شركة التحديث للاستثمارات العقارية المساهمة العامة المحدوده

AL Tahdeth Real State Investments Company Limited Public Contributing

للاطلاع

م بورصة عمان

م السيد خالد

السيد عمر

١٦/١٠

NO : 115/2018
Date: 15/10/2018

To: Jordan securities commission
Amman stock exchange

Subject: Semi- Annual Report as of 30/09/2018

Greetings,

Attached the company's Semi- Annual Report of (***AL Tahdeth Real Estate Investments Company***) as of 30/09/2018

Kindly accept our highly appreciation and respect,

Company's Name ***AL Tahdeth Real Estate Investments Company Limited Public Contribution***

Shareholder

هيئة الأوراق المالية
الدائرة الإدارية / الديوان
١٦ تشرين الأول ٢٠١٨
الرقم المتسلسل ......
الجهة المختصة ......

Amman – Abu Nsair – Diwan Zaman Restaurant – Tel 5233530 – Fax 5233531 –
P.O Box 939 Postal Code 11941 – Email: diwan.zaman@yahoo.com

AL-TAHDITH FOR REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

AL-TAHDITH FOR REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT(UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

Nexia
Ghosheh & CO

Jabal Amman , 6th Circle
16 Djibouti St,
P.O.Box 940668
Amman 11194 , Jordan

T: +962 (6) 5561293
F: +962 (6) 5561204
E: info@ghosheh.com

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT INTERIM

To the shareholders
Al-Tahdith For Real Estate Investments Company

Report on Auditing the Interim Financial Statements

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying Interim Statement of Financial Position for Al-Tahdith For Real Estate Investments Company (P.L.C.) as of September 30, 2018, and the related statements of Interim Comprehensive income, Owners' equity and cash flows for the period then ended. The management is responsible for 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 financial statements do not give a true and fair view in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 34.

Ghosheh & Co.
Walid M. Taha
License No.(703)

Ghosheh & Co. (CPA's)
A member of Nexia International
غوشه و شركاه (محاسبون قانونيون)

Amman-Jordan
October 11, 2018

AL-TAHDITH FOR REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMAPNY)

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 AND DECEMBER 31, 2017
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINARS)

	Note	2018	2017
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipments		**1,915,071**	1,969,769
T.V show production		**21,000**	21,000
Investments in lands	4	**491,835**	491,835
Long term – Notes receivable		**58,700**	91,800
Total non-current assets		**2,486,606**	2,574,404
Current assets			
Prepaid expenses and other receivables		**2,417**	2,417
Accounts receivable	5	**119,884**	79,450
Short term –Notes receivable		**106,400**	99,500
Cash and cash equivalents		**951**	564
Total current assets		**229,652**	181,931
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,716,258**	2,756,335
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY			
Owners' equity			
Share capital	1	**2,300,000**	2,300,000
Statutory reserve		**127,614**	127,614
Voluntary reserve		**6,302**	6,302
Retained earnings / (Accumulated losses)		**9,907**	(1,598)
Total owners' equity		**2,443,823**	2,432,318
Non-Current liabilities			
Non-Current portion of the long term loan		**9,574**	34,830
Total non-current liabilities		**9,574**	34,830
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		**40,367**	47,215
Deferred checks		**14,218**	25,940
Accounts payble		**2,994**	17,798
Bank overdrafts		**138,827**	135,186
Current portion of the long term loan		**66,455**	63,048
Total current liabilities		**262,861**	289,187
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		**2,716,258**	2,756,335

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

AL-TAHDITH FOR REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMAPNY)

INTERIM INCOME STATMEANT (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	July 1, 2018 to 30 September 2018 2018	2017	September 30, 2018 2018	2017
Revenues from Dewan Zaman Restaurant		-	274,502	-	570,699
Restaurant Revenues	6	37,715		113,147	
Cost of Restaurant Revenues		-	(218,762)	-	(558,580)
Depreciation of Restaurant assets		(17,995)	-	(54,698)	-
Total operating revenue		**19,720**	55,740	**58,449**	12,119
General and Administrative expenses		(9,233)	(2,699)	(25,332)	(8,580)
Financial Charges		(6,284)	(7,104)	(19,642)	(21,438)
Net revenue / (loss) operating		**4,203**	45,937	**13,475**	(17,899)
Other Revenues		907	2,221	907	1,519
Gain / (Loss) period before incom tax		**5,110**	48,158	**14,382**	(16,380)
Income tax		(2,877)	-	(2,877)	-
Gain / (Loss) period		**2,233**	48,158	**11,505**	(16,380)
Other Comprehensive Income:		-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE NCOME		**2,233**	48,158	**11,505**	(16,380)
Gain / (Loss) per Share:					
Gain / (Loss) per Share JD/Share		**0,001**	0,02	**0,005**	(0,007)
Weighted Average of Outstanding Shares		**2,300,0000**	2,300,000	**2,300,000**	2,300,000

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

AL-TAHDITH FOR REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMAPNY)

INTERIM STATEMENT OF OWNERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Voluntary reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	**2,300,000**	**127,614**	**6,302**	**(1,598)**	**2,432,318**
Comprehensive income for period	-	-	-	**11,505**	**11,505**
Balance at September 30, 2018	**2,300,000**	**127,614**	**6,302**	**9,907**	**2,443,823**
Balance at January 1, 2017	2,300,000	127,614	6,302	21,986	2,455,902
Comprehensive income for period	-	-	-	(16,380)	(16,380)
Balance at September 30, 2017	2,300,000	127,614	6,302	5,606	2,439,522

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

AL-TAHDITH FOR REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMAPNY)

INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	For the nine months ended September 30,2018	For the nine months ended September 30,2017
Operating Activities		
Gain / (loss) for the period	14,382	(16,380)
Adjustments on gain / (loss) for the period:		
Depreciation	54,698	59,060
Financial charges	19,642	21,438
Changes in operating assets and liabilities :		
Accounts receivable	(40,434)	(10,952)
Inventory	-	(9,210)
other receivables	-	1,285
Notes receivables	26,200	21,950
Accounts payable	(14,804)	24,506
Deffered checks	(11,722)	17,066
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(9,725)	(47,859)
Cash available from operating activities	38,237	60,904
Finance charges paid	(19,642)	(21,438)
Net cash available from operating activities	18,595	39,466
Investing Activities		
Changes in property and equipments	-	(11,991)
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(11,991)
Financing Activities		
Loans payment	(21,849)	(46,081)
Bank overdraft	3,641	45,639
Net cash used in financing activities	(18,208)	(442)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	387	27,033
Cash and cash equivalents, January1	564	10,955
Cash and cash equivalents, September 30	951	37,988

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

NOTES TO INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

1. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITY

Al-Tahdith for real estate investments company is a Jordanian limited public shareholding company ("the Company"), registered on October 22, 2006 with the Controller of Companies in the Ministry of Industry and Trade under the number (420). The Company was granted the right to commence operations on July 2, declared and paid up capital JD 2,300,000 divided into 2,300,000 shares, the value of each share is JD one.

The company registered the trade name "Diwan Zaman Restaurants" at the Commercial Names Registrar at the Ministry of Industry and Trade under No. 138299 on 9 January 2008.

The main objectives of the company are to invest in land and buildings and to develop, improve and trade them and to own projects and companies in whole or in part operating in different sectors according to the laws and regulations in Jordan..

The Company's headquarter is in Amman.

2. NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS TO IFRSs IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE:-

The following new standards and amendments to the standards have been issued but are not yet effective and the Company intends to adopt thesestandards, where applicable, when they become effective.

New Standards	Effective Date
(IFRS) No.16 – Leases	January 1,2019

Board of directors of the company is expecting that the application of these standards and interpretations will not have a substantial impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

The interim 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, 2017, in addition to that the result for the six months ended in September 30, 2018 is not necessarily to be the expected results for the financial year ended December 31, 2018.

Significant accounting policies
The accounting policies used in the preparation of the interim consolidated financial information are consistent with those used in the audited financial statements for the period ended December 31 2017.

Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company has elected to measure loss allowances of cash and bank balances. Trade and other receivables, and due from a related party at an amount equal to life time ECLs.
ECLs are probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flow to the Company under the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive arising from weighting of multiple future economic scenarios. Discounted at the asset's EIR.

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

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

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

Impairment losses related to cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables and due from a related party, are presented separately in the interim condensed 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 as stage 3 assets. At each reporting date, the Company assesses Whether financial assets carried at amortized costs and debt securities at FVTOCI are 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 condensed interim financial information

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the in the condensed interim 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 condensed statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the loss allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in re-evaluation reserve and recognized in other comprehensive income.

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's 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's 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.

Impact of changes in accounting policies due to adoption of new standards (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)
When the 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 in all of its revenue arrangements
-Revenue is recognized in the interim condensed 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 condensed 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 condensed 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 consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017, except for the adoption of IFRS 9 which has resulted in changes in accounting judgments for recognition of financial assets and Liabilities and impairment of financial assets, as set out below.

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

Significant increase of credit risk
ECLs are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information.

Establishing 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 when 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 12 month or lifetime ECLs but the amount of the ECLs changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.
Models and assumptions used
The Company uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL. Judgment is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty in respect of IFRS 9
The following are key estimations that the management has used in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

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

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

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

Expenses
General and administrative expenses include both direct and indirect costs not specifically part of production costs as required under generally accepted accounting principles. Allocations between general and administrative expenses and cost of sales are made on a consistent basis when required.

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

Accounts receivable
Account receivable are stated at their net realizable value after forming an allowance for doubtful accounts based on a general review at the end of the year, bad debts are written off in the period of recognizing them.

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

Property and Equipments

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis except power plant and equipment and machinary (melting furnace) depreciation is calculated on production capacity basis, the depreciation percentage for the assets as follows:

	Annual depreciation rate
Buildings	2%
Electrical Devices	10%-15%
Furniture	10%-15%
Vehicles	15%
Decorations	10%-15%
Tools	10%
Computers and softwaers	25%
Wood and bricks piston	20%
Mixers	15%

Useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically to make sure that the method and depreciation period appropriate with the expected economic benefits of property and equipment.

Series Production

The cost of production of television series is recorded at cost. In general, production costs related to television series are considered as expenses. The costs related to the production of a specific television series that was produced were matered with the of expeefel revenues for the next five years and its appears in interim comprehensive income.

Segment report

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

Geographical segment is associated in providing products in particular economic environment subject to risks and returns that are differed from those for sectors to work in economic environment.

Income tax

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

Leasing

Leases are classified as capital lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rentals payable under operating leases are changed to the comprehensive income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the operating lease.

8. RISKS MANAGEMENT

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

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

Interest rate risk
The Company is exposed to interest rate risk due to existence of borrowing money for the Company until the date of financial statment.

Credit risk
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 exposed to different types of the credit risks.

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