364,221)	(21,884)	(667,439)	16,092
	(1,168,931)	(88,524)	(2,178,834)	54,688
(Loss) / Earning pershare				
(Loss) / Earning pershare- JD/ share	(0,021)	(0,002)	(0,0401)	0,001
Outstanding weighted average share	37,720,000	37,720,000	37,720,000	37,720,000

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

INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	For the period		For the beginning of the year to	
	July 1, 2020 till September 30, 2020	July 1, 2019 till September 30, 2019	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
(Loss) / Income For The Period	(1,168,931)	(88,524)	(2,178,834)	54,688
Other comprehensive income items:				
	(1,168,931)	(88,524)	(2,178,834)	54,688
Changes on fair value reserve	14,336	(4,780)	(14,056)	(10,755)
Total other comprehensive income for the period	(1,154,595)	(93,304)	(1,192,890)	43,933
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent	(790,374)	(71,420)	(1,525,451)	27,841
Non-controlling interests	(364,221)	(21,884)	(667,439)	16,092
	(1,154,595)	(93,304)	(2,192,890)	43,933

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

INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OWNERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Special reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Owners' equity
Balance at January 1, 2020	37,720,000	1,621,876	21,906	(163,675)	6,306,389	45,506,496	4,625,461	50,131,957
Comprehensive income for period	-	-	-	(14,340)	(1,511,395)	(1,525,735)	(667,439)	(2,193,174)
Balance at September 31, 2020	37,720,000	1,621,876	21,906	(178,015)	4,794,994	43,980,761	3,958,022	47,938,783
Balance at January 1, 2019	37,720,000	1,621,876	21,906	(150,530)	6,319,203	45,532,455	6,997,125	52,529,580
Comprehensive income for period	-	-	-	(10,755)	38,596	27,841	16,092	43,933
Share of the controlling interests of the subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,408,082)	(2,408,082)
Balance at September 31, 2019	37,720,000	1,621,876	21,906	(161,285)	6,357,799	45,560,296	4,605,135	50,165,431

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

INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS(UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	For the Nine months ended September 30, 2020	For the Nine months ended September 30, 2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss) / Income for the period	(2,128,122)	144,610
Adjustments on (Loss) / income for the period:		
Depreciation	843,771	1,984,159
Financial charges	1,687,425	1,180,105
Gain from sale property and equipment	(369,998)	(48,695)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	(1,806,117)	104,573
Projects retentions	(94,605)	(31,050)
Accounts receivable and checks under collection	5,085,756	45,074,198
Amount due from customers on construction contract	2,475,472	(15,653,948)
Inventory	1,485,722	1,043,313
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,105,377	(1,753,455)
Advanced received payments from construction contract	(1,469,016)	566,152
Accounts payable and deferred checks	(9,511,768)	(33,652,695)
Projects under construction	(1,554,313)	(2,604,833)
Net Cash used in operating activities	(4,250,416)	(3,647,566)
Financial charge paid	(1,687,425)	(1,180,105)
Net Cash used in operating activities	(5,937,841)	(4,827,671)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds of cash from the sale of property and equipment	816,447	220,668
Net change property and equipment	(81,206)	(344,200)
Net cash available from / (used in) investing activities	735,241	(123,532)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Banks overdraft	961,943	5,071,624
Non controlling interest	-	(2,408,082)
Short -term loans	4,753,124	2,321,873
Net Cash available from financing activities	5,715,067	4,985,415
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	512,467	34,212
Cash and cash equivalents, Januaray 1	11,541,721	7,376,855
Cash and Cash equivalents September 30	12,054,188	7,411,067

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

INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

1. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

Injaz for Development and Projects is a Jordanian public shareholding Company ("the Company"), registered on January 1, 1976 under Commercial registration number (104). The Company's share capital is JD 37,720,000 divided into 37,720,000 shares, the par value is one JD per share.

The Company's principal activity is purchase and develop lands and real-estate trading as well as investing in shares and bonds.

The Company's headquarter is in Amman.

2. NEW AND AMENDED IFRS STANDARDS

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

There are a lot of new standards and editions and explanations to the standards that now are effective from January 1, 2020 :

Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments : Disclosures

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Amendments to conceptual framework

INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
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NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 (Continued)
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2. 2. NEW AND AMENDED IFRSS IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE AND EARLY ADOPTED:-

The Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective.

<u>New Standards</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements liabilities classification	January 1, 2022
IFRS No.17 Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023

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 INTERIM CONSOLIDATED financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting".

The interim Consolidated financial statements are presented in Jordanian Dinar, since that is the currency in which the majority of the Company's transactions are denominated.

The interim Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis.

The interim Consolidated statements do not include all the information and notes needed in the annual financial statements and must be reviewed with the ended financial statement at December 31, 2019, in addition to that the result for the six months ended in June 30, 2020 is not necessarily to be the expected results for the financial year ended December 31, 2020

The most important accounting policies

The accounting policies used in preparing the interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those accounting policies that were used in preparing the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

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

Basis of Interim Consolidation Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements incorporate the financial statements of Injaz For Development And Projects 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.

**INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
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**NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020(Continued)
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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 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 shareholder's meetings.

The consolidation process begins when the company's achieve control on the investee enterprise (subsidiary), while that process stops when the company's loses control of the investee (subsidiary). In particular 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.

The interim consolidated financial statements as at September30, 2020 is includes the financial statements of thefollowing subsidiaries:

Name of subsidiary	Place of registration	Registration year	Ownership percentage	The main activity
Arab Tower Contracting Company (Ltd)	HashemiteKingdom of Jordan	2007	68.75%	Civil construction and related activities

**INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)**

**NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020(Continued)
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)**

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 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.

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 classified and measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are 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 a 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 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 amortized cost or 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 measureable 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").

INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020(Continued)
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Reclassifications

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

Impairment

IFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model in IAS 39 with an expected credit loss model (ECLs). The Company recognizes loss allowance for expected credit losses on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL

- Cash and bank balances;
- Trade and other receivables;
- Due from related party.

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

- 12 Month ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that results from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date(referred to as stage1); or
- Full lifetime ECL, i.e. Lifetime ECL that results from all possible default events over the life of the financial instruments, (referred to as stage2 and stage3).

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

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

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

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

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue costs or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative 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.

INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
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NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020(Continued)
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

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

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

Measurement of ECL

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

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

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

DE-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity .If the Company neither transfers 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 interim consolidated statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the less allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in re-evaluation reserve and recognized in other comprehensive income.

INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
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NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020(Continued)
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Revenue recognition

IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found across several standards and Interpretation within IFRSs. It establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Step1: identify the contract with customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for each of those rights and obligations.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract: performance obligation in a contract is a promise to transfer a good or service to the customer

Step 3: Determine the transaction price Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods and services to a customer excluding amount collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenues as and when the entity satisfies the performance obligation

The Company recognizes revenue over time if any one of the following criteria is met:

The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company performance as The Company performs.

The Company performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced or

The Company performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance obligation completed to date.

The Company allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations in a contract based on the input method which requires the revenue recognition on the basis of the Company efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of the performance obligations. The Company estimates the total costs to complete the projects in order to determine amount of revenue to be recognized.

When he Company satisfies A performance obligation by delivering the promised goods and services, it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from the customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized this gives rise to a contract liability.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account the contractually agreed terms of payment. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as a principal or agent and has concluded that it is acting as a principal all of its revenue arrangements.

INJAZ FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS
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NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Revenue is recognized in the interim consolidated financial statements to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if and when applicable, can be measured reliably.

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Business model assessment

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

Significant increase of credit risk

ECLs are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage three assets. An asset moves to stage two when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information.

Establishing Company s of assets with similar credit risk characteristics

When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are Company collected on the basis of shared risk characteristics (e g, instrument type, credit risk grade, collateral type, date of initial recognition, remaining term to maturity, industry, geographic location of the borrower, etc.). The Company monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is required in order to ensure that should credit risk characteristics change there is appropriate re-segmentation of the assets. This may result in new portfolios being created or assets moving to an existing portfolio that better reflects the similar credit risk characteristics of that Company of assets. Re-segmentation of portfolios and movement between portfolios is more common when there is a significant Increase in credit risk (or when that significant increase reverses) and so assets move from 12-month to lifetime ECLs, or vice versa, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12month or lifetime ECLs but the amount of the ECLs changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.

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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 interim 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 likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Loss Given to Default

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, demand deposits, and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and which are not exposed to a significant risk of value change.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at the fair value of the consideration given and are carried at amortized cost after provision for doubtful debts.

Accounts payable and accruals

Accounts payable are recognized against the value of obligation for services or goods received, whether billed or not billed by the supplier.

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Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognized reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting date, as the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date to the estimated total contract costs. Variations in contract work are recognized the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and such revenue can be reliably measured. Claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that it is probable that the customer will accept the claim and the amount can be measured reliably.

Changes in estimates used in the determination of the amount of revenue and expenses are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit and loss in the period in which the change is made.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which these are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Expenses

General and administrative expenses include direct and indirect costs not specifically part of cost of revenues as required under generally accepted accounting principles

Goodwill

International Accounting Standards Board issued International Financial Reporting Standard No.3 (Integration). The recorded increase purchase cost over the fair value of invested as goodwill. When the recoverable amount of this goodwill less than the net book value, goodwill is reduced to the recoverable amount and the value of the declining are recorded in the consolidated income statement.

Resulting Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiary or joint control of an entity represents the purchase cost for the company's share in the net fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the subsidiary identified and recognized as at the date of purchasing. First, goodwill recorded as an asset because of cost, then measured later on the basis of cost less accumulated decline in value.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

On disposal of a subsidiary or a jointly controlled entity, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises direct materials, production and conversion costs, and other costs necessary to bring the inventory to the Group's location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventory and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method, Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

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When the net realizable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, they provides for an allowance for the decline in the value of the inventory and recognizes the write-down as an expense in profit or loss.

Property and equipment

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

	<u>Annual depreciation rate</u>
Buildings	2%
Caravans	20%
Vehicles	10%
Machines and equipment	10-20%
Surveying equipment	10-20%
Stud system	20%
Electrical supplies	10-20%
Tools	10-20%
Woods	40%
Office Supplies	10%

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 consolidated Statement of 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 exclusion 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 consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Gross Profit and loss.

Provisions

The provisions 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 balance sheet date after considering the risks and not assured matters about the obligation. When the provision had been measured with the estimated cash flows to pay the present obligation, then the accounts receivable had been recognized as asset in case of receipt and replacement of the amount is certain and it able to measure the amount reliably.

Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operation engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments, and segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment

and Company include significant business sectors in the purchase, develop and trade of lands and real estate in addition to investing in securities and bonds, the company operates only in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

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Offsetting

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

Income Tax

The Company is subject to Income Tax Law, 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 No. (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 periodic financial statements since it's immaterial.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Jordanian Dinars at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transactions. The operation occurs during the year are translated at weighted average rates at time of transaction. Gains and Losses from settlement and transaction of foreign currency transaction are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cost:		
Beginning balance	54,163,238	54,783,154
Additions	81,206	722,991
Disposals	(2,477,483)	(1,342,907)
Ending balance	51,766,961	54,163,238
Accumulated Depreciation :		
Beginning balance	31,337,032	29,526,107
Depreciation	843,771	2,760,106
Disposals	(2,031,034)	(949,181)
Ending balance	30,149,769	31,337,032
Net book value	21,617,192	22,826,206

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND CHECKS UNDER COLLECTION

	2020	2019
Account receivables *	4,818,476	8,892,183
Checks under collection	10,794,155	11,806,204
	15,612,631	20,698,387

* Account receivables are less than three months.

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND DEFERRED CHECKS

	2020	2019
Accounts payable	14,630,839	18,568,785
Deferred checks	6,634,226	11,883,720
Due to related parties	6,666,466	6,666,466
Notes payable	-	324,328
	27,931,531	37,443,299

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7. GOODWILL

During 2012 the purchase of 25% of Arab Tower Contracting Company (Ltd) shares of capital have been made on equity method on January 1, 2012, and the cost of acquire the additional an amount of 13,500,000 Jordanian Dinar.

During 2014 the Company increased its share capital in Arab Tower Contracting Company (Ltd) by 23,75% turn out to be the total percentage of shares capital 48,75% and the cost of acquire the additional an amount of 11,500,000 Jordanian Dinar

During 2016 the Company increased its share capital in Arab Tower Contracting Company (Ltd) by 20% turn out to be the total percentage of shares capital 68,75% and the cost of acquire the additional an amount of 10,250,000 Jordanian Dinar. And as a result of that the financial statements were consolidated with Arab Tower Contracting Company (Ltd) .

The total cost of acquisition as follows :-

The cost of acquiring 25% of shares	13,500,000
The cost of acquiring 23,75% of shares	11,500,000
The cost of acquiring 20% of shares	10,250,000
Total	35,250,000
Add: Legal title transfer fees	211,705
The total cost of acquiring 68,75% of shares	35,461,705
Legal title transfer fees amortization	(211,705)
cost of acquisition by net	35,250,000

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The fair value of Assets and liabilities of Arab Tower Contracting Company (Subsidiary) as follows :-

Assets	Fair value	Book value at aquisition
Property and equipment	18,101,977	18,101,977
Inventories	5,958,223	5,958,223
Accounts receivable and checks under collection	50,377,233	50,377,233
projects retentions	8,347,160	8,347,160
Amount due from customers on construction contract	43,552,646	43,552,646
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	340,535	340,535
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	6,767,905	6,767,905
Cash and cash equivalents	9,205,895	9,205,895
Total assets	142,651,574	142,651,574
Liabilities		
Short-term loans	21,591,850	21,591,850
Banks overdraft	9,809,450	9,809,450
Payment received in advance from construction contract	28,100,587	28,100,587
Accounts payable and deferred checks	68,824,944	66,563,489
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,064,921	3,064,921
Total liabilities	131,391,752	129,130,297
Net owned assets	11,259,822	13,521,277
Company share of Net owned assets after decleration (68,75%)	7,741,128	
Cash paid (Investment cost until acquisition date)	35,250,000	
Goodwill as a result of acquisition	27,508,872	

Annual test for impairment:

During 2019, financial year parent company has assessed the recoverable amount of the goodwill, and has been identified that there is no impairment in the value of the goodwill associated with the subsidiary, which is working with construction contracting.

The recoverable amount of cash generating unit (construction contracting) measured on the basis of value in use. Were calculating using the expected cash flows through the budgets and approved by the directors of the company which covers the next five years on the basis of a discount rate of 11% nearly annually (2019: 10,5% nearlyannually).

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5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Management of share capital risks

The Company manages its capital to make sure that the Company will continue when it takes the highest return by the best limit for debts and owners equity balances. The Company's strategy doesn't change from 2019.

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

The debt rate

The board of directors is reviewing the share capital structure periodically, as a part of this reviewing, the board of directors consider the cost of share capital and the risks that is related in each faction from capital and debt factions. The Company capital structure includes debts from borrowing. The Company's doesn't determine the highest limit of the debt rate during 2020.

The management of the financial risks

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

Management of the foreign currencies risks

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

Interest rate risk

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

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

Other price risk

The Company exposes to price risks resulting from its investments in owners' equity to other companies. The Company keeps investments in other company's owner's equity for strategic purposes and not for trading purposes. The Company has no trading activity in those investments.

Credit risk management

The credit risks represent in one part of the financial instruments contracts has not obligated to pay the contractual obligations and cause of that the Company is exposing financial losses, However, there are no any contracts with any other parts so the Company doesn't expose to different types of the credit risks, The significant credit exposed for any parts or group of parts that have a similar specification. The Company classified the parts which have similar specifications as a related parties. Except the amounts which are related in the cash money. The credit risks that are resulting from the cash money are specific because the parts that are dealing with it are local banks have good reputations and have been controlled from control parties.

The amounts had listed in the financial statements data represents the highest credit risk expose to the trade accounts receivable and to the cash and cash equivalent

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Liquidity risk

Are the risks of inability to pay the financial obligations that were settled by receiving cash or another financial assets.

Liquidity risk management by control on cash flows and comparing them with maturities of assets and financial liabilities.

6- THE IMPACT OF THE SPREAD OF CORONA VIRUS (COVID 19) ON THE COMPANY

The spread of the Corona Virus Emerging (Covid-19) in the early 2020s and its spread in several geographical regions around the world, causing disturbances for economic activities and business. The company believes that this event is one of the events that do not require modifications. At this early stage of the event, which witnesses continuous and rapid developments, the company has evaluated the various effects on the company's business, and to conduct a preliminary study with a view to reviewing and evaluating the potential risks related to ensuring the company's work continues without interruption. At this point, it is practically difficult to provide any mathematical estimate of the potential effects. However, given the company's levels of work in the past for the period before March 15, 2020, the company does not expect substantial effects to occur on its operations in the Kingdom, which represent its total operations, in the event that things return to normal within a reasonable period of time.

The administration and those responsible for governance will continue to monitor the situation and provide stakeholders with developments as required by regulations and regulations. In the event of any material changes in the current conditions, additional disclosures will be submitted or amendments will be approved in the company's financial statements during the fiscal year 2020.

7. APPROVAL OF INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Directors and authorized for issuance on October 26, 2020.