HAYAT PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

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

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(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

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REPORT ON REVIEWING THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the President and Members of the Board of Directors
Hayat Pharmaceutical Industries Company
(Public Shareholding Company)

Introduction
We have reviewed the accompanying interim consolidated statement of financial position for Hayat Pharmaceutical Industries Company (P.L.C.) as of September 30, 2026, and the related statements of interim consolidated comprehensive income, owners' equity and cash flows for the period then ended. The management is responsible for preparing and presenting Company's financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 34 (Interim Financial Reporting), which is an integral part of International Financial Reporting Standards. Our responsibility is limited to issue a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review
We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor". This standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our review is primarily limited to inquiries of the Company's accounting and financial departments personnel, as well as applying analytical procedures to financial data. The range of our review is narrower than the broad range of audit procedures applied according to International Auditing Standards. Accordingly, getting assurances and confirmations about other important aspects checked through an audit procedure was not achievable. Hence, we don't express an opinion regarding in this regard.

Conclusion
Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to be believe that the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements do not give a true and fair view, in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 34.

Modern Accountants

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Amman-Jordan
October 20, 2026

Audit. Tax. Advisory

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HAYAT PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(UNAUDITED)
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2026 AND DECEMBER 31, 2025
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	Note	2026	2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	4	**12,379,520**	12,663,762
Construction under process		**948,713**	13,000
Intangible assets	5	**220,122**	224,696
Investment in affiliate company		**10**	10
Total non-current assets		**13,548,365**	12,901,468
current assets			
Prepaid expenses and other receivables		**689,575**	609,078
Materials, spare parts and samples - Net		**469,794**	437,120
Inventory in warehouse		**3,330,283**	2,175,021
Accounts receivable and checks under collection	6	**10,612,188**	11,738,919
Cash and cash equivalents		**8,538,459**	9,560,658
Total current assets		**23,640,299**	24,520,796
TOTAL ASSETS		**37,188,664**	37,422,264
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	1	**9,500,000**	9,500,000
Statutory reserve		**4,778,437**	4,778,437
Voluntary reserve		**4,556,230**	4,556,230
Retained earnings	7	**11,480,362**	12,227,982
Total shareholders' equity		**30,315,029**	31,062,649
Non Current liabilities			
Long-term loans		**2,510,775**	2,479,076
Total non current liabilities		**2,510,775**	2,479,076
Current liabilities			
Bank overdraft		**142,747**	63,725
Accrued expenses and other payables		**1,249,241**	1,850,016
Accounts payable		**1,765,520**	1,029,894
Current portion of long-term loans		**1,205,352**	936,904
Total current liabilities		**4,362,860**	3,880,539
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**37,188,664**	37,422,264

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

HAYAT PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	For the period		From the beginning of the year to	
	July 1, 2026 till September 30, 2026	July 1, 2025 till September 30, 2025	**September 30, 2026**	September 30, 2025
Sales	**3,112,434**	5,714,872	**9,584,481**	11,899,156
Cost of Sales	**(1,593,386)**	(2,109,789)	**(4,184,144)**	(4,750,493)
Gross Profit	**1,519,048**	3,605,083	**5,400,337**	7,148,663
Selling and marketing expenses	**(566,557)**	(1,776,146)	**(2,298,982)**	(3,080,597)
General and administrative expenses	**(410,059)**	(575,262)	**(1,176,053)**	(1,350,087)
Product and development expenses	**(276,770)**	(259,474)	**(768,807)**	(644,112)
Damaged goods provision	**(18,133)**	(22,664)	**(35,914)**	(86,880)
Financial charges	**(30,333)**	(51,196)	**(89,744)**	(120,252)
Expected credit losses	-	(180,000)	-	(380,000)
Other revenues, net	**72,862**	75,974	**210,643**	299,083
Income for the period before tax	**290,058**	816,315	**1,241,480**	1,785,818
Income tax and national contribution	**(41,628)**	(271,609)	**(184,100)**	(373,854)
Income for the period	**248,430**	544,706	**1,057,380**	1,411,964
Other Comprehensive Income :				
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	**248,430**	544,706	**1,057,380**	1,411,964
Earning per Share:				
Earning per Share - JD / Share	**0,03**	0,06	**0,11**	0,15
Weighted Average of Outstanding Shares - Share	**9,500,000**	9,500,000	**9,500,000**	9,500,000

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

HAYAT PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	note	Share Capital	Statutory Reserve	Voluntary Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2026		**9,500,000**	**4,778,437**	**4,556,230**	**12,227,982**	**31,062,649**
Comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	**1,057,380**	**1,057,380**
Dividends	1	-	-	-	**(1,805,000)**	**(1,805,000)**
Balance at September 30, 2026		**9,500,000**	**4,778,437**	**4,556,230**	**11,480,362**	**30,315,029**
Balance at January 1, 2025		9,500,000	4,497,915	4,275,708	12,570,974	30,844,597
Comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	1,411,964	1,411,964
Dividends		-	-	-	(2,090,000)	(2,090,000)
Balance at September 30, 2025		9,500,000	4,497,915	4,275,708	11,892,938	30,166,561

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

HAYAT PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES COMPANY
(PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(EXPRESSED IN JORDANIAN DINAR)

	For the Period Ended September 30, 2026	For the Period Ended September 30, 2025
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income for the period before tax	**1,241,480**	1,785,818
Adjustments on the income for the period before tax:		
Depreciation and amortization	**971,925**	944,878
Financial charges	**89,744**	120,252
Damaged goods provision	**35,914**	86,880
Profit / (loss) from sale of property and equipment	**(2,300)**	33,196
Expected credit losses	**-**	380,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable and checks under collection	**1,126,731**	(699,699)
Inventory in warehouse	**(1,191,176)**	100,914
Materials, spare parts and samples – net	**(32,674)**	(70,697)
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	**(80,497)**	(995,722)
Accounts payable	**735,626**	565,716
Accrued expenses and other payables	**(784,875)**	207,277
Cash available from operating activities	**2,109,898**	2,458,813
Income tax paid	**-**	(482,983)
Net cash available from operating activities	**2,109,898**	1,975,830
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Change in construction under process	**(935,713)**	-
Change in intangible assets	**(39,161)**	(79,312)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	**2,300**	4,000
Purchase of property and equipment	**(643,948)**	(402,596)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,616,522)**	(477,908)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loans	**300,147**	(174,858)
Bank overdraft	**79,022**	861,255
Dividends	**(1,805,000)**	(2,090,000)
Financial charges paid	**(89,744)**	(120,252)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(1,515,575)**	(1,523,855)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,022,199)**	(25,933)
Cash and cash equivalents, Januaray 1	**9,560,658**	9,045,383
Cash and cash equivalents, September 30	**8,538,459**	9,019,450

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

1. ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTIVITIES

Hayat Pharmaceutical Industries Company is a Jordanian Public Shareholding Company ("the Company") registered on October 19, 2005, under Commercial Registration No. (371), it resulted from converting the legal status of the Company from a limited liability company to a public shareholding company on October 18, 2005. It had been registered in the limited liability Company's commercial register under No. (3516) on April 3, 1994. The stated subscribed and paid capital is JOD 9,500,000 divided into 9,500,000 shares of JOD 1 each.

The Company, at its Ordinary General Assembly meeting held on 15 April 2026, approved the distribution of cash dividends to shareholders amounting to 19% of the Company's share capital.

The main activity of the Company is to produce human and veterinary medicines in all its forms and medical stickers and stockings, in addition to the production of medical supplies, body care lotions, cosmetics and initiating marketing campaigns , as well as import and export operations .

The Company's headquarter 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, 2026
International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.	January 1, 2027
International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability.	January 1, 2027
IFRS 10 and International Accounting Standard (IAS) 28 – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.	Available for optional application – effective date deferred indefinitely

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting".

The interim consolidated financial statement is presented in Jordanian Dinar, since that is the currency in which the majority of the Company's transactions are denominated.

The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The interim consolidated statement do not include all the information and notes needed in the annual financial statement and must be reviewed with the ended financial statement on December 31, 2025, in addition to that the result for the nine months ended in September 30, 2026 is not necessarily to be the expected results for the financial year ended December 31, 2026.

Significant Accounting Policies
The accounting policies used in the preparation of the interim consolidated financial information are consistent with those used in the audited financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2025.

Basis of Interim Consolidation Financial Statements
The interim consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Hayat Pharmaceutical Industries Company P.L.C and the subsidiaries controlled by the Company (subsidary company).

Control is achieved when the Company has:

- 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 in any of the investees, 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, including:

- 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 that 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 the subsidiary Company.

The profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income divided to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, total comprehensive income to the owners of the parent 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 those used by the parent Company.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2026, includes the financial statements of the following subsidaries:-

Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation and Operation	Join Years	Ownership Interest (%)	Principal Activity
Hayat Healthcare International Company L.T.D	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	2013	100%	Invest, import, export and trade agencies

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

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-monh 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 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 a 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 previous Company 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 interim consolidated 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.

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 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 consolidation financial information

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the financial information as follows:

For financial assets measured at amortized cost (loans and advances, cash and bank balances): as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt instruments measured at FVTOCI no loss allowance is recognized in the interim consolidated statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the loss allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in revaluation reserve and recognized in other comprehensive income.

Revenue Recognition
IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found across several standards and interpretation within IFRSs. It establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Other revenue is recognized on the accrual basis.

Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty
The preparation of interim consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing these interim consolidated financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the audited annual financial interim consolidated 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 groups of 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 consideration qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

Establishing a Group of Assets with Similar Credit Risk Characteristics
When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are Company collected 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 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.

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

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty in Respect of IFRS 9
The following are key estimations that the management has used in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in interim consolidated financial statements.

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

Probability of Default
PD is a key input in measuring ECL. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

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

Accounts Receivable
Accounts receivable are recorded at the original amount less a provision for any uncollectible amount. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable.

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

Sales
Sales are recognized when the goods are delivered to customers and the invoice is issued, and shown net after trade or volume discount.

Inventories
Finished goods and work in process are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined, for finished goods and work in process, on a First In First Out cost basis which includes the cost of materials, labor and a specified percentage of indirect overheads. Raw material, work in process, spare parts and other inventories are stated at cost which is determined by using a First In First Out cost basis.

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.

Property and Equipment
Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Expenditure on maintenance and repairs are expensed. 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:

	Annual Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2%
Equipment and machinary	10% - 20%
Electromechanics	10%
Vehicles	10%
Furniture and decoration	9% - 20%

Useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and depreciation period appropriate with the expected economic benefits of property and equipment. Impairment test is performed to the value of the property and equipment.

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 any subsequent exclusion of property and equipment, the value of gains or losses resulting recognized. 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, gross profit and loss.

Construction in Progress
They are all the assets under construction that the establishment spends on until the operation is completed and all expenditures until the asset is completed are included in the balance sheet on the assets side under the item projects in progress and when the asset is completed, all expenditures are capitalized and the full value is transferred to the fixed assets item.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and reliable estimate can be made regarding the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into consideration the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flow estimated to settle the present obligation.

Segments report
The business sector represents a collection of assets and operation engaged together in providing product or services subjected to risks and returns that are different from those of other business sectors, which are mesured accroding to the reports that are used by the executive director and the main decision-markers in the Company.

Geographical segment is associated in providing products in aparticular economic enviroment subject to risks and returns that are differed from those for sectors to work in economic enviroment.

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

Income Tax
The Company is subject to a temporary 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 and 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 it's immaterial.

Foreign Currency Transaction
Foreign currency transaction are translated into Jordanian Dinars at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transactions. Monetary assests and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the consolidated financial position are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at that date. Gains and losses from settlement and translation of foreign currency transactions are included in the interim comprehensive income statement.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	As of September 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
Cost:		
Beginning balance	**21,033,545**	20,671,157
Additions	**643,948**	411,724
Disposals	**(10,192)**	(49,336)
Ending balance	**21,667,301**	21,033,545
Accumulated depreciation:		
Beginning balance	**8,369,783**	7,190,545
Depreciation	**928,190**	1,217,742
Disposals	**(10,192)**	(38,504)
Ending balance	**9,287,781**	8,369,783
Net book value	**12,379,520**	12,663,762

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The details of intangible assets:

	2026	2025
Balance as of beginning period / year	**224,696**	194,792
Additions *	**39,161**	79,312
Intangible assets amortization **	**(43,735)**	(49,408)
Balance as of end of period / year	**220,122**	224,696

* This amount represents payments for research and development work.

** The transactions on the total amortization of intangible assets during the year is as follows:

	2026	2025
Balance as of beginning period / year	**(138,211)**	(88,803)
Intangible assets amortization	**(43,735)**	(49,408)
Balance as of end of period / year	**(181,946)**	(138,211)

6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND CHEECKS UNDER COLLTION

	2026	2025
Trade receivables	**2,697,998**	3,687,976
Due from related parties *	**7,827,687**	6,952,062
Checks for collection from related parties *	**1,021,033**	1,620,078
Checks for collection from customers	**405,033**	818,366
Expected credit losses **	**(1,339,563)**	(1,339,563)
	10,612,188	11,738,919

* During the nine months of the year, the Company sold pharmaceutical products to Al-Kurdi Drug Warehouse amounting to JOD 4,957,352 representing approximately 52% of the Company's net sales. As of the financial statement date, the outstanding receivable balance due from this customer amounted to JOD 7,827,687, while the balance of cheques under collection amounted to JOD 405,033.

** The net movement in the allowance for impairment of debtors is as follows:

	2026	2025
Beginning balance	**1,339,563**	959,563
Provision for the period / year	**-**	380,000
Ending balance	**1,339,563**	1,339,563

7. DISTRIBUTABL PROFITS

In accordance with the instructions of the Jordan Securities Commission, the distributable profits are as follows:

	2026	2025
Retained earnings	**11,480,362**	12,227,982
Less: unearned retained earnings	**-**	-
Realized retained earnings	**11,480,362**	12,227,982
Less: fair value reserve	**-**	-
Dividends	**11,480,362**	12,227,982

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

Include the risks those they my be exposed to the Company's market risk, credit and liquidity, which is managed by the Company as follows:

Interest Rates Risk

The financial instruments in the interim consolidated statement of financial position are not subject to interest rate risk with the exception of due to banks and loans that are subject to current market interest rates.

Credit Risk

The Company maintains cash at financial institutions with suitable credit rating.

Exchange price risks

Most transaction in the Jordanian Dinar and U.S dollar, the exchange price of the Jordanian Dinar is constant opposite of U.S Dollar (1/41 dollar per Jordanian dinar) .

9.THE FAIR VALUE

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximatly it's the book value that due during a year on date the consolidated interim financial statement.

10. APPROVAL OF INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company's management on October 20, 2026 and have been authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors.