ANNUAL REPORT 2023

P.O.box: 1689, Amman 11118 Jordan, Tel: +96264606666, Fax: +96264606111, www.orange.jo OrangeJordan OrangeJO

JORDAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT 2023

"TELECOMMUNICATION IS THE GATEWAY TO THE WORLD"

Letter to Jordanians on 60th birthday

“We must also offer broad support to our young entrepreneurs, and provide a competitive environment to incubate the industries of the future. Developing our educational system in line with current and future labour market needs, is another priority I have directed the government to focus on and dedicate the necessary resources for”

His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein
King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

His Royal Highness Crown Prince
Al Hussein bin Abdullah II

A letter from the Chairman

Dear Shareholders,

I am pleased to open my letter by welcoming you, on behalf of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and the staff, to this Annual Ordinary General Assembly Meeting which turns thirty this year. While I am addressing the 2023 annual report to you, I could not be prouder as we shed light on yet another year of success. Jordan Telecom - Orange Jordan's annual report entails a detailed look at our overall performance, financial statements, governance report, disclosures, and management plan for the year 2024.

As it was the case last year, the management will present the second issue of the "Sustainability Report" as per the directives of the Jordan Securities Commission.

The year 2023 was a continuous solidification of our positioning as a responsible Telecom and Digital Leader that actively contributes to putting the national digital transformation vision in Jordan into action. This is enlightened by the vision of His Majesty King Abdullah II in addition to the country's national vision to push the modern economy forward.

Through our state-of-the-art solutions and services, we empower individuals and enable businesses. The growth in revenues enabled us to reinforce our operations and services. 2023 witnessed growth in revenues which arrived at JD 360.7 million. Operational expenses were JD 297.2 million net income for the year was JD 45.7 million.

Our prominent milestone last year was, without any doubt, the launch of the all-new 5G network. We were the first telecommunications provider to introduce the revolutionary services in Amman. 5G will move the national economy further and will in parallel enhance people's quality of life and style of living.

Within the first-times category, we introduced new super speeds for Orange fiber along with the launch of the latest fiber technology Wi-Fi 6 to stay ahead in Jordan and the region. Although we introduced the digital payments services after all other providers did, Orange Money today is dominating the local financial payments technology market reaching one million open wallets in addition to leading the numbers of the financial transactions done on wallets by the users at the end of 2023.

I am happy and proud to report that we obtained the certificate of Excellence from the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) achieving a 5-star rating.

Sustainability, social responsibility, and digital inclusion are essential pillars in our working model. Orange Jordan is contributing to achieving the ambitious goal of reaching zero-carbon emissions by 2040. The inauguration of Orange Forest in Jerash in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture is a clear manifest of such relentless efforts that we put through in this arena.

Since the year 2000 onward, Orange Jordan has been offering an inspiring example of social responsibility programs. Throughout the journey, we offered support to numerous national initiatives with noble goals in mind; contributing to digital transformation, to green environment, to alleviating poverty, and among other things, ensuring the continuity of digital inclusion. Our efforts to bridge the unemployment gap through empowering youth with the needed digital skills are at the heart of our social responsibility plans. Every day, our team is materializing creative ideas into solid small businesses at the Innovation Hub at Orange Digital Village in Amman. We are supporting small businesses to provide innovative solutions to the challenges faced by youth and startups. Orange Digital Village, becoming a landmark now, supports bridging the non-academic skills gap in the labour market through Orange Coding Academy that prepares graduates to embark upon their career journey as they acquire the required skills to join the market. Our success in this field lies in the high rate of our graduates getting jobs in the private sector immediately after graduation.

To conclude, I would like to express appreciation to all members of the Board of Directors together with the Executive Committee, chaired by the CEO Mr. Philippe Mansour, who led the growth in our revenues. Thanks extend to all the executive directors and employees who were the doers of the achievements.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship in addition to the TRC for their productive efforts in developing the sector and addressing the challenges. My deepest thanks go to shareholders for their support and confidence in the board's vision and performance. An appreciation is always due to Orange Group S.A. for the continued support and extraordinary efforts to cultivate digital education in Jordan. To our dear customers, I say thank you for your loyalty to the brand Orange; I pledge to you Orange Jordan's best service. High expression of respect and commitment to the good of your company and that of Jordan.

Dr. Shabib Ammari
Chairman of Board of Directors

A letter from the CEO

Dear Shareholders,

The year 2023 has been of particular importance for Orange Jordan as it was the year we introduced a new technology in the Kingdom 5G.

The launch of the 5G service in Jordan was a momentous milestone and a landmark for us and the country to serve the purpose of fostering the economy by creating new job opportunities, elevating the customers' experiences, and reshaping the business world as we know it. It will also contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions being an ambitious goal that we strive to achieve.

The investment in the digital infrastructure, the launch of all-new services such as the 5G and the new revolutionary Wi-Fi 6 for the first time in Jordan, and the adoption of state-of-the-art technologies are just proofs of such a solidification of our responsibility towards our stakeholders and customers.

The Company has achieved growth in its revenues comparing to last year by 3.8% to reach JD 360.7 million which was a driving force behind maximizing our operations and services. It also prompted investments in our teams, infrastructure, and facilities. This enabled our customers, individuals, and businesses alike to lead the future with our Internet, mobile, Fiber, smart life, and business solutions.

On top of our investments in our infrastructures and networks, we continued to invest also in customer experience for both business-to-business and business-to-consumer markets to provide the best service to all.

All this falls under our recognition of our layers of focus including the infrastructure, networks, and services. Being the first to launch the 5G trial service in Jordan, did not mean, however, that we stopped investing in the other services we offer; as we continued uplifting and investing in the 4G network to enable our customers to enjoy an excellent experience.

While we introduced our customers to new super fiber speeds with 10,000 and 2,000 Mbps for the first time in Jordan and the region, we continued delivering on our promise to be the frontrunners when it comes to the digital services introduced to the Jordanian market. This was embodied in multiple milestones such as reaching one million open wallets on Orange Money service as well as being top in the Jordanian market in terms of the financial transactions done by the users by the end of 2023, and the first anniversary of Jood application.

We believe in empowering our communities to Lead the Future, hence, corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a vital component in all our strategies. In this context, we have witnessed extraordinary numbers on multiple fronts, showcasing the impact of our programs on the community. For example, over 680 heroes of change actively participated in the digital transformation journey, enhancing their digital proficiency through Coding Academies by Orange. The outcomes are nothing short of impressive where 80% of graduates get access to the job market, poised to contribute to a national digital initiative. 10000+ individuals, both male and female, have enrolled in Orange Coursat, and 7500+ participants joined Orange Community Digital Centres, with 67% of them being women.

Those achievements require close collaboration with stakeholders and partners; therefore, we have joined forces and powers with them which led to crafting a compelling narrative of mutual successes, milestones, and achievements. With the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship, the Information and Communications Technology Association of Jordan (int@j), the European Union in Jordan, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and others we were able to digitally empower and include women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

We care about our people and our environment. The inauguration of Orange Forest in Jerash reflects this commitment. Additionally, our commitment to sustainable practices is emphasized by the fact that 52% of our energy consumption is generated from our solar farms.

We value our employees who fuel our pursuit to a better digital future. Our employees are the basis of every success we achieve, therefore, we capitalized on their strengths, to unleash their potential. We appreciate their efforts and support their learning and development.

I would like to conclude my message by extending my sincere gratitude to the members of the Board of Directors for their efforts, represented by the Chairman, Dr. Shabib Ammari, who is always a great visionary and supporter, and the executive management that went above and beyond to implement our strategy. I could not be more appreciative and grateful to all our partners who are with us on a journey of transformation. To every employee, I would like to say thank you for being the driving force of excellence and progress, and I will persist in doing my best to help you find the optimal conditions and level of trust within Orange Jordan for you to excel in performance and growth.

I would like to express my utmost and deepest gratefulness to the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship and the TRC for all their support that will lay the foundation for the national digital transformation vision to come true.

Finally, I look forward to the future, promising to remain at the forefront of digital leadership to empower people and businesses and keep them connected to all that matters to them.

Philippe Mansour
Chief Executive Officer

2023 Board of Directors of Jordan Telecom – Orange Jordan

H.E. Dr. Shabib Ammari
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Mrs. Mireille EL Helou
Vice-Chairperson of the Board of Directors

Mr. Bisher Jardaneh
Member of the Board of Directors

Mr. Brelotte Ba
Member of the Board of Directors

B. G. Eng. Haitham Hussain Baker
Member of the Board of Directors

Mrs. Dorothée Vignalou
Member of the Board of Directors

Mr. Fadi Khalid Al Alawneh
Member of the Board of Directors

Auditors: Deloitte & Touche (M.E.) – Jordan
Legal Advisor: Thaer Najdawi

2023 Executive Committee of Jordan Telecom Group – Orange Jordan

Mr. Philippe Mansour
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Raslan Deiranieh
Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial and Strategy Officer

Eng. Sami Smeirat
Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Chief Enterprise Officer

Eng. Waleed Al Doulat
Chief Wholesale Officer
Chief Information Technology and Networks Officer

Dr. Ibrahim Harb
Chief Legal, Regulatory, Sourcing and Supply Chain Officer
Chief Human Resources Officer

Mrs. Naila Al Dawoud
Chief Consumer Market Officer

Mr. Samer Al Haj
Chief Consumer Sales Officer

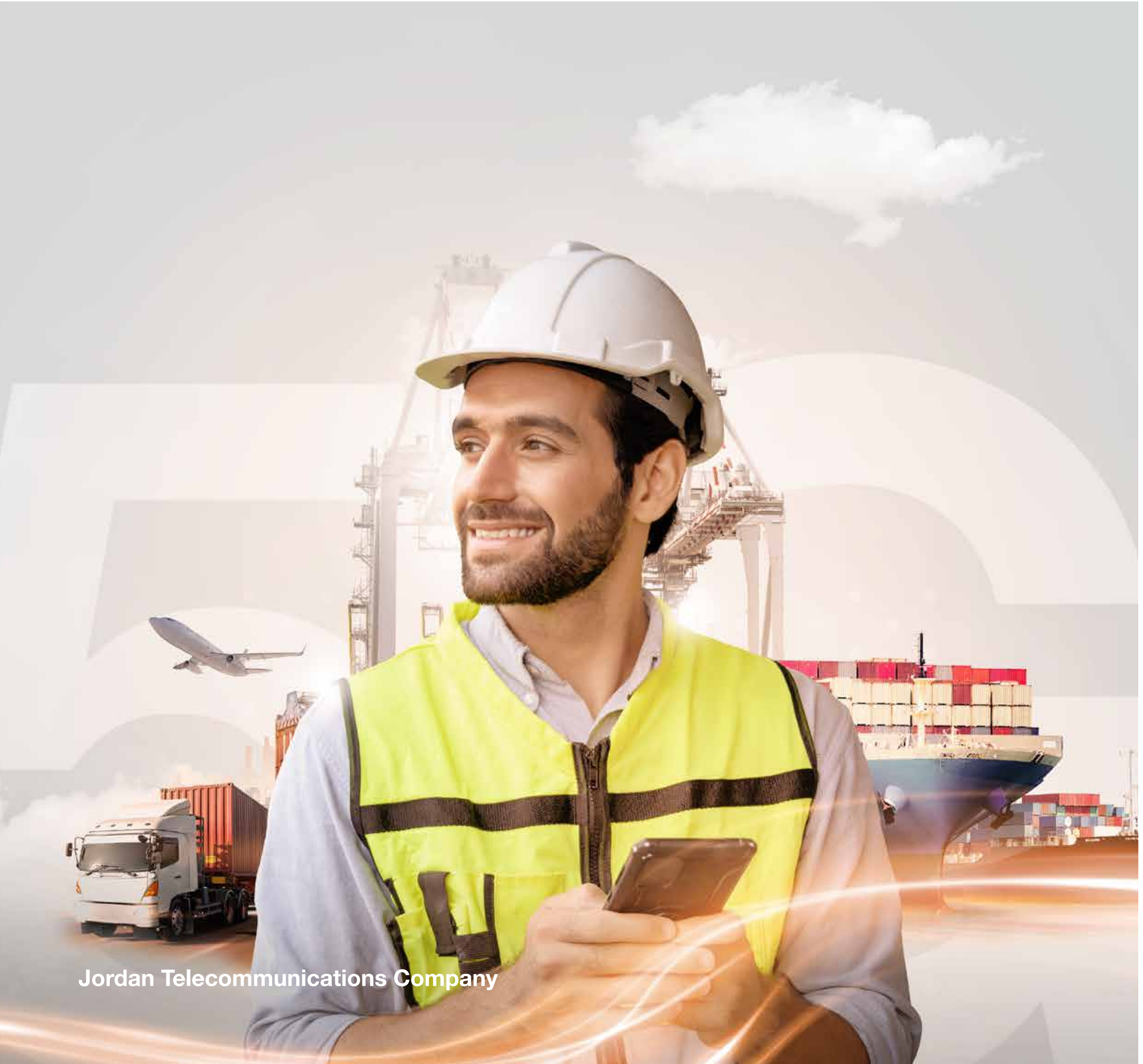
Mr. Jallale Bassou
Deputy Chief Information Technology and Networks Officer

Mr Wilfried Yver
Chief Digital, Data, Innovation & Money Officer

Eng. Rana Al Dababneh
Chief Corporate Communication and Sustainability Officer

FINANCIAL REPORT 2023

"Pioneering Industrial Services"



Financial Report 2023

We are excited to share Orange Jordan's 2023 Annual Report, summarizing a year of big achievements and strategic steps. Our focus on innovation and customer satisfaction has driven growth in Jordan's telecom scene.

In July 2023, we launched 5G services, bringing advanced connectivity to our customers and opening up new possibilities for IoT, smart cities, and industrial solutions.

Our total revenue witnessed a continued growth of 3.8%, mainly due to an increase in Fixed Data performance. This growth shows our commitment to deliver reliable services that meet our customers' data needs.

Looking at the 2023 financial results, it is clear that our strategic choices and investments are in the right track. The launching of 5G services, coupled with the steady revenue growth, positions Orange Jordan as a leading force in the telecommunications sector.
We are dedicated to make a positive impact on society, contributing to the national economy, and delivering value to our shareholders.

This report provides a detailed look at our 2023 consolidated results, offering insights into our performance and the effects of our initiatives in Jordan's telecom sector. We appreciate the trust and support of our customers, partners, and shareholders as we navigate the ever-changing telecom landscape.

Presented below is a summary of the consolidated results for 2023 against 2022.

Consolidated income statement:

(MJD)	2023	2022	Change %
Revenues	**360.7**	**347.6**	**3.8%**
Operating Expenses			
Cost of services	(132.2)	(125.3)	5.5%
Administration expenses	(23.2)	(26.1)	(11.1) %
Selling and distribution expenses and provision for expected credit loss	(44.1)	(44.7)	(1.3) %
Government revenue share	(6.4)	(6.4)	0.0%
Business support fees and Brand fees	(8.3)	(7.9)	5.1%
Depreciation and amortization	(73.9)	(78.3)	(5.6)%
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(7.0)	(6.6)	6.1%
Depreciation of renewable energy assets	(2.1)	(2.1)	0.0%
Total Operating expenses	**(297.2)**	**(297.4)**	**(0.1)%**
Profit from operations	**63.50**	**50.2**	**26.5%**
Operations margin	**17.6%**	**14.4%**	**21.9%**
Renewable energy lease interest expense	(2.5)	(2.8)	(10.7)%
Lease interest expense	(2.5)	(2.4)	4.2%
Net foreign exchange differences, finance costs and finance income	(4.9)	(4.6)	6.5%
Other Income	9.1	22.4	(59.4)%
Profit before Income tax	**62.7**	**62.8**	**(0.2)%**
Income tax expense	(17.0)	(18.8)	(9.6)%
Profit for the year	**45.7**	**44.0**	**3.9%**
Attribute to: Equity holders of parent	45.7	44.0	3.9%
Profit margin	12.7%	12.7%	0.1%
Earnings per share (JD)	0.24	0.23	3.9%
Weighted average number of shares (million shares)	187.50	187.50	0.0%

*The calculated variance may differ from the financials due to the rounding factor.

The 2022 figures have been reclassified in order to conform to the presentations in 2023. Such reclassification does not affect previously reported profit or equity.

Summary of consolidated balance sheet:

(MJD)	2023	2022	Change %
Assets			
Total Current Assets	204.3	187.6	8.9%
Property, and equipment	288.8	263.8	9.5%
Other non-current assets	293.9	291.3	0.9%
Total non-current assets	**582.7**	**555.1**	**5.0%**
Total assets	**787.0**	**742.7**	**6.0%**
Liabilities and equity			
Total current liabilities	357.8	262.5	36.3%
Total non-current liabilities	124.4	181.8	(31.6)%
Total equity	304.8	298.4	2.1%
Total liabilities and equity	**787.0**	**742.7**	**6.0%**

Calculated variance may differ from the financials due to the rounding factor.

Summary of consolidated cash flow statement:

(MJD)	2023	2022	Change %
Net cash from operating activities	124.2	126.0	(1.4)%
Net cash used in investing activities	(72.6)	(66.4)	9.3%
Net cash used in financing activities	(75.8)	(56.2)	34.9%
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	(24.2)	3.4	(811.8)%
Cash and cash equivalents	(17.1)	7.2	(335.9)%

The calculated variance may differ from the financials due to the rounding factor.

The 2022 figures have been reclassified in order to conform to the presentations in 2023. Such reclassification does not affect previously reported profit or equity.

Financial ratio analysis:

	2023	2022	Change %
Profitability Ratios			
Return on Total Assets (ROA)	6%	6.1%	(2)%
Return on Total Equity	15.2%	15.2%	(1)%
Liquidity Ratios			
Current Ratio	0.57	0.71	(20.1)%
Cash Ratio	0.19	0.25	(23.9)%
Leverage Ratios			
Debt- Equity Ratio	158.2%	148.9%	6.3%
Interest- Bearing Debt ratio*	4.6%	8.5%	(45.8)%
Debt Ratio	61.3%	59.8%	2.4%
Assets Coverage ratio	0.58	0.72	(19.1)%
Assets Management Ratios			
Assets Turnover ratio	0.47	0.48	(2.1)%
Fixed Assets Turnover ratio	1.31	1.32	(1.4)%
Capital Turnover ratio	1.20	1.20	(0. 2)%
Price (Growth) Ratios			
Proposed dividends	0.22	0.21	4.8%
Dividends pay-out ratio	90.2%	89.4%	0.9%
Dividends Yield	8.7%	8.9%	(2.7)%
Valuation Ratios			
Book Value per Share	1.63	1.59	2.1%
Market to Book ratio	1.56	1.48	5.8%
Price-Earnings ratio	11.55	10.01	15.4%

* Total Debt (Total Debt + Total Equity).

Revenues

Group's consolidated revenues increased by 3.8%, achieving JD 360.7 million in 2023 compared to JD 347.6 million in 2022, mainly due to the growth in Fiber, mobile, business services revenues and wholesales.

Operating expenses

The term Operating Expenses means the cost of services, administration expenses, selling and distribution expenses, government revenue share, business support fees, brand fees, depreciation and amortization, depreciation of right of use assets, and depreciation of renewable energy assets. The Group Operating Expenses decreased by 0.1% to reach JD 297.2 million in 2023 against JD 297.4 million in 2022.

The services' cost kept Increased by 5.5%, reaching JD 132.2 million in 2023 compared to JD 125.3 million in 2022, mainly due to higher customer equipment, network maintenance ,Orange Money payment and wholesales costs.

Administrative expenses decreased by 11.1% to reach JD 23.2 million in 2023, compared to JD 26.1 million in 2022, mainly due to lower consulting fees and donations.

Selling and distribution expenses decreased by 1.3%, reaching JD 44.1 million in 2023, compared to JD 44.7 million in 2022 due to changing the commission schemes.

Government revenue share equals 10% of net revenue that Orange mobile is required to pay to the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission pursuant to the Mobile License Agreement. Government revenue share reached JD 6.4 million in 2023, the same amount as in 2022.

Business support and Brand fees represent what the Group is required to pay to Orange, as it has increased by 5.1% reaching JD 8.3 million in 2023, compared to JD 7.9 million in 2022.

Depreciation and amortization expenses decreased by 5.6% to reach JD 73.9 million in 2023, compared to JD 78.3 million in 2022.

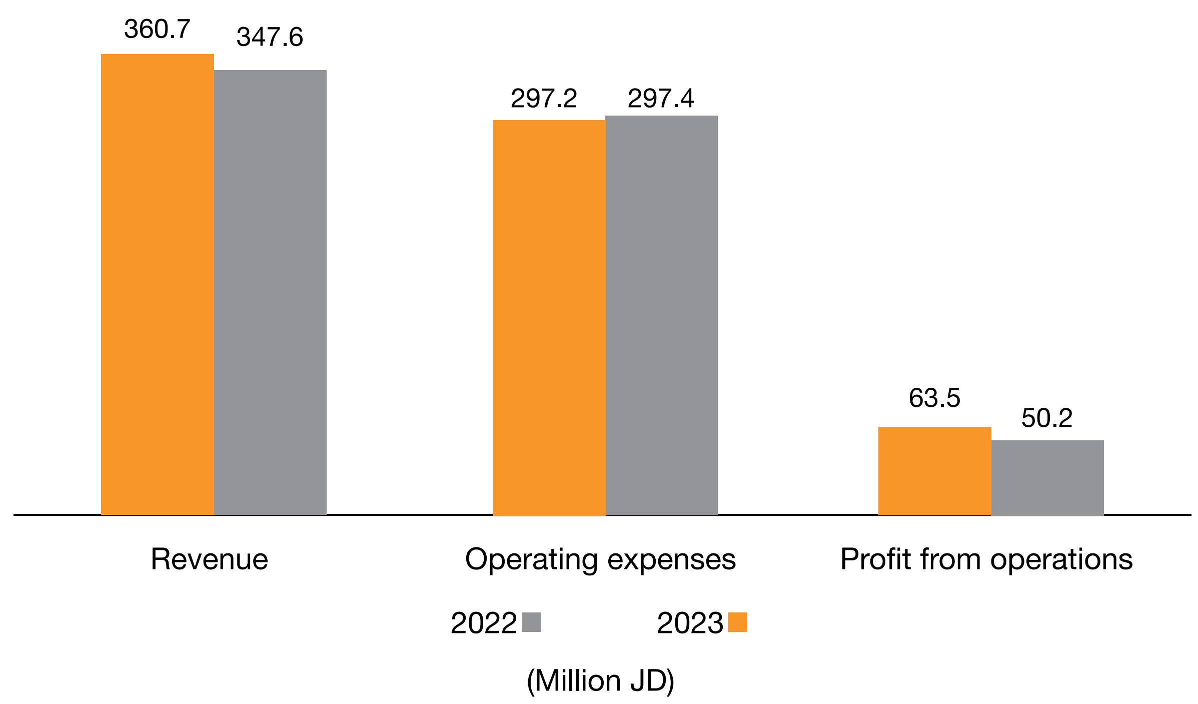
Depreciation of right-of-use assets increased by 6.1% to reach JD 7.0 million in 2023, compared to JD 6.6 million in 2022.

Depreciation of renewable energy assets represents the recognized liability toward solar farms project operator depreciated over the agreement period.

Depreciation of renewable energy assets reached JD 2.1 million in 2023, same in 2022.

Profit from operations

Profit from operations consists of sales of services, less total operating expenses, including depreciation and amortization, and depreciation of renewable energy assets.



Renewable energy interest expense

Renewable energy assets interest expenses refer to interest expenses on the Solar farms' project lease liability. Renewable energy assets interest expenses decreased by 10.7% reached JD 2.5 million in 2023 compared to JD 2.8 million in 2022.

Lease interest expenses

Lease interest expenses refer to interest expense on the lease liabilities of Group premises and network site rentals for which the rent term is higher than 12 months. Lease interest expenses increased by 4.2% reaching JD 2.5 million in 2023, compared to JD 2.4 million in 2022.

Net foreign exchange difference, finance costs, and finance income

Net foreign exchange difference is generated from the Group's transactions in foreign currencies and translation of monetary assets and liabilities. Finance costs consist of the interests and other charges, which are paid on the Group's financial indebtedness. On the other hand, Finance income consists of income earned on cash deposits in various currencies. The total cost of the three entries increased by 6.5% to reaching JD 4.9 million in 2023, compared to JD 4.6 million in 2022.

Other income

Other income consists of gains and losses on dispositions of fixed assets and other miscellaneous income. Other income reached JD 9.1 million in 2023, compared to JD 22.4 million in 2022 due to the settlement impact in 2022.

Income tax

In 2023 the Group reported JD 17.0 million as income tax, compared with JD 18.8 million in 2022.

Profit for the year

Jordan Telecom Group generated JD 45.7 million as net profit after tax for 2023, with an increase of 3.9%, compared to JD 44.0 million in 2022. This increase came mainly due to higher revenues and higher margins.

Net variation in cash and cash equivalent

Net cash flows from Operating Activities, the source of liquidity, decreased by 1.4% to reach JD 124.2 million in 2023, compared to JD 126.0 million for 2022.
Net cash flows used in Investing reached JD 72.6 million in 2022, compared to JD 66.4 million in 2022.
Net cash flows from Financing Activities reached JD 75.8 million used in 2023, compared to JD 56.2 million used in 2022. The increase is due to dividends paid in 2023.

Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent decreased by 336% to reach JD (17.1) million in 2023 compared to JD 7.2 million in 2022.

Capital expenditures

for Jordan Telecom Group reached JD 104.1 million at the end of 2023, compared with JD 114.9 million at the end of 2022.

Group subscribers

Jordan Telecom Group subscribers showed an increase of 11% to reach 4.1 million lines in 2023, compared to 3.7 million lines in 2022, due to the increase in fiber, mobile, and Orange Money base.

Human resources

Jordan Telecom Group's number of permanent contract employees decreased by 1%, from 1,578 in 2022 to 1,565 in 2023. The number of temporary contract employees increased by 18%, from 66 in 2022 to 78 in 2023.

Staff efficiency

The Group's efficiency indicator increased by 5% to reach JD 230.5 thousand revenue per permanent employee in 2023 compared to 220.3 thousand in 2022. The number of lines per employee reached 2,629 lines in 2023 compared to 2,375 lines in 2022, showing an increase of 10.7% against 2022.

Group Business Segment analysis:

Presented below are the revenues for each business segment of the Group:

- Orange fixed and Orange internet
- Orange mobile
- Renewable energy
- Orange Money

(MJD)	2023	2022	Change%
Revenues			
Orange fixed & Orange internet	212.6	203.5	4.5%
Mobile Communication	184.9	180.9	2.2%
Renewable energy	6.4	6.7	(3.8)%
Orange Money	4.3	2.4	81.1%
Intercompany	(47.5)	(45.9)	3.4%
Total Revenues	**360.7**	**347.6**	**3.8%**

The calculated variance may differ from the financials due to the rounding factor.

Orange fixed and Orange internet

Orange fixed services are the Group's largest business segment despite the opening of the market to competition and entry of new fixed broadband service providers, such as fiber internet service.

Orange internet provides various services, such as corporate internet leased lines, fixed internet service for residential and corporate, web-hosting, and ICT services.

In addition to regular fixed calling services, Orange fixed provides high-speed fiber internet services for residential and corporate through its fiber-optic network, which covers areas throughout the Kingdom with competitive prices and high quality.

Revenues (Orange fixed) and (Orange internet)

Orange fixed and internet revenue increased by 4.5% in 2023 compared to 2022 mainly due the increase in retail broadband and wholesale revenues.

Mobile communication (Orange mobile)

The Group's mobile communication segment consists of the mobile communication products and services offered by Orange mobile, which was registered in September 1999, to build a new, highly advanced mobile communication network to serve the Kingdom. Orange mobile began commercial operations in September 2000 as the second provider of mobile services in Jordan.

Revenues (Orange mobile)

Orange mobile witnessed an increase in revenues by 2.2%, compared to 2022. The increase was mainly due to the growth in voice, data, and equipment revenues.

Renewable energy

Renewable energy operations started in 2019 following the production of electricity from the solar farms' project.
Orange Money

Orange Money is a money transfer, payment, and financial services solution provided via an electronic account linked to a mobile number.

Revenues (Orange Money)

Orange Money revenues witnessed an increase in 2023, reaching JD 4.3 million, compared to JD 2.4 million in 2022.

DISCLOSURE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2023

"Pioneering Educational Services"

Jordan Telecommunications Company

1. The services rendered by Jordan Telecom Group – Orange:

- Fixed telephone service + Fiber.
- Mobile services (voice + data).
- Internet services (ADSL, FTTH).
- Wholesale services.
- Services dedicated to enterprises (B2B) (managed network services and other advanced services such as Data Center, Cloud, or Machine to Machine services).
- Electronic Payment Services through Mobile Phone (Orange Money).
- Development of Renewable Energy Projects.

Company's locations and the number of employees in each area:
Headquarter offices, Abdali, The Boulevard, Black Iris Street, Entrance 8, P.O. Box 1689, Amman 11118 Jordan.

Governorate	No. of locations	No. of employees
Headquarters	1	512
Amman	60	554
Ajloun	12	4
Irbid	56	77
Jerash	13	4
Al-Mafraq	37	14
Al-Balq'a	21	14
Madaba	9	10
Al-Zarqa	17	29
Al-Aqaba	13	20
Al-Karak	33	23
Ma'an	17	10
Al-Tafilah	12	4
Total	301	1,275

The amount of capital investment for Jordan Telecom in 2023 was JD 35,734,367 and JD 104,113,774 for Jordan Telecom Group.

2. Subsidiaries:

All Subsidiaries Headquarter offices, Abdali, The Boulevard, Black Iris Street, Entrance 8, P.O. Box 1689, Amman 11118 Jordan

Name of the subsidiary	Nature of business	Capital JD	Equity %	No. of emp.
Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications Co. Ltd. (Orange Mobile)	GSM Operator	70,000,000	100%	216
Jordan Data Communications Co. Ltd. (Orange Internet)	ISP	750,000	100%	115
Dimension Company for Digital Development of Data Ltd. (e-Dimension)	Development of Renewable Energy Projects	220,000	100%*	-**
Petra Mobile Payment Services Company (Orange Money)	Electronic Payment Services through Mobile Phone	5.000.000	100%***	37
Future Pioneers for Development and Initiatives	Orange Foundation	15,000	100%****	-**
Jordan Forefront for Electronic Commerce	Electronic Commerce / Distribution	100,000	100%*****	0

*The percentage of ownership for Dimension Company for Digital Development of Data Ltd. (e-Dimension) is 51% for Jordan Telecommunications Company and 49% for Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications Co.
** the employees for e-Dimensions' & Future Pioneers for Development and Initiatives became a part of Jordan Telecommunications Company's staff.
*** Petra Mobile Payment Services Company is fully owned by Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications Company.
**** Future Pioneers for Development and Initiatives is fully owned by Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications Company.
*****Wholly owned subsidiary of Jordan Data Communications established on December 20, 2023.

3.a. Members of the Board of Directors:

H.E. Dr. Shabib Ammari
Chairman of the Board of Directors
Date of birth: 22/2/1941

Dr. Shabib Ammari, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Jordan Telecom Group - Orange Jordan since January 2000 till now. He was representing the Government of Jordan till 2006. Dr. Ammari was repeatedly elected as the Chairman of the Board of Directors representing Orange Group S.A. in the year 2006 and onward. He was re-elected on Oct 26, 2022, for a new term of four years.

A Royal Decree included the appointment of His Excellency Dr. Shabib Ammari as a member of the Senate (10/2013 – 10/2016). During that period, he was Chairman of the Board of Orange Jordan. A Royal Decree included Dr. Shabib Ammari as Minister of Industry and Trade in His Majesty's Government of H.E. Dr. Fayez Tarawneh from 5/2012 to 10/2012. When the Cabinet resigned to pave the road for Parliamentary elections, Dr. Ammari rejoined the Board of Directors on 24/10/2012 and was elected as the Chairman of the Board of Directors on that date and till now.

Dr. Ammari was Deputy Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Royal Scientific Society (H.R.H. Prince Al-Hassan Bin Talal Chair). He was on the Board of Trustees of PSUT for seven years, a member of the Higher Privatization Council, the Economic Dialogue Committee, the Board of Trustees of King Hussein Bin Talal University, and the Board of Directors of the Arab Jordan Investment Bank.

Dr. Ammari holds a Ph.D. in Economics (1980) from the University of Southern California (USA), where he worked as a Senior Lecturer. He also was a lecturer in economics at Calif. State University at Long Beach and California State Polytechnic University at Pomona until 1985, after which he returned to Jordan and worked in the private sector in the capacity of CEO.

Mrs. Mireille EL Helou
Vice-Chairperson of the Board of Directors
Date of birth: 22/10/1969

Mrs. Mireille El Helou has a globe-spanning history working in the ICT industry.

She held different executive roles since joining the Orange Group in 2001, including Director of Sourcing and Supply Chain Transformation between 2007 and 2010, Director of Orange Middle East and Africa Sourcing & Supply Chain between 2010 and 2013, and Chief Business Market Officer and acting CEO of Orange Telkom Kenya between 2013 and 2016.

From 2016 to 2019, as the General Manager of Orange Réunion & Mayotte, she led the telco operations with a team of more than 1000 employees, launching the best 4G network, accelerating the FTTH deployment and achieving network leadership, and spearheading the digital transformation.

More recently, she was the CEO of Orange Silicon Valley in San Francisco, leading a multi-disciplinary team and scouting the US innovation ecosystem to inform the strategy and business of the Orange Group.

Prior to joining Orange, Mireille worked in sales and marketing for almost a decade. She holds a Mechanical Engineering degree from the American University of Beirut.

Mireille was appointed Senior Vice President of MENA and Safety at Orange Middle East and Africa on September 1, 2021, while overseeing governance and fostering cooperation across the region to create value. She is on the Board of Directors of Orange Jordan, Orange Egypt, and Orange Tunisia.

Mr. Bisher Jardaneh
Member of the Board of Directors
Date of birth: 13/3/1961

Mr. Bisher Jardaneh is currently a member of the Board of Directors of Orange Jordan. He is also the Executive Chairman of Arabtech Jardaneh Group.

Mr. Jardaneh is the Chairman of Arab Cultural Society (Al Raed Al Arabi School), Board member of Jordan Strategy Forum to which he is a founder and earlier two terms vice-chairman.

Formerly, he served for fifteen years as the Chairman of Invest bank, a member of the Royal committee of "Kulluna Al Urdun", The Royal Commission for Jordan's Water Strategy, The Executive Committee of the International Federation of Consulting Engineers (FIDIC) / Geneva, The Chairman of Taawon Association (Geneva), Board member of the Social Security Investment Fund (SSIF), Greater Amman Municipality's Council as the head of its Financial Committee, Trustee of Princess Sumaya University for Technology. He also held the position of the Chairman of the National Resources Investment and Development Corporation and Abdali Boulevard Company, Vice Chairman of the Abdali Investment and Development Company, The Chairman of Al Daman for Development Zones Company, Founder and Chairman (for first two terms) of Architects and Engineers Business Council (AEBC) and a Member of Jordan's National Agenda – infrastructure task group.

He is also a member of the Young Presidents Organization (YPO), Jordan Engineers Association, Jordan Businessmen Association and Jordan European Business Association.

Mr. Jardaneh holds a bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Illinois, and a master's degree in Construction Management from the University of California, Berkeley.

Mrs. Dorothée Vignalou
Member of the Board of Directors
Date of birth: 2/1/1970

Mrs. Dorothée Vignalou is currently a member of the Board of Directors of Orange Jordan and Chief Financial Officer of Orange Middle East and Africa. Prior to that, she was deputy CFO of Orange Middle East and Africa (March 2018 – Jan 2023), the Head of Central Controlling of Orange Business (Jan. 2014 – March 2018) and the Head of Controlling Solutions and Referentials at Orange Group Finance (Sep. 2003 - Dec. 2013).

Mrs. Vignalou graduated from Sciences Po Paris with a master's degree in Economics & Finance Section in 1993.

She is member of the Board of Directors of Orange Morocco, Orange Egypt, Orange Ivory Coast and Sonatel Group.

B. G. Eng. Haitham Baker
Member of the Board of Directors
Date of birth: 19/3/1972

B.G. Eng. Haitham H. Baker is a telecommunication engineer with more than thirty-two years of experience in the operational and executive management of telecommunications technologies and services, with practical experience in network planning, operation, & management, in addition to his experience in the development of telecommunications policies.

B. G. Eng. Haitham is an active-duty Brigadier General in Jordan Armed Forces (JAF), serving as Special Communication Commission (SCC) Director General, which is responsible for providing the telecommunications infrastructure for Jordan Armed Forces through its microwave network deployed all over the whole Kingdom, in addition to providing mobile radio communication, data, and video transmission services the Jordan Armed Forces and the public safety & security agencies.

B. G. Eng. Haitham joined Jordan Armed Forces in 1990, and among the most important positions he held during his military service were, Commandant of A-Sharif Nasser Signal College, Chief of C2 Department in Royal Signal Corps (RSC) Directorate as well as Commander of GHQ Communication level 3 Workshop. During his military career, Engineer Haitham participated in many advanced training courses locally and abroad, related to multiple professional topics such as: information system, tele-communication technology, administrative and military skills including:

* Senior management course.
* Strategic leadership course.

B. G. Engineer Haitham holds a bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering / Communications from Mutah University, also holds Master's degree in Computer Engineering / Embedded Systems from Yarmouk University

B. G. Engineer Haitham participated in many workshops and seminars at the national- level and is also the head of many technical committees.

Mr. Brelotte Ba
Member of the Board of Directors
Date of birth: 8/9/1976

A graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées in Paris, Brelotte Ba joined the Orange Sonatel Group in 2001, where he successively held four positions as General Manager at Orange: in Guinea Bissau between 2008 and 2011, in Niger between 2012 and 2017, in Guinea between 2017 and 2018 and finally in Mali between 2018 and 2022.

Building on this experience in Sub-Saharan Africa, in his last position as General Manager in Mali, Brelotte focused on accelerating the deployment of fixed and mobile broadband networks, which led to more than 90% of the Malian population now being covered by 4G, while simultaneously deploying fiber networks for FTTH offers. He also made digitalization a priority for Orange Mali, in particular by simplifying the customer experience for Orange Money, and for new diversification offers such as energy and IT services which fostered Orange Mali's revenue growth. These amazing achievements earned Brelotte the CEO of the Year award at AfricaCom 2021.

Since July 1, 2022, Brelotte Ba is Deputy CEO of Orange Middle East and Africa, which has 18 subsidiaries and provides services to over 143 million customers. In his new role he is supporting the 18 countries in accelerating growth and broadband connectivity and also focusing on digital transformation in Africa and Middle East.

Mr. Fadi AL Alawneh
Member of the Board of Directors
Date of birth: 21/01/1976

Mr. Fadi Alawneh is a treasury and investment professional with over two decades of experience in managing financial operations within social security investment funds.

He currently holds the position of Head of Treasury and Loans in the Social Security Investment Fund. Before that, he served as Head of the Loans and Financial Leasing at the Social Security Investment Fund. He also worked as a Senior Financial Analyst in the Treasury and Bonds Department at the Social Security Investment Fund. Before that he worked as a Financial Analyst at the National Electricity Company.

Mr. Fadi is currently a member of the Board of Directors of Orange Jordan since September 2023. Mr. Alawneh also served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Housing Bank, the Board of Directors of Capital Bank, the Board of Directors of Addustour Newspaper, and the Board of Directors of Dar Al Dawa.

Mr. Fadi holds a master's degree in finance from Yarmouk University, and a bachelor's degree in finance from Yarmouk University, Jordan.

Mr. Alawneh holds many certificates and training courses, including, but not limited to, a certified project manager (CPM), an international certified valuation specialist (CVA), and a professional specialized diploma program in management.

Mr. Abdallah Abu Jamous
Member of the Board of Directors
Date of birth: 30/1/1977

Mr. Abdallah Abu Jamous,is a member of the Board of Directors of Jordan Telecom Group - Orange since August 2017. he serves as an advisor to the Director General for Planning Affairs at the Social Security Corporation. He previously occupied the Strategic Planning Director post at the Social Security Corporation. And prior to that he held the position of the Director of Human Resources Department.

Mr. Abdallah Abu Jamous holds a master's degree with honor in Management Information Systems from Al Balqa Applied University and a bachelor's degree in Accounting from Yarmouk University. Additionally, he earned several professional certificates, including Certified Internal Business Agility Assessor, Certified Project Management Professional Certification (PMP), Certified Risk Management Professional Certification (PMI - RMP) from the American Project Management Institute PMI, Certified Strategic Planner (CSP) from the American Accredited Consultants Institute, and Quality Assessment Certification (EFQM Assessor) from the European Organization for Quality Management.

Mr. Abu Jamous was named as the Best Employee in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the year 2012 (The Best Employee Award issued from the Civil Service Bureau).

His member of the Board of Directors ended on 1/8/2023.

3.b. Top management (Executives):

The management is in charge of managing the day-to-day work of Orange Jordan and its subsidiaries.

Mr. Philippe Mansour
Chief Executive Officer of Orange Jordan
Date of birth: 28/8/1986
Philippe Mansour is Engineer in Chief of the French Corps des Mines, he is a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique, as well as the Ecole des Mines de Paris.
He began his career at the French Ministry of Economy and Finance. In 2012, he worked at the Budget Department on sustainable development issues and on budget arbitrations on issues related to climate change and risk prevention. In 2015, he was appointed First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York where he negotiates budgetary resolutions of the General Assembly.
He joined Orange in 2018 as international business development director of Orange Business Services. In 2021, he was appointed Chief of staff to Stéphane Richard, Chairman and CEO of Orange, and became Group Chief Strategy Director and Secretary of the Executive Committee. He retains these same functions with Christel Heydemann, Group Chief Executive Officer since April 2022.

He was appointed CEO of Orange Jordan in April 2023.

Mr. Raslan Deiranieh
Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial and Strategy Officer
Date of Birth: 17/11/1963
Mr. Raslan Deiranieh is the Deputy Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial and Strategy Officer of Jordan Telecom Group – Orange Jordan, In charge of Compliance & Ethics and Network Information Security. He joined Jordan Telecom in 1998 as a Treasury Director.
Before that, Mr. Deiranieh served as head of the Foreign Investments Section at the Central Bank of Jordan.
Mr. Deiranieh is currently a Board Member in the Central Bank of Jordan, and a Board Member of JAMA (Jordan Association of Management Accountants). He is also the Chairman of the e-Dimension Company
He was previously a Board Member in Safwa Islamic Bank, a Board Member of Jordan Data Communications Co, Chairman of Light Speed Company based in Bahrain, and the Chairman of the Petra Mobile Payment Service Co.
He has previously represented the Social Security Corporation on the Board of Directors of Jordan Press Foundation (Al-Rai Newspaper) and the Board of Jordan Steel Company.
Mr. Deiranieh holds a bachelor's degree in Accounting and Computer Science with honors from Al-Yarmouk University (1985) as well as the award of Scientific Excellence from the same university, and the Distinguished Graduates award. Mr. Deiranieh holds a master's degree in Accounting from the University of Jordan (1992) and has a certificate of Finance and Controlling Management from ESCP Business School (2008) / Orange- Program.

Eng. Sami Smeirat
Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Chief Enterprise Officer
Date of birth: 13/4/1971
Mr. Smeirat has held the position of CEO of Jordan Data Communication Company Ltd. since 2007, in addition to his position as the Chief Enterprise Officer that provides services of telecommunications solutions (mobile, internet, and fixed) for the public and private sectors in the Jordanian market. In 2003, he was the Chief Executive Officer of Wanadoo, until it was re- branded to Orange Internet.
He also led the exclusive partnership with Equant as their distributor in Jordan, and the re-branding of Global One to Wanadoo. Prior to that, he was the co-founder of Cyberia Jordan in 2001, in which he worked as the deputy CEO and Chief Commercial Officer. He also worked as the Corporate Sales Manager at Global One since 1996, before managing Consumer and Corporate Sales since 1999 and Teaching and Research Assistant at the University of Jordan for two years. He also was a former board member of Zara Investment Holding, as well as a former board member of Lightspeed Communications (Bahrain).
Recently he was appointed as Representative of the Social Security Corporation at the Board of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company. This new role is added to many leading roles that he holds and continues to carry out successfully, including the chairman of Petra Company for Mobile Payment Services, and being a member of the Board of Directors of Cairo Amman Bank, the International Data Center Authority (IDCA), Sodetel, and Princess Sumaya University for Technology's Board of Trustees.
In addition, he is holding the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nippon Jordan Fertilizer Company, and a board member in Edama Company.
Mr. Smeirat holds a BSc in Electrical Engineering from the University of Jordan and a master's degree in Communications Engineering, as well as an MBA in Business Administration from NYIT.

Mr. Waleed Al Doulat
Chief Wholesale Officer
Chief Information Technology & Networks Officer
Date of birth: 2/5/1966
Mr. Waleed Al Doulat has held the position of Chief Wholesale Officer of Jordan Telecom Group - Orange Jordan since 2010, from July 2016. Mr. Al-Doulat has been assigned the role of Chief Information Technology & Networks Officer, in addition to his current position as Chief Wholesale Officer.
In 1992, he joined the Jordan Telecom Group as an Operation and Maintenance Transmission Engineer, where he worked his way up to his current position.
Mr. Al-Doulat received his BSc degree in Electrical Engineering/ Telecommunications from the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) in 1989. Following his graduation, he worked at the same University as a Teaching Assistant until late 1991.

Dr. Ibrahim Harb
Chief Legal, Regulatory, Sourcing and Supply Chain Officer
Chief Human Resources Officer
Date of Birth: 17/5/1961
Dr. Ibrahim Harb has held the position of Chief Legal, Regulatory, Sourcing, Supply Chain, and Human Resources Officer of Orange since July 2020.
Prior to that, Dr. Harb was the Chief Human Resources Officer of Orange Jordan, adding to Chief Legal, Regulatory, Sourcing, Supply Chain Officer (March 2020- July 2020).
Prior to that, Dr. Harb was the Chief Legal, Regulatory, Sourcing, and Supply Chain Officer of Orange Jordan (2017-2020).
Prior to that, Dr. Harb was the Chief Legal, Regulatory and Sourcing Officer of Orange Jordan (2014 – 2017). He was the Chief Legal and Regulatory Officer of Orange Jordan (2010 - 2014) and the Legal and Regulatory Director of Orange Jordan (2005 - 2010). Prior to that, he had held in 2004 the position of Acting Human Resources Officer at Jordan Telecom and was the Training Manager and the Training Center Manager (1999 - 2004) at Jordan Telecom.
Dr. Ibrahim holds a Ph.D. in Communications Engineering

Mrs. Naila Al Dawoud
Chief Consumer Market Officer
Date of Birth: 3/4/1968
Naila Al Dawoud has held the position of Chief Consumer Marketing Officer since July 2017. Mrs. Al Dawoud has more than 27 years of experience at Orange Jordan and Orange Group in the core disciplines of the telecommunication and marketing sectors. Her career path took a different turn after 12 years of experience at the IT sector to explore new challenges in the commercial and marketing field.
Prior to becoming Chief Consumer Marketing Officer, Mrs. Al Dawoud worked as Marketing Director for 7-years.
Prior to that, she occupied many managerial positions at Orange Jordan and Orange France. In 2006, her experience was enriched by managing multi ITN-Programs within Network Carrier & IT sector at Orange Group in France.
Mrs. Al Dawoud holds a bachelor's degree in computer science from Yarmouk University. In addition, an Application Engineer Diploma (Design, Communication, and Development) from Centre of the International Cooperation for Computerization (CICC) – Tokyo, Japan.

Mr. Samer Al Haj
Chief Consumer Sales Officer
Date of Birth: 27/8/1976
Samer Al-Haj has been appointed as Chief Consumer Sales Officer on the 1st of July 2017. Mr. Haj has more than 23 years of relevant experience in the telco industry, during which he held a variety of managerial positions that have enriched his experience in the telecommunication sector.
Prior to being appointed as Chief Sales Consumer Officer, Mr. Al Haj worked at Orange Jordan as the Sales Director for 6-years. He previously occupied many managerial positions with Viva Bahrain and Zain Jordan. Through which his leadership and ability to develop a successful business, set up commercial operations, and develop distribution strategies has been proven.
He holds a bachelor's degree in educational sciences from the University of Jordan and a Telecom Mini MBA from Telecoms Academy

Mr. Jallale Bassou
Deputy Chief Information Technology and Networks Officer
Date of Birth: 15/3/1974
Mr. Jallale Bassou joined Orange Jordan and the Executive Committee (Excom) as the Deputy Chief Information and Network officer in October 2019. Jallale is in charge of the digital and data factory, operations, budget controlling and operational efficiency programs.
With over 12 years' experience in key managerial positions such as IT, network, engineering, and operations, Jallale has been in charge of major transformation projects through my different positions. Acquiring a large experience in telecom & IT.
Jallale designed and implement a strategy keeping the Capex and Opex/Revenue ratio stable. Also designing and implementing major transformation program as outsourced activities, automation from 2015 to 2019, Mr. Bassou served as the Senior Director at Orange Morocco leading the transformation of operations activities and technical customers experience.
Prior to that and from 2009, he was a Director in charge of new roll out and technical operation activities in Orange Tunisia. From 2002 to 2009, Mr. Bassou joined Oreedoo Tunisia as an Engineering Manager to the IT Director within the technical area.
He had originally started his career as part of the Orange Group's subsidiaries in Europe and South America
Mr. Bassou is a graduate in Electronic and Telecommunication Engineering from Nancy University in France.

Mr. Wilfried Yver
Chief Digital, Data, Innovation & Money Officer
Date of Birth: 21/2/1972
Mr. Wilfried Yver has over 25 years of experience in telecommunications and digital services, and global marketing and sales practice. He joined the Orange Group in 1998 and then joined Orange Jordan in December 2020 as a Chief Digital, Data, Innovation & Money Officer.
Previously Yver occupied several positions in Orange Innovation – Orange Middle East and Africa (OMEA), Orange Wholesale, and Orange Business Divisions.
Wilfried Yver has vast international experience and knowledge and was notably Vice President of MVNO and VISP Business Line for Orange Horizons, conducting international business developments missions over 4-continents. He was also a Chief Marketing Officer and Orange Money Chief Officer for Orange Mali and served as a Chief Internet, B2B, and Wholesale officer for Orange Botswana.
Yver holds two master's degrees; an MBA from Anderson College, University of New Mexico, with a major in Finance and Strategic Marketing, and a Master of Business from Normandy Management School, focusing on International Business.

Eng. Rana Al Dababneh
Chief Corporate Communication and Sustainability Officer
Date of Birth: 6/7/1979

Rana has more than 22 years of professional experience specializing in developing strategic plans, marketing, product development, project management, public relations, corporate communication, and sustainable social responsibility.

Rana is the Chief Corporate Communication and Sustainability Officer at Orange Jordan since 2021, leading and managing the institution image and implementing pioneering sustainable projects such as Community Digital Centers, Startup Accelerators, Fabrication & Innovation Labs and Coding Academies. Also, she is the Chief Climate Officer of the company managing a unique and a transversal environment sustainability program throughout the organization.

At the beginning of her career, Rana worked as a consultant at Philadelphia Consulting Group before joining Jordan Telecom Group in 2002, as she was assigned to oversee the outsourcing call center project at Orange Jordan (Jordan Telecommunications at the time), in addition to establishing partnerships with public and private sectors for two years after which she joined Marketing team at Wanadoo at the time, the internet provider ISP leading its integration with Jordan Telecom Group and its rebranding to Orange in 2007.

Post integration and rebranding, Rana joined the Enterprise Business Unit to oversee operational marketing and the development of products such as corporate internet solutions, fixed lines, mobiles, and integrated managed services, until she became the Marketing Director of the unit in 2009.

She was appointed as Director of the Projects and Performance Management Office for the Group between 2012 - 2015 and she was responsible for defining the firm's strategic goals and ensuring their achievement, as well as managing the governance and delivering the company's projects. In 2016 she was assigned to handle the Public Relation, Corporate Communication and CSR Directorate.

Rana holds a BSc in Industrial Engineering, with minor in Management | The University of Jordan | Amman, Jordan, alongside many certificates such as Board of Directors Certification Program | IFC and JIoD, Executive Marketing Program | INSEAD and Project Management Professional | PMI.

In addition, she is a Member of Orange Jordan Executive Committee, Member of the Board of Directors of the Jordan News Agency (Petra), Member of Economic and Social Council of Jordan (ESC), Board Member of Digiskills, Member of the University of Jordan faculty of engineering council and Member of Yarmouk University faculty of engineering council.

Mr. Thierry Marigny
Chief Executive Officer of Orange Jordan
Date of birth: 15/4/1963

With more than 30 years of experience in the ICT sector, Thierry Marigny has worked in a diverse array of global markets across Europe, Middle East, and Africa, cultivating robust expertise in Global management, marketing, strategic planning, and corporate communication. He is currently as the CEO of Orange Jordan since 2018, Marigny had deep experience in the development of telecommunication operators. Most recently, he served as the Deputy CEO of SONATELGroup — an Orange subsidiary based in Dakar, covering five countries in West Africa. In addition to his most recent tenure, he served as CEO of Orange Tunisia, Deputy CEO of Cellis (Lebanon), Chief Marketing Officer of Orange Belgium, Orange's Global Brand Vice President, Orange Vice President of Marketing for Mobile Services.

Among his other past experiences and achievements, he has a strong understanding of the Digital Ecosystem, as he served as the Founder and CEO of Cityneo: A Paris-based start-up focused on mobile applications and location-based services. Marigny holds a master's degree in Marketing and Finance from Dauphine University in Paris. He is also a graduate of the Institute Mines-Télécom Business School in France, where he attained a master's degree in Telecommunications Management.

(Mr. Thierry Marigny resigned on 1/4/2023)

4. The names of shareholders who own 5% or more of the capital as of 31st of December 2022 and 2023:

Shareholders	No. of shares 31.12.2022	Shareholding % (2022)	No. of shares 31.12.2023	Shareholding % (2023)
Joint Investment Telecommunications Co.	95,624,999	51.00%	95,624,999	51.00%
Social Security Corporation	54,150,000	28.88%	54,150,000	28.88%
Noor Telecommunications Holding Company Limited	10,415,397	5.55%	1,000,000	0.53%
Total	160,190,396	85.43%	150,774,999	80.41%

5. The competitive situation of the company:

After the exclusive rights termination on the 1st of January 2005, the TRC issued individual and class licenses for fixed line services to several companies. Additionally, the mobile telecommunication service has affected the company's market share in the local market.

The company's share of the total domestic market:

Orange fixed services	>90%
Orange mobile services	30-35%
Orange internet services	40-45%

6. The degree of dependence on specific resources:

The Jordan Telecom Group purchased more than 10% of the total purchases from:
Nokia (38%).

There is no reliance on major local and/or external clients who make up 10% or more of total revenue.

7. The privileges enjoyed by the company:

Jordan Telecom does not enjoy any privileges and does not hold any patent. On the other hand, Jordan Telecom has the right to use the brand name of "Orange."

8. The decisions of the Government:

No decisions were issued by the Government, international organizations, or others, which have a material effect on the Group's business, products, or competitive ability. According to the license issued to it.

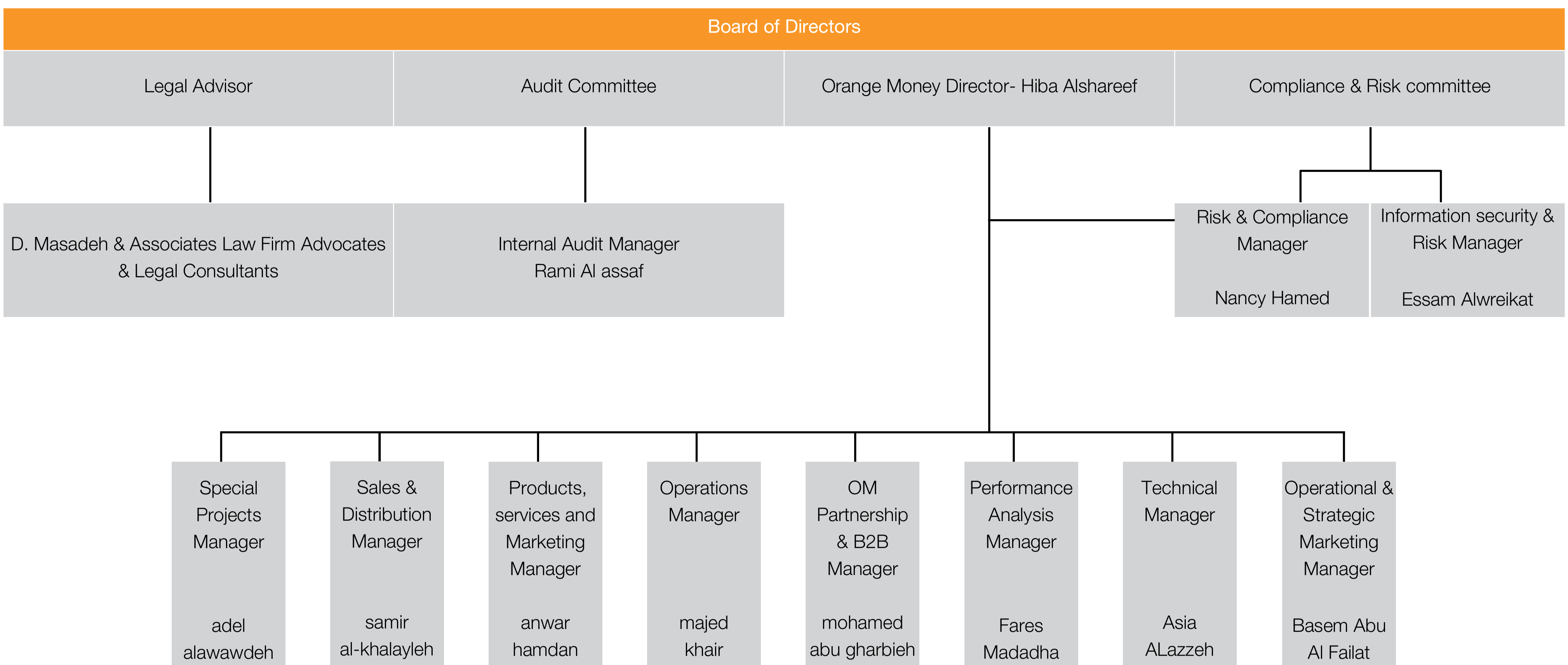
The Group complies with international quality standards and applies the following Quality standards:

- Data Center Uptime Tier III Design Certificate.
- Data Center Uptime Tier III Constructed Facility Certificate.
- ISO 14644 Cleanroom data center standard certificate for three data centers with 9-certificates.
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management standard Certificate.
- ISO/IEC 27001 Information Security Management standard compliance.
- ISO 50001 - Energy Management Systems standard compliance.
- ANSI/TIA-942 Telecommunications Industry Association Standard compliance.
- EN50600 Data center facilities and infrastructures standard compliance.
- PCI DSS Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard compliance.
- ASHRAE American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers standard compliance.
- Data center Uptime III operation sustainability -Gold
- Accredited Sustainability Advisor
- GEEIS (Gender Equality European & International Standard).
- UN WOMEN – Women Empowerment Principles (WEPS)
- COPC – Customer Operations Performance Center.
- ISO 45001 -2018 Occupational health & safety.
- ISO 14001 -2015 Environmental.
- EFQM Recognized for Excellence – 5 Star.

9.a The organizational structure of Jordan Telecom Group:

* The organizational structure of Jordan Telecom Company and its subsidiaries:

*The organizational structure of Petra mobile payment services company (Orange Money):



9.b The number of employees and type of qualifications:

qualification	Jordan Telecom (Orange Fixed)	Petra Jordanian Mobile Tel. Com. (Orange Mobile)	Jordan Data Communication Co. (Orange Internet)	Petra Mobile Payment Services Company (Orange Money)
Doctorate (PhD)	5	0	0	0
Master's	65	19	9	0
High Diploma	2	0	0	0
BA	872	182	103	37
Diploma	208	9	3	0
Tawjihi	31	3	0	0
Below Tawjihi	92	3	0	0
Total	1,275	216	115	37

9.c Training programs during 2023:

No.	Description	Number of trainees
1	Financial courses & HR	121
2	Management courses	2,708
3	Marketing & sales courses	352
4	Quality courses	96
5	Technical courses	3,162
6	Computers courses	337
7	Language courses	51

10. The risks to which Jordan Telecom Group is exposed:

Jordan Telecom Group faces risks of competition from mobile telecommunications and other telecom companies that serve fixed-line services.

11. The achievements realized by the company:

The achievements were mentioned in Jordan Telecom Group results.

12. The operations of infrequent nature during 2023:

There is no financial impact for non-recurring transactions that occurred during the fiscal year, which are unrelated to the core activities of the company.

13. The time series of profits, distributed dividends, shareholders' equity, and shares prices issued by the company for five years:

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Profits in (JD)	19,044,843	17,502,121	26,124,291	44,031,028	45,748,255
Distributed dividends (JD)	15,000,000	18,750,000	27,000,000	39,375,000	*41,250,000
Dividends %	8%	10%	14.4%	21%	22%
Shareholder's equity in (JD)	271,481,657	273,983,778	281,358,069	298,389,097	304,762,352
Shares prices (JD)	1.44	1.47	2.14	2.35	2.54

* Proposed dividend in 2023.

14. The analysis of the financial position of Jordan Telecom Group:

The financial analysis was included in the consolidated financial and statistical highlights.

15. Future outlook:

This part is mentioned in "The future vision of the Group".

16.The remuneration of the external auditor of the company and its subsidiaries during 2023:

The Company	Auditing remuneration (JD)
Jordan Telecommunications Co. (Orange Fixed)	41,250
Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications Co. Ltd. (Orange Mobile)	41,250
Jordan Data Communications Co. Ltd. (Orange Internet)	4,950
Dimension Company for Digital Development of Data Ltd. (e-Dimension)	5,500
Petra Mobile Payment Services Company (Orange Money)	8,800
Future Pioneers for Development and Initiatives	2,200

17. The shares owned by the members of the Board of Directors and top management:

None of the members of the board of directors owned shares, except for H.E. Dr. Shabib Ammari – Chairman who owns 1-share.

None of the top management members owned shares or any company controlled, nor their relatives except for Mr. Raslan Deiranieh, who owns (50,028) shares And Mr. Ibrahim Harb who owns (12,012) shares.

Statement of the members of the Legal Entities Board of Directors, their representatives, and the ownership of each one of them.

No.	BOD	Status	Position	Nationality	No. of shares as of 31/12/2022	No. of shares as of 31/12/2023	Ownership and companies under their control
1	Joint Investment Telecommunications Co. represented by	Legal entity		Jordanian	95,624,999	95,624,999	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
	1.1 H.E. Dr. Shabib Ammari		Chairman of the BoD	Jordanian	1	1	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
	1.2 Mrs. Mireille El Helou		Vice-Chairperson of the BoD	French	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
	1.3 Mr. Brelotte BA		Member of the BoD	Senegalaise	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
	1.4 Mrs. Dorothée Vignalou		Member of the BoD	French	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
2	Social Security Corporation represented by	Legal entity		Jordanian	54,150,000	54,150,000	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
	2.1 Mr. Bisher Jardaneh		Member of the BoD	Jordanian	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
	2.2 Mr. Fadi Al Alawneh (He was named a member of the Board of Directors on 1/9/2023)		Member of the BoD	Jordanian	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
	Mr. Abdallah Abu Jamous (He has been replaced as a member of the Board of Directors by Mr. Fadi Alawneh)		Member of the BoD	Jordanian	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
3	Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan / Jordanian Armed Forces represented by	Legal entity		Jordanian	8,625,000	8,625,000	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
	3.1 Brigadier General Eng. Haitham Baker		Member of the BoD	Jordanian	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company

Top management (Executives):

Name	Position	Nationality	No. of shares as of 31/12/2022	No. of shares as of 31/12/2023	Ownership and companies under their control
Mr. Philippe Mansour (Appointed on 1/4/2023)	Chief Executive Officer of Orange Jordan	French	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
Mr. Thierry Marigny (he resigned on 1/4/2023)	Chief Executive Officer of Orange Jordan	French	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
Mr. Raslan Deiranieh	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/ Chief Financial and Strategy Officer	Jordanian	21,500	50,028	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
Mr. Sami Smeirat	Deputy Chief Executive Officer Chief Enterprise Officer	Jordanian	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
Mr. Waleed Al Doulat	Chief Wholesale Officer/Chief Information Technology and Networks Officer	Jordanian	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
Dr. Ibrahim Harb	Chief Legal, Regulatory, Sourcing and Supply Chain Officer/ Chief Human Resources Officer	Jordanian	0	12,012	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
Mrs. Naila Al Dawoud	Chief Consumer Market Officer	Jordanian	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
Mr. Samer Al Haj	Chief Consumer Sales Officer	Jordanian	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
Mr. Jallale Bassou	Deputy Chief Information Technology and Networks Officer	French	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
Mr. Wilfried Yver	Chief Digital, Data, Innovation & Money Officer	French	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company
Mrs. Rana Al Dababneh	Chief Corporate Communication and Sustainability Officer	Jordanian	0	0	Has no ownership or control in other companies owning shares in the Company

18. The remunerations and rewards in 2023 for the members of the Board of Directors and for the top management members were:

No.	BOD	Committees' remuneration	Transportation	Annual BOD remuneration 2022	Travel	Total
1	H.E. Dr. Shabib Ammari	107,800	7,200	5,000	1,050	121,050
2	Mrs. Mireille El Helou*	6,000	7,200	5,000	0	18,200
3	Mr. Bisher Jardaneh**	6,000	7,200	5,000	525	18,725
4	Mr. Brelotte BA*	3,000	7,200	914	0	11,114
5	Mrs. Dorothée Vignalou*	6,000	7,200	5,000	0	18,200
6	Brigadier General Eng. Haitham Baker	6,000	7,200	914	525	14,639
7	Mr. Fadi AL Alawneh**	1,097	2,400	0	0	3,497
8	Mr. Abdallah Abu Jamous**	3,500	4,200	5,000	525	13,225
9	Mr. Jérôme Hénique*	0	0	4,086	0	4,086
10	Brigadier General Dr. Eng. Hisham Khraisat	0	0	4,086	0	4,086
	Total	139,397	49,800	35,000	2,625	226,822

*All amounts are paid to Orange Group.

**Remuneration, commissions, and mobility allowances were paid to the Social Security Corporation.

Number of Board meetings during 2023 (7).

Paid amount to top management:

No.	Name	Salary	Additional granting	Distributed EOS indemnity	Bonus	Transportation	Travel	Others	Total
1	Mr.Philippe Mansour	26,317	0	0	0	0	2,384	0	28,701
2	Mr.Thierry Marigny	17,265	0	0	0	0	1,572	0	18,837
3	Mr.Raslan Deiranieh	157,200	39,300	13,100	93,675	9,600	2,132	2,862	317,869
4	Mr.Sami Smeirat	126,636	31,659	10,553	73,440	9,600	2,348	2,470	256,706
5	Mr.Waleed Al-Doulat	120,000	30,000	10,000	70,926	9,600	3,100	2199	245,825
6	Dr.Ibrahim Harb	120,000	30,000	10,000	72,244	9,600	2,200	2198	246,242
7	Mrs.Naila Al Dawoud	104,900	26,225	8,742	61,043	9,600	2,792	0	213,302
8	Mr.Samer Haj	96,000	24,000	8,000	52,618	9,600	2,000	0	192,218
9	Mr.Jallale Bassou	84,000	0	0	18,030	2,400	2,032	0	106,462
10	Mr.Wilfried Yver	30,000	0	0	0	0	4,224	0	34,224
11	Mrs.Rana Aldababneh	69,600	17,400	5,800	40,289	9,600	1,580	0	144,269
	Total	951,918	198,584	66,195	482,265	69,600	26,364	9,729	1,804,655

19. Donations and grants:

No.	Donations to	Amount
1	The General Trade Union of Workers in Public Services & Free Occupations	93.000
2	The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply (EXPO Doha 2023)	50,000
3	Educational and humanity donations	10,350
4	Jordan Paralympic Committee	3,800
5	Retired JTC Club Association	3,500
6	Tafila Cultural, Sports and Social Club	1,500
7	Fadk ya Watan Charitable Association	1,000
8	Jameat Abnaa Alaghwar Lreaet Alaytam Wakebar Alsen alkhaeriah	800
9	Abdul Rahman bin Awf Charitable Society	500
11	Al-Salt Charity Society Amman	500
	Total	164,950

*The above amounts are the total donations, without including sponsorships.

20. The contracts concluded by the company with a subsidiary, sister, and affiliated companies:

There is a management agreement between Orange Jordan and Orange Group. Also, several agreements were signed between the company and its subsidiaries in daily, normal business conduct.

There are no contracts, projects, or engagements entered into by the company with the Chairman of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, or any company employees or relatives thereof.

21. The company's key contributions towards the environment and our community:

Jordan at the Heart of our Digital Vision. Solidifying our placing to be the Responsible Digital Leader

The most prominent achievement of the year 2023 was without any doubt Orange Jordan's solidification of its positioning as the responsible digital leader of the Kingdom through achievements, milestones, new services, and new announcements. The focus on digital inclusion and empowerment was ensured by spreading the digital culture and enabling individuals and businesses alike to succeed and excel. The year was marked by multiple landmarks, witnessed by technological advances. Orange Jordan, through its vision, is not only leading in providing Jordanians with digital and telecom services, but also continue to work persistently to support local and regional communities to be an active part of their lives and key occasions.

Strategic Steps Down the Road of Building a Digital Infrastructure in Jordan

- Launching the 5G services in Amman and Irbid in addition to the first of its kind 5G roaming services.
- Sponsoring the 5G Summit that was held under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Sumaya bint El Hassan as the "Telecommunications Partner".
- Launching two new super speeds for Orange Fiber; 10,000 Mbps and 2000 Mbps for the first time in Jordan and the Middle East in addition to launching the latest Fiber technology Wi-Fi 6.
- Dominating the local financial market by Orange Money as it reached one million open accounts on the wallet and through the financial transactions done by the users by the end of 2023.
- Celebrating the first anniversary of the Jood application that aimed to enhance the digital experience of the subscribers, as well as expatriates and tourists.
- Revamping our e-shop and launching new multiple services.




A Comprehensive Set of Business Solutions. A Vision for the Future

- Renewing the agreement between Orange Jordan and the Armed Forces to continue exclusively providing them with telecommunications services.
- Signing an agreement with Aqaba Container Terminal Company to establish their private 5G network.
- Signing a strategic agreement with Irbid Electricity Distribution Company to provide smart metering solutions.
- Sponsoring the Artificial Intelligence in Defense Technologies and Cyber Security Exhibition and Conference- AIDTSEC 2023 for the second consecutive time.
- Providing Al- Zaytoonah University with bus-monitoring solutions.



We Care About Quality and Embrace Reliability

- Obtaining the certificate of excellence from the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) achieving the 5-star rating as the first Telecommunications company in Jordan and the Middle East.

Education, Digital Inclusion and Entrepreneurship:

BIG by Orange: Innovative Community Solutions

- Celebrating the graduation of the 9th season under the umbrella of Orange's Business Innovation Startups' Growth Platform BIG that supports the growth journey of the startups.
- Welcoming new 5 startups to the 10th season of BIG by Orange in addition to enabling them to participate in VIVATECH Conference and supporting two startups to attend GITEX AFRICA 2023.
- Celebrating the graduation of 112 startups from Incubators and Accelerators within the Innovation Space project.
- Launching the second cohort of the Artificial Intelligence Incubator in partnership with the Innovative Startups and SMEs Fund in partnership with Princess Sumaya University for Technology.



Coding Academy: Empowering Generations by Technology

- Sparing no effort to continue bridging the unemployment rates' gap by organizing the first of its kind Data Science job fair targeting the graduates from Orange's Data Science Academy in partnership with Optimiza and under the patronage of the Minister of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship.
- Developing constantly the Academy's training programs to enable more than 900 females and males to get access to the labor market, especially with the new cohorts that graduated in Amman, Aqaba, Balqa, Zarqa, and Irbid governorates.
- Signing an agreement with Roya Media Group to create internships' opportunities for Orange's Coding Academies' graduates at Roya Kids.
- Signing a one-year memorandum of understanding with ProgressSoft to provide hands-on training for Orange's Coding Academy students ending with employment according to the market's requirements.

Fabrication Labs: A Creative Space

- Celebrating the graduation of new cohorts from Orange's Fabrication Labs in Aqaba, Irbid, Karak and Salt in addition to the Hashemite University in Zarqa.
- Celebrating the graduation of the "Sustainability and Environment" cohort in collaboration with the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Jordan.
- Celebrating the graduation of the very first cohort from the Mobile Innovation Lab at Philadelphia University in collaboration with the European Union and Jordan Start.
- Offering support to the Fabrication Lab and Business Incubator at the Jordanian Engineers Association.

Digital Inclusion: Technology for All!

- Signing a sponsorship agreement with Raneen Foundation to implement "Raneen Club for Audio Stories" project.
- Launching the free-call initiative (114) with the Public Security Directorate to serve deaf people.
- Paying tribute to Aya Aghabi's accessibility initiatives to reinforce digital inclusion, by launching (Aya Aghabi Park) which was inaugurated under the patronage of His Highness Prince Mired bin Ra'ad in the Boulevard Area.

From Jordan to the World: We Digitally Compete!

- Launching the 7th edition of the Orange Venture Prize (OSVP 2023) where one of the three winners ranked 3rd in the global level of the prize.
- Organizing the 5G Hackathon at the Innovation Hub at Orange Digital Village in Amman.

Empowering Youth by Knowledge!

- 18,825 trainees joined Orange Digital Centers across the kingdom.
- Access to a set of free courses provided by our learning platform Orange Coursat to the students who participated in Zaha Summer Club including the 22 centers across the Kingdom benefitting from the summer break to enhance their skills.
- Conducting dialogue sessions in addition to the Innovators in Residence program at the Innovation Hub being a destination for learning about the latest digital trends and a space for creative minds as well as entrepreneurs.
- The implementation of the Giglancing Program in collaboration with Crown Prince Foundation and in partnership with Better Business and Khibraty helping 1057 females and males to enrich their set of soft skills.
- Sponsoring and participating in the first of its kind National Forum "Tawasol: Dialogue on Reality and Aspirations", which was organized by the Crown Prince Foundation.
- Sponsoring a special event on innovation by Jordan River Foundation in Aqaba to empower 1500 females and males.

Working with and for Universities!

- Sponsoring the Robot-Sumo tournament at Al Hussein Technical University.
- Sponsoring the TEDx Talks event that took place at Princess Sumaya University for Technology under the title "What is the Future?".
- Inaugurating Orange Digital Village at Al Hussein Technical University to be an interactive space for the students to enhance their digital skills.

Community Engagement:

- Being an integral part of the country's fabric, celebrating the 77th Independence Day in a special event that was held at the Boulevard in Abdali in addition to organizing a celebratory event with the employees at the company's headquarters in Naour.
- Being a part of the national celebrations on the occasion of the Crown Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II's wedding.
- Honoring the top 36 Tawjihi students in the celebration of Jordan TV.
- Employing digital technologies for the best interest of the community through supporting " Wastet Khair" application that connects individuals and charity organizations.
- Supporting an Iftar for orphan children at the Children's Museum Jordan during the month of Ramadan for the second year in a row, targeting 150 children and a number of Orange Jordan's employees volunteered during the event.
- Supporting "Belkhair Najood" campaign launched by the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship in Ramadan by distributing 1250 coupons from the Military Consumer Establishment in Amman by our employees.
- Solidifying the social solidarity in collaboration with Mujaddidun Association to distribute 6500 food parcels in addition to supporting 400 food vouchers in cooperation with Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization.


Green Technology for a Better World:

- In line with Orange's commitment towards sustainability and environment, inaugurating Orange Forest in Jerash on the occasion of the World Environment Day with a total of 3728 trees planted. This endeavor was under the umbrella of the national afforestation project that was implemented under the patronage of the Minister of Agriculture.
- Sponsoring the second edition of the "Climate Change" competition given Orange Jordan's role as a platinum member of the Jordan Green Building Council.
- Renewing Orange's agreement with local companies to support the recycling efforts.
- Launching an integrated communication plan on the importance of preserving climate and the environment in addition to launching a number of initiatives to reduce carbon emissions.


We Support our Family. We enable our Colleagues:

- Collaborating with the American University of Beirut to train 43 directors of departments in the company within the Leadership Excellence Program as a part of Orange's efforts to build the capacities of the employees.
- Digitizing the internal communication channels to keep them updated with the overall company's activities, initiatives, as well as the new services and offerings.
- Launching "A Day in the Life of an Employee" campaign to get a closer look at the personal and professional facets of our family members' lives focusing on the work-life balance.
- Renewing our commitment to women's empowerment by organizing an event to introduce the employees to the global group's "Hello Women" initiative promoting women's representation in the technology scene.
- Launching of "Care to Recognize" initiative to pay tribute to women working in the company and encourage them to keep shining.
- Celebrating the 13th anniversary of Orange Radio being the main digital internal communication channel where various topics including developments, news, and tips are discussed in an interactive way.
- Celebrating with our employees whose sons and daughters were top Tawjihi students and offering them a university scholarship.


Confirmation

1. The Board of Directors confirms that there are no substantial matters which may affect the continuation of the company in the next fiscal year.

2. The Board of Directors confirms its responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements and the provision of an effective control system in the company.

Chairman of the Board	Vice Chairperson	Member of the Board
H.E. Dr. Shabib Ammari	Mrs. Mireille El Helou	Mr. Brelotte BA

Member of the Board	Member of the Board	Member of the Board
Mr. Bisher Jardaneh	Mr. Haitham Baker	Mrs. Dorothée Vignalou

Member of the Board
Mr. Fadi Al Alwneh

3. We, the undersigned below, confirm the accuracy and completion of the information and statements set out in the report.

Chairman of the Board	Chief Executive Officer	Deputy Chief Executive Officer Chief Financial Officer
H.E. Dr. Shabib Ammari	Mr. Philippe Mansour	Mr. Raslan Deiranieh

GOVERNANCE REPORT 2023

"Pioneering Sustainable Services"

Jordan Telecommunications Company

Governance Report

We are pleased to present to you the Corporate Governance Report for 2023, which summarizes the information and details regarding the implementation of the Corporate Governance Rules and Regulations in accordance with the provisions of Article (17), of the Listed Corporate Shareholding Companies' Regulations of 2017 issued by the Jordan Securities Commission.

Members of the Board of Directors:

No.	Board of Directors	Status	Position	Names of public shareholding companies to which the board member is serving as a board member therein
1	Joint Investment Telecommunications Co. represented by:	Legal entity		
	H.E. Dr. Shabib Ammari (Attended all meetings).		Chairman of the Board of Directors	
	Mrs. Mireille El Helou (Attended all meetings).		Vice-Chairperson	
	Mrs. Dorothee Vignalou (Attended all meetings except 7/2023, which was attended by Mrs. Meryem Akkar instead).		Member of the Board of Directors	
	Mr. Brelotte Ba (Attended all meetings).		Member of the Board of Directors	
2	Social Security Corporation Represented by:	Legal entity		
	Mr. Bisher Jardaneh (Attended all meetings).		Member of the Board of Directors	
	Mr. Fadi Al Alawneh (Attended all meetings following his nomination as the representative on 1/9/2023).		Member of the Board of Directors	
	Mr. Abdallah Abu Jamous (Attended all meetings until his replacement by Mr. Fadi Al Alawneh).		Member of the Board of Directors	
3	Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan /Jordanian Armed Forces Represented by:	Legal entity		
	Brigadier General Engineer Haitham Baker (Attended all meetings).		Member of the Board of Directors	

* All the board members are non-executive.
* The Board Members are not independent. However, the representatives of the Board Members are independent with respect to the restriction on owning 5% or more in the Company's subscribed shares or in any of its subsidiaries or affiliates.
* No member in the board of directors is currently a member of any public shareholding companies in Jordan.
* Number of Board meetings during 2023 (7).

Members of the Executive Committee:

Executive Committee	
Mr. Philippe Mansour	Chief Executive Officer of Orange Jordan (Appointed on 1/4/2023)
Mr. Thierry Marigny	Chief Executive Officer of Orange Jordan (he resigned on 1/4/2023)
Mr. Raslan Deiranieh	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/Chief Financial and Strategy Officer
Mr. Sami Smeirat	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/Chief Enterprise Officer
Mr. Waleed Al Doulat	Chief Wholesale Officer/Chief Information Technology and Networks Officer
Dr. Ibrahim Harb	Chief Legal, Regulatory, Sourcing and Supply Chain Officer/ Chief Human Resources Officer
Mrs. Naila Al Dawoud	Chief Consumer Market Officer
Mr. Samer Al Haj	Chief Consumer Sales Officer
Mr. Jallale Bassou	Deputy Chief Information Technology and Networks Officer
Mr. Wilfried Yver	Chief Digital, Data, Innovation & Money Officer
Mrs. Rana Al Dababneh	Chief Corporate Communication and Sustainability Officer

Corporate Governance Liaising Officer	Mr. Emad Saadat Jalal Al-Kayyali

Committees emanating from the Board of Directors:
Audit Committee
Remuneration and Nomination Committee
Corporate Governance Committee
Risk Management Committee

Members of the Audit Committee:

Members of the Audit Committee	Brief description of the qualifications and experiences related to financial and accounting matters	Number of meetings attended
Mrs. Dorothée Vignalou (Chairperson of the Committee)	Mrs. Dorothée Vignalou is currently a member of the Board of Directors of Orange Jordan and Chief Financial Officer of Orange Middle East and Africa. Prior to that, she was deputy CFO of Orange Middle East and Africa (March 2018 – Jan 2023), the Head of Central Controlling of Orange Business (Jan. 2014 – March 2018) and the Head of Controlling Solutions and Referentials at Orange Group Finance (Sep. 2003 - Dec. 2013). Mrs. Vignalou graduated from Sciences Po Paris with a master's degree in Economics & Finance Section in 1993. She is member of the Board of Directors of Orange Morocco, Orange Egypt, Orange Ivory Coast and Sonatel Group.	4
Mr. Brelotte Ba	A graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées in Paris, Brelotte Ba joined the Orange Sonatel Group in 2001, where he successively held four positions as General Manager at Orange: in Guinea Bissau between 2008 and 2011, in Niger between 2012 and 2017, in Guinea between 2017 and 2018 and finally in Mali between 2018 and 2022. Building on this experience in Sub-Saharan Africa, in his last position as General Manager in Mali, Brelotte focused on accelerating the deployment of fixed and mobile broadband networks, which led to more than 90% of the Malian population now being covered by 4G, while simultaneously deploying fiber networks for FTTH offers. He also made digitalization a priority for Orange Mali, in particular by simplifying the customer experience for Orange Money, and for new diversification offers such as energy and IT services which fostered Orange Mali's revenue growth. These amazing achievements earned Brelotte the CEO of the Year award at AfricaCom 2021. Since July 1, 2022, Brelotte Ba is Deputy CEO of Orange Middle East and Africa, which has 18 subsidiaries and provides services to over 143 million customers. In his new role he is supporting the 18 countries in accelerating growth and broadband connectivity and also focusing on digital transformation in Africa and Middle East.	4
Mr. Fadi Al Alawneh	Mr. Fadi Alawneh is a treasury and investment professional with over two decades of experience in managing financial operations within social security investment funds. He currently holds the position of Head of Treasury and Loans in the Social Security Investment Fund. Before that, he served as Head of the Loans and Financial Leasing at the Social Security Investment Fund. He also worked as a Senior Financial Analyst in the Treasury and Bonds Department at the Social Security Investment Fund. Before that he worked as a Financial Analyst at the National Electricity Company. Mr. Fadi is currently a member of the Board of Directors of Orange Jordan since September 2023. Mr. Alawneh also served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Housing Bank, the Board of Directors of Capital Bank, the Board of Directors of Addustour Newspaper, and the Board of Directors of Dar Al Dawa. Mr. Fadi holds a master's degree in finance from Yarmouk University, and a bachelor's degree in finance from Yarmouk University, Jordan. Mr. Alawneh holds many certificates and training courses, including, but not limited to, a certified project manager (CPM), an international certified valuation specialist (CVA), and a professional specialized diploma program in management. (Appointed as a member of the Audit Committee on 26/10/2023)	
Mr. Abdallah Abu Jamous	Mr. Abdallah Abu Jamous is a member of the Board of Directors of Jordan Telecom Group - Orange since August 2017. he serves as an advisor to the Director General for Planning Affairs at the Social Security Corporation. He previously occupied the Strategic Planning Director post at the Social Security Corporation. And prior to that he held the position of the Director of Human Resources Department. Mr. Abdallah Abu Jamous holds a master's degree with honor in Management Information Systems from Al Balqa Applied University and a bachelor's degree in Accounting from Yarmouk University. Additionally, he earned several professional certificates, including Certified Internal Business Agility Assessor, Certified Project Management Professional Certification (PMP), Certified Risk Management Professional Certification (PMI - RMP) from the American Project Management Institute PMI, Certified Strategic Planner (CSP) from the American Accredited Consultants Institute, and Quality Assessment Certification (EFQM Assessor) from the European Organization for Quality Management. Mr. Abu Jamous was named as the Best Employee in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the year 2012 (The Best Employee Award issued from the Civil Service Bureau). He was a representative of the Social Security Corporation on the board, until his replacement by Mr. Fadi Al Alawneh	3

Number of meetings of the Audit Committee during 2023: (4).

Number of meetings of the Audit Committee during 2023 with External Auditors: (4).

Members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee:

Members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee
Mr. Bisher Jardaneh (Chairman of the Committee): (Attended all meetings).
Mrs. Mireille El Helou: (Attended all meetings).
Br. Gen. Engineer Haitham Baker (Attended all meetings).

Number of meetings of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee during 2023: (2).

Members of the Corporate Governance Committee:

Members of the Corporate Governance Committee
Mrs. Mireille El Helou (Chairman of the Committee): (Attended all meetings).
Mr. Bisher Jardaneh: (Attended all meetings).
Br. Gen. Engineer Haitham Baker (Attended all meetings).

Number of meetings of the Corporate Governance Committee during 2023: (2).

Members of the Risks Management Committee:

Members of the Risks Management Committee
Mr. Fadi Al Alawneh (Chairman of the Committee): (Appointed on 26/10/2023).
Mrs. Dorothée Vignalou: (Attended all meetings).
Mrs.Mireille El Helou (Attended all meetings).
Mr. Abdallah Abu Jamous (Former Chairman of the Committee): (Attended all meetings).

Number of meetings of the Risks Management Committee during 2023: (2).

* The Company works to ensure full compliance with all laws, regulations and instructions issued by the official authorities (Ministry of Industry and Trade / Companies Controller Department, the Securities Commission and Amman Stock Exchange), including all provisions of the governance directive and corporate governance codes, as well as full compliance with the disclosure requirements and publication of its business outcomes through the Company's website, which includes the annual report and the resolutions of the general assembly meetings and ensures disclosure to the Jordan Securities Commission and Amman Stock Exchange through the XBRL disclosure system.

Chairman of the Board
H.E. Dr. Shabib Ammari

Sh. Ammari

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023

"Expanding the Horizons of Possibility with Virtual Reality"

JORDAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY
(A PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
AMMAN – THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
DECEMBER 31,2023

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Deloitte.

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)
Jabal Amman, 5th Circle
190 Zahran Street
Amman, P.O. Box 248
Jordan

Tel: +962 (0) 6 550 2200
Fax: +962 (0) 6 550 2210
www.deloitte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

AM/ 20268-002-003

To the Shareholders
Jordan Telecommunications Company
Amman - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Jordan Telecommunications Company (the "Company"), and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements in the Kingdom of Jordan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Revenue recognition and related IT systems The Group reported revenue of JD 361 million for the year 2023 (2022: JD 348 million) from telecommunication and related activities. There is an inherent risk around telecom services revenue recognition because of the complexity of the related Information Technology ("IT") environment, the processing of large volumes of data through a number of different IT systems and the combination of different products and prices. Due to the complexities and dependencies on different IT systems in the revenue recognition process and presumed fraud risk around the occurrence of revenue recorded we have considered this as a key audit matter. The Group's accounting policies relating to revenue recognition are presented in note 3 and details about the Group's revenue are disclosed in notes 5 and 23 to the consolidated financial statements.	Our audit approach included a combination of test of controls and substantive procedures which included, inter alia, the following: • Obtaining an understanding of the significant revenue processes including performance of an end to end walkthrough of the revenue process and identifying the relevant controls (including IT systems, interfaces and reports related to billing and revenue process); • Evaluating the design and testing the implementation and operating effectiveness of the relevant controls; • Involving our IT specialist to test IT general controls, covering pervasive IT risks around access security, change management and network operations; • Performing data analysis and substantive analytical procedures of significant revenue streams; and • Reviewing significant new bundles and regulatory pronouncements, the accounting treatments adopted and testing the related revenues recognised during the year; • Assessing the disclosures in the financial statements relating to revenue against the requirements of IFRSs.

Capitalisation and useful economic life of property and equipment and intangible assets The Group has property, and equipment and intangible assets with a carrying amount of JD 509 million (2022: JD 479 million) with total additions of JD 97 Million during 2023 (2022: JD 108 Million). The useful life of the property and equipment and intangible assets is based on management's technical assessment of factors, which requires judgement to be applied, and accordingly contains significant estimation uncertainty. The useful life of PPE and intangible assets has a direct impact on the amount of depreciation/amortisation charged to consolidated profit or loss. Consequently, we considered this to be a key audit matter. In making its assessment of the asset's useful life, management has assessed the useful life of the PPE and intangible assets considering various factors such as utilisation period, maintenance programs and normal wear and tear. The accounting policy for property and equipment and intangible assets is set out in note 3 and the related disclosures are set out in note 6 and note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.	Our audit procedures included , but were not limited to, the following: • Understanding the business processes for determining the useful life of property and equipment and intangible assets and the recording of additions. • Evaluating the controls around the estimation of useful life of the property and equipment and intangible assets and the controls over the additions process to determine if they had been appropriately designed and implemented; • We evaluated the capitalization policies against the requirements of IFRSs and normal practice in the telecommunications industry. • We tested the material additions during the year through assessing the nature of costs incurred and testing the amounts recorded and assessing whether the description of the expenditure met the capitalization criteria contained within IFRSs. • We assessed the overall presentation, structure and content of the related disclosures of property and equipment and intangible assets against the requirements of IFRSs

Other Matters

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are a translation of the original consolidated financial statements which are in Arabic language, to which reference should be made.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole 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 a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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 on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes 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 Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Group maintains proper accounting records duly organized and in line with the accompanying consolidated financial statements. We recommend that the General Assembly of Shareholders approve these consolidated financial statements.

Amman – Jordan
March 27, 2024

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.) – Jordan

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)
ديلويت آند توش (الشرق الأوسط)
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JORDAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY
(A PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
(AMMAN – JORDAN)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	December 31, 2023 JD	December 31, 2022 JD
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property and equipment	6	288,783,123	263,801,987
Intangible assets	7	220,086,789	215,056,774
Contract assets	23.b	763,335	703,693
Right-of-use assets	8.a	36,993,974	37,495,804
Renewable energy assets	9	32,119,390	34,231,733
Deferred tax assets	10.c	3,900,621	3,774,489
Total Non-Current Assets		**582,647,232**	**555,064,480**
Current Assets			
Inventories	11	12,142,645	12,384,499
Trade receivables and other current assets	12	117,558,432	106,822,769
Balances due from telecom operators	13	5,200,552	1,568,512
Contract assets	23.b	2,621,294	2,550,946
Cash and short-term deposits	14	66,787,549	64,320,009
Total Current Assets		**204,310,472**	**187,646,735**
TOTAL ASSETS		**786,957,704**	**742,711,215**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' Equity			
Paid in capital	15	187,500,000	187,500,000
Statutory reserve	16	62,500,000	62,500,000
Retained earnings	17	54,762,352	48,389,097
Total Shareholders' Equity		**304,762,352**	**298,389,097**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Telecommunications license payable	18	59,689,361	100,894,207
Interest bearing loans	19	634,696	14,206,652
Lease liabilities	8.b	35,035,663	34,853,389
Renewable energy liability	9	28,619,343	31,470,175
Employees' end of service benefits	20	453,611	416,679
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**124,432,674**	**181,841,102**
Current Liabilities			
Orange Money - units in circulation	21	24,472,459	14,922,325
Trade payables and other current liabilities	22	126,402,340	116,634,893
Balances due to telecom operators	13	27,982,263	21,762,344
Income tax payable	10.b	19,640,065	18,447,714
Telecommunications license payable	18	63,061,526	11,639,118
Current portion of interest bearing loans	19	14,064,482	13,499,085
Due to banks	14	58,399,258	42,067,901
Lease liabilities	8.b	6,160,100	6,254,047
Renewable energy liability	9	7,523,500	5,971,327
Contract liabilities	23.c	10,038,761	11,257,771
Employees' end of service benefits	20	17,924	24,491
Total Current Liabilities		**357,762,678**	**262,481,016**
Total Liabilities		**482,195,352**	**444,322,118**
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**786,957,704**	**742,711,215**

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM AND WITH THE AUDIT REPORT.

JORDAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY
(A PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
(AMMAN – JORDAN)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 JD	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 JD
Net revenue	5,23.a	360,715,627	347,567,876
Direct operating cost		(132,187,360)	(125,319,187)
Gross Margin		**228,528,267**	**222,248,689**
Administrative expenses		(23,187,104)	(26,056,199)
Selling and distribution expenses		(43,457,203)	(44,120,146)
Government revenue share	24,18.a	(6,371,613)	(6,449,952)
Business support fees and brand fees	25	(8,441,945)	(7,842,328)
Expected credit losses	12	(600,000)	(600,000)
Depreciation of property and equipment	6	(60,326,946)	(57,719,620)
Amortization of intangible assets	7	(13,559,979)	(20,535,906)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	8.a	(7,005,658)	(6,589,489)
Depreciation of renewable energy assets	9	(2,112,343)	(2,112,343)
Operating Profit		**63,465,476**	**50,222,706**
Net foreign currency exchange differences		194,050	324,388
Leases interest expense	8.b	(2,457,754)	(2,434,103)
Finance costs renewable energy assets	9	(2,520,926)	(2,762,968)
Finance costs on Banks's loans		(4,633,359)	(4,761,141)
Finance cost of telecommunications license	18.e	(3,401,090)	(2,076,169)
Finance income		2,947,508	1,932,847
Gain on sales of property and equipment		9,139,601	3,485,407
Other income	18.c	-	18,868,256
Profit before Income Tax		**62,733,506**	**62,799,223**
Income tax expense	10.a	(16,985,251)	(18,768,195)
Profit for the Year		**45,748,255**	**44,031,028**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**45,748,255**	**44,031,028**
Earnings per share		**JD/Fils**	**JD/Fils**
Basic and diluted earnings per share	26	0.244	0.235

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM AND WITH THE AUDIT REPORT.

JORDAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY
(A PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
(AMMAN – JORDAN)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

	Note	Share Capital JD	Statutory Reserve JD	Retained Earnings JD	Total Shareholders' Equity JD
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023					
Balance at January 1, 2023		**187,500,000**	**62,500,000**	**48,389,097**	**298,389,097**
Total comprehensive income		-	-	45,748,255	45,748,255
Dividends	17	-	-	(39,375,000)	(39,375,000)
Balance at December 31, 2023		**187,500,000**	**62,500,000**	**54,762,352**	**304,762,352**
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022					
Balance at January 1, 2022		**187,500,000**	**62,500,000**	**31,358,069**	**281,358,069**
Total comprehensive income		-	-	44,031,028	44,031,028
Dividends	17	-	-	(27,000,000)	(27,000,000)
Balance at December 31, 2022		**187,500,000**	**62,500,000**	**48,389,097**	**298,389,097**

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM AND WITH THE AUDIT REPORT.

JORDAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY
(A PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
(AMMAN – JORDAN)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	For the Year Ended December 31,	
		2023 JD	2022 JD
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit before income tax		62,733,506	62,799,223
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs on Bank's loans		4,633,359	4,761,141
Finance cost of telecommunications license	18.e	3,401,090	2,076,169
Finance income		(2,947,508)	(1,932,847)
Leases interest expense	8.b	2,457,754	2,434,103
Finance costs on renewable energy assets	9	2,520,926	2,762,968
Provision for expected credit losses	12	600,000	600,000
Provision for slow moving inventories	11	146,701	-
Depreciation of property and equipment	6	60,326,946	57,719,620
Amortization of intangible assets	7	13,559,979	20,535,906
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	8.a	7,005,658	6,589,489
Depreciation of renewable energy assets	9	2,112,343	2,112,343
Employees' end of service benefits	20	40,605	48,096
Reversal of revenue share provisions	18.c	-	(18,868,256)
Gain from sale of properties and equipment		(9,139,601)	(3,485,407)
Cash Flows from Operations before Changes in Working Capital		**147,451,758**	**138,152,548**
Decrease (increase) in assets:			
Contract assets		(129,990)	(123,269)
Inventories		(7,101,013)	(11,235,351)
Trade receivables and other current assets		(11,251,352)	2,015,917
Balances due from telecom operators		(3,632,040)	877,722
(Decrease) increase in liabilities:			
Trade payables and other current liabilities		9,657,823	724,479
Balances due to telecom operators		6,219,919	3,316,815
Other telecommunications license payable		-	5,189,166
Contract liabilities		(1,219,010)	662,779
Employees' end of service paid	20	(10,240)	(153,005)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities before Income Tax Paid		**139,985,855**	**139,427,801**
Income tax paid	10.b	(15,772,189)	(13,464,822)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		**124,213,666**	**125,962,979**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
(Purchases) of property and equipment	6	(78,327,614)	(53,120,239)
(Purchases) of intangible assets	7	(6,343,825)	(20,225,936)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment		9,355,299	5,184,669
Finance income received		2,737,065	1,767,333
Net Cash Flows (used in) Investing Activities		**(72,579,075)**	**(66,394,173)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Repayment of interest-bearing loan		(12,896,181)	(13,459,334)
Payments on capital reduction		(13,733)	(29,942)
Finance costs paid		(4,633,359)	(4,761,141)
Dividends paid		(39,253,426)	(27,036,366)
Payments of lease liabilities	8.b	(8,873,255)	(8,314,052)
Payments of renewable energy liability	9	(3,819,585)	(3,891,504)
Payments of finance cost from telecommunication licenses		(5,448,625)	-
Cash (received) paid from restricted grants		(888,570)	1,335,871
Net Cash Flows (used in) Financing Activities		**(75,826,734)**	**(56,156,468)**
Net (decrease) Increase in cash		(24,192,143)	3,412,338
Net foreign currency exchange difference		(110,378)	(24,980)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		7,234,904	3,847,546
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	**14**	**(17,067,617)**	**7,234,904**

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SHOULD BE READ WITH THEM AND WITH THE AUDIT REPORT.

1. General Information

Jordan Telecommunications Company (the "Company") was established as a Public Shareholding Company on October 8, 1996, and adopted the Orange brand in 2007. The Company's authorized and paid in capital amounted to JD 187,500,000 divided into 187,500,000 shares. The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group").

The principal activities of the Group comprise introduction of a variety of telecommunication, internet, data and mobile payment services. These services include among other services fixed line services, prepaid, and postpaid mobile services, ADSL, fiber optics internet services, mobile payment services and establishing non-profitable academic centers and initiatives.

The Company is 51% owned by The Joint Investments Telecommunications Company (JIT CO.) a fully owned subsidiary of Orange Group (France). Moreover, Jordanian Social Security Corporation and Noor Financial Investment own 28.88% and 5.55% of the Company's issued shares, respectively.

The Group's head offices are located in Abdali, the Boulevard, Amman - Jordan.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on February 1, 2024.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Jordanian Dinars which represents the functional currency of the Group.

Going concern

The directors have, at the time of approving the consolidated financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

3. Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

The same accounting policies, presentation and methods of computation have been followed in these consolidated financial statements as were applied in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, except for the effect of what is stated in Note (3.1.a).

3.1 Adoption of new and revised Standards

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

The following new and revised IFRSs, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, have been adopted in these consolidated financial statements. The application of these revised IFRSs has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

FRS 17 Insurance Contracts (including the June 2020 and December 2021 Amendments to IFRS 17)

IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.

IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach. The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

The group does not have any contracts that meet the definition of an insurance contract under IFRS 17.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements—Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The IASB has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Following the amendments to IAS 12, an entity is required to recognise the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS 12.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes— International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules

The IASB amends the scope of IAS 12 to clarify that the Standard applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum topup taxes described in those rules.

The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in IAS 12, so that an entity would neither recognise nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

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

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted.

b. New and Revised Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, the group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective The Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Group's consolidated financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments, may have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the period of initial application:

Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures—Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the IASB; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted. The directors of the parent company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the group's consolidated financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

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

The amendments to affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or noncurrent in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early application permitted.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or noncurrent). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g. a covenant based on the entity's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).

The IASB also specifies that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, an entity discloses information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), the carrying amount of related liabilities and facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulties complying with the covenants.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

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

The amendments add a disclosure objective to IAS 7 stating that an entity is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, IFRS 7 was amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements to disclose information about an entity's exposure to concentration of liquidity risk.

The term 'supplier finance arrangements' is not defined. Instead, the amendments describe the characteristics of an arrangement for which an entity would be required to provide the information.

To meet the disclosure objective, an entity will be required to disclose in aggregate for its supplier finance arrangements:
The terms and conditions of the arrangements

- The carrying amount, and associated line items presented in the entity's statement of financial position, of the liabilities that are part of the arrangements
- The carrying amount, and associated line items for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers
- Ranges of payment due dates for both those financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement and comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement
- Liquidity risk information
- The amendments, which contain specific transition reliefs for the first annual reporting period in which an entity applies the amendments, are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

Amendment to IFRS 16 Leases—Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' such that the seller-lessee does not recognise a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee, after the commencement date.

The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognised by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. Without these new requirements, a seller-lessee may have recognised a gain on the right of use it retains solely because of a remeasurement of the lease liability (for example, following a lease modification or change in the lease term) applying the general requirements in IFRS 16. This could have been particularly the case in a leaseback that includes variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate.

As part of the amendments, the IASB amended an Illustrative Example in IFRS 16 and added a new example to illustrate the subsequent measurement of a right-of-use asset and lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction with variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate. The illustrative examples also clarify that the liability, that arises from a sale and leaseback transaction that qualifies as a sale applying IFRS 15, is a lease liability.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability related Financial Information

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

IFRS S2 Climate Related Disclosures

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

Management expects to apply these new standards, interpretations and amendments to the Group's consolidated financial statements when they are applicable, and the adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments may not have any material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application.

3.2 Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) made up to December 31, each year. Control is achieved when the Company:

- Has the power over the investee
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns

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

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it considers that it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders
- Potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in profit or loss from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with the Group's accounting policies.

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

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Those interests of non-controlling shareholders that are present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation may initially be measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity.

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 the 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.

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the noncontrolling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the gain or loss on disposal recognised in profit or loss is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), less liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as required/ permitted by applicable IFRS Standards). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9 when applicable, or the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

The subsidiaries of the Group, included in the consolidated financial statements of Jordan Telecommunications Company which are all incorporated in Jordan are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Capital JD	Shareholding percentage %
Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications	GSM Operator	70,000,000	100%
Jordan Data Communications	Internet service provider (ISP)	750,000	100%
Dimension Company for Digital Development of Data	Development of Renewable Energy Projects	220,000	*100%
Petra Mobile Payment Services Company	Electronic Payment Services through Mobile Phone	***5,000,000	**100%
Future Pioneers for Development and Initiatives	Orange Foundation	15,000	**100%
Jordan Forefront for Electronic Commerce	Distribution	100,000	****100%

* Jordan Telecommunications owned 51% from Dimension Company for Digital Development of Data and the remaining 49% is owned by Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications Company (wholly owned subsidiary).
** Wholly owned subsidiaries of Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications.
*** The capital has been increased by JD 3 million to reach JD 5 million during December 2022, however, the registration of the new capital has finalized at Ministry of Industry and Trade during January 2023.
****Wholly owned subsidiary of Jordan Data Communications established on December 20, 2023.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets
Debt instruments designated at amortised cost

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Amortised cost and effective interest rate method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group recognises interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

Interest income is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination.

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 recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition.
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency ('accounting mismatch') that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Specifically:

- For financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.
- For debt instruments measured at FVTOCI that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences on the amortised cost of the debt instrument are recognised in profit or loss. As the foreign currency element recognised in profit or loss is the same as if it was measured at amortised cost, the residual foreign currency element based on the translation of the carrying amount (at fair value) is recognised in other comprehensive income in the investments revaluation reserve.
- For financial assets measured at FVTPL that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss.
- For equity instruments measured at FVTOCI, exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income in the investments revaluation reserve.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, trade receivables, contract assets, as well as on financial guarantee contracts. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables and contract assets. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- The financial instrument has a low risk of default,
- The borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and
- Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

For financial guarantee contracts, the date that the Group becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a financial guarantee contracts, the Group considers the changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, there is sufficient doubt about the ultimate collectability; or the customer is past due for more than 90 days.

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 that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Group's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For a financial guarantee contract, as the Group is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed, the expected loss allowance is the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the Group expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in consolidated statement of profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises 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 Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial liabilities and equity

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in the consolidated statement profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL and do not arise from a transfer of an asset, are measured subsequently at the higher of:

- The amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 (see financial assets above)
- The amount recognised initially less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship. For those which are designated as a hedging instrument for a hedge of foreign currency risk foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and reported on a net basis in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position when a legally enforceable right to set off such amounts exists and when the Group intends to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Dividends

Dividends distributions to the Group's shareholders are recognized as a liability in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividend are approved by the shareholders. Dividend for the year that are approved after the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements are considered as an event after the reporting date.

Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees, if any.

Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Assets in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any impairment.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The costs of self-constructed assets include the following:

- The cost of materials and direct labour;
- Any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use;
- When the Group has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located; and
- Capitalized borrowing costs.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Capital work-in-progress is transferred to the related property and equipment when the construction or installation and related activities necessary to prepare the property and equipment for their intended use have been completed, and the property and equipment are ready for operational use.

Expenditure

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalised and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of property and equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost (other than freehold land and properties under construction) over their useful lives, using the straight-line method (generally with no residual value deducted), on the following bases:

	Years
Buildings	25
Telecommunications equipment	5-20
Other assets	2-7

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Derecognition

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives which as follows:

	Years
FLAG access rights	20
Mobile operating licenses and frequency rights	25
Other intangibles	4-25

The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The Group has no intangibles with indefinite useful lives.

Internally-generated intangible assets – research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following conditions have been demonstrated:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- The intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it
- The ability to use or sell the intangible asset
- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Leases

The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The incremental borrowing rate depends on the term, currency and start date of the lease and is determined based on a series of inputs including: the risk-free rate based on government bond rates; a country-specific risk adjustment; a credit risk adjustment based on bond yields; and an entity-specific adjustment when the risk profile of the entity that enters into the lease is different to that of the Group and the lease does not benefit from a guarantee from the Group.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise :

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date.
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options.
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Group did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Group as lessor

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group regularly reviews the estimated unguaranteed residual value and applies the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, recognising an allowance for expected credit losses on the lease receivables.

When a contract includes both lease and non-lease components, the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

Impairment of property and equipment, right-of-use of assets and intangible assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment, right-of-use of assets and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication at the end of a reporting period that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years.

Taxation

The income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Group supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, other costs that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Employees' end of service benefits
The Group provides end of service benefits for its employees who have chosen the option to accumulate the end of service benefits starting from January 1, 2012. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period in accordance with the Group's internal policies. A provision is made for the full amount of end of service benefit for the period of service up to the end of the year. The provision is disclosed as both current and non-current liability.

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Revenue recognition
Most of the Group's revenue falls within the application scope of IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers". The Group's products and services are offered to customers under service contracts only and contracts combining the equipment used to access services and/or other service offerings. Revenue is recognized net of taxes collected on behalf of government.

Revenues from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the considerations to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements.

Standalone service offerings (mobile service only, fixed service only, convergent service)
The Group proposes to individual consumers and corporate/enterprise customers a range of fixed and mobile telephone services, fixed, mobile and ADSL internet access services and content offerings (Media, added-value audio service, etc.). Certain contracts are for a fixed term (ranges between 12 to 36 months), while others may be terminated at short notice (i.e. monthly arrangements or portions of services).

Service revenue is recognized when the service is rendered, based on use (e.g. minutes of traffic) or the period (e.g. monthly service costs).

Under certain content offerings, the Group may act solely as an agent enabling the supply by a third-party of goods or services to the customer and not as a principal in the supply of the content. In such cases, revenue is recognized net of amounts transferred to the third-party.

Contracts with customers generally do not include a material right, as the price invoiced for contracts and the services purchased and consumed by the customer beyond the firm scope (e.g. additional consumption, options, etc.) generally reflect their standalone selling prices. The Group has no significant impact related to contract modification for this type of contract. Service obligations transferred to the customer at the same pace are treated as a single obligation.

When contracts include contractual clauses covering commercial discounts (initial discount on signature of the contract or conditional on attaining a consumption threshold) or free offers (e.g. 3 free months), the Groups defers these discounts or free offers over the enforceable contract term (period during which the Group and the customer have a firm commitment). Where applicable, the consideration payable to the customer is recognized as a deduction from revenue in accordance with the specific terms and conditions of each contract.

If the performance obligations are not classified as distinct, the offering revenue is recognized on a straight-line over the contract term. The initial service connection in the context of a service contract and communication offering, is a good example. It is not generally separable from the service contract and communication offering and is therefore recognized in income over the average term of the expected contractual relationship.

Separate equipment sales
The Group proposes to individual consumers and corporate/enterprise customers several ways to buy their equipment (primarily mobile phones): equipment sales may be separate from or bundled with a service offering. When separate from a service offering, the amount invoiced is recognized in revenue on delivery and receivable immediately. Where payment is received in instalments, the offering comprises a financial component and interest is calculated and deducted from the amount invoiced and recognized over the payment period in finance income.

Bundled equipment and service offerings
The Group proposes numerous offerings to its individual consumers and corporate/enterprise customers comprising equipment (e.g. a mobile terminal) and services (e.g. a communications contract).

Equipment revenue is recognized separately if the two components are distinct (i.e. if the customer can receive the services separately). Where one of the components in the offering is not at its separate selling price, revenue is allocated to each component in proportion to their individual selling prices. This is notably the case in offerings combining the sale of a mobile phone at a reduced price, where the individual selling price of the mobile phone is considered equal to its selling price on the sale date based on market practice.

Services including a build and run phase
Certain corporate/enterprise customers contracts include two phases: a build phase followed by the management of the IT platforms.

Revenue recognition requires an analysis of the facts and circumstances of each contract in order to determine whether distinct performance obligations exist. Depending on the contract, the Group recognizes build phase revenue at completion if this phase is qualified as distinct. On each contract modification, the Group assess the scope modification or its impact on the contract price in order to determine whether the amendment must be treated as a distinct contract, as if the existing contract were terminated and a new contract signed, or whether the amendment must be considered as a change to the existing contract.

Service offerings to carriers (wholesale)
Three types of commercial agreement are entered into with wholesale customers (e.g. other telecommunication operators) for domestic wholesale activities and International carrier offerings:

Pay-as-you-go model: contract generally applied to "legacy" regulated activities (bitstream call termination, access to the local loop, roaming and certain data solution contracts), where contract services are not covered by a firm volume commitment. Revenue is recognized as the services are rendered (which corresponds to transfer of control) over the contractual term;

Send-or-pay model: contract where the price, volume and term are defined. The customer has a commitment to pay the amount indicated in the contract irrespective of actual traffic consumed over the commitment period. This contract category notably includes certain MVNO, IDD and hubbing contracts. Revenue is recognized progressively based on actual traffic during the period, to reflect transfer of control to the customer.

Agreements between major transit carriers are not billed (free peering) and therefore not recognized in revenue.

Service level commitment clause

The Group's commercial arrangements incorporate service level commitments (delivery time, service reinstatement time).

These service level agreements cover commitments provided by the Group under the order, delivery, and after sales services process. If the Group fails to comply with one of these commitments, then it pays compensation to the end-customer, which is usually a tariff reduction deducted from revenues. The expected amount of such penalties is deducted from revenue as soon as it is probable that the commitment has not been or will not be met.

Value added services - Principal vs. agent

Revenue from value added services (VAS) sharing arrangements depend on the analysis of the facts and circumstances surrounding these transactions. Revenue from VAS is recognized when the Group performs the related service and, depending on the Group's control or lack of control on the services transferred to the customer, is recognized either at the gross amount billed to the customer or the amount receivable by the Group as commission for facilitating the service.

Significant financing component

If a customer can pay for purchased equipment or services over a period, IFRS 15 requires judgement to determine if the contract includes a significant financing component. If it does, then the transaction price is adjusted to reflect the time value of money.

Customer loyalty programs

The Group operates a customer loyalty program that provides a variety of benefits for customers. The Group allocates the consideration received between products and services in a bundle including loyalty points as separate performance obligation based on their stand-alone selling prices.

Fair value measurement

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances 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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated 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	Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable. For financial instruments quoted in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to quoted market prices. Bid prices are used for assets and offer prices are used for liabilities.

For unquoted financial instruments, fair value is determined by reference to the market value of a similar investment, discounted cash flows, other appropriate valuation models or brokers' quotes.

For financial instruments carried at amortized cost, the fair value is estimated by discounting future cash flows at the current market rate of return for similar financial instruments.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group determines 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.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions.

At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand, short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and restricted cash. If original maturity of deposits exceeds three months, they are classified as short-term investments.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts and restricted cash.

Restricted cash from Grants are held only for the purposes they are kept for, and are only released according to the terms of the agreements.

Restricted donations from Grants

A grant is recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the conditions attached to them are complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate.

Orange Money - units in circulation

Orange Money is a money transfer, payment and financial services solution provided through an electronic money (e-units) account that can be initiated using a valid mobile phone number.

E-units in circulation represent customers' e-unit accounts. The Group deposits a cash amount that equals the e-units in circulation to a restricted bank account which is monitored by the Central Bank of Jordan. E-units in circulation are recognized when customers deposit cash of the same amount at any of the Group's shops or bank account.

Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non- current assets and liabilities.

Customer contract assets and liabilities

Customer assets and customer liabilities mainly arise from the difference in revenue recognition and customer invoicing. Contract assets mainly concern amounts allocated pursuant to IFRS 15 to consideration for goods and services transferred to a customer, where the unconditional right to collect is subordinate to the transfer of other goods or services under the same contract (or group of contracts). This is the case in a bundled offering combining the sale of an equipment and services for a fixed-period, where the equipment is invoiced at a reduced price leading to the reallocation of a portion of amounts invoiced for services to the supply of the equipment. The excess of the amount allocated to the equipment over the price invoiced is recognized as a contract asset and transferred to trade receivables as the service is invoiced. Contract assets, like trade receivables, are subject to impairment for credit risk. The recoverability of contract assets is also verified and notably the risk of loss in value due to contract interruption. Recoverability may also be impacted by a change in the legal environment governing offerings.

Contract liabilities represent amounts paid by customers before receiving the goods and/or services promised in the contract. This is typically the case for advances received from customers or amounts invoiced and paid for goods or services not yet transferred, such as contracts payable in advance or prepaid packages (previously recorded in deferred revenue).

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Group's accounting policies, which are described in the note above, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

Identifying performance obligations in a bundled sale of equipment and installation services

The Group provides telecommunications services that are either sold separately or bundled together with the sale of equipment (handsets) to a customer. The Group uses judgement in determining whether equipment and services are capable of being distinct. The fact that the Group regularly sells both equipment and services on a stand-alone basis indicates that the customer can benefit from both products on their own. Consequently, the Group allocated a portion of the transaction price to the equipment and the services based on relative stand-alone selling prices.

Judgements in determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations

The Group generally recognise revenue over time as it performs continuous transfer of control of these services to the customers. Because customers simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by these services and the control transfer takes place over time, revenue is also recognised based on the extent of service transfer/ completion of transfer of each performance obligation. In determining the method for measuring progress for these performance obligations, the Group considered the nature of these services as well as the nature of its performance.

For performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, the Group considers the general requirements of control (i.e. direct the use of asset and obtain substantially all benefits) and the following non-exhaustive list of indicators of transfer of control:

- Entity has present right to payment
- Customer has legal title
- Entity has transferred legal possession
- Customer has significant risk and rewards
- Customer has accepted the asset

In making their judgment, the directors considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue set out in IFRS 15 and, in particular, whether the Group had transferred control of the goods to the customer. Following the detailed quantification of the Group's liability in respect of rectification work, and the agreed limitation on the customer's ability to require further work or to require replacement of the goods, the directors are satisfied that control has been transferred and that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate, in conjunction with the recognition of an appropriate warranty provision for the rectification costs.

Principal versus agent considerations

Revenue from value added services (VAS) sharing arrangements depend on the analysis of the facts and circumstances surrounding these transactions. The determination of whether the Group is acting as an agent or principal in these transactions require significant judgement and depends on the following factors:

- The Group is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the service.
- Whether the Group has inventory risk
- Whether the Group has discretion in establishing the price

Consideration of significant financing component in a contract

The Group sells bundled services on a monthly payment scheme over a period of one to three years.

In concluding whether there is a significant financing component in a contract requires significant judgements and is dependent on the length of time between the customers payment and the transfer of equipment to the customer, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market. The Group has concluded that there is no significant financing component in its contract with customers after such assessment.

In determining the interest to be applied to the amount of consideration, the Group has concluded that the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price of the equipment to the amount paid in advance) is appropriate because this is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the entity and its customer at contract inception.

Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases across the Group. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lessee is reasonably certain to extend (or not to terminate) the lease. The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

Internally generated intangible asset development costs

The Group capitalises costs for product development projects. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits. The carrying amount of capitalised development costs was JD 7,734,825 as of December 31, 2023 (from which JD 521,632 are still in progress), (December 31, 2022: JD 5,412,989, from which JD 1,807,857 were in progress)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Provision for expected credit losses

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables, due from telecom operators and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year, which can lead to an increased number of defaults the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

Taxes

The Group's current tax provision relates to management's assessment of the amount of tax payable on open tax positions where the liabilities remain to be agreed with the income and sales tax department.

The Group is subject to income taxes in Jordan. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognizes a liability for anticipated taxes based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. Any changes in the estimates and assumptions used as well as the use of different, but equally reasonable estimates and assumptions may have an impact on the carrying values of the deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

Provision and contingent liabilities

The Group's management determines provision on best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation as a result of the past event at the reporting date.

Contingent liabilities are potential liabilities that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Provisions for liabilities are recorded when a loss is considered probable and can be reasonably estimated.

As stated in note 28 below, the Group's signed an agreement with the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (TRC) related to a settlement of the historical revenue sharing disputes and providing the 5G frequencies license, Management believes that attributing amounts stated in the settlement signed agreement provides an appropriate basis for measuring the cost of each component of the settlement.

Useful lives of property and equipment

The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence on the use of these assets. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment would increase depreciation expense and decrease noncurrent assets.

During the year 2023, the Group's management has reviewed the estimated useful lives for specific assets in the telecommunications equipment category taking into consideration the Group's policies, procedures and the telecom industry's best practice. Based on the review, the Group's management decided to adjust the useful lives of these assets in order to be consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits. This adjustment resulted in increase in depreciation expenses amounting to JD 11,977,521 for the year 2023 and will result in a decrease in depreciation expense by during the years from 2024 to 2026.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Non-financial assets tested for impairment when such indicators exist.

If there are indications of impairment, the Group tests non-financial assets for impairment to determine their recoverable amounts based on value-in-use calculations or at fair value less costs to sell. The value in use includes estimates on growth rates of future cash flows, number of years used in the cash flow model and the discount rates. The fair value less cost to sell estimate is based on recent/intended market transactions and the related EBITDA multiples used in such transactions.

Discounting of lease payments

The lease payments are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate ("IBR"). Management has applied judgments and estimates to determine the IBR at the commencement of lease.

Impairment of inventories

When inventories become old or obsolete, an estimate is made of their net realisable value. For individually significant amounts, this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Inventories which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the inventory type and the degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on historical selling prices.

5. Segment information

The Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different services.

The Fixed-line voice segment constructs, develops, maintains fixed telecommunication network services and provides fiber to home services.

The Mobile communications segment installs, operates and manages a cellular network in Jordan.

The Data services segment provides, furnishes, installs, maintains, engineers and operates communication facilities for the provision of data network and internet access services to its customers and helping companies to be more efficient in the way they do their business on internet.

The renewable energy segment provides the Group with its need from electricity through managing the solar farms and renewable energy projects.

The mobile payments segment provides the customers with electronic wallets services which enable them to execute financial payments through their mobile phones.

The non-for-profit segment supports the local socio-economic development through academic initiatives in the areas of sustainable economics, social responsibility, environment, health, culture and science. This segment is not operating up to the date of this consolidated financial statements.

The Group's management monitors the operating results of the operating segment separately for making decisions about performance assessment; segment performance is calculated based on operating profit or loss.

The following tables represent revenues and profit and certain assets and liabilities information of the Group's business segments for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

Year ended December 31, 2023:	Fixed-line Voice JD	Mobile Communications JD	Data Services JD	Renewable Energy JD	Payment Services JD	Non-for-Profit Activities JD	Total JD
Net revenue							
External customers	142,622,497	182,104,189	32,531,044	-	3,457,897	-	360,715,627
Inter-segment revenue	37,486,720	2,748,604	-	6,429,906	841,781	-	47,507,011
	180,109,217	**184,852,793**	**32,531,044**	**6,429,906**	**4,299,678**	**-**	**408,222,638**
Segment Results							
Operating Profit*	37,050,229	97,031,523	21,207,932	(743,526)	1,067,223	(3,378)	155,610,003
Depreciation and amortization							(83,004,926)
Finance costs and income, net							(10,065,621)
Net foreign currency exchange Differences							194,050
Profit before Income Tax							**62,733,506**
Income tax expense							(16,985,251)
Profit and Comprehensive Income for the Year							**45,748,255**
Assets and Liabilities							
Segment Assets	287,231,796	396,566,197	28,820,269	35,405,171	37,810,745	1,123,526	**786,957,704**
Segment Liabilities	168,274,532	241,118,928	7,709,373	38,039,019	26,063,169	990,331	**482,195,352**
Other Segment Information							
Property and equipment	185,940,567	92,314,985	7,679,813	1,873,792	905,400	68,566	**288,783,123**
Intangible assets	14,543,301	201,797,091	3,746,397	-	-	-	**220,086,789**
Renewable energy assets	-	-	-	32,119,390	-	-	**32,119,390**
Right-of-use assets	5,736,590	30,195,690	-	1,061,694	-	-	**36,993,974**

Year ended December 31, 2022:	Fixed-line Voice JD	Mobile Communications JD	Data Services JD	Renewable Energy JD	Payment Services JD	Non-for-Profit Activities JD	Total JD
Net revenue							
External customers	134,492,071	177,881,440	33,528,567	-	1,665,798	-	347,567,876
Inter-segment revenue	35,499,825	3,038,183	-	6,686,464	708,744	-	45,933,216
	169,991,896	**180,919,623**	**33,528,567**	**6,686,464**	**2,374,542**	**-**	**393,501,092**
Segment Results							
Operating Profit*	24,491,025	113,805,973	23,402,807	(752,004)	(1,411,042)	(3,032)	159,533,727
Depreciation and amortization							(86,957,358)
Finance costs and income, net							(10,101,534)
Net foreign currency exchange Differences							324,388
Profit before Income Tax							**62,799,223**
Income tax expense							(18,768,195)
Profit and Comprehensive Income for the Year							**44,031,028**
Assets and Liabilities							
Segment Assets	263,068,099	389,049,919	25,376,219	37,877,362	27,140,280	199,336	742,711,215
Segment Liabilities	142,445,195	239,871,936	6,633,751	39,348,791	15,938,134	84,311	444,322,118
Other Segment Information							
Property and equipment	173,503,022	79,242,428	7,843,761	2,018,384	1,116,480	77,912	**263,801,987**
Intangible assets	16,424,769	196,766,262	1,865,743	-	-	-	**215,056,774**
Renewable energy assets	-	-	-	34,231,733	-	-	**34,231,733**
Right-of-use assets	6,783,580	29,587,146	-	1,125,078	-	-	**37,495,804**

* Operating profits for segment reporting purposes includes gains on disposal of property and equipment and other income.

6. Property and Equipment

The details of this item are as follows:

For the year 2023	Land and buildings JD	Telecommunications equipment and software JD	Other property and equipment JD	Total JD
Cost				
As of January 1, 2023	89,354,453	1,141,586,750	64,758,571	1,295,699,774
Additions	4,100,275	73,400,969	826,370	78,327,614
Transfers from inventories	-	7,196,166	-	7,196,166
Disposals	(275,146)	(957,574)	(495,420)	(1,728,140)
As of December 31, 2023	**93,179,582**	**1,221,226,311**	**65,089,521**	**1,379,495,414**
Accumulated depreciation				
As of January 1, 2023	52,977,066	924,988,417	53,932,304	1,031,897,787
Depreciation charge for the year*	1,409,140	58,193,272	724,534	60,326,946
Disposals	(70,107)	(946,915)	(495,420)	(1,512,442)
As of December 31, 2023	**54,316,099**	**982,234,774**	**54,161,418**	**1,090,712,291**
Net book value As of December 31, 2023	**38,863,483**	**238,991,537**	**10,928,103**	**288,783,123**

For the year 2022	Land and buildings JD	Telecommunications equipment and software JD	Other property and equipment JD	Total JD
Cost				
As of January 1, 2022	88,572,315	1,084,943,712	64,694,607	1,238,210,634
Additions	2,400,966	49,440,271	1,279,002	53,120,239
Transfers from inventories	-	9,010,803	-	9,010,803
Disposals	(1,618,828)	(1,808,036)	(1,215,038)	(4,641,902)
As of December 31, 2022	**89,354,453**	**1,141,586,750**	**64,758,571**	**1,295,699,774**
Accumulated depreciation				
As of January 1, 2022	51,493,278	871,107,616	54,519,913	977,120,807
Depreciation charge for the year*	1,483,788	55,670,794	565,038	57,719,620
Disposals	-	(1,789,993)	(1,152,647)	(2,942,640)
As of December 31, 2022	**52,977,066**	**924,988,417**	**53,932,304**	**1,031,897,787**
Net book value As of December 31, 2022	**36,377,387**	**216,598,333**	**10,826,267**	**263,801,987**

* During the year 2023, the Group's management has reviewed the estimated useful lives for specific assets in the telecommunications equipment category taking into consideration the Group's policies, procedures, and the telecom industry's best practice with concentration on 4G network equipments to reflect the impact of introducing 5G network. Based on the review, the Group's management decided to adjust the useful lives of these assets to be consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits. This adjustment resulted in an increase in depreciation expenses amounting to JD 11,977,521 for the year 2023 and will result in a decrease in depreciation expense by during the years from 2024 to 2026. The total historical cost of the assets that are subject to the adjustments in their useful lives for the current period is JD 46,572,921

7. Intangible Assets

The details of this item are as follows:

For the year 2023	FLAG access rights and others JD	Mobile operating licenses and frequency rights JD	Other intangibles JD	Projects under progress* JD	Total JD
Cost					
As of January 1, 2023	34,823,835	384,665,380	12,185,703	1,807,857	433,482,775
Transfers	-	-	1,807,857	(1,807,857)	-
Additions	726,466	14,413,970	2,927,926	521,632	18,589,994
As of December 31, 2023	**35,550,301**	**399,079,350**	**16,921,486**	**521,632**	**452,072,769**
Accumulated amortization					
As of January 1, 2023	21,550,800	189,269,586	7,605,615	-	218,426,001
Amortization	2,813,245	9,520,341	1,226,393	-	13,559,979
As of December 31, 2023	**24,364,045**	**198,789,927**	**8,832,008**	**-**	**231,985,980**
Net book value As of December 31, 2023	**11,186,256**	**200,289,423**	**8,089,478**	**521,632**	**220,086,789**

For the year 2022	FLAG access rights and others JD	Mobile operating licenses and frequency rights JD	Other intangibles JD	Projects under progress* JD	Total JD
Cost					
As of January 1, 2022	32,261,777	334,743,044	11,142,323	911,523	379,058,667
Additions	2,562,058	49,922,336	1,043,380	896,334	54,424,108
As of December 31, 2022	**34,823,835**	**384,665,380**	**12,185,703**	**1,807,857**	**433,482,775**
Accumulated amortization					
As of January 1, 2022	19,134,813	172,130,512	6,624,770	-	197,890,095
Amortization	2,415,987	17,139,074	980,845	-	20,535,906
As of December 31, 2022	**21,550,800**	**189,269,586**	**7,605,615**	**-**	**218,426,001**
Net book value As of December 31, 2022	**13,273,035**	**195,395,794**	**4,580,088**	**1,807,857**	**215,056,774**

* Projects under progress represent several software and applications developed internally by the group, the development costs were JD 521,632 as of December 31, 2023 (JD 1,807,857 as of December 31, 2022). The management expect to complete the projects during 2024 and the expected cost to complete around JD 10 million.

8. Leases

The Group has lease contracts for various items of shops, buildings, network sites and other items used in its operations. Leases of shops and buildings generally have lease terms between 2 and 15 years, while network sites and others generally have lease terms between 2 and 20 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The Group also has certain leases of apartments for expatriate employees with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemption for these leases.

a. Right-of-use Assets

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognized and the movements during the year:

For the year 2023	Shops and Buildings JD	Network Sites (Fixed and Mobile) JD	Others JD	Total JD
As of January 1, 2023	7,535,954	29,934,328	25,522	37,495,804
Additions	1,346,690	4,930,803	226,335	6,503,828
Depreciation	(1,704,656)	(5,264,576)	(36,426)	(7,005,658)
As of December 31, 2023	**7,177,988**	**29,600,555**	**215,431**	**36,993,974**

For the year 2022	Shops and Buildings JD	Network Sites (Fixed and Mobile) JD	Others JD	Total JD
As of January 1, 2022	8,847,090	26,870,736	25,220	35,743,046
Additions	320,970	7,982,449	38,828	8,342,247
Depreciation	(1,632,106)	(4,918,857)	(38,526)	(6,589,489)
As of December 31, 2022	**7,535,954**	**29,934,328**	**25,522**	**37,495,804**

b. Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities related to Right of Use assets are discounted in line with the Group's policy. Liabilities are discounted at rates ranging between 4.4% - 7.56% depending on the liabilities contract term which range between 2-20 years.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
As of January 1,	41,107,436	38,645,138
Additions	6,503,828	8,342,247
Interest expense	2,457,754	2,434,103
Payments	(8,873,255)	(8,314,052)
As of December 31,	**41,195,763**	**41,107,436**

The allocation of short and long-term lease liabilities was as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Current	6,160,100	6,254,047
Non-current	35,035,663	34,853,389
	41,195,763	**41,107,436**

The maturity analysis lease of liabilities was as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Within one year	6,160,100	6,254,048
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	20,209,480	20,292,476
Later than 5 years	14,826,183	14,560,912
	41,195,763	**41,107,436**

The maturity analysis of undiscounted lease liabilities was as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Within one year	8,690,479	8,426,711
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	23,687,176	24,753,824
Later than 5 years	21,143,894	20,894,524
	53,521,549	**54,075,059**

c. Amounts recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	7,005,658	6,589,489
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2,457,754	2,434,103
Expense relating to short-term leases	124,650	132,709
	9,588,062	**9,156,301**

9. Renewable Energy Asset

During the year 2018, the Group entered through its subsidiary E-Dimension in a Design, Build, Finance and Operate solar photovoltaic power plants agreement to self-generate electricity for the Group's own use from different locations in Jordan. According to the agreement, the Group engaged a private sector entity to plan, design, engineer, procure, turnkey construct, finance, operate, maintain and transfer, the PV power plants after 20 years from the date of operations.

During 2019, the private entity engaged to execute the agreement, completed the construction of the solar photovoltaic power plants and started the operations in all locations. Accordingly, the Group Renewable Energy Asset was capitalized at the present value of the minimum payments amounted to JD 42,246,856, using the incremental borrowing rate of 7.56%. The renewable energy asset is depreciated over the agreement term which is 20 years which represent the useful life of the asset as per the management assessment, the payments are apportioned between interest (recognized as finance costs) and reduction of the renewable energy liability.

The net book value of the renewable energy assets and the movement on it were as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
As of January 1,	34,231,733	36,344,076
Depreciation	(2,112,343)	(2,112,343)
As of December 31,	**32,119,390**	**34,231,733**

The movements on the renewable energy liability were as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
As of January 1,	37,441,502	38,570,038
Interest expense	2,520,926	2,762,968
Payments	(3,819,585)	(3,891,504)
As of December 31,	**36,142,843**	**37,441,502**

The allocation for the renewable energy liabilities between current and non-current were as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Current	7,523,500	5,971,327
Non-current	28,619,343	31,470,175
	36,142,843	**37,441,502**

This liability is guaranteed by Jordan Telecommunications Company and Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications Company.

Future payments under the agreement together with the present value of the payments were as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Within one year	5,038,668	5,031,462
After one year but not more than five years	16,724,953	16,856,234
More than five years	39,976,138	43,671,648
Total minimum payments	**61,739,759**	**65,559,344**
Less: amounts representing finance charges	(25,596,916)	(28,117,842)
Present value of liability	**36,142,843**	**37,441,502**

10. Income Tax

a. Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Income tax charge – current year	15,759,861	17,469,237
National contribution – current year	1,351,522	1,455,784
Effect of deferred tax	(126,132)	(156,826)
	16,985,251	**18,768,195**

The reconciliation between income tax expense at the statutory income tax rate and income tax expense at the Group's effective income tax rate was as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Accounting profit before income tax	62,733,506	62,799,223
At statutory income tax rate*	**16,310,712**	**16,327,798**
Tax adjustments for:		
Tax effect of provision for expected credit losses	156,000	156,000
Tax effect of debts written off	(1,150,745)	-
Tax effect of non-tax-deductible expenses and provisions	3,915,581	4,087,121
Tax effect of non-taxable gain on disposal of land	(2,246,297)	(1,802,724)
Reported income tax	**16,985,251**	**18,768,195**
Effective income tax rate %	**27.1%**	**29.9%**

* The income tax provision for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were calculated in accordance with the income tax law No. (38) of 2018 which includes statutory tax rate of 24% and national contribution of 2% for the Company. The tax rate on subsidiaries ranges from 20% to 24% and national contribution ranges from 2% to 4%.

b. Income Tax Provision

Movement on the income tax provision during the year is as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
As of January 1,	18,447,714	13,119,580
Income tax charge for the year	17,111,383	18,925,021
	35,559,097	**32,044,601**
Less: Income tax paid	(15,772,189)	(13,464,822)
Withholding tax on interest income	(146,843)	(132,065)
As of December 31	**19,640,065**	**18,447,714**

c. Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets at December 31, is related to the following items:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Carried forward losses*	2,576,742	2,576,742
Deferred tax impact on lease contract	963,511	837,379
Legal cases provision	360,368	360,368
	3,900,621	**3,774,489**

* Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the full amount these losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Group, they have arisen in Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications Company that have been loss-making for some time, and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future.

d. Tax Status

The below table represents the tax status and tax rate for the Company and its subsidiary companies:

Company's Name	Final Settlements Up To
Jordan Telecommunications	2020
Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications	2020
Jordan Data Communications	2020
Dimension Company for Digital Development of Data	2020
Petra Mobile Payment Services Company	2020
Future Pioneers for Development and Initiatives	2021

11. Inventories

The details of this item are as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Materials and supplies*	8,395,135	9,795,185
Handsets and others	5,353,418	4,195,222
Provision for damaged and slow-moving inventories	(1,605,908)	(1,605,908)
	12,142,645	**12,384,499**

* The materials and supplies are held for own use and are not for resale. During 2023, an amount of JD 16,797,578 (JD 16,245,980 during 2022) was recognized as a direct operating cost and inventories amounting to JD 7,196,166 (JD 9,010,803 during 2022) in materials and supplies were transferred to property and equipment.

Movement on the provision for damaged and slow-moving inventories is as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
As of January 1,	1,605,908	1,605,908
Additions	146,701	-
Write offs	(146,701)	-
As of December 31,	**1,605,908**	**1,605,908**

12. Trade Receivables and Other Current Assets

The details of this item are as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Trade receivables	87,268,323	80,506,021
Contract assets - unbilled revenue	763,696	627,918
Amounts due from related parties (note 27)	5,955,377	3,907,723
	93,987,396	**85,041,662**
Allowance for expected credit losses and doubtful accounts	(4,636,777)	(8,340,173)
	89,350,619	**76,701,489**
Other current assets	28,207,813	30,121,280
	117,558,432	**106,822,769**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing. The Group does not obtain collateral over trade receivables except for some distributors' trade receivables where guarantees are obtained.

Movements on the allowance for expected credit losses and doubtful accounts were as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
As of January 1,	8,340,173	7,884,310
Provision for the year	600,000	600,000
Write offs	(4,303,396)	(144,137)
As of December 31,	**4,636,777**	**8,340,173**

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group trade receivables and contract assets:

As of December 31, 2023	Days past due					
	Current JD	1-30 days JD	31-90 days JD	91-180 days JD	>180 days JD	Total JD
Expected credit loss rate	-	5%	5%	5-20%	20-100%	
Estimated gross carrying amount at default	7,084,682	2,382,636	4,496,793	5,404,521	74,618,764	**93,987,396**
Expected credit loss	-	119,132	224,839	270,226	4,022,580	**4,636,777**

As of December 31, 2022	Days past due					
	Current JD	1-30 days JD	31-90 days JD	91-180 days JD	>180 days JD	Total JD
Expected credit loss rate	-	5%	5%	5-20%	20-100%	
Estimated gross carrying amount at default	6,342,657	7,700,469	5,320,149	5,222,611	60,455,776	**85,041,662**
Expected credit loss	-	385,024	266,007	365,583	7,323,559	**8,340,173**

Management determines the expected credit losses on customers' balances and builds up a provision based on different factors including analysis of customer or group of customer's behaviours.

Unimpaired receivables are expected to be fully recoverable. The Group has a credit department that continuously monitors the credit status of the Group's customers. Service will be disconnected for customers exceeding certain limits for certain period of time.

Land Expropriation

Trade receivables and other current assets category includes the cost of plots of land with a total amount of JD 90,000 as of December 31, 2023 (JD 274,356 as of December 31, 2022) that were expropriated by Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) in previous years.

During 2018, the Group signed an agreement with GAM to settle the land expropriation lawsuit and due to delay in payment, a memorandum of understanding was signed during April 2021, with GAM in which GAM agreed to settle the remaining amounts due to Jordan Telecom through monthly equal payments starting from 2023 to 2025. Accordingly, the Group has received an amount of JD 9,204,675 during the year ended December 31, 2023 (JD 4,000,000 during the year 2022) as a partial settlement.

13. Balances Due From / To Telecom Operators

The Group has agreements with local and foreign telecom operators, whereby amounts due from and to the same operator are subject to the right of offset. The net balances are as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Balances due from telecom operators	11,312,706	8,368,876
Amounts due from related parties (note 27)	900,058	334,396
	12,212,764	**8,703,272**
Allowance for expected credit losses and doubtful accounts	(7,012,212)	(7,134,760)
Balances due from telecom operators	**5,200,552**	**1,568,512**
Balances due to telecom operators	25,441,337	19,408,221
Amounts due to related parties (note 27)	2,540,926	2,354,123
Balances due to telecom operators	**27,982,263**	**21,762,344**

Balances due from/to telecom operators are non-interest bearing and not guaranteed.

Movements on the allowance for expected credit losses and doubtful accounts were as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
As of January 1,	7,134,760	7,134,760
Write offs	(122,548)	-
As of December 31,	**7,012,212**	**7,134,760**

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's balances due from telecom operators:

As of December 31, 2023	Days past due					
	Current JD	1-30 days JD	31-90 days JD	91-180 days JD	>180 days JD	Total JD
Expected credit loss rate	-	40%-50%	50%-60%	60%-70%	70%-100%	
Estimated gross carrying amount at default	2,317,873	2,967,008	238,706	347,851	6,341,326	**12,212,764**
Expected credit loss	-	1,227,716	142,234	213,602	5,428,660	**7,012,212**

As of December 31, 2022	Days past due					
	Current JD	1-30 days JD	31-90 days JD	91-180 days JD	>180 days JD	Total JD
Expected credit loss rate	-	40%-50%	50%-60%	60%-70%	70%-100%	
Estimated gross carrying amount at default	691,869	1,115,209	210,386	431,835	6,253,973	**8,703,272**
Expected credit loss	-	557,604	126,232	293,828	6,157,096	**7,134,760**

Unimpaired amounts due from telecommunication operators are expected to be fully recoverable.

14. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows represent the balance of cash and short-term deposits netted by the balance of the overdrafts and restricted cash as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Cash and short-term deposits	66,787,549	64,320,009
Less: Due to banks	(58,399,258)	(42,067,901)
Restricted cash / Customers accounts -E-units*	(24,472,459)	(14,922,325)
Restricted cash / Grants funds**	(983,449)	(94,879)
	(17,067,617)	**7,234,904**

Cash and short-term deposits include deposits with commercial banks in Jordan for periods that ranges between one day and three months in Jordanian Dinars, and US Dollars amounting to JD 66,697,871 as of December 31, 2023 and JD 63,963,553 as of December 31, 2022 with an effective interest rate of JD 5.16% and USD 2.5%, respectively (2022: JD 3.26% and USD 2.4%).

* The balance in this account represents restricted cash relating to e-units in circulation in Petra Mobile Payment Service Company (Orange Money) in compliance with the Central Bank of Jordan's requirements (note 21).

** The Group obtained four grants (two in 2020 and two in 2021) for the purpose of providing funding to promote Jordan Telecom's innovation initiatives, including the Group's coding academy and other academic programs. The Grants are restricted as per the conditions of the contracts (note 22).

Due to banks

This item represents the utilized amount of the credit facilities granted to the Group from Jordanian commercial banks with a ceiling of JD 65 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. Interest rates on the credit facilities granted ranges from 7.00% to 8.00% during the year 2023 (6.30% to 7.275% during the year 2022). These overdrafts are unsecured.

15. Paid in Capital

Jordan Telecommunications Company (the Company) authorized and paid in capital consists of 187,500,000 shares (2020: 187,500,000 shares) with par value of one Jordanian Dinar each.

16. Statutory Reserve

As required by the Jordanian Companies' Law, 10% of the Company's net income before tax is transferred to statutory reserve. The Company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers when the balance of the reserve reaches 25% of the paid in capital. The Group has elected not to transfer any amount to the statutory reserve starting from the year 2005. The statutory reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders.

17. Dividends Paid and Proposed

The Board of Directors proposed to the General assembly in its meeting that held on February 1, 2024 a cash dividends of JD 0.220 per share totalling JD 41,250,000.

The Generals Assembly approved in its ordinary meeting held on April 26, 2023 to distribute cash dividends of JD 0.210 per share totaling JD 39,375,000 for the year 2022.

On April 21, 2022 The General Assembly approved a cash dividend of JD 0.144 per share totalling JD 27,000,000 for the year 2021.

18. Telecommunications License Payable

The details of this item are as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Government revenue share payable – (a)	6,371,613	6,449,952
900 MHz spectrum license (b)	51,492,490	49,716,597
3500MHz spectrum license (c)	52,391,331	56,366,776
2600MHz spectrum license (d)	12,487,196	-
	122,742,630	**112,533,325**

The allocation of the short and long-term Telecommunications license payable was as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Non-current telecommunications license payable	59,689,361	100,894,207
Current telecommunications license payable	63,061,526	11,639,118
	122,750,887	**112,533,325**

The maturity analysis as follows

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Within one year	64,288,446	11,639,118
After one year but not more than five years	28,867,181	72,401,103
Later than 5 years	29,595,260	28,493,105
	122,750,887	**112,533,325**

The maturity analysis of undiscounted liability as follows

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Within one year	65,644,036	11,639,118
After one year but not more than five years	32,556,664	75,281,664
Later than 5 years	52,989,166	51,978,332
	151,189,866	**138,899,114**

a. Government revenue share payable.

In accordance with the agreement signed with the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (TRC), a percentage of certain telecommunications services revenues is payable to TRC as revenue share.

b. Deferred payments for the renewal of the 900 MHz spectrum license

During October 2016, the Group, entered into a settlement agreement with the Government of Jordan, in which the parties have agreed to renew the 900MHz spectrum license. The license was renewed for an additional period of 10 years starting from May 9, 2019 for an amount of JD 104,250,000, to be paid in two equal instalments of JD 52,125,000 by May 8, 2019, and the same amount by May 8, 2024

The Group has calculated the cash price equivalent of the deferred payments amounting to JD 86,595,425 using a discount rate of 4%, which represents the average borrowing rate for the Group at the date of the agreement.

c. Agreement with Telecommunication Regulatory Commission for the year 2022

The Group signed settlement agreement with the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (TRC) on August 11, 2022. This agreement, which came into effect on September 6, 2022, aim to address outstanding revenue shares payables dating back to the years 2000 to 2020.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Group also secured an extension of the spectrum and individual license validities for an additional 10 years. This effectively extends the total license validity to 25 years, with the possibility of a further 5-year extension contingent upon meeting specific criteria, subject to evaluation three years from the date of the settlement agreement's signing.

As part of the agreement, the Group was granted spectrum licenses in the 3500MHz band, specifically for 5G services. This includes a substantial 100MHz bandwidth allocation for a duration of 25 years.

The summary of the financial impact at the date of the agreement as following:

	JD
Revenue share settlement	42,648,328
Intangible assets – 5G spectrum	30,000,000
Total	**72,648,328**
Upfront payment at 50%*	36,324,164
Remaining liability amounts	**36,324,164**

* From this amount, the Group has paid only JD 15,724,164 after netting the deposit amount at TRC by JD 20,600,000 as per the agreement.

During the year 2022, the Group has reversed the excess provisions amounted to JD 18,868,256 that were booked during prior years related to government revenue sharing as a result of the settlement agreement.

The remaining liability amounts is due over seven equal annual installments of JD 5,189,166 with 5% interest rate.

The Group has calculated the cash price equivalent of the deferred payments for the annual license fees for "5G services" of JD 2 million per year during the license period, the Group has calculated the cash price equivalent of the deferred payments using a discount rate of 6%, which represents the average borrowing rate for the Group at the date of the agreement.

d. 2600MHz spectrum license

On September 9, 2023, the Group acquired a new spectrum license with a band of 2600 MHz by JD 19.5 million for 25 years and will be paid over 10 equal annual installments. The Group has calculated the cash price equivalent of the deferred payments for using a discount rate of 7.87%, which represents the average borrowing rate for the Group at the date of the agreement.

e. Finance cost of telecommunications license

Finance cost reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
900 MHz spectrum license	1,775,893	1,775,893
3500MHz spectrum license	1,384,170	300,276
2600MHz spectrum license	241,027	-
	3,401,090	**2,076,169**

19. Loans

This item consists of the following:

Loan	Loan Amount	Currency	Annual Interest Rate %	Agreement Date	Number of Instalments	Principal and Interest Payment Terms	Grace Period Months	Due Date
French Government Protocol	52,000,000	FRF	1.00	23 February 1995	40	Semi-annual	126	2029
Arab Bank	22,800,000	JD	6.5	24 December 2017	14	Semi-annual	-	2024
Capital Bank	6,000,000	JD	7.35	26 December 2017	14	Semi-annual	-	2024
Housing Bank for Trade and Finance	25,000,000	JD	6.375	8 May 2019	10	Semi-annual	-	2024
Cairo Amman Bank	20,000,000	JD	6.5	9 May 2019	10	Semi-annual	-	2024

The amounts as of the reporting date are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023			As of December 31, 2022		
Loan	Current Portion	Non – Current Portion	Total	Current Portion	Non – Current Portion	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
French Government Protocol	312,426	634,696	947,122	299,205	909,498	1,208,703
Arab Bank	3,252,000	-	3,252,000	3,258,000	3,252,000	6,510,000
Capital Bank	1,525,750	-	1,525,750	943,719	1,045,154	1,988,873
Housing Bank for Trade and Finance	4,974,306	-	4,974,306	4,998,161	5,000,000	9,998,161
Cairo Amman Bank	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	8,000,000
	14,064,482	**634,696**	**14,699,178**	**13,499,085**	**14,206,652**	**27,705,737**

The amounts of annual principal maturities of non – current portion loans as at December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	2024 JD	2025 JD	2026 JD	2027 and after JD	Total JD
as of December 31, 2023	-	354,546	214,415	65,735	**634,696**
as of December 31, 2022	13,623,120	325,966	197,131	60,435	**14,206,652**

French Government Protocol

On February 23, 1995 the Government of Jordan, represented by the Ministry of Planning, signed a financial protocol with the Government of the Republic of France to finance several development projects including an FRF 52,000,000 loan to finance the construction and operation of Tla'a Al-Ali Communication Switch Unit. The loan is subject to an annual interest rate of 1% payable on the total amount outstanding from the date of each drawing and shall be paid semi-annually. The principal payments of each withdrawal is payable in 40 equal semi-annual instalments, the first instalment falling due 126 months after the end of the calendar quarter during which each drawing is made. Drawings commenced on July 1, 1995. The repayment of this loan started on March 31, 2006.

Arab Bank Loan

On December 24, 2017, Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications Company (Orange Mobile) has signed a JD 22,800,000 loan agreement with Arab Bank to finance the acquisition of frequency license (10 + 10 MHz) in 2600 MHz band. The floating interest rate on the loan 6.50%, which represents the prime lending rate for the bank minus 3%, and it is calculated and paid on a monthly basis over the utilized balance. The utilized loan balance is payable in 14 equal semi-annual instalments, the first instalment was due and paid on 30 June 2018 and the final instalment is due in seven years from the date of the loan agreement. The loan is secured by Jordan Telecommunications Company.

Capital Bank Loan

On December 26, 2017, Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications Company (Orange Mobile) has signed a JD 6,000,000 loan agreement with Capital Bank to finance the acquisition of frequency license (10 + 10 MHz) in 2600 MHz band. The floating interest rate on the loan is 7.35%, and it is calculated and paid on a monthly basis over the utilized balance. The utilized loan balance is payable in 14 equal semi-annual instalments, the first instalment was due and paid on June 30, 2019 and the final instalment is due in seven years from the date of the loan agreement.

The Housing Bank for Trade and Finance Loan

On May 8, 2019, Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications Company (Orange Mobile) has signed a JD 25,000,000 loan agreement with The Housing Bank for Trade and Finance to finance the first instalment of the 900MHz spectrum license. The interest rate is fixed at 6.375% and is calculated and paid on a semi-annual basis. The utilized loan balance is payable in 10 equal semi-annual instalments, the first instalment was due and paid on November 7, 2019. This loan is secured by Jordan Telecommunications Company.

Cairo Amman Bank Loan

On May 8, 2019, Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications Company (Orange Mobile) signed a JD 20,000,000 loan agreement with Cairo Amman Bank to finance the first instalment of the 900MHz spectrum license. The interest rate is fixed at 6.5% and is calculated and paid on a semi-annual basis. The utilized loan balance is payable in 10 equal semi-annual instalments, the first instalment was due and paid on November 7, 2019. This loan is secured by Jordan Telecommunications Company.

20. Employees' End of Service Benefits

During May 2011, the Group signed an agreement with the General Trade Union for Public Services and Free Vocations whereby the Group shall provide additional benefits to the employees which include the option for all employees to liquidate their end of service benefit accumulated up to December 31, 2011 during 2012 with an option of either to accumulate the end of service benefits again starting from January 1, 2012 or have the benefit added to their monthly salary.

In accordance with the Group's by-laws, the Group provides end of service benefits for its employees who have chosen the option to accumulate the end of service benefits starting from January 1, 2012.

The movements on end of service benefits were as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Provision at 1 January	441,170	546,079
Expenses for the year	40,605	48,096
End of service benefits paid	(10,240)	(153,005)
Provision at December 31	**471,535**	**441,170**

The allocation for the Employees' end of service benefits between current and non-current were as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Employees' end of service benefits – current	17,924	24,491
Employees' end of service benefits – non-current	453,611	416,679
	471,535	**441,170**

21. Orange Money – units in circulation

This account represents customers' electronic unit accounts in Petra Mobile Payment Service Company (Orange Money). Orange Money is a money transfer and payment solution through an electronic money (e-units) account that can be initiated using a valid mobile phone number.

Customers' account balances of e-units in circulation amounted to JD 24,472,459 As at December 31, 2023 (JD 14,922,325 As at December 31, 2022).

As per the Central Bank of Jordan's requirements, the Company is required to deposit an amount that equals the e-units in circulation to restricted bank account which is monitored by the Central Bank of Jordan (note 14).

22. Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities

The details of this item are as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Trade payables	75,486,338	66,181,439
Other provisions	6,071,730	5,541,600
Accrued expenses	17,434,231	18,900,737
Subscribers' deposits	15,547,316	16,208,918
Amounts due to related parties (note 27)	9,307,839	8,243,724
Dividends payable	1,410,369	1,288,795
Restricted grants* (note 14)	983,449	94,879
Capital reduction payable to shareholders	161,068	174,801
	126,402,340	**116,634,893**

* The Group obtained four grants (two in 2020 and two in 2021) for the purpose of providing funding to promote Jordan Telecom's innovation initiatives, including the Group's coding academy and other academic programs. The Grants are restricted as per the conditions of the contracts. The details of the Grants were as follows:

EU Grant

During 2020, Jordan Telecommunications Company signed a Grant agreement with the European Union (EU) to fund an Innovation Space which promotes innovation culture, providing a space for innovation opportunities both virtually and physically, private sector innovation advice, support and financing. The EU Grant provides the Group with EURO 6,400,000 over three years. In December 2020, the Group received the first payment amounting to EURO 1,656,450., the Grant is restricted to conditions specified in the agreement.

GIZ Grant

During 2020, Future Pioneers for Developments and Initiatives (Orange Foundation) signed a Grant agreement with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) to fund Orange Digital Center which promotes creating an innovation ecosystem for young entrepreneurs in enhancing job-related digital skills, their employability, and thus contributing to reduce youth unemployment in Jordan. The GIZ Grant provides the Group with EURO 591,000 over two and a half years. In December 2020, the Group received the first payment amounting to EURO 269,461., the Grant is restricted to conditions specified in the agreement.

ISSF Fund Grant

During 2021, Jordan Telecommunications Company signed a Grant agreement with the Innovative Startups and SMEs Fund (ISSF) to fund an AI Incubator, which promotes startups at the ideation stage through skill building, product development and access to opportunity. The ISSF Grant provides the Group with USD 250,000 over three years. In OCT 2021, the Group received the first payment amounting to USD 112,500., the Grant is restricted to conditions specified in the agreement.

Orange Corporate Foundation Grants

1. During 2020, Future Pioneers for Development and Initiatives signed a Grant agreement with the Orange Corporate Foundation to fund three Women's Digital Centers program under The Hashemite Fund for Human Development. The program is for the social and professional integration of women with no qualification, no employment and living in poverty in the countries where the Orange Group operates. This program aims to foster the women's economic empowerment through digital skills training. It is based on providing digital equipment, educational content and training courses. The Orange Foundation Grant provides Future Pioneers with Euro 25,000 for one yearreceived during 2021, the Grant is restricted to conditions specified in the agreement.
2. During 2021, Future Pioneers for Development and Initiatives signed a Grant agreement with the Orange Corporate Foundation to enable the country foundation to help acquire vaccines, medical equipment, and support public initiatives of local healthcare policies in order to step up the fight against the pandemic. The Orange Foundation Grant provides Future Pioneers with Euro 75,000 for one year. During 2021, Future Pioneers received the payment of Euro 75,000. As per the terms of the agreement, the Grant is restricted to conditions specified in the agreement

23. Customer contracts

a. Revenue

Revenue is broken down by type of customers and product line as follows:

Voice Services

Voice services revenues are generated through incoming and outgoing calls on mobile network in addition to revenues from fixed narrowband services including roaming revenues from customers of other networks (national and international), and from network sharing.

Data Services

Data services revenues are generated from providing communication facilities for the provision of data network and internet access services on both fixed and mobile networks.

Other Services

Other services revenues represent all equipment sales (mobile phones, broadband equipment, connected objects and accessories) revenues from infrastructure services, applications services, security services, sales of equipment and mobile payment services related to the above products and services.

The details of revenues per type of customer and revenue were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2023			
	Consumer Business Unit	Enterprise Business Unit	Whole Sales Business Unit	Total Revenues
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Voice services	72,558,327	32,189,622	38,922,449	143,670,398
Data services	146,273,255	26,131,952	10,303,109	182,708,316
Other services	12,746,961	17,782,256	3,807,696	34,336,913
	231,578,543	**76,103,830**	**53,033,254**	**360,715,627**

	For the year ended December 31, 2022			
	Consumer Business Unit	Enterprise Business Unit	Whole Sales Business Unit	Total Revenues
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Voice services	75,056,291	32,173,145	36,054,445	143,283,881
Data services	137,808,175	25,504,746	9,218,526	172,531,447
Other services	10,843,832	17,138,021	3,770,695	31,752,548
	223,708,298	**74,815,912**	**49,043,666**	**347,567,876**

The details of revenues per timing of revenue recognition were as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
At a point in time	260,852,600	247,871,025
Overtime	99,863,027	99,696,851
	360,715,627	**347,567,876**

b. Contract Assets

Pursuant to IFRS 15 “Revenue from contracts with customers” application and due to the timing of revenue recognition that may differ from that of customer invoicing which is mainly related to the bundled offering combining the sale of a equipment and other services for a fixed-period, where the equipment is invoiced at a reduced price leading to the reallocation of a portion of amounts invoiced for the other services to the supply of the equipment. The excess of the amount allocated to the equipment over the price invoiced is recognized as a contract asset.

Movements on the contract assets were as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
As of January 1,	3,254,639	3,131,370
Additions	3,348,965	3,300,335
Amortization	(3,218,975)	(3,177,066)
As of December 31,	**3,384,629**	**3,254,639**

The allocation of the short and long-term contract assets was as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Non-current portion of contract assets	763,335	703,693
Current portion of contract assets	2,621,294	2,550,946
	3,384,629	**3,254,639**

Set out below the maturities pattern of the long-term contract assets:

	JD
2025	747,075
2026	16,260
	763,335

c. Contract Liabilities

Contract liabilities represent amounts paid by customers before receiving the goods and/or services promised in the contract. This is typically the case for advances received from customers or amounts invoiced and paid for goods or services not yet transferred, such as contracts payable in advance or prepaid packages (previously recorded in deferred revenues).

24. Government Revenue Share

In accordance with the agreement signed with the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (TRC), a percentage of certain telecommunications services revenues is payable to TRC as revenue share.

25. Business Support Fees and Brand Fees

The Group calculates and pays business support fees to Orange Group, in accordance with the agreement signed between the Group and Orange Group.

During July 2007, the Group entered into a license agreement with Orange Brand Services Limited whereby, Jordan Telecommunications Company, Petra Jordanian Mobile Telecommunications Company and Jordan Data Communications were granted the right to use Orange brand in Jordan in return for royalty fees at 1.6% of the operating revenues as defined in the agreement. The license agreement is valid for 10 years. The agreement has been renewed for a period of 10 years starting from July 2017.

26. Earnings Per Share

The details of this item are as follows:

	2023	2022
Profit for the year attributable to the equity holders of parent (JD)	45,748,255	44,031,028
Weighted average number of shares during the year	187,500,000	187,500,000
Basic earnings per share	**0.244**	**0.235**

No figure for diluted earnings per share has been calculated as there are no potentially dilutive ordinary shares outstanding.

27. Related Party Disclosures

Related parties are shareholders, senior management of the Group, and companies of which they are principal owners. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are according to the commercial practices.

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

Balances and transactions with related parties included in the consolidated statements of financial positions and consolidated statement of comprehensive income, respectively, were as follows:

	2023 JD	2022 JD
Consolidated statement of financial position:		
Government of Jordan and Orange Group and its subsidiaries (shareholder)		
Amounts due from related parties	6,855,435	4,242,118
Amounts due to related parties	11,848,765	10,597,847
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income:		
Orange Group and its subsidiaries (shareholder)		
Business support fees and brand fees	8,441,945	7,842,328
Operating expenses	6,850,691	10,087,260
Revenues	5,667,261	5,277,387
Government of Jordan		
Government revenue share	6,371,613	6,449,952
Revenues	9,717,708	9,094,027
Key management personnel		
Executives' salaries and bonus	1,804,655	1,887,744
Board of Directors remuneration	226,822	226,563

Balances due from and to related parties are disclosed in notes 12, 13 and 22 to these consolidated financial statements.

28. Commitments and Contingences

Capital commitments

The Group enters into commitments during the ordinary course of business for major capital expenditures, primarily in connection with network expansion projects. Outstanding capital expenditure amounted to JD 37,848,094 as of December 31, 2023 (2022: JD 26,823,248).

Legal claims

The Group is a defendant in a number of lawsuits with a value of JD 12,313,649 as of December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022: JD 10,566,481) representing legal actions and claims in the ordinary course of business. Related risks have been analyzed as to likelihood of occurrence. Accordingly, a provision of JD 1,838,985 has been made (2022: JD 2,038,985).

Guarantees

The Group has issued letters of guarantee amounting to JD 18,086,512 as of December 31, 2023 (2022: JD 11,758,167) in respect of legal claims and performance bonds.

29. Risk Management

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

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

The sensitivity of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the Group's profit for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities held of December 31, 2023.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the statement of comprehensive income to reasonably possible changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

Currency	Effect on profit for the year by changing the interest rate by 1%	
	2023 JD	2022 JD
JD	136,429	42,268
USD	1,977	475
EUR	2,289	68

The effect of decrease in interest rate is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of increases shown.

Credit risk

The credit risk is the risk that other parties will fail to discharge their obligations to the Group. The Group manages credit risk with its customers by establishing credit limits for customers' balances and also disconnects the service for customers exceeding certain limits for a certain period of time. Also, the diversity of the Group's customer base (residential, corporate, government agencies) limits the credit risk. The Group also has a credit department that continuously monitors the credit status of the Group's customers.

The Group deposits its cash balances with a number of major high rated financial institutions and has a policy of limiting its balances deposited with each institution.

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by performing analysis for cash projection in addition to performing a detailed analysis of accounts payables. The Group's current liabilities exceed its current assets. Management has assessed the liquidity risk associated with having the negative working capital and based on the analysis the management believes that the Group is not subject to a significant risk, in addition to the fact that the Group can manage its cash demands through the use of bank overdrafts and bank loans.

The table below summarizes the maturities of the Group's financial liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022, based on contractual undiscounted payment.

December 31, 2023	Less than 3 months JD	3 to 12 months JD	1 to 5 Years JD	> 5 years JD	Total JD
Trade creditors and amounts due to related parties	39,164,611	33,992,464	12,947,334	4,761,498	90,865,907
Telecommunications licenses payable	-	65,644,036	32,556,664	52,989,166	151,189,866
Balances due to telecom operators	21,227,175	2,274,392	4,480,696	-	27,982,263
Loans	849,820	13,814,738	559,295	-	15,223,853
Lease liabilities	5,932,332	2,758,147	23,687,176	21,143,894	53,521,549
Renewable energy liability	-	5,038,668	16,724,953	39,976,138	61,739,759
Total	**67,173,938**	**123,522,445**	**90,956,118**	**118,870,696**	**400,523,197**

December 31, 2022	Less than 3 months JD	3 to 12 months JD	1 to 5 Years JD	> 5 years JD	Total JD
Trade creditors and amounts due to related parties	33,019,209	29,447,533	12,491,356	5,008,666	79,966,764
Telecommunications licenses payable	-	11,639,118	75,281,664	51,978,332	138,899,114
Balances due to telecom operators	14,620,019	2,126,261	5,016,065	-	21,762,345
Loans	100,493	15,502,933	29,687,112	40,460	45,330,998
Lease liabilities	5,836,949	2,589,762	24,753,824	20,894,524	54,075,059
Renewable energy liability	-	5,031,462	16,856,234	43,671,648	65,559,344
Total	**53,576,670**	**66,337,069**	**164,086,255**	**121,593,630**	**405,593,624**

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

Most of the Group's transactions are in Jordanian Dinars and U.S. Dollars. The Jordanian Dinar exchange rate is fixed against the U.S. Dollar (US $ 1.41 for JD 1).

The Group has loans payable in Euros and short-term deposits in Euros. Changes in Euro exchange rates may significantly affect the loans values.

The table below indicates the effect of a reasonably possible movement in the JD rate against foreign currencies on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, with all other variables held constant.

Currency	Effect on profit for the year by changing the ex-change rate by 5%	
	2023 JD	2022 JD
EUR	130,592	(24,441)

The effect of decrease in Euro rate is expected to be equal and opposite to the increase shown.

Capital Risk Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in business conditions.

Capital comprises share capital, statutory reserve and retained earnings, and is measured at JD 304,762,352 as of December 31, 2023 (JD 298,389,097 as of December 31, 2022).

30. Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets consist of cash and short-term deposits, receivables and some other current assets. Financial liabilities consist of term loans, payables and some other current liabilities.

The fair values of financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.

31. Comparative Figures

The 2022 figures have been reclassified in order to conform to the presentations in 2023. Such reclassification does not affect previously reported profit or equity.

Laying a Solid Foundation for the Future. Leading the Future

The Group's "Lead the Future" strategy served as the basis for all our business operations and initiatives last year. We have worked passionately and actively to invest in our points of strength to reach the best possible outcomes. This was achieved on all levels as we solidified our positioning as the "Responsible Digital Leader".

We will continue leading the future motivated by the enthusiasm of achievement, which rests on several key pillars. On the economic front, we will ensure the continuity of the growth of our revenues, the improvement of our operations, and the best experience that our customers can enjoy in internet and cellular services alike.

As collaboration and partnerships have proven effective, we will continue working closely with our stakeholders to invest in Jordan's digital infrastructure, transforming it into a regional hub of choice for technology events, and most importantly, turn the national digital transformation vision into a reality.

We will continue our investments to increase 5G coverage and new services across the Kingdom, enhancing our customers' experience. Moreover, we will expand the scope of the services and solutions offered under the umbrella of Orange Business. The objective is to be aligned with the latest trends that shape the global technological landscape such as Cloud Computing, Artificial Intelligence, and more. Our profound belief is that we won't be able to lead the future without anticipating the latest technological trends and the expected changes that will come out as a result.

Recognizing that economic and social challenges cannot be met without initiatives based on our responsibility towards our society and our environment, we will maintain our approach that places environmental, social, and governance practices (ESG) at the core of our business. In this context, we will continue our initiatives and activities to lay the foundation for the inclusion and digital empowerment of women, youth, and people with disabilities. As for our environmental efforts, we will strengthen our initiatives with an eye on our ambitious goal of reaching zero carbon emissions by 2040.

Our future goals will not be achieved without empowering our employees in the first place as they are the real drivers of our vision and goals. Given this, we will be putting a comprehensive digital empowerment plan into action for our team to build their digital capabilities, as we believe that our employees should be the first to join the digital world and discover its countless possibilities.

We will confidently move towards the future as we are fully aware of the responsibilities attached to our position as the true responsible leader by empowering individuals, communities, and businesses digitally to be our partners to lead the future.