AL-FARES NATIONAL COMPANY FOR INVESTMENT AND EXPORT
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

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

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(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

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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 – 21

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REPORT ON REVIEWING THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the President and Members of the Board of Directors
AL-Fares National Company for Investment and Export
(Public Shareholding Company)

Introduction
We have reviewed the accompanying Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position of Al-Fares National Company for Investment and Export (P.L.C) as of September 30, 2026, and the related statements of interim consolidated comprehensive income, Shareholders' 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 issuing 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 department's 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 do 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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A member of Nexia International
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Amman - Jordan
October 28, 2026

Audit. Tax. Advisory

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AL-FARES NATIONAL COMPANY FOR INVESTMENTAND EXPORT
(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		**224,532**	220,673
Intangible assets	4	**17,519,760**	17,519,760
Right of use assets	5	**117,157**	-
Total non-current assets		**17,861,449**	17,740,433
Current assets			
Prepaid expenses and other receivables		**1,750,889**	1,553,763
Inventory		**191,658**	131,385
Unbilled revenue		**4,980,377**	1,688,662
Accounts receivable	6	**14,230,102**	11,041,830
Cash and cash equivalents		**826,953**	1,911,179
Total current assets		**21,979,979**	16,326,819
TOTAL ASSETS		**39,841,428**	34,067,252
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	1	**16,000,000**	16,000,000
Statutory reserve		**462,025**	462,025
Voluntary reserve		**25,230**	25,230
Retained earnings		**792,987**	489,795
Total shareholders' equity		**17,280,242**	16,977,050
Non-current liabilities			
End-of-service indemnities		**158,551**	158,551
Long-term lease obligations	5	**24,935**	-
Long-term post-deferred checks		**655,157**	806,339
Total non-current liabilities		**838,643**	964,890
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other payables		**5,602,386**	4,448,832
Accounts payable and deferred checks		**11,128,462**	6,331,869
Current portion of lease obligations	5	**94,335**	-
Current portion of long-term loans		**1,530,360**	2,207,819
Bank overdraft		**3,367,000**	3,136,792
Total current liabilities		**21,722,543**	16,125,312
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**39,841,428**	34,067,252

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

AL-FARES NATIONAL COMPANY FOR INVESTMENTAND EXPORT
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS 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 to	
	From July1 2026 to September 30, 2026	From July1 2025 to September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Revenues:				
Sales	**7,521,705**	4,385,609	**23,487,071**	17,847,411
Hardware maintenance revenues	**583,900**	616,834	**1,403,555**	1,333,937
Total Revenue	**8,105,605**	5,002,443	**24,890,626**	19,181,348
Cost of Revenues:				
Cost of sales	**(6,731,142)**	(3,676,669)	**(20,723,982)**	(15,453,731)
Cost of Hardware maintenance revenues	**(298,986)**	(354,802)	**(1,106,631)**	(971,959)
Total Cost of Revenues	**(7,030,128)**	(4,031,471)	**(21,830,613)**	(16,425,690)
Gross Profit for the Period	**1,075,477**	970,972	**3,060,013**	2,755,658
Selling, marketing and administrative expenses	**(780,963)**	(695,069)	**(2,130,231)**	(2,073,165)
Depreciations and amortization	**(43,454)**	(55,474)	**(130,007)**	(164,155)
Financial charges	**(118,637)**	(102,151)	**(319,522)**	(241,062)
Interest lease obligation	**(3,209)**	(1,117)	**(8,317)**	(4,961)
Contingent Liabilities	**(25,000)**	(25,000)	**(75,000)**	(50,000)
Expected credit losses	-	-	**(50,000)**	-
Other revenues and expenses, net	**(24,803)**	-	**(43,744)**	-
Profit of the period	**79,411**	92,161	**303,192**	222,315
Other comprehensive income :				
Total comprehensive income for the period	**79,411**	92,161	**303,192**	222,315
Earning per share:				
Earning per- share JD / share	**0,005**	0,006	**0,02**	0,01
Weighted average of outstanding shares-share	**16,000,000**	16,000,000	**16,000,000**	16,000,000

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

AL-FARES NATIONAL COMPANY FOR INVESTMENT AND EXPORT
(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	Voluntary Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2026	**16,000,000**	**462,025**	**25,230**	**489,795**	**16,977,050**
Comprehensive income of the period	-	-	-	**303,192**	**303,192**
Balance at September 30, 2026	**16,000,000**	**462,025**	**25,230**	**792,987**	**17,280,242**
Balance at January 1, 2025	16,000,000	396,981	25,230	(95,601)	16,326,610
Comprehensive income of the period	-	-	-	222,315	222,315
Balance at September 30, 2025	16,000,000	396,981	25,230	126,714	16,548,925

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

AL-FARES NATIONAL COMPANY FOR INVESTMENT AND EXPORT
(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 of the period	**303,192**	222,315
Adjustments on the profit of the period:		
Depreciations and amortization	**130,007**	164,155
Interest lease obligation	**8,317**	4,961
Financial charges	**319,522**	241,062
Expected credit losses	**50,000**	-
Contingent Liabilities	**75,000**	50,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	**(3,238,272)**	(1,565,449)
Unbilled revenue	**(3,291,715)**	(1,164,762)
Inventory	**(60,273)**	116,891
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	**(197,126)**	(423,561)
Accounts payables and deferred checks	**4,645,411**	2,826,548
Accrued expenses and other payables	**1,078,554**	(662,323)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(177,383)**	(190,163)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Changes in property and equipment	**(63,570)**	(46,223)
Changes in right of use assets	**(187,453)**	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(251,023)**	(46,223)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loans	**(677,459)**	(81,828)
Banks overdraft	**230,208**	804,090
Paid financial charges	**(319,522)**	(241,062)
Lease obligations	**110,953**	(76,499)
Net cash (used in) / available from financing activities	**(655,820)**	404,701
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,084,226)**	168,315
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	**1,911,179**	634,809
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, SEPTEMBER 30	**826,953**	803,124

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

1. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

AL-Fares National Company for Investment and Export P.L.C ("the Company") is a Jordanian public shareholding Company registered on November 21, 2005, under the commercial registration number (373). After conducting all legal procedures, it has been converted from a limited liability company to a public shareholding.

The Company's authorized, declared, and paid-up capital is 16,000,000 JD divided to 16,000,000 shares with a par value of one JD per share.

The main activity of the Company is to import and export, to enter into other companies, and to borrow from banks for the purposes of the company, agents and intermediaries, commercial distribution and marketing, computer software industry, computer hardware industry and its parts, technical, engineering and commercial consultancy and computer services, including computer programming.

The Company operates in the capital of Jordan - 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 financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The interim consolidated statement does not include all the information and notes needed in the annual financial statement and must be reviewed with the ended financial statement on December 31, 2025, in addition to that the result for the nine months ended on 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 financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Basis of Consolidating Interim Financial Statements

The interim consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Al-Fares National Company for Investment and Export (Public Shareholding Company) and the subsidiaries controlled by the Company (subsidiarys 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 number 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 which includes:

- Size of the holding relative to the size and dispersion of other vote holders
- Potential voting rights, other 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 previous shareholders' meetings.

The consolidation process begins when the companies achieve control of the investee enterprise (subsidiary), while that process stops when the companies lose control of the investee (subsidiary). In particular, income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement and the consolidated comprehensive income statement from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of which it loses control of a subsidiary company.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income, is attributed to the owners of the Company and the non-controlling interests. The total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and 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 parent's accounting policies.

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

The interim consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2026, comprise the financial statements of the subsidaries companies (directly and indirectly):

Company	Place of Registration	Date of Registration	Vote and Ownership Ratio	Principal Activity
National Computer Company Ltd. *	Jordan	1983	100%	Programming and analyzing computer systems, selling computer supplies, and maintaining computers and electronic devices.
Allied Software Company Ltd.	Jordan	2001	92%	Development of software and information systems.
Aragon Ltd - Branch of foreign limited liability company.	Bermuda	2000	100%	Providing supply chain, management solutions, and optimization services.
Execution Company Ltd.	Jordan	2001	100%	Providing training courses in the implementation and analysis of various computer programs, execution of training courses, and consulting services related to communications, and development of computer programs and communications.
Incubator Electronics Co. Ltd. (exempt)	Jordan	2007	100%	Manufacture and sell computer software and hardware, contribute of other company and manufacturing the printing machine

The interim consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2026, comprise the financial statements of the subsidaries companies (directly and indirectly):

Company	Place of Registration	Date of Registration	Vote and Ownership Ratio	Principal Activity
Optimiza Computer System Ltd.	United Arab Emirates	2009	100%	Computer program and computer supplies and software trading in computer and its supplies
Optimiza Morocco	Kingdom of Morocco	2012	100%	Computer program and computer supplies and software trading in computer and its supplies
Optimiza Technology Company Ltd.	United Arab Emirates	2018	100%	Computer programming activities, consulting experience, and related activities
Optimiza Technology Company Ltd.	Egypt	2019	100%	Trading computer systems and hardware and supplies trade computer programming activities consulting expertise and related activities consulting expertise and related activities.
Al-Faris National Company for Information Technology	KSA	2022	100%	Installation operating systems, Telecommunication wiring, Providing management and control service of communication networks, Artificial Intelligence Technologies.
Wadi Information Technology Company	Jordan	2023	100%	Trade, maintenance, and installation of security and safety systems; computers, their equipment and software; design and development of software systems; management and operation of IT facilities; and provision of administrative consulting services.

* On June 19, 2014, a branch of the National Computer Company was established in Aqaba Economic Zone under No. (1114061901), in accordance with the regulations of the Aqaba Special Zone No. (32) of 2000, and its amendments.

*On March 26, 2018, the National Computer Company was established in the UAE under the No. (803595).

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Classifications

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through the income statement, and receivables. Such classifications are determined based on the purpose for which these financial assets were acquired.
The management determines its classifications of the financial assets at initial recognition.

Receivables and Loans

Receivables are financial assets (other than financial derivatives) with fixed or determinable payments that are not included in the financial market. These assets are classified as current assets unless they have maturities over 12 months after the statement of financial position date, as these are classified as non-current assets.

Recognition and Measurement

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the tradedate - the date on which the Company commits to purchases or sells the asset. Investments are recognized at fair value while costs associated with purchases and sales are recognized income statements.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company reviews stated values on financial assets at the date of the statement of financial position determine whether objective indications of their impairment exist, individually or in the aggregate if such indications exist, a recoverable amount is estimated to determine impairment.

The criteria that the Company uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor.

- A breach of contracts, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.

- The Company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the debtors' financial difficulty, granting the debtor a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider.

- It becomes probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

- Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, including.

(1) Adverse changes in the payment status of debtors in the portfolio.

(2) National or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists.

For the receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the income statement.

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 apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in a 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 to related party.

Except for 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 stage 1); 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 stage 2 and stage 3).

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 a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows to the Company under the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios. Discounted at the asset's EIR.

Loss allowance for financial investments measured at amortized costs is deducted from the 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 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 consolidated statement of income and other comprehensive income.

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

Measurement of ECL

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

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

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

Credit-Impaired Financial Assets

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

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

Critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies in respect of IFRS 9

- **Business Model Assessment:**

Classification and measurement of financial assets depend on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of 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 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 based on 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 to ensure that should 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 those assets. Re-segmentation of portfolios and movement between portfolios is more common when there is a significant increase in credit risk (or when that significant increase reverses) and so assets move from 12-month to lifetime ECLs, or vice versa, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12 month or lifetime ECLs but the amount of the ECLs changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differs.

- **Models and Assumptions Used:**

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

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty in Respect of IFRS 9

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

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

- **Probability of Default:**

PD constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of 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.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the amount that reflects the provisions that the entity expects to receive in exchange for transporting goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when each service obligation is fulfilled.

Separate selling prices are determined based on the observable price at which companies sell products and services on a separate basis. For items that are not sold separately, the Company estimates separate selling prices using other methods.

The Group recognizes revenue from the following major sources:

Major Operations
Revenue represents amounts payable in connection with services provided during the year and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts.

Revenue is recognized over time as the services are rendered.

If the services are provided under one arrangement in different reporting periods, then the corresponding allowance will be allocated based on the contracts signed with the clients.

Other Revenue
The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity, and when specific criteria for the Company's activities are met.

Contract Assets and Liabilities
The Company has determined that contract assets and liabilities should be recognized at the performance obligation level rather than at the contract level and that both contract assets and liabilities will be presented separately in the consolidated financial statements. The Company classifies its contractual assets as current and non-current, based on the timing and pattern of flow of economic benefits.

Expenses
Selling and marketing expenses mainly comprise 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 both direct and indirect costs not specifically part of production costs as required under generally accepted accounting principles. Allocations between general and administrative expenses and the cost of sales are made consistently when required.

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

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

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

Jointly Controlled Operation
Controlled operation is the operation that includes using assets and other resources for the parties involved in the coalition rather than establishing a company or any financial structure separate from the coalition parties themselves and each party of the coalition use his propriety and equipment and incur his expenses and liability and provide his funding. The joint venture contract provides the method which enables to split the revenue from the joint contract and any expenses incur jointly between coalition parties. The financial statement include the Company's share from joint venture business results using the equity method.

Inventory
Inventories are stated at cost or market whichever lower using (FIFO) inventory valuation method.

Investments in Computer Programs
The fair value of the computer program resulting from the acquisition of subsidiaries was reassessed based on the amount that can be recovered. If the value is less than the book value, it would be deducted from the reimbursable value, this impairment appears in the interim consolidated income statement.

Goodwill
The International Accounting Standards Board issued International Financial Reporting Standard No. (3) Business Consolidation, according to which the purchase cost is recorded over the fair value of the companies invested as goodwill, and when the amount recoverable from this goodwill is less than its net book value, its value is reduced to the recoverable value to redeem and record the value of the decline in the interim consolidated income statement.

Goodwill arising from the purchase of a subsidiary or jointly controlled entity represents the excess of the cost of the purchase over the Company's share in the net fair value of the assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities determined for the subsidiary or facility with joint control that is recognized as at the date of purchase. Goodwill is recorded first as an asset on a cost basis and is subsequently measured at cost, less accumulated impairment, if any.

For impairment testing, goodwill is distributed to all the cash-generating units of the Company that are expected to benefit from the merger.

An annual impairment test is conducted for the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been distributed or to more frequent periods if there is any indication that the unit has been impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its value, the impairment loss is charged first to reduce the carrying value of goodwill distributed to the unit and then to other assets listed proportionately based on the value listed for each asset in the unit. The impairment losses recognized for goodwill cannot be reversed in subsequent periods.

When a subsidiary or establishment is excluded by joint control, the goodwill allocated to it is determined to determine the profit or loss resulting from the disposal.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost after deducting accumulated depreciation. Expenditure on maintenance and repairs is expensed while expenditures for developments are capitalized. The acquisition price of assets includes the cost of loans taken to finance preparing equipment and providing necessary improvements to make them ready for use. Depreciation is allocated over the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets using the straight-line method. The estimated rates of depreciation of the principal assets using the straight-line method, the estimated rates of depreciation of the principal classes of assets are as follows:

	Annual Depreciation Rate
Machinery and equipment and computer software	15-20%
Furniture and Decorations	10-15%
Vehicles	15%
Tools	15%
Books	20%

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

An 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 show 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.

Leasing

Lease contracts are classified as capital leases if the lease results in a material transfer of the property benefits and risks related to the asset in question to the lessee. Other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rents are recognized as a right to use asset and a corresponding liability on the date that the leased asset is available for Company's use. Each lease payment is distributed between the obligation and the cost of the financing. The finance charge is charged to the profit or loss over the term of the lease to obtain a fixed periodic rate for the outstanding leader on the remaining balance of the liabilities for each period. Depreciation is calculated on the right to use assets over the useful life of the asset or the lease term, whichever is shorter, by the straight-line method.

Operating lease obligations are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, as lease payments are discounted using the interest rate included in the lease. If this rate cannot be determined, the additional borrowing rate of the lessee is used, which is the rate the tenant has to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Rentals due under short-term operating leases and low-value assets are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the period of the operating lease using the straight-line method. Short-term operating lease contracts are leases of 12 months or less.

Provisions

The provision had been formed, when the Company has a present obligation (legal or expected) from past events which its cost of repayment consider accepted and it can estimate it reliably.

The provision had been measured according to the best expectations of the required alternative to meet the obligation as of the statement of financial position date after considering the risks and not assured matters about the obligation. When the provision had been measured with the estimated cash flows to pay the present obligation, then the accounts receivable had been recognized as an asset in case of receipt and replacement of the amount is certain and can measure the amount reliably.

The Segment Report Represents

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

A geographical segment is associated with providing products in a particular economic environment subject to risks and returns that are differed from those for sectors to work in the economic environment.

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, and when intends to settle them on a net basis, or assets are realized and liabilities settled simultaneously.

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 that date. Gains and losses from settlement and translation of foreign currency transactions are included in the statement of income.

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's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the financial interim consolidated statements.

4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets amounting to JD 17,519,760 resulted from the Company's acquisition of full and/or part of the shares of partners in several companies operating in the field of information systems during 2005 and 2007.

The Details of Intangible Assets:

	2026	2025
Investment in developed computer programs	**15,107,872**	15,107,872
Goodwill*	**2,411,888**	2,411,888
	17,519,760	17,519,760

***The Details of Goodwill:**

	2026	2025
Total of goodwill	**3,609,925**	3,609,925
Provision of impairment of goodwill	**(1,198,037)**	(1,198,037)
Net Balance of goodwill	**2,411,888**	2,411,888

According to IFRS, the fair value for a computer program is evaluated based on the recoverable amount it, and then when the recoverable amount of the fair value of the computer programs is less than it carrying amount, we reduce its value to the recoverable amount and record this impairment in the consolidated comprehensive income statement. Based on the test of the impairment by the management at the end of 2025, there was no impairment in the value of goodwill and developed computer programs which were measured on the basis of the value in use, which is calculated using discounted cash flows through approved estimated budgets by the Company's management, which covers a period of five years on the basis of a weighted average cost of capital WACC of 18.3 % annually.

5. RIGHT TO USE ASSETS / LEASE OBLIGATION

	2026	2025
Rights of use assets:		
The balance as of January 1	-	93,725
Additions	187,453	-
Disposals	-	-
Amortization expense	(70,296)	(93,725)
Balance as of September 30 / December 31	117,157	-
Lease obligations:		
Balance as of January 1	-	96,476
Additions	187,453	-
Disposals	-	-
Interest expense	8,317	5,524
Paid during the period	(76,500)	(102,000)
Balance as of September 30 / December 31	119,270	-
Which of them:		
Current leases obligations	94,335	-
Non- Current lease obligations	24,935	-
	119,270	-

6. ACCOUNT RECEIVABLE

	2026	2025
Account receivables	14,664,768	11,689,646
Due from related party *	3,652,783	3,389,633
Provision of Expected credit losses	(4,087,449)	(4,037,449)
	14,230,102	11,041,830

*The amount due from related parties is as follows:

	Corporation's relationship	2026	2025
Consolidated Contractors Group	Major Shareholders	3,593,445	3,381,236
Amin Kawar & Sons Company	Owned by the Chairman of the Board	-	748
Kawar Energy Company	Owned by the Chairman of the Board	57,664	3,366
Amin Kawar & Sons Travel and Tourism Company	Owned by the Chairman of the Board	22	3,743
Kawar Trading and Development Company	Owned by the Chairman of the Board	1,652	540
		3,652,783	3,389,633

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Management of Share Capital Risks
The Company manges its capital to make sure that the Company will continue when it takes the highest return by the best limit for debts and owners' equity balances. The Company's strategy has not changed since 2025.

Structuring of the Company's capital includes debts, which includes owners' equity in the Company, which includes capital, reserves, and retained earnings as listed in the changes in the interim consolidated statement of shareholders' equity.

The Management of the Financial Risks
The Company's activities might be exposed mainly to the following financial risks:

Management of the Foreign Currencies Risks
It is the risk of changing the value of financial instruments due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Jordanian Dinar is the base currency of the Company. The Board sets limits on the financial position for each currency the company has and is reviewing the foreign exchange center daily and they are following strategies to make sure to keep foreign currencies center within the approved boundaries.

All the Group's operations are mainly in Jordanian Dinar, Saudi Riyal, and UAE dirham. The Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk dealing in such currencies, as the prices of those fixed currencies do not change because it is pegged to the US Dollar.

Management of the Interest Price Risks
Risk related to interest rate results mainly from borrowing money at varying interest rates and short-term deposits at fixed interest rates.

Sensitivity of the statement of comprehensive income is the impact of the assumed changes possible prices of interest on the profit of the Company for one year and it is calculated based on the financial liabilities, which carry variable interest rates at the end of the year.

Credit Risk Management
The credit risks represent in one part of the financial instruments contracts has not obligated to pay the contractual obligations and cause of that the Company is exposing financial losses, However, there are no contracts with any other parts so the Company doesn't expose to different types of the credit risks.

8. APPROVAL OF INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
The interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issuance on October 28, 2026 this financial statement requires General Assembly approval .