AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

INDEX **PAGE**

Report on Reviewing the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements	1
Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	2
Interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	3
Interim Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity	4
Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	5
Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements	6 – 16

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REPORT ON REVIEWING THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the President and Members of the Board of Directors
AL-Tajamouat for Catering and Housing Company
(Public Shareholding Company)

Introduction
We have reviewed the accompanying interim consolidated statement of financial position for AL-Tajamouat for Catering and Housing Company. As of September 30, 2026, and the related statements of interim consolidated comprehensive income, shareholder's equity and cash flows for the period then ended. The management is responsible for preparing and presenting the Company's financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 34 (Interim Financial Reporting), which is an integral part of International Financial Reporting Standards. Our responsibility is limited to issue a conclusion on these interim consolidated financial statements based on our review.

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

Conclusion
Based on our review, nothing has come to the attention that leads us to be believed that the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements do not express a true and fair view following the International Accounting Standard No. 34.

Modern Accountants

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Amman-Jordan
October 27, 2026

Audit. Tax. Advisory

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AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (UNAUDITED)
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2026 AND DECEMBER 31, 2025
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	2026	2025
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property and equipment		449,154	407,520
Construction under process		-	2,230,030
Rented real estate, Net		6,944,205	4,772,000
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income		809,350	553,700
Total Non-Current Assets		8,202,709	7,963,250
Current Assets			
Prepaid expenses and other receivables		487,815	219,732
Inventories and supplies		250,704	118,990
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income		56,856	4,711
Account receivable		682,080	668,886
Cash and cash equivalents		123,622	79,377
Total current assets		1,601,077	1,091,696
TOTAL ASSETS		9,803,786	9,054,946
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY			
Owners' Equity			
Share capital	1	**10,000,000**	10,000,000
Statutory reserve		**510,576**	510,576
Fair value reserve		**2,024**	(217,827)
Accumulated losses		**(4,016,265)**	(4,077,274)
Total Owners' Equity		**6,496,335**	6,215,475
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long- term loan		**505,466**	441,998
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**505,466**	441,998
Current Liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other payables		**454,184**	449,999
Accounts payable and deferred checks		**1,613,931**	1,784,043
Short-term Loan		**500,000**	158,734
Current Portion of Long-term Loans		**233,870**	-
Banks overdraft		-	4,697
Total Current Liabilities		**2,801,985**	2,397,473
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		**9,803,786**	9,054,946

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

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	For the interim period		From the beginning of the year	
	July1, 2026 till September 30, 2026	July1, 2025 till September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Revenues	**1,133,527**	889,335	**3,382,982**	2,625,146
Cost of revenues	**(929,052)**	(659,984)	**(2,840,547)**	(2,105,828)
Gross profit	**204,475**	229,351	**542,435**	519,318
General and Administrative expenses	**(145,665)**	(124,169)	**(327,350)**	(207,936)
Financial charges	**(60,723)**	(32,944)	**(121,360)**	(64,851)
Unrealized losses from financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	**(494)**	(383)	**(878)**	(383)
Realized Gains from financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	779	-	**9,910**	-
Dividend Income	-	-	**3,949**	-
Other Revenues and Expenses	**10,907**	2,629	**13,657**	24,241
Profit for the period before Tax	**9,279**	74,484	**120,363**	270,389
Income tax and national contribution	**(18,265)**	(22,813)	**(70,266)**	(74,109)
Net Profit for the period	**(8,986)**	51,671	**50,097**	196,280
Other comprehensive income:				
Total comprehensive income transferred to accumulated losses	**(8,986)**	51,671	**50,097**	196,280
Realized Gains on Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	**10,912**	-	**10,912**	-
Change in fair value reserve	**32,887**	97,509	**219,851**	43,324
Total comprehensive income for the period	**34,813**	149,180	**280,860**	239,604
Profit per Share:				
Profit per share- JOD / Share	**(0,001)**	0,01	**0,01**	0,02
Weighted Average for the Number of Capital Shares - Share	**10,000,000**	10,000,000	**10,000,000**	10,000,000

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

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Share Capital	Statutory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
Balance at January 1,2026	**10,000,000**	**510,576**	**(217,827)**	**(4,077,274)**	**6,215,475**
Comprehensive income of the period	**-**	**-**	**219,851**	**50,097**	**269,948**
Realized gains on financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,912**	**10,912**
Balance at September 30, 2026	**10,000,000**	**510,576**	**2,024**	**(4,016,265)**	**6,496,335**
Balance at January 1,2025	10,000,000	491,766	(241,780)	(4,099,074)	6,150,912
Comprehensive income of the period	-	-	43,324	196,280	239,604
Balance at September 30, 2025	10,000,000	491,766	(198,456)	(3,902,794)	6,390,516

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

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2026	For the nine months ended September 30, 2025
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the period before tax	**120,363**	270,389
Adjustments on net Profit for the period before tax:		
Deprecation	**140,433**	109,242
Financial charges	**121,360**	64,851
Unrealized losses from financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	**878**	383
Realized Gains from financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	**(9,910)**	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	**(13,194)**	(398,715)
Inventory and suppliers	**(131,714)**	(38,420)
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	**(268,083)**	316,709
Accounts payable and deferred cheques	**(170,112)**	102,903
Accrued expenses and other payables	**(66,081)**	11,750
Net cash (used in)/ available from operating activities	**(276,060)**	439,092
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Construction under process	-	(303,230)
Purchase of property and equipment	**(118,592)**	(18,572)
Change in Leased Buildings, Net	**(5,650)**	-
Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	**(43,113)**	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	**(24,887)**	32,098
Net cash used in investing activities	**(192,242)**	(289,704)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Bank overdrafts	**(4,697)**	(757,402)
Financing from Loans	**638,604**	749,774
Financial charges paid	**(121,360)**	(64,851)
Net cash available from/ (used in) financing activities	**512,547**	(72,479)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**44,245**	76,909
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	**79,377**	49,752
Cash and cash equivalent, September 30	**123,622**	126,661
Non cash item:		
Transfers from projects under construction to net leased buildings	**2,230,030**	-

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

1. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

Al Tajamouat for Catering and Housing Company ("the Company") is a Jordanian public shareholding company registered on November13, 1994, under No. (261). Declared and paid-up capital 10,000,000 JOD divided into 10,000,000 shares each for 1 JOD.

The principal activity of the Company includes construction, purchasing and managing all kinds of catering and restaurants utilities to present catering service for companies and individuals, as well as construction and purchases all kinds of housing building and performing housing services.

The Company is located in Amman.

2. New and Amended International Financial Reporting Standards

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective	Effective date
Amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) No. 7 and No. 9 – Amendments related to the classification and measurement of financial instruments.	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to International Accounting Standards, Volume 11.	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs).	January 1, 2026
International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.	January 1, 2027
International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability.	January 1, 2027
IFRS 10 and International Accounting Standard (IAS) 28 – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.	Available for optional application – effective date deferred indefinitely

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Company's financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments, may have no material impact on the financial statement of the Company in the period of initial application.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

The interim consolidated statements do not include all the information and notes needed in the annual financial statement and must be reviewed with the ended consolidated financial statement at December 31, 2025, in addition to that the result for the nine months ended in September 30, 2026 is not necessarily to be the expected results for the financial year ended December 31, 2026.

Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the interim consolidated financial information are consistent with those used in the audited consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2025.

Basis of Consolidating Interim Financial Statements

The interim consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Al Tajamouat for Catering and Housing Company (Public Shareholding Company), and the subsidiaries controlled by the Company (subsidiary company).

Control is achieved where the Company:

- Ability to exert power over the investee.
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- Ability to exert power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

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

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting, the Company shall have control over the investee when the voting rights sufficient to give it the ability to direct relevant activities of the investee individually.

When the Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee, it considers all the relevant facts and circumstances, including:

- Size of the holding relative to the size and dispersion of other vote holders
- Potential voting rights, others vote-holders, and other parties
- Other contractual rights
- Any additional facts and circumstances may indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the activities related to the time needed to make decisions, including how to vote at shareholders' previous meetings.

The interim consolidated financial statement as of September 30, 2026, contains the financial statements subsidiary Company as following:

Subsidiary Company Name	Registration Place	Registration Year	Vote and Equity Percentage	Principal Activity
AL-Tajamouat for Support Services Co. (Ltd)	The Hashemite kingdom of Jordan	2003	100 %	constructing, purchasing and managing catering and housing facilities
AL-Tajamouat for University Facilities Ltd.	The Hashemite kingdom of Jordan	2006	100 %	Owning and managing restaurants, buying and owning land and building apartments on them
IRIS logistics services company	The Hashemite kingdom of Jordan	2025	100%	Preparation,sale, and serving of food and related service activities

Equity Instruments at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cumulative changes in fair value of securities reserve. The cumulative changes or loss will not be reclassified investments, but reclassified to retained earnings. The Company has designated all instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of a part of the cost of the investments. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

The Company assesses the classification and measurement of the cash flow characteristics of the contractual asset and the Company's business model for managing the asset. For an asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that solely represent payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI).

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Company determines whether newly recognized financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The Company reassesses its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period. For the current and prior reporting period, the Company has not identified a change in its business models.

When a debt instrument measured at FVTOCI is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

Financial Assets at FVTPL
Financial assets at FVTPL are:
(i) assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI; or and
(ii) assets that are held in a business model other than held to collect contractual cash flows or held to collect and sell; or
(iii) assets designated at FVTPL using the fair value option.

These assets are measured at fair value, with any gains / losses arising on re-measurement recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value option: A financial instrument with a reliably measurable fair value can be designated as FVTPL (the fair value option) on its initial recognition, even if the financial instrument was not acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing. The fair value option can be used for financial assets if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognizing related gains and losses on a different basis (an "accounting mismatch").

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

Impairment
IFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model in IAS 39 with an expected credit loss model (ECLs). The Company recognizes loss allowance for expected credit losses on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:
- Cash and bank balances:
- Trade and other receivables;
- Due from related party.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Probability of Default (PD);
- Loss Given Default (LGD); and
- Exposure at Default (ED).

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

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

Derecognition of Financial Assets
The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost or measured at FVTPL, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset that is classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the cumulative changes in fair value of securities reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is reclassified to retained earnings.

Presentation of allowance for ECL are presented in the interim financial information

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the interim financial information as follows:
For financial assets measured at amortized cost (loans and advances, cash and bank balances): as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
For debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, no loss allowance is recognized in the interim condensed statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the loss allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in revaluation reserve and recognized in other comprehensive income.

Recognition of Revenues
Revenues from services are realized when the service is performed and the invoice is issued, and rental income is recognized on a time basis so that it reflects the actual return for the lease term of the site.

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company as a result of a reliably measurable exchange.

Rental income is calculated on the basis of the value of the consideration received or expected to be received on a straight-line basis and over the term of the lease contract.

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty
The preparation of interim consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing these interim consolidated financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Company accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the audited interim consolidated financial statements.

Critical Judgments in Applying the Company's Accounting Policies in Respect of IFRS 9

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

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

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

Models and Assumptions Used:
The Company uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets, and in estimating ECL. Judgment is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk.

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

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

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

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

Expenses
Selling and marketing expenses principally comprise of costs incurred in the distribution and sale of the Company's products, all other expenses are classified as general and administrative expenses.

General and administrative expenses include direct and indirect costs which are not specifically part of production costs as required under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Allocations between general and administrative expenses and cost of sales are made on a consistent basis when required.

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

Accounts Receivable
Account receivable are stated at original amount less any provision for doubtful and a provision for doubtful debts is taken when there is an indication that the receivable may not be collected, and are written off in the same period when there is impossible recovery of them.

Expected Credit Losses
The management has assessed the recoverability of receivables, and an allowance for doubtful receivables has been made based on past experience and the prevailing economic environment.

Accounts Payable and Accruals
Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for services received, whether or not claimed by the supplier.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, expenditure on maintenance and repairs is expensed. Betterment, enhancement and improvement cost are capitalized. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets using the straight-line method. The estimated rates of depreciation of the principal classes of assets are as follows:

	Annual Depreciation Rate
Catering building	4%
Tools and equipment	15%
Furniture	15%
Electrical devices	10%
Computers and software	25%
Vehicles	15%
Decoration	12%
Billboards	15%

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

Impairment test is performed to the value of the property and equipment that appears in the interim consolidated statement of financial position when any events or changes in circumstances shows that this value is non-recoverable.

In case of any indication to the low value, impairment losses are calculated according to the policy of the low value of the assets. at the exclusion of any subsequent property and equipment, recognize the value of gains or losses resulting, which represents the difference between the net proceeds of exclusion and the value of the property and equipment that appears in the interim consolidated statement of financial position, gross profit and loss.

Sector Report

The sector is a group of elements in the Company that are unique to the risks and rewards that distinguish them from others and participate in the products or services, which is known as the operating sector or participate in the provision of services within a specific economic environment. The Company includes the main business sectors in the establishment, purchase and management of all types of nutrition facilities and restaurants to provide catering services for companies and individuals, in addition to the establishment and purchase of all types of residential buildings and housing services, and operates only within the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Offsetting

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

Real Estate Investments

Investments in land and real estate are stated at cost. International Accounting Standard No. (40) states that investments in lands should be stated at their cost or at fair value whichever more clearly determinable. The Company chose recording its investments in lands at their cost in accordance with the accounting principles and Standards.

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

Foreign Currency Translation
Foreign currency transactions are translated into Jordanian Dinar at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date. Gains and losses from settlement and translation of foreign currency transactions are included in the interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Inventory
The cost of the goods is determined by the weighted average method, which includes the cost of materials, labor, direct industrial expenses and a certain proportion of indirect industrial expenses. While the raw materials and other materials are stated at cost and the cost is determined based on the moving average cost.

Provisions
Provisions are made when the Company has any present obligation (legal or potential), arising from past events for which the cost of payment is probable and can be estimated reliably. Provisions are measured to the best of the expected liability to meet the obligation at the interim consolidated statement of financial position date, taking into account risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When an allowance is measured using estimated cash flows to settle the present obligation, the receivable is recognized as an asset if the receipt and replacement of the amount is certain and the amount can be measured reliably.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Share Capital Risks Management
The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will continue when it is taking the highest return by the best limit for debts and owners' equity balances. The Company's overall strategy did not change from 2025.

Debt Rate
The Board of Directors reviews the capital structure periodically. As part of this review, the Board of Directors considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each category of capital and debt. The Company's capital structure includes debt through borrowing, and it has not set a maximum debt rate. The Company does not expect an increase in the debt rate through new debt issues during 2026.

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

Foreign Currencies Risks Management
The Company is not exposed to significant risks related to foreign currency price changes; therefore, there is no need for effective management for this exposure.

Interest Rate Risk Management
Interest rate risk arises mainly from variable rate (floating) interest rate borrowings and short-term fixed rate deposits.

The sensitivity of the interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the Company's profit for one year and is calculated based on financial liabilities bearing floating interest rates at the end of the year.

Other Price Risk
The Company is exposed to price risk arising from its investments in the equity of other companies. The Company maintains investments in the equity of other companies for strategic purposes and not for trading purposes. The Company does not actively trade in those investments.

Credit Risk Management
Credit risk is the risk that a party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge its contractual obligations resulting in financial losses to the Company. As there are no contracts with any counterparty, the Company has no exposure to credit risk of any kind. The Company classifies entities with similar characteristics if they are related, except for amounts relating to cash. The credit risk arising from cash is specific as the entities that are dealt with are local banks with good reputations that are monitored by regulatory authorities.

Liquidity Risk Management
Liquidity risk management is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to manage the Company's cash, short-, and medium- and long-term liquidity requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring future cash flows that are permanently valued and corresponding to the maturity profile of monetary assets and liabilities.

5. APPROVAL OF INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
The interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issuance on October 27, 2026 this financial statement requires General Assembly approval.