

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

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

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

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

INDEX	PAGE
Independent Certified Public Accountant's Report	1 – 3
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	4
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	5
Consolidated Statement of Owners' Equity	6
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	8 – 29

INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
AL-Tajamouat for Catering and Housing Company
(Public Shareholding Company)

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Al-Tajamouat for Catering and Housing 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, consolidated statement of owners' 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 accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated statement of financial position of Al-Tajamouat for Catering and Housing Company (P.L.C) as of December 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for 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 financial statements. We are independent of the Company in accordance with International Standard Board Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("the code"), and 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 a basis for our 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 basic auditing matters have been addressed in our auditing workflow to consolidated financial standards as we do not express separate opinions.

Key Auditing Matters	The following is a description of our auditing procedures
<p>- Net Leased Buildings In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Company's management has recorded, real estate investments, land, and apartments held for sale at cost. The Company has to perform a test of impairment of the carrying value of the projects under construction and investment properties, land and apartments held for sale in the financial position. If any indication of impairment exists, impairment losses are recognized in accordance with the impairment policy. The management assesses the impairment, if any, through valuation experts. regard to its importance; this is considered an important audit risk.</p> <p>Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through Statement of Other Comprehensive Income In accordance with IFRS, the Company should classify the Company's listed shares that are traded in a hyperactive market as available-for-sale financial assets and are stated at fair value. If the Company has investments in unlisted shares that are not traded in hyperactive markets but are also classified as available-for-sale financial assets and carried at fair value, management believes that fair value can be reliably measured.</p> <p>Receivables In accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA), the Company is required to review the calculation of the provision for impairment of receivables. Management estimates the decline in the value of trade receivables using assumptions and estimates. Due to its significance, it is considered one of the key audit risks. The provision for impairment of receivables has been recognized as disclosed in Notes 10 and 22.</p>	<p>- Net Leased Buildings The audit procedures included examining the control procedures used to verify the existence and completeness of the assets. The absence of impairment was confirmed through management's assumptions, taking into account available external information regarding the risk of impairment of real estate investments, land, and apartments for sale. We also focused on the adequacy of the Company's disclosures based on the latest assessment as of December 31, 2025.</p> <p>The fair value differences of leased properties resulting from the acquisition by a subsidiary were subjected to an impairment test through revaluation of these properties by specialized experts.</p> <p>Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through Statement of Other Comprehensive Income The audit procedures included examining the control procedures used in the process of verification of existence and completeness. It was ascertained that the financial assets were recorded at fair value through verification of the closing price of the ASE. The number of shares was also confirmed by the support of the SDC. Ascertaining of the unlisted investments in the Amman Financial Market by supporting the number of shares invested and checking the closing price through the foreign exchange markets.</p> <p>Receivables The audit procedures included reviewing the controls implemented by the Company over the collection of trade receivables, and verifying the balances of a sample of customer receivables through the receipt of direct confirmations. The adequacy of the impairment provision against trade receivables was assessed by evaluating management's assumptions, taking into account available external information regarding the risks of receivables. We also evaluated the adequacy of the Company's disclosures regarding significant estimates used in determining the recorded impairment provision.</p>

Other Information

Management is responsible for other information, which includes other information reported in the final 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. Regarding our audit on consolidated financial statement of Al Tajamouat for Catering and Housing Company for the year ended December 31, 2025, we are required to review this other information. During the review, we consider the compatibility of these information with their consolidated financial statements. If we detected based on our audit, the existence of significant errors in the information, we are required to report this fact. In this context, we have nothing to report.

Management Responsibility of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements 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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Individuals responsible of governance are responsible of supervising the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

Certified Public Accountant Responsibility

It is our aim to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is at a high level of assurance, but the audit procedures that we have performed in accordance with international auditing standards do not always guarantee the discovery of material errors, even if they exist. Errors may arise from fraud or by mistake, and are considered material if they are individually or collectively may affect reasonably based on the decisions of users of the consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards 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 initial consolidated 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 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 consolidated 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 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 initial consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and assess whether the initial financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicated with audit the financial management 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

Al Tajamouat for Catering and Housing Company maintains proper books of accounts and the accompanying consolidated financial statements contained as of December 31 2025, we recommend to be approved by the Board of Directors.

Modern Accountants

Walid M. Taha
License No. (703)

Modern Accountants



المحاسبون المعاصرون

Amman-Jordan
March 31, 2026

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

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

	Note	2025	2024 (After amendment)	2024 (Before amendment)
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
Property and equipment	4	407,520	443,842	443,842
Construction under process	5	2,230,030	1,881,323	1,881,323
Rented real estate, Net	6,22	4,772,000	4,754,442	4,042,897
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	7	353,700	555,820	555,820
Total Non-Current Assets		7,763,250	7,635,427	6,923,882
Current Assets				
Prepaid expenses and other accounts receivable	8	219,732	409,166	394,983
Inventories and supplies		118,990	85,717	85,717
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	9	4,711	9,339	9,339
Accounts receivable	10, 22	668,886	222,100	1,054,912
Cash and cash equivalents	11	79,377	49,752	49,752
Total current assets		1,091,696	776,074	1,594,703
TOTAL ASSETS		8,854,946	8,411,501	8,518,585
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY				
Owners' Equity				
Share capital	1	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Statutory reserve	12	510,576	491,766	491,766
Fair value reserve		(417,827)	(241,780)	(241,780)
Accumulated losses	22	(4,079,628)	(4,249,148)	(4,099,074)
Total Owners' Equity		6,013,121	6,000,838	6,150,912
Non-Current Liabilities				
Long term loan	14	441,998	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		441,998	-	-
Current Liabilities				
Accrued expenses and other payables	13	452,353	291,256	291,256
Accounts payable and deferred checks		1,784,043	1,362,005	1,319,015
Loans	14	158,734	-	-
Banks overdraft	15	4,697	757,402	757,402
Total Current Liabilities		2,399,827	2,410,663	2,367,673
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		8,854,946	8,411,501	8,518,585

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

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

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

	Note	2025	2024
Revenues	17	3,577,735	3,407,796
Cost of revenues	18	(2,882,165)	(2,649,758)
Gross profit		695,570	758,038
Selling and marketing expenses			
General and administrative expenses	19	(343,015)	(302,679)
Financial charges		(97,861)	(48,044)
Unrealized gains on financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		300	1,406
Realized losses from financial assets designated at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income		-	(6,331)
Custom response no longer needed		-	39,414
Other revenues and expenses		24,740	(8,017)
Profit before income tax		279,734	433,787
Income tax and national contribution	20	(89,277)	(92,476)
Profit for the year		190,457	341,311
Other comprehensive income:			
Total comprehensive income transferred to accumulated losses		190,457	341,311
Changes in fair value reserve		(170,763)	(52,699)
Total income-comprehensive losses for the year		19,694	288,612
Profit per share:			
Profit per share-JOD/Share		0,02	0,03
Weighted average of outstanding shares		10,000,000	10,000,000

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

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

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

	Note	Share Capital	Statutory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
Balance at December 31, 2024 (Before amendment)		10,000,000	448,522	(189,081)	(4,395,793)	5,863,648
Impact of the amendment on the financial statements	22	-	-	-	(150,074)	(150,074)
Comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(52,699)	339,963	287,264
Transfer to statutory reserve		-	43,244	-	(43,244)	-
Balance at December 31, 2024 (After amendment)	22	10,000,000	491,766	(241,780)	(4,249,148)	6,000,838
Comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(170,763)	188,103	17,340
Gains on sale of financial assets		-	-	(5,284)	227	(5,057)
Transfer to statutory reserve		-	18,810	-	(18,810)	-
Balance at December 31, 2025		10,000,000	510,576	(417,827)	(4,079,628)	6,013,121

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

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

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

	2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	279,734	433,787
Adjustments profit before income tax:		
Depreciations and amortizations	146,361	135,886
Financial charges	97,861	48,044
Custom response no longer needed	-	(39,414)
Unrealized gain/(loss) from financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	(300)	(1,406)
Realized loss from sale of financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	-	6,331
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivables	(171,444)	243,587
Inventories and supplies	(33,373)	22,800
Prepaid expenses and other accounts receivable	(89,622)	(167,641)
Accounts payable and deferred checks	418,204	38,411
Accrued expenses and other payables	(31,022)	(466,418)
Net cash available from operating activities	616,499	253,967
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Change in construction under process	(348,707)	(512,600)
Change in property and equipment	(24,616)	(60,388)
Change in financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	36,284	(21,434)
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	-	(5,657)
Net cash used in investing activities	(337,039)	(600,079)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Banks overdraft	(752,706)	409,179
Loans	600,732	-
Financial charges paid	(97,861)	(48,044)
Net cash (used in) / available from financing activities	(249,835)	361,135
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	29,625	15,023
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	49,752	34,729
Cash and cash equivalent, December 31	79,377	49,752
Non-cash items:		
Leased buildings – building improvements	100,000	-
Provision for building improvements	(100,000)	-

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

AL TAJAMOUAT FOR CATERING AND HOUSING 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

Al Tajamouat for Catering and Housing Company ("the Company") is a Jordanian public shareholding company registered on November 13, 1994, under the number (261) declared and paid-up capital 10,000,000 JOD divided into 10,000,000 shares each for 1 JOD.

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

The Company is located in Amman.

2. New and Amended International Financial Reporting Standards
Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Effective date

Amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) No. 7 and No. 9 – Amendments related to the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

January 1, 2026

Annual Improvements to International Accounting Standards, Volume 11.

January 1, 2026

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs).

January 1, 2027

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

Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Basis 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 a historical cost basis; however, financial instruments and investment in real estate are stated at fair value. The following is a summary of significant accounting policies applied by the Company.

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

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

Basis of Consolidation Financial Statements

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

Control is achieved where the Company:

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

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

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting, the Company shall have control over the investee when the voting rights are 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 achieve 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 intergroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

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

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

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 consist of the financial statements of the following subsidiary:

Subsidiary Company Name	Registration Place	Registration Year	Vote and Equity Percentage	Principal Activity
AL-Tajamouat for Support Services Co. (Ltd)	The Hashemite kingdom of Jordan	2003	100 %	Constructing, purchasing and managing of all facilities for catering and housing.
AL-Tajamouat for University Facilities Co. (Ltd)	The Hashemite kingdom of Jordan	2006	100 %	Acquisition and managing all kinds of catering and restaurants utilities and Acquisition of land and build housing projects.

According to net equity method, the Company's share in the subsidiary's net operation results for the year ended December 31, 2025, is 347,050 JOD (2024: 417,171 JOD) as follows:

	2025	2024
AL-Tajamouat for Support Services Company	185,276	236,025
AL-Tajamouat for University Facilities Company	161,774	180,772
	347,050	417,171

According to net equity method, the book value of an investment in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 is 7,563,244 JOD (2024: 7,218,548 JOD) as follows:

	2025	2024
Book Value of Investment in AL-Tajamouat for Support Services Company	7,395,175	7,209,899
Book Value of Investment in AL-Tajamouat for University Facilities Company *	168,069	8,649
	7,563,244	7,218,548

* The investment in Al-Tajamouat for University Facilities Company includes an investment in Aqaba Branch.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are:

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

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

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

Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category 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.

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

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

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

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

Loss allowance for financial investments measured at amortized costs are deducted from gross carrying amount of assets. For debt securities 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 are, 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.

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

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 (ED).

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

Credit-Impaired Financial Assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to 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 also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

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

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

Presentation of Allowance for ECL are Presented in the 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 the revaluation reserve and recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

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

Recognition of Revenues

Services revenues are realized when the service is performed and the invoice is issued, and rental income is realized according to the time basis; therefore, it reflects the actual return for the period of the lease contract.

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

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

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of 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 expense. 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 snice trinity 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 depend on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets was 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 a 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 considers both qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

Establishing Pools of Assets with Similar Credit Risk Characteristics

When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, financial instruments of the Company are grouped based on shared risk characteristics (e.g., instrument type, credit risk grade, collateral type, date of initial recognition, remaining term to maturity, industry, geographic location of the borrower, etc.). The Company monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is necessary to ensure that, if credit risk characteristics change, the assets are re-segmented appropriately. Such re-segmentation may lead to the creation of new portfolios or the transfer of assets into an existing portfolio that better reflects the similar credit risk characteristics of that pool 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 so assets move from 12-month to lifetime ECLs, or vice versa, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12 month or lifetime ECLs, but the amount of the ECLs changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.

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

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

Models and Assumptions Used

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

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty in Respect of IFRS 9

The following are key estimations that the management has used in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in 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 is a key input in measuring ECL. It represents an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions, and expectations of future conditions.

Loss Given to Default

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

Expenses

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

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at invoice amount less any provision for doubtful and an expected credit loss is taken when there is an indication that the receivable may not be collected, and are written off in the same period when there is impossible recovery of them.

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

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

Accounts Payable

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for services or goods received whether billed by the supplier or not.

Property and Equipment

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

	<u>Annual Depreciation Rate</u>
Catering building	4%
Tools and equipment	15%
Furniture	15%
Miscellaneous devices and air conditioning	10% - 25%
Vehicles	15%
Decoration	12%
Banners	15%

Useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and amortization period appropriate with the expected economic benefits of property and equipment. Impairment test is performed to the value of the property and equipment that appears in the statement of consolidated financial position when any events or changes in circumstances shows that this value is non-recoverable.

In case of any indication to the low value, impairment losses are calculated according to the policy of the low value of the assets. At the disposal 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 Statement of consolidated financial position, gross profit and loss.

Segment Reports

Section is a group of elements that is subjected to risks, and is ventured to provide products and services which is called the operational section or in specific economical environments. The Company's principal objectives is the establishing and purchasing nourishing facilities and restaurants to provide nourishing services to companies and individuals, and purchasing buildings and providing housing services. It only operates inside the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan.

Offsetting

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

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

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

Rented Real Estate, Net

Real estate investments of leased buildings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment. Buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis with an annual depreciation of 4%.

The fair value differences of leased properties resulting from the acquisition by a subsidiary were subjected to an impairment test through revaluation of these properties by specialized experts.

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 an accrual basis. Income tax is computed based on adjusted net income. According to International Accounting Standard number (12), the Company may have deferred taxable assets resulting from the 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 since they are considered immaterial.

Foreign Currency Translation

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

Inventories

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

In respect of available-for-sale equity instruments, previously recognized impairment losses are not reversed through the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Any increase in the fair value that follows an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Provisions

provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or expected) from past events which its cost of repayment consider 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 issuable to measure the amount reliably.

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

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

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 leader 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 charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the period of the operating lease using the straight-line method. Short-term operating lease contracts are leases of 12 months or less.

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

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

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

2025	Lands	Catering Building	Tools and Equipment	Furniture	Miscellaneous Devices and Air Conditioning	Vehicles	Decorations	Banners	Total
Cost:									
Balance at January 1	48,904	730,958	486,437	82,303	170,359	187,217	86,853	4,583	1,797,614
Additions	-	-	10,943	-	13,573	100	-	-	24,616
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	48,904	730,958	497,380	82,303	183,932	187,317	86,853	4,583	1,822,230
Depreciation:									
Balance at January 1	-	450,233	446,502	82,303	167,347	130,967	71,837	4,583	1,353,772
Additions	-	14,620	15,707	-	5,505	19,686	5,420	-	60,938
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	-	464,853	462,209	82,303	172,852	150,653	77,257	4,583	1,414,710
Net book value December 31	48,904	266,105	35,171	-	11,080	36,664	9,596	-	407,520

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

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

2024	Lands	Catering Building	Tools and Equipment	Furniture	Miscellaneous Devices and Air Conditioning	Vehicles	Decorations	Banners	Total
Cost:									
Balance at January 1	48,904	730,958	476,619	82,303	170,359	136,647	86,853	4,583	1,737,226
Additions	-	-	9,818	-	-	50,570	-	-	60,388
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	48,904	730,958	486,437	82,303	170,359	187,217	86,853	4,583	1,797,614
Depreciation:									
Balance at January 1	-	435,614	428,983	82,303	166,214	116,393	64,224	4,583	1,298,314
Additions	-	14,619	17,519	-	1,133	14,574	7,613	-	55,458
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	-	450,233	446,502	82,303	167,347	130,967	71,837	4,583	1,353,772
Net book value December 31	48,904	280,725	39,935	-	3,012	56,250	15,016	-	443,842

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

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

5. CONSTRUCTION UNDER PROCESS

During the year 2020, the Company started a labor housing project with a total area of 8,400 square meters, Construction is expected to be completed in early 2026, and the details of the projects under implementation are as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	1,881,323	1,368,723
Additions	348,707	512,600
Balance at December 31	2,230,030	1,881,323

6. RENTED REAL ESTATE, NET

	2025	2024 (After amendment)
Cost	4,117,642	3,901,564
Lands	710,660	710,660
Total	4,828,302	4,612,224
Value increases in lands and rented real estate	2,590,369	2,590,369
Net value increases in lands and real estate	7,418,671	7,202,593
Less: accumulated depreciation	(2,646,671)	(2,448,151)
	4,772,000	4,754,442

The real estate (housing) of the subsidiary company, Al Tajamoat Company for Support Services, was mortgaged for a value of 650,000 JOD.

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Number of Shares		Fair Value	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Specialized Investment Compounds Company	23,432	39,446	19,932	49,739
Latent Energies for Investments Company	534,620	552,560	437,404	445,822
Jordanian for Developing and Financial Investment Company	56,700	56,700	96,364	260,259
			553,700	755,820
Impairment provision for investment in Jordanian for Developing and Financial Investment Company			(200,000)	(200,000)
			353,700	555,820

8. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	2025	2024 (After amendment)
Prepaid expenses	56,809	96,611
Advance payments to suppliers	409,822	409,822
Refundable deposit	11,465	9,939
Bank guarantee deposits	44,320	204,061
Due from income tax	75,635	68,243
Due from employees	32,111	30,920
Expected credit losses	(410,430)	(410,430)
	219,732	409,166

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

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

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Number of Shares		Fair Value	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Shira Real Estate Development and Investments Company	-	13,366	-	4,544
Al-Amal Financial Investments Company	4,795	4,795	4,711	4,795
			4,711	9,339

10. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	2025	2024 (After amendment)
Trading accounts receivables	2,460,590	2,013,804
Expected credit losses	(1,791,704)	(1,791,704)
	668,886	222,100

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025	2024
Cash on hand	56,016	34,673
Checks on hands	10,000	10,000
Cash at banks	13,361	5,079
	79,377	49,752

12. 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 appropriation of 10% of net income until the reserve equals 25% of the capital. However, the Company may, with the approval of the General Assembly continue deducting this annual ratio until this reserve is equal to the subscribed capital of the Company in full. This reserve is not available for dividends distribution.

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

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

13. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025	2024
Accrued expenses	54,770	-
Deferred rental revenue	80,000	-
Due to sales and income tax	84,082	76,936
Income tax provision (Note-19)	97,148	112,490
Educational support provision	22,420	22,420
Scientific research support	13,568	13,568
Due to employees social security	49,584	27,560
Employee income tax deposits	20,792	14,321
Shareholder's deposits	21,844	21,844
Others	8,145	2,117
	<u>452,353</u>	<u>291,256</u>

14. LOANS

	2025	2024
Loan from Jordan Commercial Bank	600,732	-
Total loans	600,732	-
Less: current portion of long-term loans	(158,734)	-
Long-term loans	<u>441,998</u>	<u>-</u>

The Company obtained, during 2025, a declining loan from the Jordan Commercial Bank with a financing ceiling of JOD 600,000, at an interest rate of 10.5%, for the purpose of settling the Company's obligations.

The Company also obtained a revolving loan from the Jordan Commercial Bank with a financing ceiling of JOD 250,000, at an interest rate of 10.5%, for the purpose of financing the Company's purchases. This loan is secured by a first-degree real estate mortgage valued at JOD 1,200,000.

15. BANK OVERDRAFTS

	2025	2024
Capital Bank-Societe Generale (facilities)	-	320,159
Jordan Commercial Bank	379	395,166
Bank al Etihad	4,318	42,077
	<u>4,697</u>	<u>757,402</u>

16. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the year, the Company recorded the following remuneration, allowances, and other benefits for the members of the Board of Directors and the general manager: -

	2025	2024
Disbursement of Benefits and Bonuses to the General Manager	51,200	48,000
Transportation for Members of the Board of Directors	1,600	5,200

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

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

17. REVENUES

	Real estate rental activity		Catering activity	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenues:				
Revenues	764,118	758,105	2,813,617	2,649,691
Cost of revenues	(324,700)	(299,617)	(2,557,465)	(2,350,141)
Gross Profit	439,418	458,488	256,152	299,550

18. COST OF REVENUES

	2025	2024
Salaries, wages and other benefits	672,082	580,312
Cost of catering and housing	1,656,496	1,504,677
Work permits expenses	40,075	39,803
Depreciation	123,608	116,833
Maintenance and repairs	40,533	25,293
Consumable materials	142,133	172,404
Transportation	32,658	21,155
Water and electricity	17,945	16,938
Fuel expense	54,049	47,599
Insurance expenses	1,400	1,918
Cleaning	83,080	102,380
Security expenses	8,918	8,478
Miscellaneous	9,188	11,968
	2,882,165	2,649,758

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

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

19. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Salaries, wages and other benefits	152,818	141,880
Fees and subscription	49,431	19,345
Depreciation and amortization	19,348	19,166
Telephone, post-mail, and telegraph	4,264	4,498
Travel and transportation	2,764	3,026
General assembly meetings expenses	8,440	10,000
Stationery and printing	1,849	692
Board of Director's transportation	41,247	40,350
Professional and consultancy fees	20,630	26,924
Hospitality expenses	3,061	2,637
Cleaning expenses	5,042	5,839
Electricity	6,610	24,349
Other	27,511	3,973
	343,015	302,679

20. INCOME TAX

The change in income tax provision as December 31 as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance on January 1	112,490	101,520
Payment during the year	(104,619)	(81,506)
Provision for the year	89,277	92,476
Balance on December 31	97,148	112,490

Income tax in the statement of comprehensive income represents the following:

	2025	2024
Income tax on the current year profit	84,913	87,774
National contribution income tax	4,364	4,702
	89,277	92,476

A summary of the adjustment of the accounting profit and the tax profit:

	2025	2024
Profit for the subsidiary company	279,734	393,025
Add: non-deductible expenses	-	-
Deduct: exempt revenues	-	-
Taxable income	279,734	393,025

Income tax rate	%20	%20
National contribution rate	%1	%1

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

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

The Company has settled its tax position with the Income and Sales Tax Department up to the year 2020. For the year 2021, the electronically filed self-assessment statement was accepted, while for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024, the self-assessment statements were submitted, and the Company's accounting records have not been reviewed by the Department as of the date of these consolidated financial statements.

Tajamu'at Support Services Company (a subsidiary) has settled its tax position with the Income and Sales Tax Department up to the year 2020. For the years 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024, the self-assessment statements were submitted, and the Company's records have been audited up to the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Tajamu'at University Facilities Services Company (a subsidiary) has settled its tax position with the Income and Sales Tax Department up to the year 2020. For the years 2021 and 2022, the self-assessment statements were accepted by the Department under the sampling system, while for 2023 and 2024, the self-assessment statements were submitted, and the Company's records have been audited up to the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

21. THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE COMPANY

Summary of lawsuits filed by the Company and its subsidiaries against others:

There are no lawsuits filed by the Company or its subsidiaries against others.

Summary of lawsuits filed by others against the Company and its subsidiaries:

The value of lawsuits filed by others against the Company and its subsidiaries amounts to **JOD 10,535**.

22. AMENDMENT THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 2024

The Company has amended the financial statements for the year 2024, having reconsidered the application of IFRS 9 at the end of 2018. The Company also changed its accounting policy regarding the fair value differences of leased properties resulting from the acquisition by Tajamu'at Support Services Company (the subsidiary), by subjecting these differences to an impairment test instead of depreciating them over the useful life of the leased properties, based on revaluation of these properties by specialized experts. Accordingly, the financial statements have been amended as follows:

	Before Amendment as of January 1, 2024	After Amendment as of January 1, 2024	Effect After Amendment
Provision for expected credit losses (trade receivables)	(1,267,272)	(1,791,704)	(524,432)
Provision for expected credit losses (prepaid expenses and other receivables)	(73,243)	(410,430)	(337,187)
Accumulated depreciation of leased buildings	(3,159,696)	(2,448,151)	711,545
Accumulated losses	(4,099,074)	(4,249,148)	(150,074)

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

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

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and checks under collection and receivables, securities, and include accounts payable, credit facilities and loans and credits and other financial liabilities.

Level I: The markets prices stated in active markets for the same financial instruments.

Level II: Assessment methods depend on the input affect the fair value and can be observed directly or indirectly in the market.

Level III: Valuation techniques based on inputs affect the fair value cannot be observed directly or indirectly in the market.

December 31, 2025	First Level	Second Level	Third Level	Total
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	4,711	-	-	4,711
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	353,700	-	-	353,700
	358,411	-	-	358,411

December 31, 2024	First Level	Second Level	Third Level	Total
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	9,339	-	-	9,339
Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income	555,820	-	-	555,820
	565,159	-	-	565,159

The value set out in the third level reflects the cost of buying these assets rather than its fair value due to the lack of an active market them, this is the opinion of directors that the purchase cost is the most convenient way to measure the fair value of these assets and that there was no impairment.

Share Capital Risks Management

The Company manages its capital to make sure that the Company will continue when it is taking the highest return by the best limit for debts and owners' equity balances, the Company's overall strategy did not change from 2024.

Structuring of Company's capital includes debt which includes borrowing, and the owners' equity in the Company which includes share capital, statutory reserve, and accumulated losses and partner's current account as it listed in the changes in owners' equity statement.

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

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

Financial Risks Management

The Company's activities could mainly be exposed to financial risks that arising from the following:

Foreign Currencies Risks Management

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

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risks arise mainly from borrowing money at floating rates and from short-term deposits at fixed interest rates.

Other Price Risks

The Company is exposed to price risks arising from its equity investments in other companies. The Company maintains investments in the equity of other companies for strategic purposes and is not intended to trade in them, and the Company does not actively trade in these investments.

Sensitivity Analysis of the Owners' Investments Prices

Sensitivity analysis followed based on that the Company exposed to investments prices risks in owner's equity of other companies at the date of the financial statements.

In case the prices of investments in the owners' equity of other companies higher/lower in rate 5%, the Company's owners' equity reserves become higher/ lower in 176,047 JOD (2024: higher/lower in 52,699 JOD) is resulting in the Company's portfolio that classified as financial assets at fair value through the consolidated other comprehensive income.

The Company's profits become higher/lower by 150,854 JOD (2024: higher/lower by 94,858 JOD) as a result of the Company's portfolio classified at fair value through the consolidated comprehensive income statement.

The Company's sensitivity to investments prices in the owners' equity of others companies has changed substantially compared with the previous year are resulting to the disposal of important part from the investments portfolio during the year in addition to the decline in fair value of these investments.

Credit Risk

Credit risks represented if one part of the financial instruments contracts has not obligated to pay the contractual obligations and cause of that the Company is exposing financial losses. However, there are no contracts with any other parts so the Company does not expose to different types of the credit risks. The significant credit exposure for any entities with similar characteristics. The Company classify the parts which have similar specifications as a related party, except the amounts which are related to the cash money.

Credit risks that are resulting from the cash money are specific because the parts that are dealing with it are local banks which have good reputations and controlled by control parties.

The listed amounts in the financial data represents the highest credit risk expose to trade and other receivable, cash, and cash equivalents.

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

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

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk of the Company's inability to pay the financial obligations that were settled by receiving cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk management by control on cash flows and comparing them with maturities of assets and financial liabilities.

The following table represents the contractual eligibilities to non-derivative financial liabilities.

The table has prepared the non-deducted cash flows for the financial liabilities basis according to the early due dates that may require the Company to pay or receive.

The table below contains cash flows for major amounts and interests.

	Interest Rate	Year or Less	More than a Year	Total
December 31, 2025				
Instruments without interest		2,236,396	-	2,236,396
Instruments with interest	%8 - %9,5	163,431	441,998	605,429
Total		2,399,827	441,998	2,841,825
December 31, 2024				
Instruments without interest		1,610,271	-	1,610,271
Instruments with interest	%8 - %9,5	757,402	-	757,402
Total		2,367,673	-	2,367,673

24. SECTORIAL REPORTS

The Company's principal objectives are to establish and purchasing catering facilities and restaurants to provide catering services to companies and individuals, and purchasing buildings and providing housing services. The Company operates in one geographical area, which is the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

25. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain figures for 2024 have been reclassified to conform to the presentation in the current year.

26. APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issuance on March 31, 2026. These consolidated financial statements require the approval of the General Assembly of Shareholders.