

The First for Finance Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman-The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated Financial Statements
and Independent Auditor's Report
for the year ended December 31, 2025

The First for Finance Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman-The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

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Independent Auditors Report

To the Shareholders
The First for Finance Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman-The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of The First for Finance Company (Public Shareholding Company), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of 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.

Key Audit Matters

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 period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Allowance for expected credit losses

The company has adopted the requirement of expected credit losses for International Financial Reporting Standard No. (9). The allowance for expected credit losses amounting to JD 23,155,890 as of December 31, 2025.

Allowance for expected credit losses

According the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards, investment property is initially measured at cost including transaction costs, and conduct impairment test is performed on the investment property in the separate statement of financial position when any events or changes in circumstances show that this value is unrecoverable and if any indication of impairment occurs an impairment loss is recognized in accordance with the asset impairment policy.

Emphasis of matter

Without modify our opinion, we would like to emphasize what is stated in note no. 21 regarding amendments of previous years

Other Matter

The opening balances were audited by another certified accountant who issued an unmodified report on February 6, 2025.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable 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, disclosing, as applicable, 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 Company's financial reporting process.

Scope of audit

We conducted comprehensive evaluations to determine the main controls used in determining expected credit losses, data collection and its completeness, and the relevant estimates and assumptions used by management. We tested the main control systems on the modeling process.

Scope of audit

The audit procedures we conducted included among other things, use of certified real estate appraisers to assist us in determining the market value of those investment properties as of the separate financial statements report



Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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



From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements Unqualified Opinion

The Company has proper accounting records which are, in all material respects, consistent with the accompanying financial statements, accordingly, we recommend to approve these financial statements by the general assembly.



Talal Abu-Ghazaleh & Co. International

Mohammad Al-Azraq
(License # 1000)

Amman - March 14, 2026

The First Finance for Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman-The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025

		31 December 2025	31 December 2024	1 January 2024
	Note		After adjustment	Before adjustment
ASSETS		JD	JD	JD
Cash and cash equivalents	3	3,650,844	995,892	560,838
Financial assets at amortized cost	4	15,849,646	16,801,277	15,021,686
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	5	4,176,518	3,654,810	4,011,056
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	86,475	79,132	125,752
Other debit balances	7	2,451,115	2,786,057	4,024,077
Assets acquired in settlement of debts		6,962,476	8,126,450	8,821,237
Due from related parties	8	144	2,994	5,934
Right of use asset	9	414,005	451,259	529,720
Investment properties	10	3,765,189	3,486,506	3,717,423
Property and equipment	11	92,819	125,737	158,378
Deferred tax asset		6,450,165	7,295,898	7,167,291
Total Assets		43,899,396	43,806,012	44,143,392
Equity and Liabilities				
Liabilities				
Liability for murabaha contracts	12	335,980	112,751	-
Lease liability	9	491,397	529,491	604,250
Other credit balances	13	2,723,880	2,959,439	3,405,756
Total Liabilities		3,551,257	3,601,681	4,010,006
Equity				
Capital	14	33,000,000	34,200,000	35,000,000
Statutory reserve	15	3,278,582	3,121,332	3,074,461
Voluntary reserve	16	229,851	229,851	229,851
Accumulated change in fair value of investment in financial assets through other comprehensive income		(313,292)	(874,715)	(536,426)
Retained earnings		4,152,998	3,527,863	2,856,793
Treasury stocks		-	-	(491,293)
Total Equity		40,348,139	40,204,331	40,133,386
Total Liabilities and Equity		43,899,396	43,806,012	44,143,392

The attached notes form part of these financial statements

The First Finance for Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman-The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		JD	After adjustment JD
Murabaha financing revenue	17	2,070,990	1,903,507
Other revenues	18	602,021	624,324
Gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	7,341	(46,621)
Recovery of a provision		-	4,292
Dividends		83,847	55,020
Net profit from sale assets of acquired in settlement of debts		178,141	2,276
Total revenues		2,942,340	2,542,798
Administrative expenses	19	(1,278,638)	(1,582,822)
Finance costs	20	(70,353)	(43,622)
Expected credit loss		(56,687)	(445,851)
Loss on sale of property and equipment		-	(1,505)
Loss from the sale of investment properties		-	(113,302)
Total expenses		(1,405,678)	(2,187,102)
Profit for the year before tax		1,536,662	355,696
Income tax expense		(399,981)	(24,674)
National contribution expense		(66,663)	-
Profit		1,070,018	331,022
Other comprehensive income			
Change in fair value of investment in financial assets through other comprehensive income		561,423	(338,289)
Total comprehensive income		1,631,441	(7,267)
Weighted average number of shares during the year		33,000,000	34,200,000
Earnings per share		JD -\032	JD -\009

The attached notes form part of these financial statements

The First Finance for Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman-The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025

	Capital	Statutory reserve		Voluntary reserve		Accumulated change in fair value of investment in financial assets through other comprehensive income	Retained earnings		Total retained earnings		Treasury Stocks		Net
		JD	JD	JD	JD		Realized profit (loss)	Unrealized profit (loss)	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Balance as at January 1, 2024 - before adjustment	35,000,000	3,945,011	229,851	(1,203,024)	2,894,457	7,167,291	10,061,748	(491,293)	47,542,293				
Adjustments of previous years note no (21)	-	(870,550)	-	666,598	(7,204,955)	-	(7,204,955)	-	(7,408,907)				
Balance as at January 31, 2024 - after adjust	35,000,000	3,074,461	229,851	(536,426)	(4,310,498)	7,167,291	2,856,793	(491,293)	40,133,386				
Capital reduction	(800,000)	-	-	-	308,708	-	308,708	-	(491,292)				
Treasury Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	491,293	491,293				
Profit	-	-	-	-	331,022	-	331,022	-	331,022				
Statutory reserve	-	46,871	-	-	(46,871)	-	(46,871)	-	-				
Change in fair value of investment in financial assets through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(338,289)	-	-	-	-	(338,289)				
Change in deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	(50,396)	128,607	78,211	-	78,211				
Balance as at December 31, 2024 - after adjustment	34,200,000	3,121,332	229,851	(874,715)	(3,768,035)	7,295,898	3,527,863	-	40,204,331				
Treasury Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(564,377)	(564,377)				
Capital reduction	(1,200,000)	-	-	-	635,623	-	635,623	564,377	-				
Distributed dividends	-	-	-	-	(330,000)	-	(330,000)	-	(330,000)				
Profit	-	-	-	-	1,070,018	-	1,070,018	-	1,070,018				
Voluntary reserve	-	157,250	-	-	(157,250)	-	(157,250)	-	-				
Change in fair value of investment in financial assets through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	561,423	-	-	-	-	561,423				
Change in deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	252,477	(845,733)	(593,256)	-	(593,256)				
Balance as at December 31, 2025	33,000,000	3,278,582	229,851	(313,292)	(2,297,167)	6,450,165	4,152,998	-	40,348,139				

The attached notes form part of these financial statements

**The First Finance for Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman-The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
	JD	After adjustment JD
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit for the year before tax	1,536,662	355,696
Adjustments for :		
Expected credit loss	56,687	445,851
Recovery of a provision	-	(4,292)
Depreciation	39,015	56,467
Depreciation of right of use assets	71,261	78,461
Interest lease liabilities	28,974	33,178
(Gains) losses from sale of property and equipment	(711)	1,505
Loss from sale of investment properties	-	(113,302)
Change in deferred tax assets	-	(128,607)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Financial assets at amortized cost	951,631	(2,221,150)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(7,341)	46,621
Assets acquired in settlement of debts	1,163,974	694,787
Other debit balances	278,255	1,238,984
Other credit balances	(702,203)	(411,630)
Due from related parties	2,850	(597,060)
	3,419,054	(524,491)
Income tax paid	-	(59,361)
Net cash flows from operating activities	3,419,054	(583,852)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(13,386)	(31,295)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	8,000	5,000
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	(602,187)	96,168
Investment properties	(278,683)	344,219
Proceeds from sale of Investment properties	-	600,000
Net cash Flows from investing activities	(886,256)	1,014,092
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Lease liabilities paid	(101,075)	(107,937)
Liability for murabaha contracts	223,229	112,751
Net cash flows from financing activities	122,154	4,814
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	2,654,952	435,054
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	995,892	560,838
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	3,650,844	995,892

The attached notes form part of these financial statements

**The First Finance for Company
Public Shareholding Company
Amman-The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

Note to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

1. Legal status and activity

- Legal status and activity for parent company and subsidiaries as follows:

Company name	Legal status	Registration date at the		Main activities
		Ministry of Industry and Trade	Register No.	
The First For Finance Company	Public Shareholding Company	March 5, 2006	390	durable goods, financing the establishment of private projects, renting residential apartments and vacant land, and property
Sukuk Financial Leasing Company	Limited liability company	April 19, 2017	47453	Carrying out leasing finance activities

- The financial statement has been approved by board of direction in its session held on March 11, 2026.

2. Basis for preparation of financial statements and material accounting policies

1-2 Basis for financial statement preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Measurement bases used in preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for measurement of certain items at bases other than historical cost.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements have been presented in the Jordanian dinar (JD) which is the functional currency of the entity.

2-2 Using of estimates

- When preparing of financial statements, management uses judgments, assessments and assumptions that affect applying the accounting policies and carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual result may differ from these estimates.
- Change in estimates shall be recognized in the period of the change, and future periods if the change affects them.
- For example, estimates may be required for expected credit losses, inventory obsolescence, useful lives of depreciable assets, provisions, any legal cases against the entity.

3-2 Standards and Interpretations issued that became effective

Standard or interpretation number.	description	Effective date
Amendments to IAS (21).	Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2025.

Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Standard or interpretation number	Description	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS 1,7,9,10 and IAS 7.	Annual improvements to international financial reporting standards.	January 1, 2026.
Amendments to IFRS (7) and (9).	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments.	January 1, 2026.
Amendments to IAS (21).	Translation to Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	January 1, 2027.
IFRS (18) Issued.	Presentation and disclosure in financial statements that will replace IAS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements).	January 1, 2027.
IFRS (19) Issued.	Disclosure requirements for subsidiaries without Public Accountability.	January 1, 2027.
IFRS 10. IAS 28.	Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.	Available for optional application- Effective date deferred indefinitely.

2-4 Summary of material accounting policies

– Basis of consolidation (deemed appropriate)

- Control is presumed to exist when the investor is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee, unless, in exceptional circumstances, it can be clearly demonstrated that such ownership does not constitute control.
- Intergroup balances, transactions, income and expenses among the group (the parent and the subsidiaries) shall be eliminated in full.
- Non-controlling interests represent the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent.
- If a parent loses a control of a subsidiary, the parent derecognize the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and non-controlling interests and other equities, recognize any profit or loss resulted from loss of control in the statement of comprehensive income, recognize any investment retained after loss of control at its fair value.

– Financial instruments

Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

– Financial assets

- A financial asset is any asset that is:
 - (a) Cash;
 - (b) An equity instrument of another entity;
 - (c) A contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity.
 - (d) A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments.
- Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset, but for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss.
- Financial assets are classified to three categories as follows:
 - Amortized cost.
 - Fair value through other comprehensive income.
 - Fair value through profit or loss.
- A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
 - (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:
 - The financial assets is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
 - The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interests on that principal amount outstanding.
- All other financial assets (excluding financial assets at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income) are subsequently measured at fair value in profit or losses.
- On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the entity may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investments fair value in other comprehensive income.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Subsequently financial assets are measured as follows:

Financial assets	Subsequent measurement
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Are subsequently measured at fair value net gains or losses, including interests revenues or dividends, are recognized in profit or loss
Financial asserts at amortized cost	Are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interests method. – Amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. – Interests income, gain and loss of foreign exchange and impairment loss are recognized in profit or loss. – Gain and loss from disposal are recognized in profit or loss.
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Are subsequently measured at fair value – Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of investment cost. – Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) and are never reclassified from equity to profit or loss.
Debts instruments at their value through other comprehensive income	Are subsequently measured at fair value – Interests income is calculated using effective interests method, gains and losses from foreign exchange, impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. – Other net gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. – On derecognition accumulated gains and losses in other comprehensive income are reclassified into profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Derecognition of financial assets (or a part of a group of similar financial assets) when:

- The contractual rights to the cash flow from the financial assets expire, or
- It transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets or assume a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows entirely to a third party.

Financial liabilities

- A financial liability is any liability that is:
 - (a) A contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity; or
 - (b) A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments.
- Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less transaction costs, directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of those liabilities, except for the financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

- After initial recognition, the entity measures all financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss which are measured at fair value and other determined financial liabilities which are not measured under amortized cost method, Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resulting gain or loss from change in fair value is recognized through profit or loss.
- **Trade payables and accruals**

Trade payables and accruals are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and have been either invoiced or formally agreed with the suppliers or not.
- **Offsetting financial instruments**

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off amounts and intends either to settle in a net basis, or through realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash on hand, current accounts and short term deposits at banks with a maturity date of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
- **Trade receivables**
 - Trade receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.
 - Trade receivables are stated at invoices (claims) amount net of allowance for expected credit losses which represents the collective impairment of receivables.
- **Impairment of financial assets**
 - At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVTOCI are credit – impaired. A financial assets 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.
 - The entity recognizes loss allowance for expected credit loss (ECL) on:
 - Financial assets measured at amortized cost.
 - Debt investments measured at FVOCI.
 - Contract assets.
 - The entity measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.
 - Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.
 - When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Entity considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort based in the entity’s historical experience and forward looking information.
 - The entity considers a financial asset to be in default when:
 - The client is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the entity in full, without recourse by the entity to actions such as realizing security (if any); or
 - The financial asset is more than 360 days past due.
 - Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
 - A financial assets is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows. The entity write off the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is in case of, liquidation, bankruptcy or issuance of a court ruling to reject the claim for financial asset.

– **Property and equipment**

- Property and equipment are initially recognized at their cost being their purchase price plus any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- After initial recognition, the property and equipment are carried, in the statement of financial position, at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. Land is not depreciated.
- The depreciation charge for each period is recognized as expense. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis, which reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed over the estimated useful life of the assets using the following rates:

Category	Depreciation rate
	%
Electrical and Office Equipment	20-25
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Decorations	7,5
Vehicles	15

- The estimated useful lives are reviewed at each year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.
 - The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in the circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, impairments losses are calculated in accordance with impairment of assets policy.
 - On the subsequent derecognition (sale or retirement) of the property and equipment, the resulting gain or loss, being the difference between the net disposal proceed, if any, and the carrying amount, is included in profit or loss.
 - Amount paid to build up property and equipment are initially carried to projects under construction account. When the project becomes ready for use, it will be transferred to property and equipment caption.
- **Impairment of non-financial assets**
- At each statement of financial position date, management reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (property, plant and equipment and investment property) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired.
 - If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any, being the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of asset's fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. The asset's fair value is the amount for which that asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in arm's length transaction. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset.
 - For the purpose of impairment valuation, assets are grouped at the lower level that have cash flow independently (cash generating unit), previous impairment for non-financial assets (excluding goodwill) is reviewed for the possibility of reversal at the date of the financial statements.
 - An impairment loss is recognized immediately as loss.
 - Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately as income.

– **Provisions**

- Provisions are present obligations (legal or constructive) resulted from past events, the settlement of the obligations is probable and the amount of those obligations can be estimated reliably. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date.
- Provisions reviewed and adjusted at each statement of financial position date. If outflows, to settle the provisions, are no longer probable, reverse of the provision is recorded as income.
- If the entity expected to be reimbursed for a part or full provision, the reimbursement shall be recognized within assets, when it is virtually certain and its value can be measured reliably.
- In the statement of comprehensive income, the expense relating to a provision may be presented net of the amount recognized for reimbursement.
- Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted by using a currently pre-tax discount rate that reflect the risks specific to the liability, when using discount any increase in provision is recognized as a financial cost over time.

– **Related parties**

- Transactions with related parties represent transfer of resources, services, or obligations between related parties.
- Terms and conditions relating to related party transactions are approved by management.

– **Revenue recognition**

- Revenues are recognized based on consideration specified in contract with customer that expected to be received excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
- The entity recognize revenue from sale of good and rendering of service when control is transferred to the customer.

– **Rendering of service**

- Revenue is recognized when trading contracts are executed for the benefit of the customers.

Lease contracts

The entity assesses at the commencement date of the lease agreement whether the contract is a lease or includes a lease agreement. And if the contract is in whole or in part transfer the right to control the use of a specific asset from one party to another for a specified period of time in exchange for a consideration, the entity recognizes the right-of- use assets and lease liability with the exception of low value and for short term leases (i.e. those with a lease term of 12 months or less) in which the entity recognizes the lease payments as operating expenses on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis is more representative of the time period to depreciate the economic benefits of the leased assets.

The entity as a lessee

- At the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.
- Outstanding lease payments include:
 - Fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable.
 - Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as the commencement date.
 - Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee to the lessor under residual value guarantees.
 - The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.
- Lease liability is presented as a separate component in the entity's statement of financial position.
- The lease liability is measured subsequently by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.
- The entity shall reassess the lease liability (and makes a similar adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:
 - There is a change in the lease term, or there are events or change in circumstances that lead to a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, in this case the lease liability is re-measured by discounting the revised lease payments using the revised discount rate.
 - Lease payments are changed due to changes in an index, rate, or change in amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, in which cases the lease liabilities are re-measured by discounting the revised lease payments using a non-variable discount rate (unless the lease payments change due to the change in the floating interest rate, in which case the revised discount rate is used).
 - For lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, in this case the lease liabilities are re-measured based on the revised lease term by discounting the revised lease payments using modified discount rate on the date of modification.
- Right-of-use asset shall comprise an initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee that are subsequently measured less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.
- When an entity incurs an obligation in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located, or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, the provision is recognized and measured under IAS (37) and to the extent that the costs relate to the right-of-use assets, these costs are included in the related right-of-use assets, unless these costs are incurred to produce inventories.
- Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shortest period between both the lease term and the useful life of the right-of-use asset.
- If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflect that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset over the useful life of the underlying asset. Depreciation begins on the commencement date of the lease.
- The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate component in the consolidated statement of financial position.
- The entity shall apply IAS (36) Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified as defined in "property and equipment" policy.
- As a practical expedient, IFRS (16) allows the lessee not to separate the non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component. A lessee did not apply this practical expedient. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, a lessee shall allocate the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of non-lease components.

The entity is a lessor

Lease income from operating lease is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred by the entity in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying value of the leased asset and recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income. Assets leased under operating leases are depreciated based on the same depreciation policy adopted by the entity for similar assets.

- Distributed dividend and interest revenue

- Dividend revenue from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.
- Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

- Income tax

- Income tax is calculated in accordance with Jordanian laws and regulations.
- Some temporary differences arise when expense or income is included in accounting profit in one period while is included in taxable profit in a different period, therefore, deferred tax liability (asset) is recognized, which is, expected to be settled (recovered) in future financial periods as a result of the differences between the value of assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position on which basis the tax is calculated.

- Foreign currencies

- In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the statement date (closing rate). Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.
- Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

- Contingent liabilities

- Contingent liabilities are possible obligations depending on whether some uncertain future events occur, or they are present obligations but payments are not probable or the amounts cannot be measured reliably.
- Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Current accounts with banks	1,831,111	976,073
Deposit with banks(*)	1,800,000	-
Current accounts with banks - foreign currency	19,733	19,819
Total	3,650,844	995,892

(*) The deposit mentioned above is tied in bank for 3 month with murabaha rate of 5 - 5,25%.

4. Financial assets at amortized cost

- This item represents the installments due from the company's clients from financing and Murabaha operations for cars, real estate, and others, where these installments include the principal of the financing in addition to the returns calculated on these financings, as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Finance receivables	47,075,529	48,232,226
Finance lease receivables	528,127	1,189,660
Total	47,603,656	49,421,886
Minus:Expected credit loss	(23,155,890)	(23,121,855)
Minus:Unearned deferred financing revenue	(6,494,851)	(7,685,980)
Minus:Suspense revenues	(2,103,269)	(1,812,774)
Net	15,849,646	16,801,277

- Distribution sectors for installment receivables as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Real estate	7,075,002	8,716,391
Goods	18,177,101	18,077,919
Securities	2,820,891	2,819,213
Bills of lading	2,360,492	2,360,492
Vehicles	17,170,170	17,447,871
Total	47,603,656	49,421,886
Minus:Expected credit loss	(23,155,890)	(23,121,855)
Minus:Unearned deferred financing revenue	(6,494,851)	(7,685,980)
Minus:Suspense revenues	(2,103,269)	(1,812,774)
Net	15,849,646	16,801,277

Note to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025

- Below is a distribution of installment receivable aggregate according to credit stages in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan, as follows:

	2025			2024	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of year	19,744,969	517,168	29,139,750	49,421,887	47,106,403
Financing granted during the year	7,234,219	257,532	1,228,440	8,720,191	11,751,570
Financing settled	(8,945,955)	(380,732)	(1,211,735)	(10,538,422)	(9,436,087)
Transfer to stage 1	210,457	(128,048)	(82,409)	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	(699,921)	699,921	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	(1,722,472)	(64,895)	1,787,367	-	-
Balance - end of year	15,821,297	900,946	30,881,413	47,603,656	49,421,886

- The movement on expected credit loss allowance during the year according to credit stages as follows:

	2025			2024	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of year	160,744	512	18,924,659	19,085,915	23,366,303
Impairment on new financing	144,754	32,831	679,074	856,659	2,507,409
Recovered from impairment loss on settled balances	-	-	-	-	(2,613,682)
Transfer to stage 1	5,363	(3,181)	(2,182)	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	(62,946)	62,946	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	(780,506)	(16,269)	796,775	-	-
Impact on year end impairment loss caused by classification between stage	954,611	6,553	2,252,152	3,213,316	(138,175)
	422,020	83,392	22,650,478	23,155,890	23,121,855

5. Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income

	2025			2024	
	Out jordan	In jordan	Total	Total	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	
Listed companies	2,542,219	6,528	2,548,747	1,896,914	
Unlisted companies	1,513,285	114,486	1,627,771	1,757,896	
Total	4,055,504	121,014	4,176,518	3,654,810	

- The movement of financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income during the year as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of year	3,654,810	4,011,056
Share of change in fair value of investment in financial assets through other comprehensive income	521,708	(356,246)
Balance - end of year	4,176,518	3,654,810

- Included within the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are reserved shares amounting to (25,000) shares and mortgaged shares amounting to (1,232,080) shares, with a total value of JD 1,741,963 in favor of Safwa Islamic Bank note no (12).

6. Financial assets at fair value through income statement

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	79,132	125,752
Accumulated change in fair value	7,343	(46,620)
Total	86,475	79,132

7. Other debit balances

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Other account receivables	6,170,372	6,358,500
Minus: Expected credit loss allowance	(4,135,940)	(4,130,591)
Net	2,034,432	2,227,909
Advance payment for Income and Sales Tax Department	-	62,296
Checks under collection	289,545	380,341
Refundable deposits	41,011	26,579
Prepaid expenses	31,011	36,663
Work advance	18,899	14,295
Accrued murabaha revenues	16,810	-
Guarantee deposits	10,000	10,000
Net employees receivables (*)	9,407	27,974
Total	2,451,115	2,786,057

- (*) The net employees receivables consists of the following:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Employees receivables	26,710	27,974
Expected credit loss allowance	(17,303)	-
Balance - end of year	9,407	27,974

8. Related parties

- Due from related parties consist as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Al-Omanaa Investment & Portfolio Management	144	144
Ibn Al-Haytham Hospital Company	-	2,065
Across the World Technology & Informatics Company	-	760
International Company for Medical Investments	-	25
Total	144	2,994

- The relationship with related parties is primarily financing in nature.
- The movement on expected credit loss allowance for employees receivable during the year as follows:

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of year	-	-
Providing during the year	17,303	-
Balance - end of year	17,303	-

9. Right of use asset

2025	Right of use asset
Cost	JD
Balance - beginning of year	906,589
Additions	34,007
Balance - end of year	940,596
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance - beginning of year	455,330
Depreciation	71,261
Balance - end of year	526,591
Net	414,005
2025	Lease liabilities
	JD
Lease liabilities - beginning of year	529,491
Additions	34,007
Amounts recognized in the income statement – interest receivable	28,974
Lease liabilities paid	(101,075)
Lease liabilities - end of year	491,397
2024	Right of use asset
Cost	JD
Balance - beginning of year	906,589
Balance - end of year	906,589
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance - beginning of year	376,869
Depreciation	78,461
Balance - end of year	455,330
Net	451,259
2024	Lease liabilities
	JD
Lease liabilities - beginning of year	604,250
Amounts recognized in the income statement – interest receivable	33,178
Lease liabilities paid	(107,937)
Lease liabilities - end of year	529,491

10. Investment properties

- This item includes land with a total area of 230 dunums registered in the names of customers and a related party in accordance with agreements concluded with them. All such lands are pledged under a first-ranking real estate mortgage.
- The investment properties have an average market value of JD 3,768,863 according to valuations by certified real estate experts.

11. Investment properties

	Electrical and office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Decorations	Vehicles	Total
2025	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Cost					
Balance - beginning of year	469,283	265,007	1,170,157	167,073	2,071,520
Additions	2,455	2,341	8,590	-	13,386
Disposals	-	-	-	(13,000)	(13,000)
Balance - end of year	471,738	267,348	1,178,747	154,073	2,071,906
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance - beginning of year	451,047	240,763	1,133,995	119,978	1,945,783
Depreciation	14,992	4,921	9,593	9,509	39,015
Disposals	-	-	-	(5,711)	(5,711)
Balance - end of year	466,039	245,684	1,143,588	123,776	1,979,087
Net	5,699	21,664	35,159	30,297	92,819
2024					
Cost					
Balance - beginning of year	469,283	249,348	1,167,021	154,573	2,040,225
Additions	-	15,659	3,136	12,500	31,295
Balance - end of year	469,283	265,007	1,170,157	167,073	2,071,520
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance - beginning of year	424,323	235,540	1,118,082	111,371	1,889,316
Depreciation	26,724	5,223	15,913	8,607	56,467
Balance - end of year	451,047	240,763	1,133,995	119,978	1,945,783
Net	18,236	24,244	36,162	47,095	125,737

12. Obligation against murabaha contracts

Bank name	First Installment Due	Last Installment Due	Bank Guarantees	2025	2024
				JD	JD
Safiya bank - murabaha shares (1)	26 March 2025	26 February 2027	Company's financial position, pledged shares	169,616	-
Safiya bank - murabaha shares (2)	23 July 2025	23 September 2027	Company's financial position, pledged shares	166,364	-
Safiya bank - letter of credit financing	15 September 2025	15 February 2027	Company's financial position, pledged shares	-	112,751
Total				335,980	112,751

13. Other credit balances

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Shareholders deposits	1,426,296	1,397,877
Unearned revenue	636,161	548,383
Legal deposits	261,815	275,887
Legal cases provision	103,000	103,000
Other deposits	75,391	99,716
National contribution deposits	66,663	-
Income tax provision	45,466	-
Reward of board of directors	45,000	45,000
Investment agency deposits	34,000	271,995
Accrued expenses	16,857	24,900
Income and sales tax department deposits	7,514	8,111
Social security deposits	5,717	8,056
Other trade payable	-	142,514
Client deposits	-	34,000
Total	2,723,880	2,959,439

14. Capital

- The authorized and paid-up capital amounted to JOD 33,000,000, divided into 33,000,000 shares with a nominal value of JOD 1 per share.
- Based on the minutes of the Extraordinary General Assembly of the company held on 30 January 2025, it was decided to purchase treasury shares representing 3.5088% of the authorized and paid-up capital, equivalent to 1,200,000 shares, for the purpose of reducing the company's capital by the number of purchased shares. The capital reduction was completed during 2025.
- The General Assembly, in its Extraordinary Meeting held on 29 August 2024, approved a capital reduction of JD 800,000 which represent the balance of treasury shares for the company's capital to become 34,200,000 shares at a nominal value of JOD 1 per share. The procedures for the capital reduction were completed with the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Jordan and the Jordan Securities Commission during 2024.

15. Statutory reserve

- Statutory reserve is allocated according to the Jordanian Companies Law by deducting 10% of the annual net profit until the reserve equals one quarter of the Company's subscribed capital. However, the Company may, with the approval of the General Assembly, continue to deduct this annual ratio until this reserve equals the subscribed capital of the Company in full. Such reserve is not available for dividends distribution.
- For the general assembly after exhausting other reserves to decide in an extraordinary meeting to quench its losses from the accumulated amounts in statutory reserve, and to rebuild it in accordance with the provisions of the law.

16. Voluntary reserve

This reserve is determined in accordance with the Jordanian Companies Law by allocating not more than 20% annually of the profit to this reserve.

17. Murabaha finance revenues

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Vehicles	1,536,688	1,335,947
Real estate	390,042	386,646
Goods	138,726	178,457
Individual service	5,534	2,457
Total	2,070,990	1,903,507

18. Other revenues

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Rents	270,815	220,665
Commission revenue	140,059	204,136
Takaful insurance	112,457	126,753
Other	61,169	72,770
Bank murabaha	16,810	-
Profit sale of property and equipment	711	-
Total	602,021	624,324

19. Administrative expenses

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Salaries, wages and related benefits	447,036	559,982
Subscriptions, stamps and government fees	93,186	64,607
Depreciation of right of use asset	71,261	78,461
Travel and accomodation	69,723	70,705
Professional fees	71,417	86,633
Insurance	48,059	40,994
Non-deductable tax	47,097	44,565
Board of directors - rewards	45,000	45,000
Social security	41,775	51,492
Depreciation	88,507	106,163
Health insurance	33,172	38,387
Real estate	32,929	146,847
Commission	31,920	62,515
Banks	20,203	12,440
Maintenance	20,086	20,556
Legal cases	20,014	32,703
Rents	19,950	15,500
Communications	18,320	20,497
Miscellaneous	19,073	19,418
Electricity and water	14,442	21,409
Fuel	6,634	13,642
Security	5,313	4,400
Cleanliness and hospitality	4,870	7,264
Stationery and printings	3,507	3,797
Vehicles	2,936	8,981
Advertisng	2,208	5,864
Total	1,278,638	1,582,822

20. Finance cost

	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Bank murabaha expenses	41,379	10,444
Lease liability interest	28,974	33,178
Total	70,353	43,622

21. Prior Year Adjustments

- The financial statements for prior years have been adjusted to comply with IAS 8, which allows for the restatement of financial statements in the event of errors discovered from previous periods due to the unavailability of appropriate information. Accordingly, certain adjustments have been made, as follows:
- The effect of the adjustments on the balance as of 1 December 2024 is as follows:

	Balance before adjustment	Adjustments	Balance after adjustment
	JD	JD	JD
Deferred tax asset	6,202,927	964,364	7,167,291
Other credit balances	(3,369,801)	(35,955)	(3,405,756)
Financial assets at amortized cost	18,650,703	(3,629,017)	15,021,686
Other debit balances	6,477,848	(2,453,771)	4,024,077
Assets acquired in settlement of debts	9,694,760	(873,523)	8,821,237
Investment properties	5,098,428	(1,381,005)	3,717,423
Accumulated change in fair value of investment in financial assets through other comprehensive income	1,203,024	(666,598)	536,426
Retained earnings	(10,061,748)	7,204,955	(2,856,793)
Statutory reserve	(3,945,011)	870,550	(3,074,461)
Total		-	

- The effect of the adjustments on the balance as of 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	Balance before adjustment	Adjustments	Balance after adjustment
	JD	JD	JD
Financial assets at amortized cost	20,760,293	(3,959,016)	16,801,277
Other debit balances	5,239,829	(2,453,772)	2,786,057
Assets acquired in settlement of debts	8,999,973	(873,523)	8,126,450
Investment properties	4,867,511	(1,381,005)	3,486,506
Deferred tax asset	6,331,534	964,364	7,295,898
Other credit balances	(2,923,484)	(35,955)	(2,959,439)
Accumulated change in fair value of investment in financial assets through other comprehensive income	1,463,102	(588,387)	874,715
Retained earnings	(11,855,157)	8,327,294	(3,527,863)
Total		-	

22. Legal cases

- According to the lawyer latter there are legal cases raised from others against the company amounting to JD 489,337, and legal case amounting 155,367 JD and legal cases with unspecified value raised by the company against others and these cases still pending at related courts:

23. Risk management

a) Capital risk:

Regularly, the capital structure is reviewed and the cost of capital and the risks associated with capital are considered. In addition, capital is managed properly to ensure continuing as a going concern while maximizing the return through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

b) Currency risk:

- Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.
- The risk arises on certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, which imposes sort of risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates during the year.
- These risks are managed by foreign exchange rate procedures.

c) Interest rate risk:

- Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
- The risk arises on exposure to a fluctuation in market interest rates resulting from borrowings and depositing in banks.
- The entity is not exposed to interest rate risk.

d) Other price risk:

- Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.
- The risk arises from investing in equity.
- The entity is not exposed to other price risks.

e) Credit risk:

- Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.
- A credit policy has been implemented to guide dealings with parties able to meet their debt obligations and to secure appropriate collateral when required, in order to minimize the risk of financial losses resulting from debt defaults.
- Regularly, the credit ratings of debtors and the volume of transactions with those debtors during the year are monitored.
- Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of debtors, also adequate provisions for doubtful receivables is taken.
- The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements represents the maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral obtained.

f) **Liquidity risk:**

- Liquidity risk is the risk of encountering difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets.
- Liquidity risk is managed through monitoring cash flows and matching with maturity dates of the financial assets and liabilities.
- The following table shows the maturity dates of financial assets and liabilities as of December 31:

Description	2025	2024
	JD	JD
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,650,844	995,892
Financial assets at amortized cost	15,849,646	16,801,277
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive in	4,176,518	3,654,810
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	86,475	79,132
Other debit balances	2,451,115	2,786,057
Due from related parties	144	2,994
Total	26,214,742	24,320,162
Financial Liabilities		
Liability for murabaha contracts	335,980	112,751
Other credit balances	2,012,328	2,311,340
Total	2,348,308	2,424,091

24. Financial Statements of Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statement includes the financial statement of the subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 as follows:

Company name	Legal entity	Capital	Ownership percentage	Total assets	Total liabilities	Loss for the Year	Accumulated Losses
		JD	%	JD	JD	JD	JD
Sukuk Financial Leasing Company	Limited liability company	1,000,000	100	1,407,943	550,148	(35,842)	(154,505)

25. The potential effects of economic fluctuations

As a result of the current global conflict, where the entity has taken into account any possible impact of current economic fluctuations in the inputs of future macroeconomic factors when determining the severity and probability of economic scenarios to determine expected credit losses.

26. Reclassification

Some 2024 balances have been reclassified to conform to the adopted classification in 2025.