

**ENTKAEYA FOR INVESTMENT AND REAL
ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

**ENTKAEYA FOR INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT
COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

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INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

To the shareholders of
Entkaeya for Investment and Real Estate Development Company
(Public Shareholding Company)

Report on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Entkaeya for Investment and Real Estate Development Company (P.L.C), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, statements of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of shareholders' equity and consolidated statement of cash flows, for the year then ended, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the statement of financial position of Entkaeya for Investment and Real Estate Development Company (P.L.C), as of December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis Opinion

We conduct our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements. We are independent of the Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) ("the Code"). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the code.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters, according to our professional judgment, are matters that had the significant importance in our auditing procedures that we performed to the consolidated financial statement. The key audit matters have been addressed in our auditing workflow to consolidated financial standards as we do not express separate opinions.

<u>Basic Audit Matters</u>	<u>The following is a description of our auditing procedures</u>
<p>Investments in Lands</p> <p>In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Company must perform an impairment test to the value of investments in lands in the consolidated statement of financial position, unless the Company chooses to record those lands at cost, in case of any indications of impairment. Impairment losses are recognized in accordance with a policy of impairment of assets, where the management estimates the impairment through accredited experts for evaluation, if any. Because of their importance, it is considered a significant audit risk.</p>	<p>Investments in Lands</p> <p>The auditing procedures included examining the control procedures applied to assess the existence of any impairment in lands. The land was evaluated by licensed real estate experts. Management's assumptions were reviewed, taking into consideration the available external information regarding the risks of the impairment of investments in lands. We have also condensed on the adequacy of the Company's disclosures in this regard.</p>

Other Information

Management is responsible for other information, which includes other information reported in the annual report, but not included in the consolidated financial statements and our audit report on them.

Our opinion does not include this other information, and we do not express any assertion over it.

As a part of our audit on consolidated financial statements Entkaeya for Investment and Real Estate Development Company as of December 31, 2025, we are required to review this other information, and while that. During this review, we consider the compatibility of these information with their consolidated financial statements or with the knowledge that we obtained during the audit procedures, or seems to contain significant errors. If we detected based on our audit, the existence of significant errors in the information, we are required to report this fact. Regarding this, we have nothing to report.

Management and Individuals Responsible of Governance About the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements Entkaeya for Investment and Real Estate Development Company as of December 31, 2025, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. For such internal control, management is determined to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, 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 the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for consolidated financial statement.

Certified Public Accountant Responsibility

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards of Auditing will always detect a material misstatement even 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 decision of users taken on the basis of these consolidation financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidation 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 that 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 the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, we will modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidation financial statements, including the disclosures, and assess whether the consolidation financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicated with audit committee 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.

Legal Requirements Report

Entkaeya for Investment and Real Estate Development Company P.L.C. maintains well-organized accounting records, and the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 align with those records.

Modern Accountants

Abdul Kareem Qunais
License No. (496)

Amman-Jordan

March 30, 2026

Modern Accountants



ENTKAEYA FOR INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Investments in lands	4	1,129,522	1,129,522
Property and equipment	5	1	1
Total Non-Current Assets		1,129,523	1,129,523
Current Assets			
Due from related parties	6	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents		29,272	184,080
Total Current Assets		29,272	184,080
TOTAL ASSETS		1,158,795	1,313,603
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	1	2,345,171	2,345,171
Statutory reserve	7	15,256	15,256
Accumulated losses		(1,221,524)	(1,170,637)
Total Shareholders' Equity		1,138,903	1,189,790
Current Liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other payables	8	19,892	123,813
Total Current Liabilities		19,892	123,813
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		1,158,795	1,313,603

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

ENTKAEYA FOR INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	2025	2024
General and administrative expenses	10	(56,887)	(31,239)
No longer needed allowances		6,000	40,000
Net (Loss) / Profit for the Year		(50,887)	8,761
(Loss) / Profit Per Share:			
(Loss) / Profit per share-JD / per share		(0,02)	0,004
Weighted Average of Outstanding Shares-Share		2,345,171	2,345,171

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

ENTKAEYA FOR INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net (Loss) / Profit for the Year	(50,887)	8,761
Realized losses from selling financial assets at fair value Through other comprehensive income statement	-	-
Comprehensive Income Converted into Accumulated Losses	(50,887)	8,761
Add Other Comprehensive Income:		
Change in fair value reserve	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income	(50,887)	8,761

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

ENTKAEYA FOR INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Share Capital	Statutory Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	2,345,171	14,380	(1,178,522)	1,181,029
Comprehensive Income	-	-	8,761	8,761
Transferred to the Statutory Reserve	-	876	(876)	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	2,345,171	15,256	(1,170,637)	1,189,790
Comprehensive Income	-	-	(50,887)	(50,887)
Balance at December 31, 2025	2,345,171	15,256	(1,221,524)	1,138,903

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

ENTKAEYA FOR INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss) / profit for the year	(50,887)	8,761
Changes in (Loss) / profit of the year:		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accrued expenses and other payables	(103,921)	(50,189)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(154,808)	(41,428)
 Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	 (154,808)	 (41,428)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	184,080	225,508
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, DECEMBER 31	29,272	184,080

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

**ENTKAEYA FOR INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)**

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)**

1. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

Public Shareholding Company registered on August 9, 2007, under commercial registration number (443). The Company's authorized, declared and paid-up capital is 2,345,171 JD, divided into 2,345,171 shares with par value of 1 JD per share.

The main activity of the Company is buying and selling and investing in real estate and land inside the organization or outside them in at different kinds of used by the legal and rules.

The Company's headquarters is in Amman.

2. New and Amended International Financial Reporting Standards

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

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

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

ENTKAEYA FOR INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements, were presented in Jordanian Dinar as the majority of the Company's transactions are recorded in the Jordanian Dinar.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basic; however, financial assets and financial liabilities are stated at fair value. The following is a summary of significant accounting policies applied by the Company:

Basis of Consolidation Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Entkaeya for Investment and Real Estate Development Company (Public Shareholding Company) and the subsidiaries controlled by the Company.

Control is achieved where the Company:

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

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

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

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

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

The consolidation process begins when the Company achieves control on the investee enterprise (subsidiary), while that process stops when the Company loses 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 are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

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

ENTKAEYA FOR INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

The consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2025, comprise the financial statements of the following subsidiaries:

<u>Subsidiary</u>	<u>Place of Registration</u>	<u>Year of Registration</u>	<u>Percentage of Ownership and Voting</u>	<u>The Main Activity</u>
Kalat Al-Aman Wal Khair for Commercial Investment (Ltd)	Jordan	2010	100%	ownership of trademarks, conversion and assignment, ownership of land and real estate and sale except real estate office, development and improvement of real estate and real estate and commercial consultations

Equity Instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

The Company assesses the classification and measurement of the cash flow characteristics of the contractual asset and the Company's business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to classified and measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are solely represent payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI).

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

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

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

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 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.

ENTKAEYA FOR INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
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Impairment

IFRS 9 replaces the “incurred loss” model in IAS 39 with an expected credit loss model (ECLs). The Company recognizes loss allowance for expected credit losses on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Cash and bank balances;
- Trade and other receivables;
- Due from related party.

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

- 12 Month ECL, i.e., lifetime ECL that results from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (referred to as stage1); or
- Full lifetime ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that results from all possible default events over the life of the financial instruments, (referred to as stage2 and stage3).

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

The Company has elected to measure loss allowances of cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables, and due from a related party at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ENTKAEYA FOR INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)**

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 stage 3 assets. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized costs and debt securities at FVTOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact 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 asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and 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 FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the cumulative changes in fair value of securities reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is reclassified to retained earnings.

Presentation of allowance for ECL are presented in the 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 consolidated statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the loss allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in revaluation reserve and recognized in other comprehensive income.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

Expenses and Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when there is a probability of economic benefits for the Company as a result of interchangeable process that measured reliably.

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of 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 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 audited annual consolidated financial statements.

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

Business Model Assessment:

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

Significant Increase of Credit Risk

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

ENTKAEYA FOR INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
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Establishing Groups of Assets with Similar Credit Risk Characteristics

When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are Company classified on the basis of shared risk characteristics (e.g., instrument type, credit risk grade, collateral type, date of initial recognition, remaining term to maturity, industry, geographic location of the borrower, etc.). The Company monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is required in order to ensure that 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 that Company of assets. Re-segmentation of portfolios and movement between portfolios is more common when there is a significant increase in credit risk (or when that significant increase reverses) and assets move from 12-month to lifetime ECLs, or vice versa, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12 month or lifetime ECLs, but the amount of the ECLs changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.

Models and Assumptions Used

The Company uses various models and assumptions in measuring 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 in 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 the 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. It is an estimate of the likelihood of default likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions, and expectations of future conditions.

Loss Given Default

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

Expenses

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

ENTKAEYA FOR INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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Investments in Lands

Investments in land are stated at cost in accordance with (IAS 40), which allows the Company to choose to record its real estate investments either at cost or at fair value as long as there is no impediment to the ability to reliably determine the value of real estate investments. The management of the Company has chosen the cost to record its investments in the land.

Shares Owned by Subsidiaries

Shares purchased in the Company's share capital by the subsidiaries are stated at cost less equity.

Accounts payable

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

Provisions

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

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

Segment Reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operation engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. Segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment.

The Company includes significant business sectors in the purchase, development, and trading of lands and real estate, in addition to investing in securities and bonds. The Company operates only in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Offsetting

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

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Property and Equipment

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

	Annual Depreciation Rate
Furniture	9%
Decoration	12%
Computers and software	25%
Devices and others	15%
Mobile	30%

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

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

In case of any indication to the decline in value, impairment losses are calculated according to the policy of the decline in 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 consolidated statement of financial position. These are reflected in the gross profit and loss.

Income Tax

The Company is subject to Income Tax Law and its subsequent amendments and the regulations issued by the Income Tax Department in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and provided on accrual basis, and is computed based on adjusted net income. According to International Accounting Standard No. (12), the Company may have deferred taxable assets resulting from the temporary differences between the accounting value and tax value of the assets and liabilities related to the provisions. These assets are not shown in the financial statements as they are considered immaterial.

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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 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 in order to obtain a fixed periodic rate for the outstanding liability on the remaining balance of the liabilities for each period. Depreciation is calculated on the assets of the right to use 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 recognized in 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.

4. INVESTMENTS IN LANDS

This item represents investments in lands for:

The land of Al-Araqib Saada from Al-Salt area, plot No. (109), Basin No. (128):

	2025	2025
Investments in the lands	1,928,838	1,928,838
Less: provision for impairment in land	(799,316)	(799,316)
	1,129,522	1,129,522

The fair value of the above lands, as estimated by a licensed real estate appraiser on March 11, 2025, has reached 1,191,700 JD.

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5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

2025:	furniture	Decoration	Computers and Software	Devices and Others	Mobile	Total
Cost:						
Balance As of January 1	18,950	7,265	2,629	5,398	648	34,890
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(14,315)	(7,265)	(2,029)	(5,398)	(648)	(29,655)
Balance As of December 31	4,635	-	600	-	-	5,235
Depreciation:						
Balance As of January 1	18,949	7,265	2,629	5,398	648	34,889
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	(14,315)	(7,265)	(2,029)	(5,398)	(648)	(29,655)
Balance As of December 31	4,634	-	600	-	-	5,234
Book Value as of December 31	1	-	-	-	-	1

2024:	furniture	Decoration	Computers and Software	Devices and Others	Mobile	Total
Cost:						
Balance As of January 1	18,950	7,265	2,629	5,398	648	34,890
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance As of December 31	18,950	7,265	2,629	5,398	648	34,890
Depreciation:						
Balance As of January 1	18,949	7,265	2,629	5,398	648	34,889
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance As of December 31	18,949	7,265	2,629	5,398	648	34,889
Book Value as of December 31	1	-	-	-	-	1

6. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Company has entered into transactions with the following related parties: -
Relationship

Mohammed Al-Faqi
Western for Trading and Marketing Co. (Ltd)

Chairman of Board of Directors
Subsidiaries (Under Liquidation)

Due from related parties consists of the following:

Western for Trading and Marketing Under Liquidation Co.
A Provision for Impairment is Related from Related Parties Co.

2025	2024
10,566	10,566
(10,566)	(10,566)
-	-

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During the year, the Company recorded the following bonuses, allowances and benefits for the benefit of the members of the Board of Directors:

	2025	2024
Chairman of the Board of Directors' Remuneration*	-	6,000
	-	6,000

*During 2025, the Board of Directors waived the bonus paid in 2024, and it was reversed and recognized as other income in the statement of comprehensive income.

	2025	2024
Company Rent	1,500	1,500
	1,500	1,500

7. STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with the Companies Law in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Company's Article of Association, the Company has established a statutory reserve by the appropriating 10% of net income until the reserve equals 25% of the capital. However, the Company may, with the approval of the General Assembly, continue to deduct this annual ratio until this reserve is equal to the authorized capital of the Company in full. This reserve is not available for dividend distribution. The General Assembly is entitled to decide, in its unusual meeting, to amortize its losses by the accumulated statutory reserve if all other reserves pay off, to rebuild it again in accordance with the law.

8. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025	2024
Accrued expenses	19,892	123,813
	19,892	123,813

9. INCOME TAX

The company has settled its tax position with the Income and Sales Tax Department up to the year 2022. As for the years 2023 and 2024, the self-assessment tax returns were submitted to the Income and Sales Tax Department, and the Department has not reviewed the company's accounting records up to the date of the consolidated financial statements.

10. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Government fees and subscriptions	3,995	3,644
Professional fees	6,000	8,300
Rents	1,500	1,500
Cases fees	43,775	10,200
Chairman of the Board of Directors' remuneration	-	6,000
Miscellaneous	1,617	1,595
	56,887	31,239

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11. LEGAL STATUS OF THE COMPANY

There are no lawsuits filed by or against the company as of 31 December 2025, according to the company's lawyer's statement.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Management of Share Capital Risks

The Company manages 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 does not change from 2024.

The Company's capital structure includes debts that consist of loans and the owners' equity in the Company, which includes share capital, issuance premium, reserves, fair value reserve, and accumulated losses as it listed in the changes in consolidated owners' equity statement.

Debt Ratio

The Board of Directors reviews the share capital structure periodically. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of share capital and the risks that is related in each faction from capital and debt factions. The Company's capital structure includes debts from the borrowing. The Company does not determine the highest limit of the debt ratio and it does not expect increase in the debt ratio.

Financial Risk Management

Include the risks those they may be exposed to the following risks:

Currency Risk

When consolidating financial statements of subsidiaries outside Jordan with the parent Company, the assets and liabilities are exchanged on the financial position date to Jordanian Dinar at the exchange rates as at the year end, for revenues and expenses are exchanged based on average exchange rates for the period, exchange differences, if any, included in owners' equity.

Interest Rates 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 rates. The financial instruments presented in the consolidated statement of financial position are not exposed to interest rate risk, except for banks and loans, which are subject to current market interest rates.

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Credit Risk Management

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 parties so the Company does not expose to different types of the credit risks. Significant credit exposed for any parties or group of parties that have a similar specification have been disclosed in Note No. 6. The Company classified the parts which have similar specifications as a related party, except the amounts which are related in the cash money. The credits risks that are resulting from the cash money are specific because the parts that are dealing with it are local banks have good reputations and have been controlled from control parties.

The amounts had listed in the financial statements data represents the highest credit risk expose to the trade accounts receivable and to the cash and cash equivalent.

Management of Liquidity Risks

The Board of Directors is responsible for managing liquidity risks, including cash requirements and short-, medium- and long-term liquidity. The Company managed the liquidity risks through controlling the future cash flow that evaluated permanently and correspond the due dates of assets and liabilities.

13. APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved as of December 31, 2025, by the Board of Directors and authorized for issuance on March 30, 2026 These consolidated financial statements require approval from the General Assembly of shareholders.