

Darkom Investment Company
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Amman – The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Consolidated Financial Statements and The
Independent Auditor's Report
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

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(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
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For the year ended December 31, 2025

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Independent Auditor's Report

To, The Shareholders
Darkom Investment Company
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Amman - the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated statement of financial position of **Darkom Investment Company ("the Company")** as of December 31, 2025 and the related consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in shareholders' equity, and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes from 1 to 21.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of matter

The company's working capital deficit amounted to 565,394 JD as of December 31, 2025, which is considered a deficit in the company's ability to meet its obligations in the context of normal business operations.

Other Matter

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 have been audited by another auditor, who issued an unqualified opinion on March 11, 2025.

Key Audit Matters

The key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and were not for the purpose of expressing a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	Scope of Audit to Address Key Audit Matter
<p>Assessment of Investment properties:</p> <p>The investment properties represent 98% of the total assets of the company as of December 31, 2025.</p> <p>Investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. The carrying amount shown in the financial statement as of December 31, 2025, was 2,481,849 Jordanian Dinars.</p> <p>The company is required to determine the fair value for disclosure purposes and to assess whether there is any impairment.</p> <p>The fair value of investment properties is determined as of each reporting date by external appraisers.</p> <p>Our focus was on the valuation process, which requires a specific methodology for determining the valuation approach used and the significant estimates considered. Therefore, it was considered a key audit matter.</p> <p>The accounting policy for real estate investments is presented in Note 5 - Significant Accounting Policies</p>	<p>Below are the key audit procedures we performed for this matter:</p> <p>One of the most important audit procedures we performed was evaluating the internal control procedure used by the company on the following matters:</p> <p>Design & implement of effective control procedures for the valuation of investment properties.</p> <p>Evaluating the efficiency, independence, skill, and capabilities of the external appraisers.</p> <p>Reviewing the engagement letter with the external appraiser to determine if the scope was sufficient for audit purposes.</p> <p>Reviewing property deeds to confirm ownership of these investment properties and their full registration in the company's records.</p> <p>Reviewing the amounts disclosed in the financial statements against the estimates.</p> <p>Reviewing the disclosures in the financial statements related to this matter and assessing their compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards requirements</p>

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Management is also responsible for the design and implementation of internal control relevant to the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process in the company.

The Auditor's Responsibility for Auditing the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements 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 financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit and we must also:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and designing and implementing audit procedures to address those risks, and obtaining sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk from error because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal controls.



The Auditor's Responsibility for Auditing the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

- Obtaining an understanding of relevant internal control systems for auditing purposes, in order to design appropriate audit procedures under the circumstances, not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used, the reasonableness of accounting estimates, and related disclosures made by management.
- Drawing conclusions on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there is a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude there is a material uncertainty, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements, and if those disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may lead the company to cease operations based on the going concern assumption.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, to ensure that the financial statements present transactions and events in a manner that achieves a fair presentation.
- We inform governance personnel – among other matters – about the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control systems identified during the audit.

We also provide governance personnel with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and disclose to them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to affect our independence, and provide related safeguards if required.

Among the matters communicated to governance personnel, we identify those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and consider them key audit matters. We explain these matters in our report unless laws and regulations prohibit public disclosure or, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that it is not appropriate to disclose them in our report due to the negative consequences of disclosure that would outweigh, on a reasonable basis, the public interest in that disclosure.

Report on Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Jordan International Investment Company maintains organized accounting records as of December 31, 2025, and these records agree in all material respects with the accompanying consolidated financial statements. We recommend the General Assembly to approve them

The partner is in charge of the audit resulting in this auditor's report was Hasan Amin Othman; license number 674.

Date: 11 February 2026

Amman - Jordan



Darkom Investment Company
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Consolidated statement of financial position
As of December 31, 2025
(Jordanian Dinars)

	Note	2025	2024
<u>Assets</u>			
Non-Current Assets:			
Property and equipment, net	6	-	-
Investments properties	7	2,481,849	2,767,878
Total Non-Current Assets		2,481,849	2,767,878
Current Assets:			
Account Receivables	8	-	-
Prepaid Expenses and Other Receivable	9	44,573	46,059
Cash on hand and banks	10	740	5,949
Total Current Assets		45,313	52,008
Total Assets		2,527,162	2,819,886
<u>Shareholders' Equity and Liabilities</u>			
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	11	2,810,000	2,810,000
Statutory reserve		3,617	3,617
Accumulated losses		(897,162)	(591,767)
Total Shareholders' Equity		1,916,455	2,221,850
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable		270,649	259,861
Due to related party	12	318,348	294,295
Accrued expenses and other payables	13	21,710	43,880
Provision for Income Tax	14	-	-
Total Current liabilities		610,707	598,036
Total Shareholders' Equity and Liabilities		2,527,162	2,819,886

The accompanying notes from 1 to 21 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Darkom Investment Company

(Public Limited Shareholding Company)

Consolidated statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended in December 31, 2025

(Jordanian Dinars)

	Note	2025	2024
Other revenue		7,465	-
General and administrative expense	15	(26,831)	(33,481)
Provision for Impairment of Investment Properties	7	(286,029)	-
Net loss for the year before income tax		(305,395)	(33,481)
Income tax expense	14	-	-
Net loss for the year after income tax		(305,395)	(33,481)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the Year		(305,395)	(33,481)
<u>Loss per share for the Year</u>		<u>Fils/dinar</u>	<u>Fils/dinar</u>
Basic and Diluted share of loss for the year	16	(0.12)	(0.01)

The accompanying notes from 1 to 21 are an integral part of these Consolidated financial statements

Darkom Investment Company
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Consolidated statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the year ended in December 31, 2025
(Jordanian Dinars)

	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Statutory Reserve</u>	<u>Accumulated losses</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Balance as of December 31, 2024</u>				
Balance as of December 31, 2023	2,810,000	3,617	(558,286)	2,255,331
Net loss for the year	-	-	(33,481)	(33,481)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>2,810,000</u>	<u>3,617</u>	<u>(591,767)</u>	<u>2,221,850</u>
<u>Balance as of December 31, 2025</u>				
Balance as of December 31, 2024	2,810,000	3,617	(591,767)	2,221,850
Net loss for the year	-	-	(305,395)	(305,395)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>2,810,000</u>	<u>3,617</u>	<u>(897,162)</u>	<u>1,916,455</u>

The accompanying notes from 1 to 21 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Darkom Investment Company
(Public Limited Shareholding Company)
Consolidated statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended in December 31, 2025
(Jordanian Dinars)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Cash flows from Operating Activities</u>		
Net loss for the year – before tax	<u>(305,395)</u>	<u>(33,481)</u>
Adjustments to reconcile net loss before tax to net cash flow provided by operating activities:		
Impairment of Investment Properties	<u>286,029</u>	-
Changes in working capital Items:	<u>(19,366)</u>	<u>(33,481)</u>
Prepayments and other receivables	<u>1,486</u>	-
Accrued expenses and other payables	<u>(22,170)</u>	5,076
Accounts payables	<u>10,788</u>	11,417
Net cash flows used in by operating activities	<u>(29,262)</u>	<u>(16,988)</u>
<u>Cash flows from financing Activities</u>		
Due to related parties	<u>24,053</u>	-
Net cash flows provided from financing activities	<u>24,053</u>	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(5,209)</u>	<u>(16,988)</u>
Net Cash and cash equivalent balance at beginning of the period	<u>5,949</u>	<u>22,937</u>
Net Cash and cash equivalent balance at the end of the period	<u><u>740</u></u>	<u><u>5,949</u></u>

The accompanying notes from 1 to 21 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Darkom Investment Company
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended in December 31, 2025

1-Legal Status and Activities

The Darkom Investment Company was established under the Jordanian Corporate Law and its amendments under No. (427) as a Public Shareholding Limited Company in the 4th of February 2007, with an authorized and paid-up capital of 2,810,000 Jordanian Dinars, divided into 2,810,000 shares, with a par value of 1 JD per share.

The Company's address is Shmeisani – Al-Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf Street, Building No. (124), P.O. Box (930419), Amman 11193 – Jordan.

The Company's primary activity is financing residential, industrial, commercial, and tourism-related real estate projects, as well as investing in stocks and bonds traded on the Amman Stock Exchange.

2- Basis of Preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) .

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Jordanian Dinar, which is the functional currency of the company, and all amounts are stated in Jordanian Dinar.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of certain significant accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the application of the company's accounting policies. The significant judgments and estimates applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements will be disclosed in a separate section below.

Basis of consolidation of financial statements

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Intercompany transactions, balances, revenues and expenses between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The results of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained by the Company and continue to be consolidated until the date such control ceases.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 include the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiary, Al-Musanada Real Estate Company.

The key financial information of the subsidiary for the year ended in December 31, 2025, is as follows.

<u>Company name</u>	<u>Registration in</u>	<u>Registration year</u>	<u>Equity interest</u>	<u>Main activity</u>
Al-Musanada Real Estate Company Ltd.	The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	2008	%100	Establishing and developing housing and construction projects, investing in land and real estate, managing buildings, and purchasing land

3- Application of international accounting standards for preparing new and amended financial reports

New and Amended Accounting Standards Effective in the Current Year

- Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability
- Amendments to the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Standards to enhance their international applicability

The Company has not early adopted the following new and amended standards that have been issued but are not yet effective. Management is currently assessing the impact of the new requirements.

Issued Standards Not Yet Effective

- **Amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026:**
 - Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
 - Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11
- **Amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027:**
 - Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

3 -Application of international accounting standards for preparing new and amended financial reports (Continued)

- **Amendments effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2027**

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

Management expects to adopt these new standards, interpretations, and amendments in the financial statements in the period of initial application. Management also expects that the adoption of these new standards, interpretations, and amendments will not have a material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application, except for IFRS 18, which relates to the reclassification and presentation of the financial statements.

4- Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the use of judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, including the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require material adjustments to the carrying amounts of affected assets and liabilities in future periods.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, which pose a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities during the next financial year. The Company bases its assumptions and estimates on the information available at the time of preparing the financial statements. These assumptions, estimates, and future developments may change due to market fluctuations or conditions beyond the Company's control. Any such changes to assumptions are disclosed when they occur.

Determination the discount rate for present value calculation

The discount rate represents the current market risk assessment for the Company, taking into account the term of the agreement and the individual risks associated with the relevant assets. The calculation of the discount rate is based on the surrounding circumstances of the Company.

Estimated Useful Life of Property, Plant, and Equipment

The cost of property, plant, and equipment is amortized over its estimated service life, which is based on expected usage, obsolescence of each asset, as well as technical obsolescence and considerations of the asset's recoverable amount. The Company's management has not estimated any residual value for the assets as it is deemed immaterial.

Provision for expected credit loss

The credit loss provision is determined based on a range of factors to ensure that receivables are not overstated due to the potential for non-recovery, including the quality and aging of receivables, the ongoing credit evaluation of customers' financial positions, and the guarantees required from customers in specific situations.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the amount that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to settle a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Fair value measurement assumes that the sale of assets or transfer of liabilities will occur either:

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

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

Fair value measurement is carried out using assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that they are acting in their economic best interest. When measuring the fair value of non-financial assets, consideration is given to the ability of market participants to generate economic benefits by using the assets in the best way possible or by selling them to another participant who will use them in the most advantageous manner.

Darkom Investment Company
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended in December 31, 2025

4- E Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate for the circumstances, available data, and provide the most relevant observable data while minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities measured at fair value or disclosed in the financial statements are classified into the following fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the overall measurement:

- **Level 1:** Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2:** Valuation techniques utilize lower-level inputs, which are significant to the fair value measurement and are observable either directly or indirectly.
- **Level 3:** Valuation techniques use lower-level inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement and are not observable.

Fair value measurements for available-for-sale financial assets, as well as non-recurring measurements such as assets held for distribution in a discontinued operation, are assessed on a periodic basis.

For fair value disclosure purposes, the Company has classified its assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics, and risks of the asset or liability and the fair value hierarchy levels as described above.

5-Significant Accounting Policies

Property and equipment

A. Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, if applicable. The cost of acquiring assets includes all costs directly related to the acquisition transaction. The cost of constructed assets includes direct materials, direct labor, and all direct costs that make the assets ready for their intended use. This also includes costs related to dismantling, removal, and transportation of the assets, as well as site preparation costs where the assets will be installed, and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization for qualifying assets.

Purchased software that is an integral part of the related hardware is capitalized as part of the hardware. If a significant component of an asset within property, plant, and equipment has a different useful life than the asset itself, it is considered a separate component of property, plant, and equipment.

Any revenue or loss incurred upon the disposal of an asset is recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The cost of replacing any part of property, plant, and equipment and any subsequent capital expenditures are capitalized to the carrying amount when they result in an increase in future economic benefits to the company, and the costs can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced asset is written off. Daily maintenance expenses for property, plant, and equipment are recognized in the profit or loss statement.

B. Subsequent Capital Expenditures

The cost of replacing part of an asset or any subsequent capital expenditure is included in the carrying amount of the asset if it is:

- Likely that future economic benefits will flow to the company from the added component, expense, or cost.
- The cost can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced asset is written off.

Darkom Investment Company
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended in December 31, 2025

5-Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property and equipment (continued)

C. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated based on the cost of assets less their residual value (salvage value) using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, applying the following rates and useful life estimates:

- Computers: 25%
- Tools, Equipment, and Furniture: 10%–15%

Residual values, remaining useful lives, and depreciation methods are reviewed at the date of the financial reporting and adjusted if necessary.

Financial Instruments

Classification and Measurement

The classification of financial assets depends on the company's business model for managing its financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. The company classifies its financial assets as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost.
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value are recognized either in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income. Loans and trade receivables held for collecting contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortized cost.

Initial Measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. For financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets that include embedded derivatives are considered in full when assessing whether their cash flows meet the criterion of solely payments of principal and interest.

Investment Property

Investment property represents investments in land, buildings, and apartments held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation, and does not include land and buildings used for administrative purposes.

Investment property is presented at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Investment property (excluding land) is depreciated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life at an annual rate of 1%.

Cash on Hand and at Banks

Cash on hand and at banks comprises petty cash and current account balances with banks.

Statutory Reserve

In accordance with the company's Articles of Association and the requirements of the Companies Law, the company is required to allocate 10% of its net profit before tax to a statutory reserve until this reserve equals 25% of the company's share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution.

5-Significant Accounting Policies (continue)

Revenue Recognition

The company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on the five-step model set out in IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers, as follows:

1. Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
3. Determine the transaction price based of the contract.
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
5. Revenue recognition when entity perform performance requirements in the contract.

According to (IFRS 15), revenue is recognized when the company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised good or service to the customer.

General and Administrative Expenses

These are expenses related to administration and not directly attributable to the main operating function or sales and marketing activities. Such costs are allocated between cost of revenues and general and administrative expenses, when necessary, on a systematic basis.

Income Tax Provision

The Company provides for income tax in accordance with the Income Tax Law No. (34) of 2014 and International Accounting Standard (IAS) 12, which requires the recognition of deferred tax resulting from the differences between the accounting and tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Current income tax expense is calculated based on taxable profits, which differ from the reported profits in the financial statements. The reported profits include income that is not subject to tax or expenses that are not deductible in the current financial period but in future years, as well as tax-recognized accumulated losses or items that are non-taxable or non-deductible for tax purposes.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation, whether legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. The amount recognized as a provision shall be the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Darkom Investment Company
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended in December 31, 2025
(Jordanian Dinars)

6-Property and equipment

	Computer	Equipment, Appliances, and Furniture	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance as of December 31, 2024	4,588	167,898	172,486
Additions of the year	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2025	4,588	167,898	172,486
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance as of December 31, 2024	(4,588)	(167,898)	(172,486)
Charge of the year	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2025	(4,588)	(167,898)	(172,486)
Net book value:			
As of December 31, 2025	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2024	-	-	-

7- Investment Properties, Net

	2025	2024
Lands	4,703,142	4,703,142
Impairment of fair value of investments	(2,221,293)	(1,935,264)
	2,481,849	2,767,878

The following shows the movement in the impairment provision:

	2025	2024
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	1,935,264	1,935,264
Addition*	286,029	-
Balance at the Ending of the Year	2,221,293	1,935,264

* The fair value of the investment properties was estimated by independent real estate valuers at JOD 2,481,849 as at December 31, 2025 (JOD 2,767,878 as at December 1, 2024).

8- Account Receivables

	2025	2024
Account Receivables	1,043,308	1,043,308
(Less): Provision for expected credit losses	(1,043,308)	(1,043,308)
	-	-

9- Prepaid Expenses and Other Receivable

	2025	2024
Sales Tax Payable	31,133	31,133
Income Tax Payable	13,440	13,440
Prepaid Expenses	-	95
Other	-	1,391
	44,573	46,059

Darkom Investment Company
(Public Shareholding Limited Company)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended in December 31, 2025
(Jordanian Dinars)

10- Cash on hand and banks

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash on hand	220	-
Bank	520	5,949
	<u>740</u>	<u>5,949</u>

11- Share capital

The Authorized and paid-up share capital amounted to JD 2,810,000, consisting of 2,810,000 shares with a nominal value of 1 JOD per share.

12- Related Parties

<u>Related Party</u>	<u>Nature of Relationship</u>	<u>Type of Transaction</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
A- Due to Related parties				
Jordan French Insurance Company	Parent Company	Financing	318,348	294,295
Total			<u>318,348</u>	<u>294,295</u>

During the year, the Company entered into transactions with the above related parties, consisting of financing and commercial transactions in the form of sales and purchases. These transactions were conducted on an arm's length basis and approved by the shareholders. The above balances are non-interest bearing and have no specific repayment terms.

B- Below is a summary of the benefits (salaries, bonuses, and other benefits) of the Company's senior executive management:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Transportation allowance for Board of Directors members	10,500	14,300
	<u>10,500</u>	<u>14,300</u>

13- Accrued expenses and other payables

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Accrued Expenses	21,710	35,917
Provision for Annual Leave	-	2,038
Social Security Payables	-	496
Refunds of Public Subscription to Shareholders	-	5,429
	<u>21,710</u>	<u>43,880</u>

14- Provision for Income Tax

A - Income Tax Provision

Summary of the movement in the income tax provision during the year:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	-	-
Additions During the Year	-	-
Paid During the Year	-	-
Balance at the End of the Year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

B - Tax Status:

- The Company's tax position has been settled up to the year 2024.
- The income tax return for 2024 was submitted within the legal deadline, and it has not yet been reviewed by the Income and Sales Tax Department.

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15- General and administrative expense

	2025	2024
Board of Directors' Transportation	10,500	14,300
Professional Fees and Consultancies	7,726	9,880
Salaries and Employee Benefits	3,600	3,600
Government Fees	2,997	5,386
Other Expenses	2,008	315
	26,831	33,481

16- Share of net Loss for the year

The earnings (loss) per share for the year is calculated by dividing the net loss for the year by the weighted average number of shares during the year, with details as follows:

	2025	2024
Net Loss for the Year	(305,395)	(33,481)
Weighted Average Number of Shares	2,810,000	2,810,000
Share of net Loss for the year	(0.12)	(0.01)

17- Financial Instruments - Risk Management

Fair value:

Is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transactions. As the Company's financial instruments are compiled under the historical cost method, differences can arise between the book amounts and the fair value estimates. Management believes that fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values.

Credit risk:

Credit risk represents the risk that a counterparty will be unable to meet its obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the other party. The Company is not exposed to any significant concentrations of credit risk. account receivables are continuously reviewed, and an aging analysis is performed along with the recognition of appropriate allowances for doubtful accounts. account receivables are presented net of credit loss provision. The Company maintains its cash balances with local banks that have a good credit rating.

Currency risk:

Is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's transactions are predominantly in Jordanian Dinars, and United States Dollars. Furthermore, the Jordanian Dinars relates to the United States Dollar therefore the currency risk is being well managed.

Liquidity risk:

Is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. The Company's management monitors liquidity risks by maintaining adequate provisions, continuously monitoring cash flows, and balancing the maturities of financial assets and liabilities on a regular basis and ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet any future commitments.

18- Legal status of the company

Lawsuits filed by the company against others

The value of lawsuits filed by the company against others amounts to JOD 874,326, which are still pending before the Jordanian courts.

Lawsuits filed by others against the company

The value of lawsuits filed by others against the company amounts to JOD 34,387, and they are currently in the process of settlement.

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19 - Contingent Liability

There may be contingent liabilities such as taxes and fees arising from a building that was previously sold but whose ownership has not yet been transferred. Accordingly, the company has taken legal action by notifying the buyer to complete the ownership transfer procedures.

20- Comparative figures

Some comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the presentation used for the year ended December 31, 2024.

21- Approval of the Consolidated Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on February 11, 2026.