

**OFFTEC HOLDING GROUP
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2025

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF OFFTEC HOLDING GROUP
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Offtec Holding Group (Public Shareholding Limited Company) (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as at 31 December 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Jordan. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF OFFTEC HOLDING GROUP
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Our audit approach

Overview

Key audit matter	Goodwill impairment testing
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As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

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 matter	How we responded to key audit matter
<p>1. Goodwill impairment testing</p> <p>As on the date of the consolidated financial statements and as it appears in the consolidated statement of financial position and Note (6) to the consolidated financial statements, the Group has a goodwill balance resulting from previous acquisitions of JD 6,792,258 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 6,792,258).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At each reporting date, the Group performs an impairment assessment for goodwill, in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard No. 36, to determine whether the carrying amount of the goodwill can be recovered. The Group has performed an impairment review of goodwill on the appropriate cash generating units using the value in use model. In determining the value in use, management made various assumptions, including estimates of sales volumes, future growth rate and discount rates. <p>We have focused this matter due to the materiality of goodwill and due to the significant management judgments and assumptions involved in determining the recoverable amount.</p> <p>(See Note (6) to the consolidated financial statements).</p>	<p>We have reviewed the impairment assessment performed by management by performing the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We reviewed and evaluated the future business plan prepared by management and the appropriateness of the assumptions used such as growth rates and the discount rate (WACC). We evaluated management assumptions in determining the cash generating units. We tested the accuracy and completeness of the information used by management in the impairment test model. We sought the help of our experts to assess the reasonableness of the basic assumptions used by the management in impairment testing and recalculation of the recoverable amount. We evaluated the accuracy and completeness of the notes included in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard No. 36 "Impairment of Non-Financial Assets".



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF OFFTEC HOLDING GROUP
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors annual report, (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we expect to obtain after the date of our audit 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 other information not yet received, 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 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, the 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 the management either intends to liquidate the Group to cease its operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF OFFTEC HOLDING GROUP
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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 International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 the 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.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF OFFTEC HOLDING GROUP
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

- 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.
- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes 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.

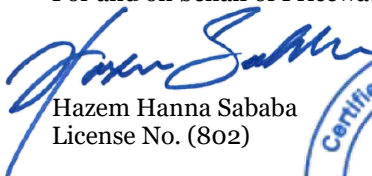
We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, we have taken steps to avoid the threats or implemented 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 the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless laws or regulations preclude public disclosure about the matters, or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matters 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 disclosure.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Group maintains proper books of accounts, which are in agreement with the consolidated financial statements. We recommend that the General Assembly of shareholders approve these consolidated financial statements.

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers "Jordan"


Hazem Hanna Sababa
License No. (802)

Amman – Jordan
30 March 2026



OFFTEC HOLDING GROUP
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 JD	2024 JD
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	1,938,270	1,836,139
Intangible assets	6	6,792,258	6,792,258
Right of use assets	7	1,133,444	864,747
Investment properties	8	945,423	945,423
Deferred tax assets	21-B	334,203	291,516
Non-current portion of payment solutions contracts receivables at amortised cost	9	4,304,672	1,726,307
Trade receivables	11	158,307	-
		<u>15,606,577</u>	<u>12,456,390</u>
Current assets			
Current portion of payment solutions contracts receivables at amortised cost	9	9,425,199	10,856,220
Inventory	10	9,354,847	6,478,631
Trade receivables	11	6,467,644	6,215,549
Other debit balances	12	2,254,973	2,332,032
Cash and cash equivalents	13	4,072,449	3,631,959
		<u>31,575,112</u>	<u>29,514,391</u>
Total assets		<u><u>47,181,689</u></u>	<u><u>41,970,781</u></u>
Shareholders' Equity and liabilities			
Shareholders' equity			
Authorised, subscribed and paid in capital	14	12,612,543	31,239,728
Reverse acquisition reserve	14	-	(18,627,185)
Statutory reserve	14	2,244,042	1,992,288
Other reserves	14	70,600	70,600
Foreign currency translation		95,684	95,684
Retained earnings		2,585,811	1,536,892
Net shareholders' equity		<u>17,608,680</u>	<u>16,308,007</u>
Non-controlling interest	15	1,102,779	991,965
Net equity		<u><u>18,711,459</u></u>	<u><u>17,299,972</u></u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for end of service	16	1,465,017	1,326,237
Long-term loans	18	3,562,844	900,710
Lease liabilities	7	699,823	548,195
		<u>5,727,684</u>	<u>2,775,142</u>
Current liabilities			
Bank overdrafts	17	2,874,365	2,445,117
Short term loans	18	6,155,786	9,156,368
Lease liabilities	7	374,418	334,320
Trade payables	19	5,833,842	3,777,380
Other credit balances	20	7,443,635	6,151,813
Income tax provision	21	60,500	30,669
		<u>22,742,546</u>	<u>21,895,667</u>
Total liabilities		<u><u>28,470,230</u></u>	<u><u>24,670,809</u></u>
Total net equity and liabilities		<u><u>47,181,689</u></u>	<u><u>41,970,781</u></u>

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

OFFTEC HOLDING GROUP
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 JD	2024 JD (Restated – Note 30)
Revenue from contracts with customers		25,142,654	25,097,949
Revenue from sale of software licenses		1,869,386	1,907,317
Revenue from payment solutions contracts		4,993,688	5,565,117
Total revenues	24	32,005,728	32,570,383
Cost of revenues	22	(20,616,851)	(21,357,423)
Gross profit		11,388,877	11,212,960
Administrative expenses	23	(6,889,101)	(6,239,969)
Expected credit losses	9 & 11	(508,523)	(758,792)
Reversal of (increase in) provision for slow-moving inventories	10	164,371	(60,615)
Other income, net		296,420	69,308
Operating profit		4,452,044	4,222,892
Finance costs	26	(1,934,501)	(1,978,145)
Net profit for the year before tax		2,517,543	2,244,747
Income tax	21	(368,288)	(299,705)
Profit for the year		2,149,255	1,945,042
Other comprehensive income items		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,149,255	1,945,042
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders		1,930,673	1,761,367
Non-controlling interest	15	218,582	183,675
		2,149,255	1,945,042
Earnings per share:			
Earnings per share from the net profit for the year attributable to the Company's shareholders		Fils / JD	Fils / JD
Basic and diluted	28	0.153	0.140

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

OFFTEC HOLDING GROUP
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Authorised, subscribed and paid in capital	Reverse acquisition reserve	Statutory reserve	Other reserves	Foreign currency translation	Retained earnings	Net shareholders' equity	Non- controlling interests	Net equity
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
2025									
Balance as at 1 January	31,239,728	(18,627,185)	1,992,288	70,600	95,684	1,536,892	16,308,007	991,965	17,299,972
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,930,673	1,930,673	218,582	2,149,255
Dividends (Note 14)	-	-	-	-	-	(630,000)	(630,000)	-	(630,000)
Decrease of capital (Note 14)	(18,627,185)	18,627,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends of non-controlling interest (Note 15-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(107,768)	(107,768)
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	251,754	-	-	(251,754)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	<u>12,612,543</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,244,042</u>	<u>70,600</u>	<u>95,684</u>	<u>2,585,811</u>	<u>17,608,680</u>	<u>1,102,779</u>	<u>18,711,459</u>
2024									
Balance as at 1 January	34,850,000	(18,627,185)	1,767,813	-	95,684	(3,610,272)	14,476,040	834,478	15,310,518
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,761,367	1,761,367	183,675	1,945,042
Amortization of accumulated losses (Note 14)	<u>(3,610,272)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,610,272</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Increase in equity (Note 14)	-	-	-	70,600	-	-	70,600	67,400	138,000
Dividends of non-controlling interest (Note 15-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(93,588)	(93,588)
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	224,475	-	-	(224,475)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	<u>31,239,728</u>	<u>(18,627,185)</u>	<u>1,992,288</u>	<u>70,600</u>	<u>95,684</u>	<u>1,536,892</u>	<u>16,308,007</u>	<u>991,965</u>	<u>17,299,972</u>

The retained earnings as of 31 December 2025, include deferred tax assets amounting to JD 334,203 (31 December 2024: JD 291,516), which are restricted for use in accordance with the Jordan Securities Commission regulations.

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

OFFTEC HOLDING GROUP
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 JD	2024 JD
Operating activities			
Net profit for the year before income tax		2,517,543	2,244,747
Adjustments for:			
Depreciations	5	640,442	449,316
Finance costs	26	1,934,501	1,978,145
Amortization of right of use assets	7	425,648	352,657
Provision for expected credit losses	9 & 11	508,523	758,792
(Reversal of) increase in provision for slow-moving inventories	10	(164,371)	60,615
Provision for end of service	16	162,000	101,448
Gain on sale of property and equipment		(8,642)	(21,000)
Gain on disposal of lease liabilities		(41,111)	(11,600)
Changes in working capital items:			
Payment solutions contracts receivables at amortised cost		(1,460,038)	(247,840)
Inventory		(2,711,845)	(236,019)
Trade receivables		(606,231)	1,449,611
Other debit balances		77,059	(112,694)
Trade payables		2,056,462	(260,038)
Other credit balances		1,052,672	(1,010,973)
Cash flows generated from operating activities before end of service indemnity and income tax paid		4,382,612	5,495,167
End of service indemnity paid	16	(23,220)	(70,438)
Income tax paid	21	(381,144)	(1,040,398)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		3,978,248	4,384,331
Investing activities			
Purchases of property and equipment	5	(789,448)	(1,083,035)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		55,517	21,000
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(733,931)	(1,062,035)
Financing activities			
Granted loans		14,047,370	15,161,153
Repayment of loans		(14,385,818)	(14,933,308)
Repayment of bank overdrafts		429,248	(658,535)
Lease liabilities paid		(461,508)	(320,124)
Finance costs paid	26	(1,934,501)	(1,978,145)
Dividends of non-controlling interest	15	(107,768)	(93,588)
Dividends paid	20	(390,850)	(39,977)
Increase in equity	14	-	138,000
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(2,803,827)	(2,724,524)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		440,490	597,772
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	13	3,631,959	3,034,187
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	13	4,072,449	3,631,959
Non-cash transactions:			
Additions of right of use assets/ Lease liabilities	7	726,287	610,089
Disposal of right of use assets	7	(31,942)	(171,307)
Disposal of lease liabilities	7	(73,053)	(182,907)
Amortization of accumulated losses from paid in capital	14	-	3,610,272

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION

OFFTEC Holding Group is a public shareholding limited Company and registered in the public shareholding companies' registry on 7 December 2004 under No. 355 at the Companies Controller at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The Company's authorised, subscribed and paid in capital JD 12,612,543 divided into 12,612,543 shares, each with a nominal value of one JD (Note 14).

The General Assembly of the Group, in its extraordinary meeting held on 31 December 2024, decided to reduce the Company's authorized, subscribed, and paid in capital by the full amount of the reverse acquisition reserve as of 31 December 2023, amounting to JD 18,627,185. Consequently, the Company's authorized, subscribed, and paid in capital became 12,612,543 shares, with a nominal value of one JD per share. The legal procedures were completed with the Companies Control Department on 12 February 2025 and with the Jordan Securities Commission on 7 July 2025.

The Company is listed on the Amman Stock Exchange.

The Company's main objectives are as follows:

- Holding company activities

The Group's head office is located in Amman - Jabal Amman - Third Circle.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 29 March 2026.

(2) MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policy information applied by the Group's management in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC)

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The Jordanian Dinar is the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements and is the Group's functional currency.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its significant judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies of the Group. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in Note (4).

2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

- (a) **New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards and interpretations issued and adopted by the Group in the financial year beginning on 1 January 2025:**

Key requirements	Effect date
Amendment to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability: An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.	1 January 2025

The implementation of the above standard did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- (b) **New IFRS Accounting Standards issued and not yet applicable or early adopted by the Group for periods starting on or after 1 January 2025:**

Key requirements	Effect date
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7- Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities.	1 January 2026
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity: These amendments change the 'own use' and hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 and include targeted disclosure requirements to IFRS 7. These amendments apply only to contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of its generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions.	1 January 2026
Amendment to IAS 21 - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency: These narrow-scope amendments specify the translation procedures for an entity whose presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy. The amendments aim to improve the usefulness of the resulting information in a cost-effective manner. Developed in response to stakeholder feedback, these amendments are expected to reduce diversity in practice and provide a clearer basis for reporting in a hyperinflationary currency.	1 January 2027

Key requirements	Effect date
<p>Amendments to Illustrative Examples on IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and IAS 37- Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements:</p> <p>These amendments include examples illustrating how an entity applies the requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards to disclose the effects of uncertainties in its financial statements.</p>	1 January 2027
<p>IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements':</p> <p>The new requirements introduced in IFRS 18 will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities, especially related to how 'operating profit or loss' is defined. The new disclosures required for some management-defined performance measures will also enhance transparency.</p> <p>This new standard replaces the previous IAS 1 and is specific on matters related to presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss to meet the matters mentioned above.</p>	1 January 2027
<p>IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures' and amendments:</p> <p>The new amendments work alongside other IFRS Accounting Standards. An eligible subsidiary applies the requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards except for the disclosure requirements; and it applies instead the reduced disclosure requirements in IFRS 19. IFRS 19's reduced disclosure requirements balance the information needs of the users of eligible subsidiaries' financial statements with cost savings for preparers. IFRS 19 is a voluntary standard for eligible subsidiaries.</p> <p>These amendments help eligible subsidiaries by reducing disclosure requirements for certain Standards and amendments.</p>	1 January 2027

The management is still in the process of evaluating the impact of these new amendments and standards on the Group's consolidated financial statements, and it believes that there will be no significant impact upon implementation.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current year starting 1 January 2025 or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

2.3 Basis of consolidation of financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the financial statements of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses 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.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Included in consolidated statement of income: income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Changes in ownership interests

The Group considers transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the non-controlling and controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve in the Group owners' equity.

When the Group ceases consolidation or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the Company is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated statement of income.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced while retaining joint control or effective influence, the shares from the amounts previously recognised in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated statement of income as appropriate.

OFFTEC HOLDING GROUP
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING LIMITED COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2025

The subsidiaries that have been consolidated in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Name of the Company	Legal status of the Company	Country of incorporation	Paid in capital JD	Percentage of equity %
OFFTEC for Office and Banking Systems (a)	Limited liability	Jordan	400,000	100
Al-Wasla Payment Solutions (b)	Private shareholding	Jordan	1,200,000	95
OFFTEC International Investment	Limited liability	Jordan	30,000	100
Cherry Pot Electronic Trading	Limited liability	Jordan	250,000	100
World Axis Trading	Limited liability	Jordan	100,000	100
OFFTEC Commercial Investment and Electronic Devices Trading	Limited liability	Iraq	14,771	60
OFFTEC Iraq Investment	Limited liability	Jordan	5,000	60
Space Technology General Trading	Limited liability	Iraq	978	60
	Private			
Palestine Office Technology– OFFTEC	Shareholding	Palestine	91,530	100
OFFTEC Engineering Services	Limited liability	Sudan	640	100
Khartoum for Systems and Technology	Limited liability	Sudan	1,850	100
OFFTEC Arabia for Information Technology (c)	Limited liability	Saudi Arabia	94,461	100
OFFTEC Business Technology Solutions (d)	Limited liability	Syria	3,207	100
Companies under liquidation:				
	Free zone limited liability			
E-Points FZ-LLC (e)		UAE	9,660	100
E-Points Egyptian for Loyalty and Rewards	Limited liability	Egypt	7,610	95

(a) The General Assembly of OFFTEC for Office and Banking Systems, Jordan Scientific Library, and Trust International for Marketing and E-commerce, in their meetings held on 18 April 2024, approved the merger of Jordan Scientific Library and Trust International for Marketing and E-Commerce into OFFTEC for Office and Banking Systems, with OFFTEC for Office and Banking Systems being the merging company. The legal merger procedures were completed with the Companies Control Department on 25 September 2024.

(b) The General Assembly of Al-Wasla for Payment Solutions, in its extraordinary meeting held on 20 May 2024, approved an increase in the company's capital by JD 640,000, bringing the authorized, subscribed, and paid in capital to JD 1,140,000, with a nominal value of JD 1 per share. The increase will be achieved by increasing the shares of the current shareholder OFFTEC Holding Group through. The capital increase was carried out through the following:

- Capitalization of JD 312,630 from the company's retained earnings.
- Capitalization of JD 327,370 from the shareholder's current account (credit balance).

Furthermore, in its extraordinary meeting held on 1 September 2024, the General Assembly of the company approved changing the company's name to Al-Wasla for Payment Solutions instead of Al-Wasla Finance and increasing the authorized and subscribed capital by JD 60,000, bringing the authorized and subscribed capital after the increase to JD 1,200,000. The newly issued shares from the capital increase were Class B redeemable shares, allocated to Mr. Nabil Mahmoud Mohammad Al-Nasser, with a nominal value of JD 1 per share, plus an issuance premium of JD 1.30 per share. The capital increase and issuance premium were financed by capitalizing Mr. Nabil Mahmoud Mohammed Al-Nasser's credit balance with the company.

- (c) On 18 April 2024, the Group registered a new company in Saudi Arabia, which is fully owned by the Group.
- (d) On 22 September 2025, the Group registered a new company in Syrian Arab Republic, which is fully owned by the Group.
- (e) The Extraordinary General Assembly of E-Points Company, held on 12 May 2025, approved the company's liquidation and the appointment of a liquidator.

Business combination

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary Company consists of the following:

- Fair value of the transferred assets,
- Obligations incurred to the previous owners of the acquired business,
- Equity shares issued by the Group,
- The fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a emergent consideration arrangement,
- The fair value of any pre-existing ownership interest in the subsidiary.

The identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, initially measured at their fair value at the acquisition date. The Group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the proportionate interest of the non-controlling interest in the net identifiable assets of the acquiree.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The increase is recognized in:

- consideration transferred,
- the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, and
- The fair value at the acquisition date of any previous ownership interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired as goodwill. If these amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the acquired business, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of the cash consideration is deferred, the amounts due in the future are discounted to their present value as on the date of the exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, which is the rate at which similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under similar terms and conditions.

The contingent consideration is classified as either an equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved at stages, the fair value is remeasured to the carrying amount of the acquirer's previously owned interest in the acquirer as on the acquisition date. Gains or losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss.

Reverse acquisition reserve

Reverse acquisition reserve relates to the reverse listing transaction that took place during the year 2007. This reserve represents the difference between the authorized and paid in capital that is required to be shown under the Jordanian Companies Law and the consolidated net assets of Jordan Scientific Library Company as on the date of the transaction. This reserve is generally shown in the capital and not as a separate reserve but is disclosed as such to meet the legal requirements in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The General Assembly of the Group, in its extraordinary meeting held on 31 December 2024, decided to reduce the Company's authorized, subscribed, and paid in capital by the full amount of the reverse acquisition reserve as of 31 December 2024, amounting to JD 18,627,185. Consequently, the Company's authorized, subscribed, and paid in capital became 12,612,543 shares, with a nominal value of one JD per share. The legal procedures were completed with the Companies Control Department on 12 February 2025 and with the Jordan Securities Commission on 7 July 2025.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates ("the functional currency"). The presentation currency for these consolidated financial statements is the Jordanian Dinar, which is the functional currency of the Group. Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position items are translated at the closing rate at the end of the respective reporting period according to IFRS (21).

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the prevailing rates at the date of each transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from each settlement are recorded. Foreign exchange gains and losses using the exchange rates prevailing at the end of each year are generally recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Conversely, gains and losses are recognized in equity if they relate to qualified cash flow hedges and qualified net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to the borrowings are recognized in the consolidated statement of income within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of income on a net basis within other profit/(loss).

2.5 Property and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	%
Leasehold improvements	20 *
Furniture, fixture and decoration	15-25
Computers	15-35
Machinery, office equipment and electrical devices	20-30
Vehicles	20

* Or lease term whichever is shorter.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Goodwill

Goodwill is recorded at cost which represents the increase in the acquisition or purchase cost of an investment in the associate or subsidiary over the Company's share in the fair value of the net assets of that Company at the date of acquisition. Goodwill resulting from investing in subsidiaries is recorded in a separate item as intangible assets. Goodwill resulting from investing in associates recognized as part of the investment account in the associate and the cost of goodwill is subsequently reduced by any impairment in the investment value.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

Goodwill impairment is tested at the date of preparing the consolidated financial statements. Goodwill is written down if there is an indication that it is impaired and if the estimated recoverable amount of cash-generating units to which the goodwill belongs is lower than the carrying amount of the cash-generating units. Impairment is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.7 Investment properties

Investment property is a property acquired either held for rental income and/or capital appreciation, but not to be sold in the ordinary course of the Company's business, nor to be used in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. The management uses the cost method. Investment properties are initially stated at cost and their fair values are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which are estimated annually by an independent real estate expert based on the market prices of those properties within an active real estate market.

2.8 Payment solutions contracts receivables

Under the payment solutions contracts, the Group finances the assets that the customer wishes to purchase, whereby the benefit is transferred to the customer in exchange for specified installments. The customer issues promissory notes as a guarantee for the financed amount, including the accrued interest.

Payment solutions contracts receivables is initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment.

Payment solutions contracts payments are divided between payment solutions contracts income and the principal payment so that the finance contract income appears as a constant interest rate on the finance contract investment.

2.9 Inventories

Inventory is priced at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The cost of inventory is determined using the weighted average method. Cost includes related direct and indirect costs.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling value in the Company's ordinary course of business less expected selling expenses.

An impairment testing is conducted in the carrying value of inventory when there is evidence indicating that the carrying value cannot be recovered. In the event of such indications, the carrying value will be reduced to the value expected to be recovered. Impairment is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

2.10 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recorded at the transaction price in relation to the performance obligation less a provision for expected credit losses. On a prospective basis, the Group assesses the expected credit losses using the expected credit loss ("ECL") approach over the life of the assets. Provision for expected credit losses is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. When the trade receivables are uncollectable, they are written off against the provision for expected credit losses in the consolidated statement of income. When a subsequent event causes the impairment of the provision for expected credit losses, the impairment in the provision for expected credit losses is reversed through the consolidated statement of income in accordance with the logic of stage criteria specified in the Group's policy.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and at banks with original maturities of three months or less.

2.12 Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies IFRS 9 to measure the expected credit loss model to all financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Group has three types of financial assets that are subject to the new expected credit loss model in accordance with IFRS 9:

1. Trade receivables and other debit balances
2. Payment solutions contracts receivables
3. Cash at banks

1. Trade receivables and other debit balances:

The Group applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 to measure ECL. The calculation of expected credit losses depends on the probability of default, which is calculated according to credit risks and economic factors, and the percentage of loss assuming default, which depends on the collection of trade receivables based on the characteristics of similar credit risks, the number of days of late payment and the nature of client activity such as banking and government institutions, by adopting a mathematical method based on collecting the ages of debts according to their age table.

The Group uses key economic indicators in calculating expected credit loss, as follows:

- 0 Corporates and banking and government institutions: GDP growth indicators.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no possibility of recovery. Indications that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, among other things, the debtor's default by agreeing to a payment plan with the Company and the default in paying contractual payments for a period of more than 360 days for companies and for a period of more than 720 days for government and banking institutions.

The Group has calculated the impact of the provision for expected credit losses on other debit balances and has not recorded the provision for expected credit losses for it as its effect is not significant.

2. Payment solutions contracts receivables

The Group applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 to measure ECL. The calculation of expected credit losses depends on the probability of default, which is calculated according to credit risks and economic factors, and the LGD, which is based on collecting investment balances in payment solutions contracts based on the characteristics of similar credit risks and the number of days of delay in payment. Accordingly, the management has adopted a mathematical model based on these principles.

The Group uses key economic indicators in calculating expected credit losses, such as the unemployment rate, as the Group's clients for payment solutions contracts are individuals. Trade receivables are written off when there is no possibility of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, among others, the debtor defaulting on a payment plan agreement with the Company and defaulting on contractual payments for more than 360 days.

3. Cash at banks

The cash in banks is subject to impairment requirements in accordance with IFRS 9. The Company calculated the impact of the expected credit losses provision on cash in banks and did not record the expected credit losses provision for it as its effect is not significant.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

2.14 End of service indemnity provision

The provision for end of service indemnity for the employees of the Palestine Office Technology Company (subsidiary) is calculated according to the Palestinian Labour Law No. (7) of 2000. The Company's management believes that the provision prepared on the basis of the maturity date at the reporting date will not differ materially from the actuarial valuation, as the net effect of the discount rate and future settlements of salaries and remunerations on the present value of the remunerations obligations is not material (Note 16).

2.15 Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services acquired in the ordinary course of business. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are classified as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.16 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the received amounts (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated statement of income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a conditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the date of the statement of consolidated financial position.

Borrowings are removed from the consolidated statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liabilities that has been amortised or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any transferred non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the consolidated statement of income as income or other finance costs.

17.2 Borrowing costs

Direct borrowing costs related to purchase, construction or production of an asset which requires a long period of time to become ready for its intended use or sale, they are capitalised as part of the costs of such asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs comprise of interests and other costs that the Group incurs concerning obtaining borrowings.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which they are incurred.

2.18 Revenue recognition

Revenue is the income arising in the course of the normal activities of the Group. Revenue is recognized at the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount that the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring control of promised goods or services to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Transfer of control occurs as follows:

- 0 Fulfilment of the performance obligation at a point in time; or
- 0 Fulfilment of the performance obligation over time in line with the stage of completion of the service.

Revenue is recognized in accordance with the five-step model under IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers, as follows:

2-18-1 Identify Performance Obligations

The Group sells office and banking equipment and related accessories. Where contracts with customers include separately identifiable services in addition to the sale of goods, the Group identifies distinct performance obligations for those services under the contract.

The Group recognizes revenue when the amount can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group, and when specific criteria for each activity have been met.

The Group bases its estimates on historical experience, taking into consideration the type of customer, type of transaction, and the terms of each arrangement.

2-18-2 Performance Obligations Satisfied at a Point in Time

(a) Sale of office equipment and accessories

Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. This occurs upon delivery of the goods, when the customer has full discretion over their use, and there are no outstanding obligations that could affect acceptance. Delivery takes place when the goods are shipped to a specified location, and the risks of obsolescence and loss are transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the contract, the acceptance period has lapsed, or there is objective evidence that all acceptance criteria have been met.

A receivable is recognized upon delivery of the goods, as this represents the point at which consideration becomes unconditional, subject only to the passage of time before payment is due.

(b) Revenue from sale of software licenses

Revenue from sale of software licenses is recognized when it becomes due in accordance with contractual terms.

Revenue from sale of software licenses is recognized when access rights are transferred to the end customer and the Group has an unconditional right to receive the commission. The Group acts as an agent in these transactions; therefore, revenue is recognized on a net basis representing the commission earned only.

2-18-3 Performance Obligations Satisfied Over Time

(a) Sale of maintenance services under maintenance contracts

Revenue is recognized as the service is provided to the customer. Amounts received in advance are deferred as a contract liability until the service is rendered.

(b) Rental of printers

Revenue is recognized as the service is provided in accordance with the contract terms, based on usage (e.g., number of printed pages) during the contract period.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account the contractually agreed payment terms. Revenue is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, where applicable, can be measured reliably.

(c) Payment solutions contracts revenue

Revenue from payment solutions contracts is recognized using the effective interest method.

2-18-4 Variable Consideration

The Group estimates variable consideration using the expected value method, as it best predicts the amount of consideration to which the Group will be entitled.

Revenue is recognized including variable consideration only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur.

2-18-5 Allocation of Transaction Price

The transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the goods or services provided.

The Group determines stand-alone selling prices using the adjusted market assessment approach. In limited circumstances, the Group applies the expected cost plus margin approach to estimate the stand-alone selling price.

2-18-6 Significant Financing Component

Generally, the period between the transfer of goods or services to the customer and the payment by the customer is less than one year. Accordingly, the Group applies the practical expedient permitted under IFRS 15 and does not adjust the transaction price for the effects of a significant financing component.

Revenue from payment solutions contracts is recognized using the effective interest method.

2.19 Dividends

Dividends to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the distributions are approved by the General Assembly of the Company's shareholders.

Dividends liabilities are recognized against the amount of any declared dividends, which have been appropriately declared and are no longer at the discretion of the Group, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period. Dividends liabilities are recognized as a direct discount on retained earnings in the consolidated statement of changes in consolidated equity, with any unpaid amount included in other payables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

2.20 Leases

Leases are recognized as assets of the right to use and corresponding liabilities on the date that the leased assets are available for use in the Company. Each lease payment is distributed between the obligation and the financing cost. The cost of financing is charged to profit or loss over the term of the lease to obtain a constant periodic rate of interest payable on the remaining balance of liabilities for each period. Depreciation is calculated on the assets of the right to use over the useful life of the asset or lease term, whichever is shorter, using the straight-line method.

2.21 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- Net profit attributable to the Company's ordinary shareholders.
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares (where applicable).

Diluted earnings per share amends the figures used to determine the basic earnings per share in order to take into account the potential diluted impacts of ordinary shares.

2.22 Income tax

Tax expenses represent the amounts of tax payable and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated statement of financial position date in the countries where the Group and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not recognized if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, does not affect accounting profit or taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the consolidated statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.23 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Group's chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. Reportable segments whose revenue, result or assets are ten percent or more of all the segments are reported separately.

2.24 Offsetting

Offsetting between financial assets and financial liabilities and presenting the net amount on the consolidated statement of financial position is performed only when there are legally enforceable rights to offset, the settlement is on a net basis, or the realization of the assets and satisfaction of the liabilities is simultaneous.

(3) FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's risk is managed under the policies approved by the Board of Directors. Management identifies and assesses financial risks in close cooperation with the Group's operating units. The Board of Directors sets principles for comprehensive risk management, as well as policies covering specific risk areas such as currency exchange risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

(a) Market risk

- Foreign exchange risk

Most of the Group's transactions are in the Jordanian Dinar, US Dollar or Euro.

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk, principally the Euro and the US Dollar. Currency exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and the assets and liabilities recognized in a currency other than the Group's functional currency.

Management mitigates foreign exchange risk by focusing most of the transactions in US Dollars. The exchange rate of the US Dollars is fixed against the Jordanian Dinar (1.41 US dollars per JD). As for other currencies, management records the exchange differences directly in the consolidated statement of income when they are realized.

Management also sets limits on the amount of risk that can be accepted and the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for each of the daily positions, which are monitored daily.

The table below shows the sensitivity analysis to future changes in the conversion rate of the Euro currency:

	Percentage change	2025	2024
	%	JD	JD
The financial effect of the increase in the exchange rate			
Assets	10	14,845	2,231
Liabilities	10	(32,323)	(2,345)
Net effect		(17,478)	(114)
The financial effect of the decrease in the exchange rate			
Assets	10	(17,099)	(8,527)
Liabilities	10	35,274	7,589
Net effect		18,175	(938)

For the purpose of consolidating the Group's financial statements, the Group has used the official market rates of foreign currencies as at 31 December 2025, the foreign exchange rates on that date were as follows:

- The JD compared to Euro is 1.17 Euros per JD.

- Interest rate risk

The cash flow interest rate risks arise from loans at variable rates, while fair value interest rate risks arise from loans at fixed interest rates.

Management analyses interest rate risks on a regular basis taking into consideration any rescheduling of liabilities. The Group calculates the financial impact on profits and losses of a defined interest rate increase or decrease. This analysis is performed for interest bearing assets and liabilities.

Based on this analysis, the effect on the year profit (loss) is as follows:

	Increase in interest rate	2025	2024
	%	JD	JD
Liabilities			
Net effect	1	(125,930)	(125,022)

The effect of decrease in interest rate is equal with a reversed sign.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk management involves maintaining sufficient cash and availability through appropriate facilities. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's cash liquidity reserve including borrowing facilities and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of estimated cash flows.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into specific categories as at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position based on the maturity date of the remaining periods. The amounts included in the table are for contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Balances due within 12 months equal their book balances.

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 to 5 years	Total	Book value
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
As at 31 December 2025					
Borrowings	6,648,249	3,750,913	113,092	10,512,254	9,718,630
Bank overdrafts	3,104,315	-	-	3,104,315	2,874,365
Lease liabilities	404,371	331,710	494,669	1,230,750	1,074,241
Trade payables	5,833,842	-	-	5,833,842	5,833,842
Other credit balances	7,443,635	-	-	7,443,635	7,443,635
	<u>23,434,412</u>	<u>4,082,623</u>	<u>607,761</u>	<u>28,124,796</u>	<u>26,944,713</u>
As at 31 December 2024					
Borrowings	10,679,987	820,405	177,715	11,678,107	10,057,078
Bank overdrafts	2,640,726	-	-	2,640,726	2,445,117
Lease liabilities	389,951	214,390	161,967	766,308	882,515
Trade payables	3,777,380	-	-	3,777,380	3,777,380
Other credit balances	6,151,813	-	-	6,151,813	6,151,813
	<u>23,639,857</u>	<u>1,034,795</u>	<u>339,682</u>	<u>25,014,334</u>	<u>23,313,903</u>

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if any of the Group's customers fails to fulfil their contractual obligations towards the Group.

The Group is exposed to credit risk on the following financial instruments:

Category	Classification	Value	Impairment approach
Financial assets at amortised cost	0 Trade receivables	6,625,951	Simplified approach
	0 Payment solutions contracts receivables	13,729,871	Simplified approach
	0 Cash and cash equivalents	4,072,449	General approach

Credit risk is managed under the direction of the Group's Board of Directors.

Trade receivables and payment solutions contracts receivables:

The Board of Directors receives regular reports from the credit department that manages the performance of trade receivables and payment solutions contracts receivables. The credit department has established policies and procedures to manage credit risk on trade receivables and payment solutions contracts receivables.

- The Group formulates the levels of credit risk it bears by setting limits on the amount of credit risk acceptable to the customer. Limits on the level of credit risk are regularly approved by the management. These limits are monitored on an ongoing basis and are subject to one or more frequent annual reviews.
- When credit is granted, an assessment is made of the debtor's creditworthiness and ability to pay.
- After credit is granted, the credit department, on a monthly basis, reviews the aging analysis and follows up on all outstanding payments.
- The credit department determines the appropriate receivables that must be submitted for collection, the amount of the provision that must be recorded in these receivables and the amounts that must be written off. The Board of Directors approves credit risk management procedures, the amount of provision to be recognized and the amounts to be written off.

Other financial instruments:

The Department applies the following policies and procedures:

- All bank accounts and deposits are held with reputable financial institutions with appropriate credit ratings acceptable to the Group. The Group is not exposed to concentrations of credit risk with respect to cash balances with banks.
- The Group invests only in high quality deposits.
- Where appropriate, the Board of Directors sets limits on exposure to credit risk.

Concentration of credit risk

The Group is exposed to concentrations of credit risk in respect of trade receivables. The trade receivables of government ministries represent approximately 33% of the total trade receivables as at 31 December 2025 (2024: 29%), while the trade receivables of banking institutions represent approximately 32% of the total trade receivables as at 31 December 2025 (2024: 24%) (Note 11). The management reviews concentration risk on a monthly basis and when required it performs risk management processes. As for investing in payment solutions contracts, there is no concentration of credit risks with the Group's clients.

Trade receivables

The simplified approach is used in determining the credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix is used to determine the provision. The provision matrix is based on the number of days in the receivables are past due and is also based on the classification of the commercial sector for some clients such as banking and government institutions (Note 11).

Payment solutions contracts receivables at amortised cost:

The simplified approach is used to determine the credit loss allowance for investment balances in payment solutions contracts at amortized cost. The provision matrix is used to determine the provision. The provision matrix is based on the number of days that the receivables are past due. The management takes into account unemployment rates to calculate the expected credit losses due to the nature of the clients for these contracts, which are mostly individuals (Note 9).

Credit risk related to bank balances

The Group manages the credit risk arising from balances with banks and other financial institutions by investing funds with accredited and reputable banks and within the credit limits assigned to each bank. Credit risk management considers diversification of funds with banks or ensuring that banks are not under any financial distress.

All bank accounts and deposits are held with reputable financial institutions with appropriate credit ratings acceptable to the Group. The Group is not exposed to concentrations of credit risk with respect to cash balances with banks.

The following is a summary of the classifications of banks that the Group deals with:

<u>Jordanian banks</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Foreign banks</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Arab Banking Corporation Bank	BBB-	Gulf Bank	A
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	B+	Arab African International Bank	BB
Bank of Jordan	BB-	Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt	B
Al-Rajhi Bank	Aa3	Bank of Khartoum	AA-
Jordan Commercial Bank	BB-	Cihan Bank for Investment and Islamic Finance	CCC+
Arab Bank	Ba1	Mashreq Bank	A3
Bank Al Etihad	BB -	National Bank of Iraq	B3
Cairo Amman Bank	B1	Housing Bank for Trade and Finance-	
Capital Bank	BBB+	Bahrain	Ba3
Safwa Islamic Bank	BB-		
Housing bank for trade and finance	Ba3		
Invest Bank	BB-		
Islamic International Arab bank	Ba2		
Jordan Islamic Bank	BB-		
Jordan Ahli Bank	B +		
Jordan Dubai Islamic Bank	BB -		
Jordan Kuwait Bank	B+		

3.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the costs of share capital.

The Group monitors its capital by monitoring the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. The net debt is calculated by counting the total loans, which include loans and bank overdrafts, net of cash and cash equivalents, as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position. Total capital is calculated as shareholders equity plus net debt as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position. There is no debt covenants associated with these borrowings.

In order to maintain or amend capital, the Group may amend the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group seeks to maintain an indebtedness ratio between 20% - 50%. Gearing ratio was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>JD</u>	<u>JD</u>
Total borrowings	13,667,236	13,384,710
Cash and cash equivalents	(4,072,449)	(3,631,959)
Net debt	9,594,787	9,752,751
Net equity	18,711,459	17,299,972
Total share capital	28,306,246	27,052,723
Gearing ratio	34%	36%

3.3 Fair value estimation

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets comprise cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, some other debit balances, and payment solutions contracts receivables at amortised cost. Financial liabilities comprise borrowings, bank overdrafts, lease liabilities and accounts payable and some other credit balances.

The fair value of financial instruments does not materially differ from their carrying amount.

3.4 Financial instruments by category

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Financial assets as per the consolidated statement of financial position		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Trade receivables	6,625,951	6,215,549
Payment solutions contracts receivables at amortised cost	13,729,871	12,582,527
Other debit balances (excluding prepaid expenses, advances, and income and sales tax refundable deposits)	804,416	633,642
Cash and cash equivalents	4,072,449	3,631,959
	<u>25,232,687</u>	<u>23,063,677</u>
Financial liabilities as per the consolidated statement of financial position		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Borrowings and bank overdrafts	12,592,995	12,502,195
Lease liabilities	1,074,241	882,515
Trade payables	5,833,842	3,777,380
Other credit balances (excluding payments received from clients and deferred revenue)	2,634,060	2,611,165
	<u>22,135,138</u>	<u>19,773,255</u>

(4) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in the process of applying accounting policies. Judgments that have a material effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements and estimates that could cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

(a) Provision for expected credit loss:

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgments in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the date of each reporting period.

The expected loss rates are based on payment data for the sales and investments in payment solutions contracts of the prior 60 months of each reporting date. Historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and future information on macroeconomic factors that affect customers' ability to settle payables.

Details of key assumptions and inputs in the accounting policy are disclosed (Note 2-12).

The Group uses key economic indicators in calculating expected credit loss:

- Corporate: GDP growth indicators.
- Retail: Indicators of the unemployment rate.

The details of calculating the expected credit loss allowance are demonstrated in Notes (9 and 11).

(b) Provision for employees' end of service indemnity

The Group establishes a provision for end-of-service indemnity for the employees of the Palestine Office Technology Company (a subsidiary) in accordance with the Palestinian Labor Law No. (7) of 2000, and in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard No. (19), "Employee benefits", the Group's management estimates the current value of its liabilities as at 31 December 2025 using the projected unit credit method related to the end of service indemnity payable to employees under the applicable Palestinian Labour Law. The expected liability at the date of leaving the service has been discounted to its net current value using a discount rate of 6.75%. Under this method, an assessment is made of the expected service life of the employees with the Group and the expected salary at the date of leaving the service. Management has assumed average premium /upgrade costs of 5%. The Group also performs sensitivity tests for the variables used in the calculation process, as shown in Note (16) of the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Provision for slow-moving goods

The Group prepares an annual study on the life of ready goods, spare parts and maintenance supplies, and accordingly it is classified into slow moving goods and its consideration is allocated in proportion to the age of these goods, parts and supplies from the date of purchase. Due to the nature of the goods, which are not affected by the expiration dates, the management takes a full provision on the goods purchased and unsold for more than 3 years as on the date of the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Income tax

The Group is subject to income tax, which requires making judgements in determining the provision for income tax. The Group recognises income tax liabilities depending on its expectations on whether the taxation audit will result in any additional tax. If the final tax estimation is different from what was recorded, such differences will affect the current income tax in the period when recognising that such differences exist.

(e) Leases

Determining 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 (or periods following the termination options) are included only in the term of the lease if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The evaluation is reviewed in the event of a significant event or significant change in the circumstances that affect this evaluation and that are under the control of the lessee.

Discounting of lease payments: Lease payments were discounted using the additional financing rate. Management applied provisions and estimates to determine the additional financing rate at the start of the lease.

(f) Impairment of goodwill

In accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard No. (36), the Group is required to perform an impairment test for intangible assets that do not have a definite life at each reporting date. The recoverable amount of these assets has been determined by calculating the value in use, which requires certain assumptions to be made. The management takes into consideration some indicators of impairment, such as changes in prices, any recent technological developments that affect production efficiency, a decrease in demand, and instability in the country's political conditions and other indicators.

These calculations use the cash flows expectations based on the financial budgets approved by the management of the Group which covers a period of five years. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates.

Management has determined the values assigned to the key assumptions for each individual CGU as follows:

Assumption	The approach used in determining the values
Sales	Annual growth rate over the expected five-year period; based on the current directions of the Group's business activity.
Gross profit margin in the budget	Based on the previous performance and the expectations of the management regarding the future.
Other operating costs	The management forecasts these costs based on the current business structure, by adjusting the inflation increases which don't reflect any future restructuring or cost saving measures. The amounts disclosed represent the five-year average operating costs, which is the forecast period.
Annual capital expenditures	It is based on the historical experience of the management, and the planned renovation expenses.
Long term growth rate	This is the weighted average growth rate used to generate cash flows which exceed the budget period.
Discount rate	It reflects the specific risks associated with the business of the related companies and the countries in which the Group companies operate.

(h) Evaluation of Whether the Company Acts as Principal or Agent

The Group conducts an assessment to determine its position as either a principal or an agent, taking into consideration the following factors for each contract signed with customers. The Group is considered a principal when the following conditions are met:

1. The Group identifies itself as the principal in its terms of business with its customers.
2. The Group has the primary responsibility for fulfilling the service, and it is accountable for serving customers during and after the service is provided in accordance with its terms.
3. The Group determines the price charged to the customer, which indicates that the Group receives all proceeds from the sales transactions and therefore controls the pricing.

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(5) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold improvements JD	Furniture, fixture and decoration JD	Computers and accessories JD	Machinery and office equipment and electrical devices JD	Vehicles JD	Total JD
2025						
Cost						
1 January	184,821	835,931	1,261,802	2,747,278	629,818	5,659,650
Additions	25,487	60,591	102,097	562,550	38,723	789,448
Disposals	-	-	(30,072)	(209,664)	(45,893)	(285,629)
31 December	<u>210,308</u>	<u>896,522</u>	<u>1,333,827</u>	<u>3,100,164</u>	<u>622,648</u>	<u>6,163,469</u>
Accumulated depreciation						
1 January 2025	82,896	626,029	654,773	2,098,553	361,260	3,823,511
Depreciation expense**	24,652	83,895	119,600	346,955	65,340	640,442
Related to disposals	-	-	-	(209,664)	(29,090)	(238,754)
31 December	<u>107,548</u>	<u>709,924</u>	<u>774,373</u>	<u>2,235,844</u>	<u>397,510</u>	<u>4,225,199</u>
Net carrying value at 31 December	<u>102,760</u>	<u>186,598</u>	<u>559,454</u>	<u>864,320</u>	<u>225,138</u>	<u>1,938,270</u>

* The value of the fully depreciated property and equipment that is still used in the Group's operations amounted to JD 2,912,162 as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: JD 2,859,712).

** The details of the distribution of depreciation expense to the items of the consolidated statement of income are as follows:

	2025 JD	2024 JD
Item of operating expenses (Note 22-1)	412,295	301,818
Item of administrative expenses (Note 23)	228,147	147,498
	<u>640,442</u>	<u>449,316</u>

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	Leasehold improvements JD	Furniture, fixture and decoration JD	Computers and accessories JD	Machinery and office equipment and electrical devices JD	Vehicles JD	Total JD
2024						
Cost						
1 January	92,452	764,855	859,678	3,336,738	451,270	5,504,993
Additions	92,369	71,076	402,124	262,866	254,600	1,083,035
Disposals	-	-	-	(852,326)	(76,052)	(928,378)
31 December	<u>184,821</u>	<u>835,931</u>	<u>1,261,802</u>	<u>2,747,278</u>	<u>629,818</u>	<u>5,659,650</u>
Accumulated depreciation						
1 January 2024	74,870	560,300	581,031	2,666,559	419,813	4,302,573
Depreciation expense**	8,026	65,729	73,742	284,320	17,499	449,316
Related to disposals	-	-	-	(852,326)	(76,052)	(928,378)
31 December	<u>82,896</u>	<u>626,029</u>	<u>654,773</u>	<u>2,098,553</u>	<u>361,260</u>	<u>3,823,511</u>
Net carrying value at						
31 December	<u>101,925</u>	<u>209,902</u>	<u>607,029</u>	<u>648,725</u>	<u>268,558</u>	<u>1,836,139</u>

(6) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

This item represents the goodwill balance which is the value paid that exceeds the fair value of the acquired net assets of the subsidiaries.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Goodwill	<u>6,792,258</u>	<u>6,792,258</u>

On 31 December 2025, the Group's management performed impairment testing for the goodwill. The recoverable amount of the office and banking devices, software, information technology, and lighting devices sector was determined by calculating the value in use of the sector, which was calculated based on the projected cash flows for five years according to the cash-generating units using the discounted cash flow model based on the estimated budget for the year 2026 which was approved by the Group's management. Expected cash flows after 2030 have been calculated using a growth rate ranging between 1% and 3%.

The management believes that the growth rate is appropriate given the nature of the business and the general growth in the economic activity in the areas in which it operates. A discount rate before tax ranging from 10.36% to 17.07% has been used to discount the projected cash flows, which represents the weighted average of the Group's Weighted average cost of capital (WACC) as amended to take into consideration the risks specific to the sectors in which the Group operates. This test did not result in any impairment of goodwill as of the date of preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Calculating the value in use is impacted by the following assumptions:

- 0 Adjusted profit (before depreciation, amortisation, interests and taxes).
- 0 Discount rate.
- 0 Growth rate used in calculating the projected cash flows.

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(7) RIGHT OF USE ASSETS / LEASE LIABILITIES

The lease liabilities have been discounted using an average discount rate of 8% over a period of 5 years. The Group's lease contracts mainly include the following types:

- Office and warehouse leases: These include the Group's offices, warehouses, and branches.
- Vehicle leases: These include cars and vehicles used in operational activities.

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Right of use assets		
Balance as at 1 January	2,277,487	2,035,606
Additions	726,287	610,089
Disposals	(39,927)	(368,208)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>2,963,847</u>	<u>2,277,487</u>

Accumulated amortization		
Balance as at 1 January	1,412,740	1,256,984
Amortization of right of use assets (Note 23)	425,648	352,657
Related to disposals	(7,985)	(196,901)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>1,830,403</u>	<u>1,412,740</u>

Carrying value		
Balance as at 31 December	<u>1,133,444</u>	<u>864,747</u>

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Lease liabilities		
Balance as at 1 January	882,515	775,457
Additions	726,287	610,089
Interest expense (Note 26)	91,435	85,355
Lease payments including interest	(552,943)	(405,479)
Disposals	(73,053)	(182,907)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>1,074,241</u>	<u>882,515</u>

Lease liabilities have been presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

Current	374,418	334,320
Non-current	<u>699,823</u>	<u>548,195</u>
	<u>1,074,241</u>	<u>882,515</u>

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Amortization of right of use assets (Note 23)	425,648	352,657
Interest expense (Note 26)	<u>91,435</u>	<u>85,355</u>
	<u>517,083</u>	<u>438,012</u>

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(8) INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

This item balance represents an investment in plot No. 744 with an area of 3,024 square meters in the Basin of Bela'as 16 Na'ur district. The Group's management has evaluated the investment in this plot on 13 January 2026, by independent appraisers, who determined the market value of the land to be JD 1,031,184.

It should be noted that the land is mortgaged as a first-degree lien to the Jordan Kuwait Bank against direct and indirect credit facilities granted to Al-Wasla Payment Solutions Company.

(9) PAYMENT SOLUTIONS CONTRACTS RECEIVABLES AT AMORTISED COST

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Total long-term payment solutions contracts receivables (over one year)	4,628,369	1,930,371
Total short-term payment solutions contracts receivables	<u>13,755,259</u>	<u>16,772,887</u>
Total	<u>18,383,628</u>	<u>18,703,258</u>
Deferred revenues	<u>(1,871,991)</u>	<u>(2,777,350)</u>
Total before expected credit loss	<u>16,511,637</u>	<u>15,925,908</u>
Provision for expected credit losses payment solutions contracts receivables	<u>(2,781,766)</u>	<u>(3,343,381)</u>
Net value of the minimum payment solutions contracts	13,729,871	12,582,527
Less: long-term payment solutions contracts receivables	<u>(4,304,672)</u>	<u>(1,726,307)</u>
Net payment solutions contracts receivables that are due within a year	<u>9,425,199</u>	<u>10,856,220</u>

The movement in the provision for expected credit losses for payment solutions contracts receivables during the year is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Balance as at 1 January	3,343,381	3,325,270
Provision for expected credit losses for payment solutions contracts receivables	312,694	1,019,895
Write offs	<u>(874,309)</u>	<u>(1,001,784)</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>2,781,766</u>	<u>3,343,381</u>

The Group applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 to measure ECL which uses an expected lifetime loss provision for all investments in payment solutions contracts.

The credit loss provision for investment in payment solutions contracts is determined according to the ageing table presented in the table below.

The ageing schedule for receivables is based on the number of days in which premiums are overdue and contractual payments are defaulted.

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31 December 2025	Instalments not due JD	1–90 days JD	91–120 days JD	121–180 days JD	181–360 days JD	Over 360 days JD	Total JD
Expected loss rate	%0.00	%9.78	%17.98	%24.53	%48.11	%93.65	%15.16
Total payment solutions contracts receivables	8,829,440	4,365,191	1,128,941	1,535,366	1,294,281	1,230,409	18,383,628
Provision for expected credit losses in payment solutions contracts	-	427,104	203,042	376,634	622,669	1,152,317	2,781,766
31 December 2024	Instalments not due JD	1–90 days JD	91–120 days JD	121–180 days JD	181–360 days JD	Over 360 days JD	Total JD
Expected loss rate	0.00%	7.28%	14.47%	19.09%	48.07%	96.92%	17.88%
Total payment solutions contracts receivables	10,111,676	3,637,701	616,909	947,369	975,856	2,413,747	18,703,258
Provision for expected credit losses in payment solutions contracts	-	264,781	89,245	180,860	469,078	2,339,417	3,343,381

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(10) INVENTORY

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Goods ready for sale inventory	6,484,913	5,087,973
Spare parts and maintenance supplies inventory	1,781,129	1,877,277
Goods in transit	<u>1,625,299</u>	<u>214,246</u>
	9,891,341	7,179,496
Provision for slow-moving goods	<u>(536,494)</u>	<u>(700,865)</u>
	<u>9,354,847</u>	<u>6,478,631</u>

The details of the provision for slow-moving goods are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Provision for slow-moving goods of finished goods	160,345	242,382
Provision for slow-moving goods of spare parts and maintenance supplies	<u>376,149</u>	<u>458,483</u>
	<u>536,494</u>	<u>700,865</u>

The movement in the provision for slow-moving goods during the year is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Balance as at 1 January	700,865	640,250
(Reversal of) increase in provision for slow-moving goods during the year	<u>(164,371)</u>	<u>60,615</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>536,494</u>	<u>700,865</u>

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(11) TRADE RECEIVABLES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Trade receivables	7,545,835	6,915,303
Cheques under collection	<u>135,316</u>	<u>214,456</u>
	7,681,151	7,129,759
Provision for expected credit losses	<u>(1,055,200)</u>	<u>(914,210)</u>
	<u>6,625,951</u>	<u>6,215,549</u>

Trade receivables are classified based on their maturity dates into short-term and long-term trade receivables as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Trade receivables – long-term	158,307	-
Trade receivables – short-term	<u>6,467,644</u>	<u>6,215,549</u>
	<u>6,625,951</u>	<u>6,215,549</u>

The movement in the expected credit loss provision for receivables during the year is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Balance as at 1 January	914,210	1,388,441
Increase in (reversal of) provision for expected credit loss during the year	195,829	(261,103)
Write offs	<u>(54,839)</u>	<u>(213,128)</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>1,055,200</u>	<u>914,210</u>

As shown below, trade receivables of government ministries represent approximately 33% of the total trade receivables as at 31 December 2025 (2024: 29%), while the trade receivables of banking institutions represent approximately 32% of the total trade receivables as at 31 December 2025 (2024: 24%).

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The Group applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 to measure ECL. The calculation of expected credit losses depends on the probability of default, which is calculated according to credit risks and economic factors, and the LGD which is based on the grouping of trade receivables based on similar credit risk characteristics, and the number of past-due days. Accordingly the management has adopted a mathematical model based on the bases mentioned below to calculate the expected credit losses, and as shown below, the expected credit losses were measured as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	0–90 days JD	91–120 days JD	121–150 days JD	151–180 days JD	181–360 days JD	Over 360 days JD	Total JD
31 December 2025							
Expected loss rate	%6.67	%8.92	%12.82	%16.32	%18.22	%47.12	%13.74
Total carrying value recorded for due invoices	1,983,383	49,817	50,885	28,500	205,166	297,379	2,615,130
Total carrying value recorded for due invoices (Government)	787,824	473,291	61,480	29,238	451,348	682,074	2,485,255
Total carrying value recorded for due invoices (Banking institutions)	2,255,096	52,843	126,503	18,127	54,517	73,680	2,580,766
Total trade receivables	5,026,303	575,951	238,868	75,865	711,031	1,053,133	7,681,151
Provision for expected credit loss	335,059	51,351	30,614	12,383	129,562	496,231	1,055,200
31 December 2024							
Expected loss rate	5.98%	7.69%	8.00%	12.45%	22.39%	48.08%	12.82%
Total carrying value recorded for due invoices	2,219,548	607,334	60,916	19,516	92,079	309,263	3,308,656
Total carrying value recorded for due invoices (Government)	795,244	215,394	141,706	37,720	397,075	497,199	2,084,338
Total carrying value recorded for due invoices (Banking institutions)	1,317,265	194,123	28,055	35,267	108,930	53,125	1,736,765
Total trade receivables	4,332,057	1,016,851	230,677	92,503	598,084	859,587	7,129,759
Provision for expected credit loss	258,845	78,147	18,459	11,514	133,938	413,307	914,210

Trade receivables are written off when there is no possibility of recovery. Indications that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, among other things, the debtor's default by agreeing to a payment plan with the Group and the default in paying contractual payments for a period of more than 360 days for companies and for a period of more than 720 days for government and banking institutions.

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(12) OTHER DEBIT BALANCES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Restricted use assets*	601,787	516,588
Refundable deposits	496,292	320,937
Advances to suppliers	460,795	569,801
Prepaid expenses	296,011	346,358
Sales and income tax deposits	197,459	461,294
Employees' receivables	42,554	44,924
Other	160,075	72,130
	<u>2,254,973</u>	<u>2,332,032</u>

* This item represents an expense exclusively designated for the purposes of employees' end of service indemnity (Note 16), as this account is settled and replenishment periodically.

(13) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Cash at banks	3,866,513	3,522,624
Cash on hand	205,936	109,335
	<u>4,072,449</u>	<u>3,631,959</u>

The Group's management calculated the expected credit losses on the cash at banks, however, did not book the provision as the loss given default was considered to be immaterial.

(14) SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Authorised, subscribed, and paid in capital

The authorised, subscribed and paid in capital of the Group is JD 12,612,543 divided into 12,612,543 shares, each with a nominal value of one JD.

The below table shows the shareholders with a shareholding percentage of 5% or more:

	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Shareholding</u>
	shares	percentage
		%
Marwan Saeed	3,071,008	24.349
Basem Saeed	1,820,399	14.433
Rima Tanous	1,274,976	10.109
Dina Saeed	1,117,003	8.856
Samir Saeed	908,420	7.203
Mona Saeed	908,420	7.203
Hanada Saeed	701,236	5.560

Amortization of accumulated losses

2024

The General Assembly of the Group decided in its extraordinary meeting held on 30 April 2024 to reduce the Company's capital by the full balance of the accumulated losses as of 31 December 2023, amounting to JD (3,610,272). As a result, the Company's authorized, subscribed, and paid in capital became 31,239,728 shares, with a nominal value of one JD per share. The legal procedures were completed with the Companies Control Department on 8 August 2024.

Reverse Acquisition Reserve

As required by IFRS 3, the equity structure of the Group's consolidated financial statements (number and type of equity interests issued) should reflect the equity structure of Offtec Holding (listed on the stock market). Therefore, the difference between the equity position of the Company and the net assets of Jordan Scientific Library Company was recognized as a separate reserve in equity (reverse acquisition reserve in the amount of JD 18,627,185) instead of deduction from the paid in capital, in order to meet the legal requirements on capital in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The General Assembly of the Group, in its extraordinary meeting held on 31 December 2024, decided to reduce the Company's authorized, subscribed, and paid in capital by the full amount of the acquisition reserve as of 31 December 2024, amounting to JD 18,627,185. Consequently, the Company's authorized, subscribed, and paid in capital became 12,612,543 shares, with a nominal value of one JD per share. The legal procedures were completed with the Companies Control Department on 12 February 2025 and with the Jordan Securities Commission on 7 July 2025.

Statutory Reserve

According to the Jordanian Companies Law and the Group's by-laws, the Group should deduct 10% of its annual net profit to transfer to the statutory reserve, and this deduction continues for each year, provided that the total deducted amounts for the reserve do not exceed 25% of the Group's capital. For the purposes of this Law, net profits represent profits before the income tax and fees provision deduction. This reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.

Dividends

2025

The General Assembly of the Group decided in its ordinary meeting held on 30 April 2025 to approve the Board of Directors' proposal to distribute cash dividends amounting to JD 630,000 to shareholders at a rate of 2.02% of the company's authorized, subscribed, and paid-in capital as at 31 December 2024.

Other Reserves

The General Assembly of Al-Wasla Payment Solutions Company, in its extraordinary meeting held on 1 September 2024, increased the authorized and subscribed capital of the Company by an amount of JD 60,000, so that the authorized and subscribed capital of the Company after the increase becomes JD 1,200,000, and that the shares of the increase in the company's capital from Class (B) redeemable shares will be issued to Mr. Nabil Al Nasser at a nominal value per share of one JD, in addition to an issuance premium of JD 1.30 per share, and that the increase in the company's capital and the issuance premium will be made by capitalizing the balance of the current creditor account of Mr. Nabil Mahmoud Mohammed Al Nasser with the company. This resulted in an increase in non-controlling interests by an amount of JD 67,400. Al-Wasla Payment Solutions Company became 95% owned by Offtec Holding Group Company and 5% by Mr. Nabil Al Nasser.

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(15) NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The following are the details of non-controlling interest balances distributed among subsidiaries that are not wholly owned by the Group:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
OFFTEC Commercial Investment and Electronic Devices Trading Co. Ltd. Company (Note 15.2)	1,002,815	913,778
OFFTEC Iraq Investment Company	(9,949)	(7,729)
Space Technology General Trading Company	24,191	18,516
Al-Wasla Payment Solutions Company	85,722	67,400
Balance as at 31 December	<u>1,102,779</u>	<u>991,965</u>

The movement in the non-controlling interests during the year is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Balance as at 1 January	991,965	834,478
Non-controlling interests of business results	218,582	183,675
Dividends of non-controlling interests (Note 15.1)	(107,768)	(93,588)
Addition of Non-Controlling Interest in Al-Wasla Payment Solutions Company (Note 14)	-	67,400
Balance as at 31 December	<u>1,102,779</u>	<u>991,965</u>

15.1 During the year ended 31 December 2025, OFFTEC for Commercial Investment and Trading of Electronic Devices Co. Ltd. (Iraq) distributed dividends amounting to JD 269,420 (2024: JD 233,970), and the non-controlling interests amounted to 40% at an amount of JD 107,768 (2024: JD 93,588).

The Group has one subsidiary with a significant balance of non-controlling interests, which are as follows:

<u>Name of the Company</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Operating activities</u>	<u>Shareholding percentage of non-controlling interests</u>	<u>Percentage of voting rights of non-controlling interests</u>
OFFTEC Commercial Investment and Electronic Devices Trading Co. Ltd. Company	Iraq	Import, marketing and maintenance of office and banking equipment	40%	40%

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15.2 Statement of financial position

	OFFTEC Commercial Investment and Electronic Devices Trading Company	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Non-current assets	713,068	287,624
Current assets	3,133,058	3,205,917
Non-current liabilities	196,078	40,996
Current liabilities	1,143,010	1,168,100
Total equity	2,507,038	2,284,445
Non-controlling interests of equity	1,002,815	913,778

15.3 Statement of income and statement of comprehensive Income

	OFFTEC Commercial Investment and Electronic Devices Trading Company	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Revenue	6,059,666	7,431,736
Cost of sales	(2,925,256)	(4,778,019)
Gross profit	3,134,410	2,653,717
General and administrative expenses	(2,557,215)	(2,192,821)
Reversal from expected credit losses provision	(54,332)	40,385
Operating profit	522,863	501,281
Finance costs	(26,853)	(45,324)
Profit for the year before tax	496,010	455,957
Income tax	(3,997)	(3,077)
Profit for the year	492,013	452,880
Non-controlling interest from the profit for the year	196,805	181,152

15.4 Statement of cash flows

	OFFTEC Commercial Investment and Electronic Devices Trading Company	
	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Operating activities	991,798	205,651
Investing activities	(624,398)	(152,735)
Financing activities	(70,102)	(69,751)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	297,298	(16,835)

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(16) END OF SERVICE INDEMNITY PROVISION

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Balance as at 1 January	1,326,237	1,295,227
Provision charged during the year (Note 23)	162,000	101,448
Paid during the year	<u>(23,220)</u>	<u>(70,438)</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>1,465,017</u>	<u>1,326,237</u>

In accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard No. (19), "Employee Benefits", the management of Palestine Office Technology Company - OFFTEC has estimated the current value of its liabilities as at 31 December 2025 using the projected unit credit method related to the end of service indemnity payable to employees under the applicable Palestinian Labour Law. The expected liability at the date of leaving the service has been discounted to its net current value using a discount rate of 6.75%. Under this method, an assessment is made of the expected service life of the employees with the Group and the expected salary at the date of leaving the service. Management has assumed average premium /upgrade costs of 5%. The current value of the liability as at 31 December 2025 is not materially different from the provision calculated in the above table in accordance with the Palestinian Labour Law No. 7 of 2000.

The following table shows the impact of a possible change in the significant assumptions on the provision for end of service indemnity, with all other affecting variables held constant.

	<u>Percentage change</u>	<u>Increase in assumption</u>	<u>Decrease in assumption</u>
Discount rate	0.5%	Decrease in provision by 7.25%	Increase in provision by 6.25%
Average salary increase	0.5%	Increase in provision by 5.5%	Decrease in provision by 4.5%

(17) BANK OVERDRAFTS

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Arab Bank (a)	149,997	175,960
Bank Al Etihad (b)	69,900	92,700
Arab Banking Corporation (c)	459,430	401,580
Housing Bank for Trade and Finance (d)	1,666,171	1,343,617
Arab Jordan Investment Bank (e)	195,098	203,317
Bank of Palestine - Palestine (f)	169,170	206,688
Jordan Kuwait Bank (g)	151,428	-
Master card (ceiling JD 15,000) - Jordan Kuwait Banks	13,171	14,036
Invest Bank	-	7,219
	<u>2,874,365</u>	<u>2,445,117</u>

The bank facilities of the Group and its subsidiaries are as follows:

(a) Bank facilities granted by Arab Bank

During 2001, **OFFTEC for Office and Banking System** signed a facility agreement with Arab Bank, whereby the Company was granted an overdraft facility with a ceiling of JD 400,000 at an interest rate of 11.25% (2024: 12.5%) and a fixed commission of 1% annually on the basis of the daily utilized balance. The ceiling of the overdraft facility is renewed annually, and it is guaranteed by the guarantee of the Holding Company. The balance of the utilized overdraft facility amounted to JD 149,997 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 175,960).

(b) Bank facilities granted by Bank al Etihad

During 2006, **OFFTEC for Office and Banking System** signed a facility agreement with Bank al Etihad, whereby the Company was granted an overdraft facility with a ceiling of JD 500,000 at an interest rate of 10 % (2024: 11.75%) and a fixed commission of 1% annually on the basis of the daily utilized balance. The ceiling of the overdraft facility is renewed annually, and it is guaranteed by the guarantee of the Holding Company. the utilized overdraft balance was: nil as at 31 December 2025. (2024: nil)

During 2010, **OFFTEC for Office and Banking System** signed a facility agreement with Bank al Etihad, whereby the Company was granted facilities renewable annually to finance purchases with a ceiling of JD 200,000 at an interest rate of 10% (2024: 11.75%) and a fixed commission of 1% annually on the basis of the daily utilized balance, and it is guaranteed by the guarantee of the Holding Company. the utilized overdraft balance was: nil as at 31 December 2024 (2024: nil).

During 2019, **Axis of the World Trading Company** signed a facility agreement with Bank al Etihad, whereby the Company was granted facilities renewable annually to finance purchases with a ceiling of JD 300,000 at an interest rate of 10% (2024: 12.25%) and a fixed commission of 1% annually on the basis of the daily utilized balance, and it is guaranteed by the guarantee of the Holding Company. The utilized balance amounted to JD 69,900 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 92,700).

(c) Arab Banking Corporation

On 25 January 2021, **OFFTEC for Office and Banking System** signed a facility agreement with Arab Banking Corporation Bank, whereby the Company was granted a loan to finance purchases with a ceiling of JD 1,000,000 at an interest rate and commission of 11.25% (2024: 11.25%) calculated on the basis of the daily utilized balance, and it is guaranteed by the guarantee of the Holding Company. During 2024. The loan balance amounted to JD 459,430 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 401,580).

(d) Bank facilities granted by the Housing Bank for Trade and Finance

On 19 February 2024, **OFFTEC Commercial Investment and Electronic Devices Trading** signed appendix of a facility agreement with Housing Bank for Trade and Finance. Under this agreement, the company was granted annually renewable facilities to finance purchases with a limit of USD 700,000 at an interest rate and fixed commission (SOFR 6 months plus a 2.5% margin, with a minimum of 5%) annually based on the utilized daily balance. The facility is secured by the guarantee of the holding company. As of 31 December 2025, the utilized balance amounted to USD 355,567 (equivalent to JD 252,097). (31 December 2024: JD 181,553).

During 2004, **OFFTEC for Office and Banking System** signed a facility agreement with the Housing Bank for Trade and Finance, whereby the Company was granted facilities renewable annually to finance purchases with a ceiling of JD 800,000 which was then increased to JD 1,800,000 and overdraft with a ceiling of JD 300,000 at an interest rate of 10% (2024: 10.5%) and a fixed commission of 1% annually on the basis of the daily utilized balance, and it is guaranteed by the guarantee of the Holding Company. The utilized balance amounted to JD 1,414,074 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 1,162,064).

(e) Bank facilities granted by Arab Jordan Investment Bank

During 1 August 2020, **OFFTEC Holding Company** signed an appendix of a facility agreement with Arab Jordan Investment Bank, whereby the Company renewed an overdraft facility with a ceiling of JD 200,000 at a fixed interest rate and commission of 12% (2025: 12.5%) annually on the basis of the daily utilized balance. The ceiling of the overdraft facility is renewed annually. The balance of the utilized overdraft facility amounted to JD 95,621 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 102,170).

On 1 August 2020, **AI-Wasla Payment Solutions Company** signed a facility agreement with Arab Jordan Investment Bank, whereby the Company renewed an overdraft facility contract with a ceiling of JD 100,000 at an interest rate and commission of 9.25% fixed annually, which was increased to become 12.50% calculated on the basis of the daily exploited balance. The ceiling of the overdraft facility is renewed annually, and it is guaranteed by the guarantee of Offtec Holding Company. The balance of the utilized overdraft facility amounted to JD 99,477 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 101,147).

(f) Facilities granted by Bank of Palestine - Palestine

During 2020, **Palestine Company for Office Technology** signed a facility agreement with Bank of Palestine, whereby the Company was granted facilities renewable annually to finance purchases with a ceiling of USD 500,000 and was increased during the year 2024 to become USD 1,800,000 at an interest rate and a fixed commission of 8% annually calculated on the basis of the daily utilized balance, and it is guaranteed by the guarantee of the OFFTEC Holding Company. The utilized balance amounted to USD 238,604 (equivalent to JD 169,170) as at 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 206,688).

(g) Facilities granted by Jordan Kuwait Bank

On 19 October 2025, **AI-Wasla Payment Solutions Company** signed an overdraft facility agreement with Jordan Kuwait Bank, whereby the Company was granted an overdraft facility with a ceiling of JD 150,000 at a fixed interest rate and commission of 12.75% per annum, calculated on the basis of the daily utilized balance. The ceiling of the overdraft facility is renewable annually. The facility is guaranteed by the guarantee of OFFTEC Holding Company and secured by a first-degree mortgage on the land owned by Cherry Pot E-Commerce Company (Note 8). The utilized overdraft balance amounted to JD 151,428 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: Nil).

(18) BANK BORROWINGS

Borrowings are classified according to their maturity dates into short and long-term borrowings, as follows:

	<u>2025</u> JD	<u>2024</u> JD
Short term loans	6,155,786	9,156,368
Long-term loans	<u>3,562,844</u>	<u>900,710</u>
	<u>9,718,630</u>	<u>10,057,078</u>

	<u>2025</u> JD	<u>2024</u> JD
Bank al Etihad loan (a)	4,192,310	4,186,972
Arab Jordan Investment Bank loan (b)	2,368,191	2,567,305
Jordan Kuwait Bank loan (c)	2,160,117	2,315,498
Capital Bank of Jordan (d)	<u>998,012</u>	<u>987,303</u>
	<u>9,718,630</u>	<u>10,057,078</u>

(a) Bank al Etihad loan

During 2020, **Al-Wasla Payment Solutions Company** signed a revolving loan facility agreement from Bank al Etihad for the purposes of financing investment contracts, whereby the Company renewed the facility contract with a ceiling of JD 4,000,000 at an interest rate and fixed commission of 8.25% annually and was increased during the year 2022 to become 13%, calculated and paid monthly, the loan is repaid in different instalments ranging between 12 and 36 instalments according to the investment in the payment solutions contracts, which is guaranteed by the guarantee of OFFTEC Holding Company. The balance of the utilized loan amounted to JD 3,999,934 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 3,943,296).

The Company has agreed with the bank to gradually reduce the credit facilities limit by JD 1,000,000.

During 2024, **OFFTEC for Office and Banking Systems** signed a facility agreement with Bank al Etihad, under which the company was granted financing facilities for vehicle purchases amounting to JD 256,500 at an annual interest rate of 9.5%. The loan is to be repaid in 60 equal monthly instalments of JD 4,275 each, with the first instalment due on 30 October 2024 and the final instalment due on 30 September 2029. The facility is secured by a guarantee from the holding company. As of 31 December 2025, the outstanding loan balance amounted to JD 192,376. (31 December 2024: JD 243,676).

(b) Arab Jordan Investment Bank loan

During 2020, **Al-Wasla Payment Solutions Company** signed a revolving loan facility agreement from Arab Jordan Investment Bank for the purposes of financing investment contracts, whereby the Company renewed the facility contract with a ceiling of JD 2,220,000 at an interest rate and fixed commission of 8.25% and was increased during the years to become 12.5% annually, calculated and paid monthly, the loan is repaid in different instalments ranging between 12 and 36 instalments according to the investment in the payment solutions contracts, which is guaranteed by the guarantee of OFFTEC Holding Company. The balance of the utilized loan amounted to JD 2,219,916 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 2,219,030).

On October 2023, **Offtec Holding Company** signed a credit facilities contract for the purposes of developing the financing system at Al Wasla Payment Solutions Company (a subsidiary) to complete the Central Bank's requirements from the Arab Jordanian Investment Bank, under which the Company obtained facilities with a ceiling of JD 500,000 at a fixed interest rate of 12.5% It is calculated annually on the withdrawn and unpaid balance of the loan on a monthly basis and is repaid in equal quarterly installments starting from June 30, 2024. It is guaranteed by Offtec Holding Company. The loan balance amounted to JD 148,275 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 348,275).

(c) Jordan Kuwait Bank loan

On 23 May 2021, **Al-Waslah Payment Solutions Company** signed a revolving loan facility agreement from Jordan Kuwait Bank, whereby the Company was granted under the facility contract a ceiling of JD 2,000,000 at an interest rate and a fixed commission of 8.25% annually calculated and paid monthly and was increased during the year 2022 to become 12.75%. The loan is repaid in different instalments, ranging from one to 36 instalments, according to the investment in payment solutions contracts. This is guaranteed by the guarantee of OFFTEC Holding Company and secured by a first-degree mortgage on the land owned by Cherry Pot E-Commerce Company (Note 8). The balance of the loan amounted to JD 2,015,061 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 2,315,498).

On 19 October 2025, **Al-Wasla Payment Solutions Company** signed a decreasing loan facility agreement with Jordan Kuwait Bank, granting a loan of JD 150,000 at a fixed annual interest and commission of 12.75%, calculated and collected monthly. The loan is repayable in 24 instalments, with the first due on 30 November 2025 and the last on 31 October 2027. It is secured by a guarantee from OFFTEC Holding Company and secured by a first-degree mortgage on the land owned by Cherry Pot E-Commerce Company (Note 8). The loan balance as of 31 December 2025 was JD 145,056 (2024: nil).

(d) Capital Bank of Jordan

On 19 September 2022, **Al-Wasla Payment Solutions Company** signed a revolving loan facility agreement from Capital Bank of Jordan, whereby the Company was granted under the facility contract a ceiling of JD 1,000,000 at an interest rate and a fixed commission of 11.75% annually calculated and paid monthly. The loan is repaid in different instalments ranging from 12 to 18 instalments, according to the investment in payment solutions contracts. This is guaranteed by the guarantee of OFFTEC Holding Company. The balance of the loan amounted to JD 998,012 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: JD 987,303).

Net Borrowing reconciliation

The following is an analysis of net borrowing and the movement in net borrowing during the year as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Cash and cash equivalents	(4,072,449)	(3,631,959)
Short term borrowing	6,155,786	11,601,485
Long term borrowing	<u>3,562,844</u>	<u>900,710</u>
Net Borrowing	<u>5,646,181</u>	<u>8,870,236</u>

	Cash and cash equivalents	<u>Bank borrowings</u>		
	JD	Short term borrowing	Long term borrowing	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
2025				
Net Borrowings as at 1 January	(3,631,959)	11,601,485	900,710	8,870,236
Net cashflow	<u>(440,490)</u>	<u>(5,445,699)</u>	<u>2,662,134</u>	<u>(3,224,055)</u>
Net Borrowings as at 31 December	<u>(4,072,449)</u>	<u>6,155,786</u>	<u>3,562,844</u>	<u>5,646,181</u>

	Cash and cash equivalents	<u>Bank borrowings</u>		
	JD	Short term borrowing	Long term borrowing	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
2024				
Net Borrowings as at 1 January	(3,034,187)	11,837,968	1,094,917	9,898,698
Net cashflow	<u>(597,772)</u>	<u>(236,483)</u>	<u>(194,207)</u>	<u>(1,028,462)</u>
Net Borrowings as at 31 December	<u>(3,631,959)</u>	<u>11,601,485</u>	<u>900,710</u>	<u>8,870,236</u>

(19) TRADE PAYABLES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Trade payables	5,803,771	3,704,412
Post-dated cheques	<u>30,071</u>	<u>72,968</u>
	<u>5,833,842</u>	<u>3,777,380</u>

The credit period on purchases of goods and services is approximately 45 days. No interest is charged on trade payables that are past due. The Group applies financial risk management policies to ensure that all amounts due are paid within the time frame of the credit period.

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(20) OTHER CREDIT BALANCES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Payments received from customers	4,099,195	3,160,877
Accrued expenses	1,180,728	1,388,103
Employees' payables	752,664	631,218
Deferred revenue	710,380	379,771
Shareholders' deposits*	458,069	218,919
Various provisions	144,496	327,569
Others	98,103	45,356
	<u>7,443,635</u>	<u>6,151,813</u>

* Movement of the shareholders' deposits is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Balance as at the beginning of the year	218,919	258,896
Accrued dividends (Note 14)	630,000	-
Payment of dividends	<u>(390,850)</u>	<u>(39,977)</u>
Balance as at the end of the year	<u>458,069</u>	<u>218,919</u>

(21) INCOME AND SALES TAX

(a) The movement in the income tax provision is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Balance as at 1 January	30,669	766,387
Income tax expense	410,975	304,680
Income tax paid	<u>(381,144)</u>	<u>(1,040,398)</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>60,500</u>	<u>30,669</u>

The income tax expense shown in the consolidated statement of income represents the following:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Income tax expense for prior years *	86,881	11,969
Income tax expense for the year **	324,094	292,711
Deferred tax assets on provisions (Note 21-B)	<u>(42,687)</u>	<u>(4,975)</u>
	<u>368,288</u>	<u>299,705</u>

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* The prior years income tax expense shown in the consolidated statement of income was as follows:

Company Name	Reviewed Years	2025 JD	2024 JD
Al-Wasla Payment Solutions Company	2021, 2022, 2023	75,487	-
Palestine Office Technology Company - OFFTEC	2022, 2023, 2024	9,609	-
Space Technology General Trading	2023	1,785	-
OFFTEC Company for Office and Banking Systems	2022	-	11,969
		<u>86,881</u>	<u>11,969</u>

Reconciliation from accounting profit to taxable income is summarised as follows:

	2025 JD	2024 JD
Accounting profit	2,517,543	2,244,747
Add: non-taxable expenses	694,810	1,292,743
Less: non-taxable revenue	(1,565,006)	(1,721,608)
Taxable income	<u>1,647,347</u>	<u>1,815,882</u>
Income tax due	324,094	292,711
Effective tax rate	<u>20%</u>	<u>16%</u>

* The income tax payable for the Group's business results for the year ended 31 Decembers 2025 and 31 December 2024 was calculated according to the taxable income, after making an adjustment to the accounting profit in respect of non-taxable expenses and non-taxable revenues, taking into consideration the different tax rates according to the Company's activity and the country in which it is registered, as the calculated tax rates ranged between 9% - 21%. In the opinion of the management and the tax consultant, the provisions booked are sufficient for any tax liability as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

World Axis Trading Company obtained a final clearance from the Income and Sales Tax Department until 31 December 2024.

Cherry Pot Company for Electronic Commerce Company obtained a final clearance from the Income and Sales Tax Department until 31 December 2022. As for the year 2023 and 2024, the income tax return was submitted and the Income and Sales Tax Department has not reviewed the records up to date.

The **OFFTEC Holding Group Company** obtained a final clearance from the Income and Sales Tax Department until 31 December 2022. As for the year 2023 and 2024, the income tax return was submitted and has not been reviewed up to date.

Al-Wasla Payment Solutions Company obtained a final clearance from the Income and Sales Tax Department until 31 December 2024.

The **OFFTEC Company for Office and Banking Systems** obtained a final clearance from the Income and Sales Tax Department until 31 December 2024.

The **Offtec International Investment Company** obtained a final clearance from the Income and Sales Tax Department until 31 December 2022. As for the year 2023 and 2024, the income tax return was submitted and has not been reviewed up to date.

Palestine Office Technology Company-OFFTEC Company obtained a final clearance from the Income and Sales Tax Department until 31 December 2024.

OFFTEC Commercial Investment and Electronic Devices Trading Co. Ltd. obtained a final clearance from the Income and Sales Tax Department until 31 December 2024.

The **OFFTEC Iraq for Investment Company** obtained a final clearance from the Income and Sales Tax Department until 31 December 2024, except for the year 2018, where the income tax return was submitted and the Income and Sales Tax Department has not reviewed the records up to date.

Space Technology General Trading Company obtained a final clearance from the Income and Sales Tax Department until 31 December 2023. As for the year 2024, the income tax return was submitted and has not been reviewed up to date.

Offtec Engineering Services Company obtained a final clearance from the Income and Sales Tax Department until 31 December 2021.

OFFTEC Arabia Information Technology Company obtained its tax registration and commenced operations during 2024. The Company submitted its income tax return for the year ended 31 December 2024, however, the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority has not reviewed the records up to the date of preparing these consolidated financial statements

(b) The movement on deferred tax assets is as follows:

	<u>2025</u> JD	<u>2024</u> JD
Balance as at 1 January	291,516	286,541
Additions	46,170	20,022
Releases	<u>(3,483)</u>	<u>(15,047)</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>334,203</u>	<u>291,516</u>

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Details of deferred tax assets include the following:

	2025				
	Balance at beginning of the year	Released	Additions	Balance at the end of the year	Deferred taxes
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Included items					
Provision for end of service compensation	1,326,237	(23,220)	162,000	1,465,017	219,752
Provision for slow- moving goods	148,038	-	37,916	185,954	27,893
Provision for expected credit losses	469,169	-	107,883	577,052	86,558
Total	1,943,444	(23,220)	307,799	2,228,023	334,203

	2024				
	Balance at beginning of the year	Released	Additions	Balance at the end of the year	Deferred taxes
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Included items					
Provision for end of service compensation	1,295,227	(70,438)	101,448	1,326,237	198,935
Provision for slow- moving goods	116,008	-	32,030	148,038	22,206
Provision for expected credit losses	499,041	(29,872)	-	469,169	70,375
Total	1,910,276	(100,310)	133,478	1,943,444	291,516

Deferred tax assets were calculated using the applicable income tax rate according to the Income Tax Law of Palestine.

(c) Sales Tax:

Sales tax returns for **Offtec Holding Group's - Dubai branch** were cleared until 31 December 2025.

Sales tax returns for **World Axis Trading Company** were cleared until 31 October 2022. Regarding subsequent years, sales tax returns were filed as required by law and on time. However, the tax department has not reviewed the company's records as at the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

Sales tax returns for **Cherry pot E-commerce Trading Company** were cleared until 31 December 2021, according to the statute of limitations as they have exceeded the legal period for retaining records and documents according to Article 38 of the Sales Tax Law. Regarding subsequent years, sales tax returns were filed as required by law and on time. However, the tax department has not reviewed the company's records as at the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

Sales tax returns for **Offtec for Office and Banking Systems Company** were cleared until 31 December 2022. Regarding the year 2023, sales tax returns were filed as required by law and on time. However, the tax department has not reviewed the company's records as at the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

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Sales tax returns for **Al-Wasla Payment Solutions Company** were cleared until 31 December 2023. Regarding subsequent years, sales tax returns were filed as required by law and on time. However, the tax department has not reviewed the company's records as at the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

Sales tax returns for **Palestine Office Technology - Offtec** were cleared until 31 October 2024. Regarding the year 2025, sales tax returns were filed as required by law and on time. However, the tax department has not reviewed the company's records as at the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

(22) COST OF REVENUES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD (Restated – Note 30)
Inventory balance as at 1 January	7,179,496	6,943,477
Purchases during the year	15,894,190	14,940,896
Inventory balance as at 31 December (Note 10)	<u>(9,891,341)</u>	<u>(7,179,496)</u>
	13,182,345	14,704,877
Operating expenses (22 -1)	<u>7,434,506</u>	<u>6,652,546</u>
	<u>20,616,851</u>	<u>21,357,423</u>

(22 - 1) Operating expenses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Salaries, wages and other employee benefits	6,195,708	5,563,117
Transportation, travel and vehicles' expenses	519,794	469,668
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 5)	412,295	301,818
Maintenance supplies and spare parts	193,273	209,963
Insurance	76,761	81,141
Training	<u>36,675</u>	<u>26,839</u>
	<u>7,434,506</u>	<u>6,652,546</u>

(23) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Salaries, wages and other employee benefits	4,073,218	3,677,107
Selling, marketing and advertising expenses	439,153	336,345
Amortization of right of right of use (Note 7)	425,648	352,657
Governmental licenses, fees and stamps	363,440	378,341
Professional fees and consultation	306,609	395,970
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 5)	228,147	147,498
Board of Directors transportation expenses	209,823	157,882
Stationery and printing	168,761	146,428
Provision for end of service compensation (Note 16)	162,000	101,448
Hospitality	123,839	109,084
Audit fees	86,768	75,469
Water and electricity	83,382	96,444
Post, telephone and internet	52,881	55,081
Others	<u>165,432</u>	<u>210,215</u>
	<u>6,889,101</u>	<u>6,239,969</u>

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(24) REVENUES

The Group derives its revenue by transferring control of the goods at a point in time through the following key cash-generating units:

2025					
	Revenue from payment solutions contracts	Revenue from sales of office and bank equipment, services and accessories	Revenue from sales of software, IT, services and accessories	Revenue from sales of lighting devices, services and accessories	Total (before eliminations and amendments)
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<u>Revenue from contracts with customers</u>					
Revenue timing - at a point in time	-	15,946,834	16,439,426	1,685,510	34,071,770
Revenue timing - over time	4,993,688	3,228,663	3,328,394	-	11,550,745
Total	4,993,688	19,175,497	19,767,820	1,685,510	45,622,515

2024 (Restated – Note 30)					
	Revenue from payment solutions contracts	Revenue from sales of office and bank equipment, services and accessories	Revenue from sales of software, IT, services and accessories	Revenue from sales of lighting devices, services and accessories	Total (before eliminations and amendments)
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
<u>Revenue from contracts with customers</u>					
Revenue timing - at a point in time	-	13,750,285	13,294,522	972,081	28,016,888
Revenue timing - over time	5,565,117	5,913,710	2,034,513	-	13,513,340
Total	5,565,117	19,663,995	15,329,035	972,081	41,530,228

(25) SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION

Operating segments are components that engage in business activities that may generate revenue or incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker and for which separate financial information is available. The chief decision maker is the person or group of people who allocate the necessary resources and evaluate the performance of the Group. The decision maker is identified as the Nomination Committee made up of members of the Group's Board of Directors.

(a) The description of the products and services from which each segment derives its revenue

The Group is organised on the basis of four main business segments:

- Payment solutions contracts
- Sales of office and bank equipment, services and accessories
- Sales of software, information technology, services and accessories
- Sales of lighting devices, services and accessories

(b) Factors used by management to determine the reportable segments

The Group segments are strategic business units that focus on different customers, and are managed separately because each business unit requires different marketing strategies and service levels.

The regular review of the Group's subsidiaries is delegated to the different departments of each company. The decision maker obtains the financial statements of the Group's subsidiaries and uses them to show the segments.

Management applies the key principle of IFRS 8 in determining which overlapping financial information should form the basis of the operating segments and marketing strategies.

(c) Measurement of operating segments' profits or losses, assets and liabilities

The decision maker reviews the financial information prepared based on the Group's internal policies modified to meet internal reporting requirements. This financial information differs in certain respects from IFRS.

- (1) Income taxes are not allocated to segments.
- (2) Non-recognition of the Group's liabilities.

The decision maker evaluates the performance of each segment based on adjusted profit (before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization).

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Information on the profits or losses and assets of the reportable segment:

	31 December 2025						
	Revenue from payment solutions contracts	Revenue from sales of office and bank equipment, services and accessories	Revenue from sales of software, IT, services and accessories	Revenue from sales of lighting devices, services and accessories	Total	Eliminations and adjustments	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total revenue	4,993,688	19,175,497	19,767,820	1,685,510	45,622,515	(13,616,787)	32,005,728
Less: cost of sales	(875,708)	(15,701,745)	(16,186,765)	(1,330,032)	(34,094,250)	13,477,399	(20,616,851)
Sectors profit	4,117,980	3,473,752	3,581,055	355,478	11,528,265	(139,388)	11,388,877
Depreciations	137,431	243,885	251,418	7,708	640,442	-	640,442
Capital expenditure:							
Property and equipment	67,360	354,804	365,763	1,521	789,448	-	789,448
Total assets	14,878,225	15,509,537	15,988,620	794,493	47,170,875	-	47,170,875
Total liabilities	12,342,065	7,729,310	7,968,067	419,976	28,459,418	-	28,459,418

	31 December 2024 (Restated – Note 30)						
	Revenue from payment solutions contracts	Revenue from sales of office and bank equipment, services and accessories	Revenue from sales of software, IT, services and accessories	Revenue from sales of lighting devices, services and accessories	Total	Eliminations and adjustments	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total revenue	5,565,117	19,663,994	15,329,036	972,081	41,530,228	(8,959,845)	32,570,383
Less: cost of sales	(1,181,160)	(16,285,853)	(12,089,308)	(760,947)	(30,317,268)	8,959,845	(21,357,423)
Sectors profit	4,383,957	3,378,141	3,239,728	211,134	11,212,960	-	11,212,960
Depreciations	92,871	180,640	173,238	2,567	449,316	-	449,316
Capital expenditure:							
Property and equipment	416,944	321,765	308,532	35,794	1,083,035	-	1,083,035
Total assets	14,242,678	13,890,045	13,320,942	517,116	41,970,781	-	41,970,781
Total liabilities	12,072,950	6,277,244	6,020,054	300,561	24,670,809	-	24,670,809

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(e) Segment liabilities

Segment liabilities are measured in the same manner as in the financial statements. These liabilities are allocated based on the segment operations.

The Group's borrowings and derivative financial instruments are not considered segment liabilities, but are managed by the Group's management.

The business segment represents a group of assets and operations that jointly provide products or services subject to risks and returns that are different from those related to other business segments and that are measured according to the reports that are used by the CEO and primary decision maker at the Group.

A geographical segment is associated with the provision of products or services in a particular economic environment that is subject to risks and rewards different from those related to segments operating in economic environments.

Distribution of revenues by geographical areas

The table below shows the distribution of the Group's sales by geographical areas as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024 (Restated – Note 30)		
	Inside Jordan	Outside Jordan	Total	Inside Jordan	Outside Jordan	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Revenue	20,040,794	11,964,934	32,005,728	19,626,825	12,943,558	32,570,383

(26) FINANCE COSTS

	2025 JD	2024 JD
Interest expense	1,843,066	1,892,790
Leases interest (Note 7)	91,435	85,355
	<u>1,934,501</u>	<u>1,978,145</u>

(27) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group has, at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, contingent liabilities represented in unutilized credit ceiling balances granted to clients and bank guarantees represented in bid entry guarantees, advances to customers, good implementation and maintenance, arising from the Group's ordinary course of business and which are not expected to result in material obligations and consist of the following:

	2025 JD	2024 JD
Bank guarantees	8,651,994	7,681,513
Letters of credit	260,991	350,498
Non-utilised credit ceilings*	<u>9,596,593</u>	<u>3,466,635</u>

* This item represents the unused credit ceiling balances granted to clients by Al-Wasla Payment Solutions Company, and the expected credit losses on these balances have been calculated and recorded in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

Legal Cases:

There are lawsuits and claims filed against the Group by third parties in the amount of JD 24,710 (2024: JD 249,620), and the Company's management has taken a provision of JD 24,710 (2024: JD 245,140) to meet financial obligations that may arise from these legal cases. In the opinion of the management and the legal consultant, the provisions booked are sufficient to meet any legal obligation.

(28) BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE FROM PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Earnings per share from the profit for the year	1,930,673	1,761,367
Weighted average of the number of shares	12,612,543	12,612,543
	<u>Fils / JD</u>	<u>Fils / JD</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>0.153</u>	<u>0.140</u>

The basic earnings per share from the profit for the year equals the diluted earnings as the Group did not issue any financial instruments that affect the basic earnings per share.

(29) RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

Related parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under joint control or if one party has the ability to control the other or can exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. In considering each potential relationship with related parties, attention is drawn to the substance of the relationship, not just the legal form.

Related parties comprise directors and senior executive management of the Company and other entities that are controlled by them or over which they exercise significant influence, whether directly or indirectly.

Transactions with related parties represent transactions carried out with the executive management of the Group. Prices and terms regarding these transactions are adopted by the Group's management.

The following are the salaries and benefits of senior executive management:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	JD	JD
Salaries and bonuses	<u>177,934</u>	<u>202,704</u>

(30) PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

During the year 2025, the Company corrected an accounting error whereby it reassessed its method of revenue recognition from contracts with customers in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" whether revenue from sale of software licenses should be recognized on a principal or agent basis. Management determined that the Company acts as an agent, accordingly, this resulted in an overstatement of revenue and cost of revenues for the year ended 31 December 2024 by JD 5,436,603 and JD 3,529,286, respectively. Revenue from sale of software licenses should therefore be recognized on a net basis in the amount of JD 1,907,317.

The following table summarizes the impact on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income:

31 December 2024

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income (restated)	Before Adjustment JD	Adjustment JD	After Adjustment JD
Revenue from contracts with customers	30,534,552	(5,436,603)	25,097,949
Revenue from sale of software licenses	-	1,907,317	1,907,317
Cost of revenues	(24,886,709)	3,529,286	(21,357,423)

The above adjustments had no impact on the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of changes in equity, or consolidated statement of cash flows, as they represent a reclassification resulting from a change in presentation from principal to agent basis. Accordingly, the net effect on profit for the year remains unchanged.

(31) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 28 February 2026, the conflict in the Middle East escalated. As a result, management has assessed the potential impact of these events on the Group's operations, financial position, and performance. Based on this assessment, the Group's activities have not been materially affected due to the nature of its activity, this limits its direct exposure to operational risks. There has been minimal disruption to operations, supply chains, and liquidity as of the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements.

Management continues to closely monitor the evolving situation and will take appropriate actions if required. As at the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, management is not aware of any circumstances arising from these events that would require adjustment or disclosure beyond the above.