

ooredoo

UPGRADE YOUR WORLD



ANNUAL
REPORT
2025

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**ANNUAL
REPORT
2025**

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ANNUAL REPORT
2025

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The digital version of this report can be accessed through the company's website in the investor relations section.

ooredoo.ps

Date of the report; February 2026



OOREDOO GLOBAL GROUP

We are a leading group of companies that provide mobile and land telecommunications services, broadband Internet, and corporate managed services, tailored to meet the optimal needs and requirements of individuals and businesses in each market, catering to their specificities. The Group

has a customer base exceeding 56 million customers across the Middle East, North Africa, and Southeast Asia markets, operating in several markets including Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, Algeria, Tunisia, Iraq, Palestine, Maldives, and Indonesia.



Maldives



Kuwait



Iraq



Algeria



Indonesia



Qatar



Palestine



Oman



Tunisia

OUR VISION

Enriching our customers' digital lives

We are on a mission to empower our customers to access and enjoy the best of the Internet in a way that is personal and unique to them.

We continue to invest in our networks to meet the growing digital needs of our customers, providing reliable, seamless, and easy-to-use services.

We also work to enable individuals and institutions to benefit from digital transformation in the Palestinian market, aspiring to help people enjoy digital experiences that enrich their daily lives.



OUR VALUES

Through our various services, we aspire to meet the needs of our customers. We are keen to provide them with a unique experience.

This stems from our values, where the identity of Ooredoo Palestine is reflected through three basic values:



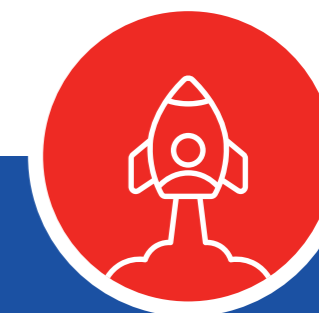
التحدي CHALLENGING

We are bold and passionate. We push boundaries, embrace innovation, and constantly strive for progress. We never stand still, working together to create solutions and deliver greater value for our customers, our people, and our partners.



التواصل CONNECTING

We believe communication is strongest when built on trust. We foster collaboration and meaningful dialogue, building relationships based on respect and openness while bringing people closer together every day.



الاهتمام CARING

We create opportunities for everyone to grow and succeed. We nurture an environment that encourages responsibility, innovation, and teamwork while embracing diversity and valuing the differences that enrich our lives and strengthen our sustainable future.

ooredoo®

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2025

Revenue

\$ 106.2
Million

(EBITDA)

The Earnings Before Interest, Taxes,
Depreciation and Amortization

\$ 40.8
Million

Net Profits

\$ 15.1
Million

Customer Base

1.49
Million Customer

 **A New Milestone**
in Ooredoo Palestine's
Journey

**Settlement of
the License Fee
File**

The late Mr. Mohammad Abu Ramadan served as Chairman of the Board of Ooredoo Palestine from 2014 until his passing in October 2025. Throughout his tenure, he provided steady strategic leadership, strengthened the Company's corporate governance framework, and championed sustainable growth despite a highly challenging operating environment.

Abu Awni's passing represents not only the loss of a respected leader, but of a distinguished national figure whose experience, integrity, and vision made a meaningful contribution to the Palestinian economy.

The Ooredoo Palestine family expresses its deep gratitude for Mr. Abu Ramadan's leadership and dedication. He guided the Company with wisdom and commitment, leaving a lasting impact on its strategic direction and its role within the telecommunications sector.

"To Allah we belong and to Him we shall return."





**RELENTLESS
PERFORMANCE..
A VISION THAT
CREATES
WHAT'S NEXT**



Ahmed Al-Naama

Vice Chairman of the Board

Animeh

“Over the past year, profound economic and humanitarian shifts placed significant pressure on multiple sectors, including telecommunications. Yet Ooredoo Palestine responded with resilience and resolve, advancing its digital transformation agenda, upholding its national responsibility to ensure uninterrupted service, and transforming adversity into opportunities for sustainable growth and progress.”

VICE CHAIRMAN MESSAGE

Dear Shareholders

I address you in my capacity as Vice Chairman of the Board to present the Annual Report of Ooredoo Palestine, following the passing of the late Chairman of the Board, Mr. Mohammad Abu Ramadan "Abu Awni," whose memory we honour and whose professional and national legacy will continue to shape the Company's journey.



The past year witnessed economic, social, and political developments that significantly impacted production and service sectors, including telecommunications, which faced diverse operational, financial, and technical pressures. In this context, Ooredoo Palestine leveraged its expertise and operational capabilities to ensure service continuity and quality across all governorates, including the Gaza Strip, which experienced severe humanitarian and living conditions that posed exceptional challenges to telecommunications infrastructure. Despite this, the Company efficiently managed its operations, reaffirming its commitment to the community.

Strategic Response to Challenges

Amid economic pressures and a slowdown in commercial and social activity in the local market, the Company developed flexible response mechanisms balancing operational sustainability and competitiveness. These included enhancing internal operational resilience, implementing business continuity plans, reprioritising investments in line with local and international market shifts, and maintaining network connectivity despite the exceptional conditions in the Gaza Strip.

Financial Performance and Sustainability

Despite the economic complexities witnessed in the Palestinian market, the Company maintained stable financial indicators reflecting its strength and effective risk management. This was supported by the stability of the customer base, expanded access to digital services, and improved collection and financial digitalisation mechanisms. Throughout the year, Ooredoo Palestine adopted a balanced financial policy focused on cost optimisation and prioritised investments to support sustainable growth and preserve shareholder value.

Among the key regulatory and financial developments during the year was the completion of the long-standing settlement of the license fees file with the Palestinian government. This milestone will enable the Company to restructure its capital by offsetting accumulated losses and pave the way for dividend distributions to shareholders for the first time since the Company's establishment, reflecting the strength of its financial position and its ability to deliver sustainable long-term value.

Digital Transformation and Service Development

During 2025, the Company continued its efforts to enhance the customer experience and advance digital transformation by upgrading telecommunications infrastructure, improving digital self-service channels, and developing innovative digital offers. These efforts positively reflected on service quality and customer satisfaction.

The Company also strengthened its network readiness for future technologies, including the completion of the technical requirements necessary to launch 4G services once the appropriate conditions are met. This will represent a qualitative leap in the digital experience and open new horizons for growth.

Corporate Social Responsibility: A Partner in Resilience

In line with its national and corporate role, Ooredoo Palestine continued its commitment to the community through targeted initiatives focusing on education, healthcare, support for affected families, youth empowerment, and social development. This approach reflects our belief that corporate social responsibility is not an add-on to the Company's activities, but an integral part of its identity and national role, and a key pillar supporting resilience and continuity.

A Final Word Towards the Future

The achievements of 2025 reaffirm that investing in institutional capabilities, technology, and human capital, alongside embedding governance and responsibility values, forms the foundation of an achievable forward-looking vision. During the year, we reinforced the foundations for the continued growth of the Ooredoo family and strengthened the confidence of our shareholders, partners, and customers.

I conclude by expressing my sincere appreciation to the Board of Directors, the Executive Management, and all employees for their dedication and commitment. I also express my gratitude to our shareholders, partners, and customers for their continued trust.

We are especially grateful to our founding partner, the Palestine Investment Fund, and to our major shareholder, Ooredoo Group, for their continuous support and enduring confidence. With shared determination, we will continue shaping a more connected and digitally empowered future for our people everywhere.



**“ OPERATIONAL
READINESS..
FOCUSED ON
TOMORROW’S
OPPORTUNITIES ”**

Dr. Samer Fares
Chief Executive Officer

Sfares

“This year represented a period of intensive work to reinforce the role of connectivity, advance digital transformation, and elevate the customer experience under all circumstances. Despite the exceptional challenges faced by Palestine, particularly the Gaza Strip, we continued investing in our network and services to ensure high operational readiness and service continuity. What we achieved this year reaffirms our steadfast commitment to a more inclusive digital future, a more advanced customer experience, and a more resilient economy.”

CEO MESSAGE

Dear Shareholders

The year 2025 marked a pivotal milestone in the journey of Ooredoo Palestine. We operated within a complex environment shaped by economic and social pressures affecting various sectors in Palestine, particularly the telecommunications sector, which faced infrastructure-related and field-level challenges. Despite these conditions, the Company successfully continued to fulfil its national and commercial role efficiently, maintaining service quality, network continuity, and future readiness.



A Historic Settlement Opening New Financial Horizons

In 2025, the Company achieved a significant milestone on both the financial and regulatory fronts by reaching a settlement agreement regarding the license fees file with the Palestinian government. This settlement enables the Company to settle its accumulated obligations through a payment schedule, allowing it to distribute dividends to shareholders. The agreement also strengthens the Company's financial position and supports the beginning of a new phase characterized by greater financial flexibility and balance in the coming years.

Gaza... Resilient Engineering in the Face of Crisis

Operational teams in Gaza faced major challenges represented by severe infrastructure damage and the difficulty of accessing many sites due to ongoing hostilities. These circumstances required innovative operational solutions, including the establishment of local maintenance workshops to reuse available materials and link sites in alternative ways to ensure service continuity despite frequent power outages and the closure of access routes.

These measures enabled the Company to maintain minimum service continuity in one of the most complex operational environments, demonstrating the resilience and adaptability of its operational teams.

Experience Quality and Service Sustainability

Ooredoo Palestine places customer experience and service continuity at the core of its operational and digital transformation strategies. This was achieved through enhancing digital channels, developing services and offers, and improving network efficiency. During the year, we further strengthened infrastructure readiness, including completing the technical requirements necessary for launching 4G services once the required conditions are met, with the objective of supporting digital growth and meeting customer needs.

Operational Efficiency and Financial Results

Despite economic pressures in the Palestinian market, Ooredoo Palestine maintained stable financial performance, supported by gradual growth in the customer base and expansion in digital services. We continued implementing balanced operational policies that enabled us to efficiently manage the economic landscape and strengthen our business in a dynamic market characterised by rapid change and evolving demands.

In 2025, the Company generated revenues of USD 106.2 million. EBITDA reached USD 40.8 million, achieving a growth rate of 2%, while net profit increased by 28% year-on-year to USD 15.1 million. These figures reflect the strength of our business model and our ability to deliver stable results in a complex economic environment.

Through effective cost optimisation and enhanced operational performance, the Company supported long-term growth while maintaining its competitive edge.

Responsibility Towards the Community, National Institutions, and Employees

Throughout the year, the Company maintained an integrated approach between its commercial activities and its national social role, reinforcing its responsibility across education, development, empowerment, and digital transformation.

On the community level, the Company supported impactful initiatives in education and youth empowerment, inclusion of marginalised groups, recognition of distinguished teachers, sponsorship of educational participation abroad, organisation of scientific events for children and youth, and support programs for individuals with hearing disabilities to enhance their inclusion and societal participation.

In the Gaza Strip, the Company provided on-ground support for displaced families, sponsored orphans, and delivered winter assistance to families in need through partnerships with active local institutions.

At the national partnership level, the Company reinforced its role as a partner in digital transformation for governmental institutions through signing a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Interior to provide interconnection services and access to the Civil Registry

database. This initiative contributes to improving the accuracy of digital services and enhancing the quality of mobile communications for citizens, reflecting an integrated public-private partnership model in strengthening national digital infrastructure.

Internally, the Company continued to foster a work environment based on empowerment and occupational safety, supporting employees across all locations.

Together Towards the Future

The progress achieved in 2025 reflects the dedication of our teams, the agility of our operating model, and the confidence our shareholders and customers place in a company that balances national responsibility with commercial excellence.

We are confident that the telecommunications and digital transformation landscape presents meaningful opportunities ahead, and that Ooredoo Palestine has the vision, capabilities, and readiness to help shape that future.

To conclude, I extend my sincere appreciation to our teams across all locations, and to our valued partners and customers for their trust and support. I also express my appreciation to our founding partner, the Palestine Investment Fund, and to our major shareholder, Ooredoo Group, for their continued strategic support. We will remain committed to delivering more advanced services to our people everywhere.

OOREDOO PALESTINE IN A GLANCE

Ooredoo Palestine – formerly known as Wataniya Mobile – represents a prominent model of a leading telecommunications and information technology company in Palestine. The Company began its journey in 2007 as a strategic partnership between Wataniya International (Free Zone), wholly owned by National Mobile Telecommunications Company (NMT), the majority of which is owned by Ooredoo Group, and the Palestine Investment Fund, with an initial capital of USD 5 million.

In 2010, the Company increased its capital to USD 258 million and transformed from a Private Limited Shareholding Company into a Public Shareholding Company in preparation for an Initial Public Offering (IPO). Fifteen percent (15%) of the Company's shares were offered to the public, and Ooredoo Palestine's share was listed on the Palestine Exchange on 9 January 2011.

As the Company's business evolved and expanded, 2018 witnessed a further capital increase of USD 35 million. The Company maintained its position as the largest listed company on the Palestine Exchange in terms of capital, which rose to USD 293 million. These strategic steps have reinforced the Company's market position and supported its continued success in the local telecommunications sector.

Ooredoo Palestine launched its operations in 2009, opening a new gateway to the Palestinian telecommunications market in the West Bank. After ten years of being prevented from providing commercial services in the Gaza Strip, the Company successfully expanded its operations at the end of 2017 and launched its commercial services in Gaza as well. These significant milestones had a substantial impact on the development of the telecommunications sector and the creation of a competitive environment serving Palestinian citizens. This was reflected in improved service quality, greater diversity of offers, and enhanced pricing within the local market. Since its launch, Ooredoo has distinguished itself as the newest telecommunications operator in Palestine.

In November 2018, the Company took an important step by unifying its brand with its global parent company, Ooredoo, further strengthening its leading position at the forefront of the Palestinian telecommunications sector as part of Ooredoo Group. Ooredoo Palestine has since continued to deliver best-in-class programs, offers, and campaigns aimed at enhancing the customer experience.



STRATEGIC PILLARS



Delivering the Best Customer Experience

We strive to create a unique customer experience in Palestine by simplifying and digitalizing communication channels, services, and procedures.



Sustained Growth

Ooredoo Palestine works to enhance the Company's financial, commercial, technical, and administrative performance, with a strong focus on operational efficiencies and disciplined capital expenditure management.



Investing in the Ooredoo Family

The Company continues to maintain one of the best work environments in Palestine while fostering personal accountability among every member of the Ooredoo family. By adopting innovative approaches to work, training, and mentoring, we contribute to the Company's sustainable growth.



THE OOREDOO PALESTINE FAMILY

An Employer of Choice in Palestine

During 2025, Ooredoo Palestine continued to strengthen its position as one of the best workplaces in Palestine through an integrated framework that prioritises people above all else. The Company attracts ambitious young talents and develops them within a professional and transparent environment based on global best practices in human resources.

Building a balanced and sustainable employee experience has been a key focus area, reflected in leadership and professional development programs, alongside diverse training opportunities aligned with the "Inspiration for Growth Journey" series, enhancing our teams' readiness for future challenges.

During the year, the total number of employees reached 506, in addition to 126 trainees enrolled in various training programs aimed at developing skills and building promising young talent.

In 2025, the Company focused on strengthening a culture of institutional belonging through a competitive benefits package and tailored employee offers, alongside launching programs to build a balanced and sustainable employee experience aligned with Ooredoo's corporate values.

As part of its commitment to employee health and safety, recognising them as its most valuable asset, the Company implemented several health initiatives, including periodic medical check-ups, health awareness programs, and breast cancer early detection screenings for female employees, underscoring its comprehensive institutional care strategy addressing both physical and psychological well-being.

This investment in the internal environment was crowned by winning the Silver Stevie Award for Best Workplace in the Telecommunications Sector for 2025, a global achievement reflecting Ooredoo's ability to build a flexible, supportive, and innovation-driven culture capable of evolving despite exceptional challenges.



OOREDOO AL-KHAIR

In line with its social responsibility and commitment to human values, the Company introduced "Ooredoo Al-Khair" Program as an organized institutional framework, enabling employees to participate in community giving, whether through volunteer work or financial contributions supporting humanitarian and social initiatives. The Program strengthened employee solidarity and translated Ooredoo's values into tangible actions serving development causes in Palestine.

The Company also paid particular attention to its employees in the Gaza Strip amid the difficult humanitarian conditions. It ensured continuous communication and provided various forms of support, including psychological, financial, and logistical assistance. This reflects the unity and cohesion of the Ooredoo family under all circumstances and affirms that people remain at the heart of the Company's policies.



SILVER AWARD

For Best Workplace Globally

As part of Ooredoo Palestine’s commitment to investing in human capital, the Company achieved a major milestone in 2025 by winning the global Silver Award in the “Best Workplace” category at the international Stevie Awards.

This recognition followed the implementation of proactive and practical plans aimed at enhancing the work environment and applying global best practices in human capital management. The judging committee considered this achievement exceptional given the challenging circumstances faced by Palestine and the operational and logistical pressures impacting various sectors.

This global recognition confirms Ooredoo Palestine’s standing as one of the best employers in Palestine and the region and its ability to integrate the human dimension within its operational framework, enhancing competitiveness and ensuring service sustainability while reinforcing its national and economic role.



FOR GREAT EMPLOYERS



BEST EMERGING CEO

Of the Year in the Telecom Industry

In 2025, Ooredoo Palestine achieved a distinguished leadership milestone as the Company’s Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Samer Fares, was awarded “Best Emerging CEO of the Year in the Telecom Industry” by The Global Economics magazine.

The award comes amid exceptional circumstances affecting the Palestinian market in general, and the Gaza Strip in particular, highlighting the importance of leadership in ensuring continuity of essential services and strengthening operational results. The award also recognized the collective efforts of all Ooredoo teams, especially the operations teams in the Gaza Strip who maintained network readiness and service quality despite challenges.

This recognition is among the most prestigious international awards in the telecommunications industry and reflects the leadership performance and institutional development achieved by the Company during the year.



NETWORK UPGRADES

To Enhance Performance and Service Quality

Alongside developing smart solutions, Ooredoo Palestine continued investing in upgrading its network and digital environment to ensure readiness for the next phase of technological transformation. These efforts included enhancing infrastructure capabilities, increasing transmission capacity, and strengthening data handling speed and scalability, resulting in improved service stability and network performance.

The upgrades enabled the delivery of more advanced digital services, development of customised and responsive business solutions, and strengthening of online technical support systems.

The Company also placed particular emphasis on cybersecurity by enhancing protection layers and ensuring secure connectivity for customers through the integration of upgraded network infrastructure, artificial intelligence, data analytics, and automation. These efforts increased operational efficiency and further solidified the Company's standing as a leading and innovative telecommunications provider in Palestine.



ACCELERATING PERFORMANCE

Through Smart Solutions

Ooredoo Palestine adopted a technology-driven approach based on intelligence and analytics to enhance customer experience and accelerate responsiveness.

The Company leveraged artificial intelligence, automation, and data analytics in processing requests and managing services, improving system efficiency, accelerating operations, and significantly reducing customer waiting times.

“Moeen”, the smart assistant, represents one of the most prominent applications of this transformation. It provides customers with instant support related to services, offers, billing, bundle activation, and account management through digital channels. The system complements traditional service channels by offering 24/7 support, reducing pressure on call centres, and enhancing the overall digital experience.

Real-time data analytics capabilities also improved fault management and proactive intervention by identifying and resolving issues swiftly, reducing service disruptions and enhancing network readiness.





A NETWORK REBUILT TO RECONNECT COMMUNITIES



RESILIENT ENGINEERING

In the Toughest Conditions

Engineering and technical teams in Gaza mobilised to salvage available power equipment and established a local maintenance workshop to repair and reuse equipment instead of discarding it, compensating for the unavailability of original spare parts and ensuring operational continuity with available local resources.

Several sites were interconnected to maintain transmission continuity in cases where access to certain towers was restricted or where they were damaged. Teams maintained generators and technical equipment despite labour shortages and restricted mobility.

Meanwhile, engineering and support teams in the West Bank worked to keep the network as stable as possible, while field teams in Gaza faced real risks moving between affected sites in an unsafe operating environment, fulfilling a humanitarian duty before a technical one.

Over the past year, hundreds of thousands of citizens in the Gaza Strip faced extremely harsh humanitarian conditions. Electricity sources were nearly unavailable, essential services

were largely disrupted, and movement within cities carried significant risks. In this complex environment, connectivity remained the only means enabling families to communicate, patients to reach hospitals, humanitarian organizations to continue operations, and communities to remain connected despite isolation.

Under such circumstances, connectivity was no longer merely a commercial or technical service; it became a lifeline. Preserving the network was therefore not only a technical task, but a humanitarian and national responsibility requiring field presence and extraordinary dedication from technical teams operating under the most difficult conditions.

Despite the scarcity of spare parts, mobility challenges, and absence of stable electricity sources, Ooredoo Palestine teams succeeded in keeping Gaza connected to the greatest extent possible, because the Company's role extended beyond providing a service; it was about safeguarding a fundamental right to communication.



ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL REPORT

In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), Ooredoo Palestine presents to our esteemed audience the following information regarding Ooredoo Palestine's performance during 2025.

We do recommend reading this section of the Annual Report in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements and accompanying notes.



KEY FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL INDICATORS FOR 2025

Ooredoo Palestine's Net Profit: USD 15 Million

During 2025, Ooredoo Palestine delivered solid financial performance reflecting the strength of its operational strategy and its ability to adapt to the evolving Palestinian market environment.

Total revenues reached USD 106 million, representing a 3% decline compared to the previous year, reflecting the challenging operating environment. EBITDA grew by 2% to reach USD 40.8 million, demonstrating effective cost management. As a result, the Company

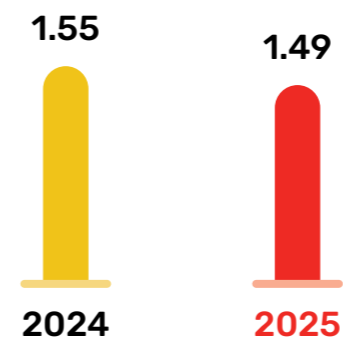
achieved a 28% increase in net profit compared to the previous year, with net profit reaching USD 15.1 million, reflecting enhanced profitability and long-term sustainability.

These results demonstrate the Company's commitment to continuous financial and operational improvement, delivering best-in-class services, maintaining superior customer experience, and strengthening resilience against future challenges.

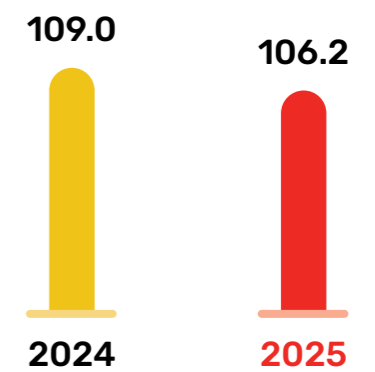


The following charts illustrate the Company's performance for the years (2024–2025).

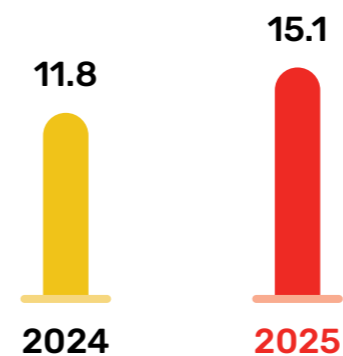
Customer Base
(Million)



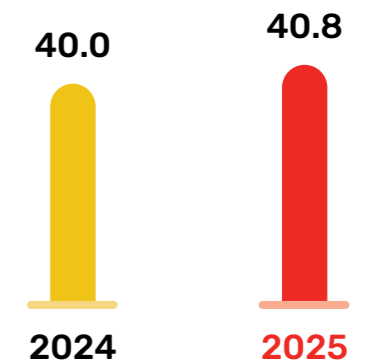
Revenue
(USD Million)



Net Profit
(USD Million)



EBITDA
(USD Million)





SALES CHANNELS

Service Development and Network Expansion

In line with the Company's strategy to deliver its services to all citizens across the Palestinian market, Ooredoo Palestine continued expanding and developing its sales network across the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Company also remains committed to building a comprehensive network of branches, agents, distributors, and authorised points of sale to ensure service availability across all Palestinian cities and facilitate ease of access.

As part of enhancing customer experience, the Company opened a new branch and launched its comprehensive "Shop in Shop"

services at Enaya Plus for Telecom showroom in Qalqilya, reinforcing field presence and operational readiness, positively impacting service quality, customer satisfaction, and accessibility.

The table below outlines the distribution and reach of the Company's sales channels across various governorates.

Ooredoo Stores	Distributors	Network of Authorized Dealers	Network of Points of Sale	Network of Recharge Points
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20	4	164	1950	5800
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MAJOR CAMPAIGNS

Innovative Offers with Exceptional Value

During the year, Ooredoo Palestine continued developing competitive and carefully designed campaigns and offers tailored to customer needs and usage patterns, based on continuous monitoring and market insights.

The Company remains committed to delivering these offers with the highest quality and best value, reflecting its dedication to enhancing customer satisfaction.



SUSTAINABILITY AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Together for a Better Community

Ooredoo Palestine believes that social responsibility is not just an ethical obligation, but an integral part of our comprehensive strategy aimed at achieving sustainable development and creating a tangible positive impact on the Palestinian society. Given the difficult circumstances Palestine is facing, particularly the ongoing war on the Gaza Strip, our role has become even more vital and urgent.

Investing in people and building purposeful community partnerships form the foundation for a better future. Our role goes beyond providing telecommunications services, it extends to actively supporting individuals and communities in overcoming humanitarian and social challenges.



GAZA STRIP

Humanitarian and Development Support to Strengthen Community Resilience

During 2025, despite the difficult conditions in the Gaza Strip, Ooredoo Palestine continued fulfilling its humanitarian and social role in the Gaza Strip. In response to the challenging circumstances affecting daily life, the Company supported several humanitarian and development initiatives through a number of key efforts, including:

- Providing support to Yafa Youth Center Association for its community activities in the Gaza Strip.
- Distribution of water and juices in northern Gaza to help address residents' daily needs.
- Signing a sponsorship agreement with Taawon Foundation to support orphans in the Gaza Strip as part of a sustainable social program.

- Signing a cooperation agreement with Ata'a Foundation to distribute winter clothing to children in the Gaza Strip during the winter season.
- Sponsoring a number of educational and development activities targeting youth and children.

These initiatives reflect the Company's continued commitment to its national and humanitarian role in supporting the Palestinian community, particularly during times of hardship, while contributing to the continuity of essential support for the most vulnerable groups.



Signing a sponsorship agreement with Taawon Foundation to support orphans in the Gaza Strip



Signing a cooperation agreement with Ata'a Foundation to distribute winter clothing in the Gaza Strip



Distribution of juices in the Gaza Strip



Distribution of water in the North Gaza



Sponsorship of Yafa Youth Center Charitable Association in the Gaza Strip

WEST BANK

Community Empowerment and Investment in Education

In the West Bank, Ooredoo Palestine demonstrated a strong commitment to the education and youth activities and development sectors, through a range of impactful initiatives and contributions that left a lasting and sustainable mark, most notably:

- Sponsoring the “Palestinian Origin” Festival to promote national identity and local Palestinian product.
- Sponsoring the third “Tulkarem for Palestinian Industries” Festival in support of the local economy.
- Supporting Pink October awareness events at several universities to promote health awareness.
- Supporting Al-Bireh Girls School’s participation in a specialized English-language competition in Amman, contributing to enhancing the skills of Palestinian female students and enabling them to represent Palestine with distinction.
- Honouring distinguished teachers in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, in recognition of their efforts in developing educational capacities.

- Distributing school bags to students across various West Bank governorates in support of their educational journey.
- Sponsoring the Young Scientists Forum to encourage creativity and innovation among students.
- The CEO’s visit to Al-Quds University as part of strengthening academic partnerships and expanding cooperation with educational institutions.
- Hosting students from the College of Modern Media at the Arab American University, introducing them to the work of the Marketing Communications (Marcom) Department and supporting the integration of academic learning with practical experience.

These initiatives reflect Ooredoo Palestine’s vision of investing in the Palestinian individual through supporting education, innovation, entrepreneurship, national identity, and the local economy.



CEO visit to Al-Quds University



Honouring distinguished teachers in partnership with the Ministry of Education



Supporting Pink October awareness initiatives at several universities



Supporting Al-Bireh Girls School’s participation in a competition in Amman



Sponsoring the Third Tulkarem Festival for Palestinian Industries



Hosting students from the College of Modern Media at the Arab American University



Sponsoring the Young Scientists Forum



Distribution of school bags to students across the West Bank



Sponsoring the “Palestinian Origin” Festival

THE COMPANY GOVERNANCE REPORT



THE COMPANY GOVERNANCE REPORT



Ooredoo Palestine's Board of Directors affirms the company's consistent commitment to exemplary corporate governance practices. This commitment is demonstrated through continuous review and improvement of governance practices, as well as a dedication to balancing the interest of the investors with those of all relevant stakeholders, including employees, suppliers, and the local community. One of the primary responsibilities of the Board is to enhance operational performance, profitability, and sustainable development by adhering to principles of good governance. These principles aim to steer the company strategically, establish regulations and mechanisms, monitor and regulate performance, and manage and mitigate risks to achieve desired objectives. In line with the company's adherence to required standards for publicly traded companies and corporate governance systems, Ooredoo Palestine adopted its governance guide in 2010. This guide aligns with the provisions of the corporate governance rules issued by the Palestinian Capital Market Authority.

Disclosure Commitment

Ooredoo takes pride in its commitment to adhering to all requirements outlines in the disclosure system in Palestine. This commitment encompasses various aspects, including the timely announcement of the annual, semi-annual, and quarterly financial results, as well as the scheduling of board meetings and significant decisions. Additionally, the company recognizes the importance of disclosing material information that could impact the share prices, whether financial, administrative, or future expectations. Such discourses are made through announcements on the authority's website, the stock exchange, and the company's website.

Ooredoo Palestine is committed to implementing the most accurate administrative procedures to ensure that disclosure processes are carried out promptly and accurately. This is evidenced by the fact that since its listing on January 09, 2011, the Palestinian Capital Market Authority has not requested the company provide any clarifications of obscure information, or disclosure of incomplete information. Furthermore, the authority has not imposed any penalties on the company for non-compliance.

Composition of the Board of Directors

The company's board of directors consists of seven members elected by the company's general assembly, with each member serving a four-year term. The board's duties and responsibilities are governed by the corporate law and the company's by-laws. The primary role of the board is to lead the company in a pioneering manner,

involving the establishment of operational regulations, adoption of internal policies, and oversight and regulation of performance. Furthermore, the board is entrusted with managing and identifying risks to ensure the realization of the company's desired objectives.

Board Meetings

The company's board of directors is keen to hold its meetings regularly and periodically, ensuring that there are no fewer than four meetings per fiscal year, in line with the company's bylaw and the Companies Law no. (42) of 2021. Accordingly, the board held four meetings in 2025, the dates and minutes of which were disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the applicable disclosure regulation. During these meetings, the board discussed and approved several significant matters related to the company's performance and ongoing achievements. Additionally, the board approved the annual strategic plans and addressed other matters requiring its approval.

Ordinary General Assembly Meeting

The ordinary general assembly meeting was held on March 10, 2025. During the meeting, shareholders voted on several agenda items, included:

- Endorsing the Board of Directors report, the auditors' report and the financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024.
- Discharging the members of the Board of Directors from liability for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024.
- Electing the company's auditor for the fiscal year 2023. PricewaterhouseCoopers – Palestine Limited was elected to undertake the auditing of the company's accounts for the fiscal year 2024.
- Electing the company's new Board of Directors and appointing its representatives for a new four-year term.

Board Committees

Ooredoo's Board of Directors has established two permanent committees to support it in carrying out its duties. The following table shows the composition of the Board committees:

Executive Committee

Committee members

- Mr. Ahmad Al-Naema | Chairman
- Mr. Feras Milhem | Member
- Mr. Hasan ALKuwari | Member
- Mr. Rami Al-Barghouthi | Committee Secretary

Committee tasks

The Executive Committee, affiliated with Ooredoo Palestine's Board of Directors, is responsible for reviewing the executive regulations, drafting new company policies, and presenting recommendations to the Board of Directors. Additionally, the committee oversees the job evaluation process, develop the company's compensation structure, and approves the employee performance evaluation process and any amendments thereto. Moreover, the committee provides strategic guidance to the Board on the priorities and risks associated with financial and strategic investments.

The Audit Committee

Committee members

- Mr. Eyas Assaf | Chairman
- Mr. Faisal Al-Shawwa | Member
- Ms. Maryam AL-Khal | Member
- Mr. Rami Al-Barghouthi | Committee Secretary

Committee tasks

The Audit Committee of the board of directors plays a major role in reviewing the audited annual financial statements and interim (quarterly) financial statements. Moreover, the committee examines related reports and accounting matters, ensuring that the Executive Management carry out necessary procedures before presenting them to the Board for approval. Additionally, the committee is responsible for establishing objectives, policies and scope of internal audit activities. It also selects the company's external and internal auditors and recommends their appointment. Furthermore, the committee evaluates the performance of both internal and external audit annually, based on predetermined performance indicators.

INTERNAL AUDIT



Internal Control and Oversight Systems

The Executive Management of Ooredoo Palestine has adopted a comprehensive and effective internal control system that ensures the accuracy and transparency of financial disclosures and aligns with international and professional standards as well as the latest global best practices in this field. This system supports the realization of the Company's vision and enables the achievement of its operational and strategic objectives effectively and efficiently. Key measures include:

- A robust framework of financial policies and detailed procedures has been established and continuously developed to ensure compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), financial disclosure standards for the financial market, and all applicable laws and regulations in Palestine.
- To maintain the accuracy of financial data and adherence to international requirements, the company has implemented a global automated financial system.
- The company's financial data, internal control systems, governance framework, risk management, and operational processes are subject to continuous review and examination by both an independent external auditor and the company's internal auditor, to whom they both report directly to an independent audit committee formed by the Board of Directors in accordance with sound governance principles. The audit committee meets regularly with the auditors and the executive management to review audit reports, ensure the accuracy of the company's annual financial statements, and monitor the implementation of any corrective measures recommended by the auditors.
- The internal audit system and the audit and risk committee are regularly updated to keep pace with global developments and best practices in auditing committees and internal audit functions.

Internal Audit Activities and Objectives

The Internal Audit Department operates independently. At Ooredoo Palestine, it seeks to provide independent and objective advisory services that contribute to enhancing added value and improving internal control systems.

Internal audit activities support the achievement of the Company's objectives through a structured approach to evaluating and improving the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes. The Department also adheres to International Professional Internal Auditing Standards to ensure practical guidance for managing audit activities, including planning, implementation, and reporting, with the aim of enhancing added value and improving the Company's operations.

Key Achievements of the Internal Audit Department in 2025

- Developing a risk-based internal audit plan aligned with the company's priorities.
- Reviewing and evaluating operational processes, the risk management framework, and the internal control system through the implementation of the internal audit plan.
- Enhancing the quality and efficiency of internal audit activities through the recruitment of new qualified personnel, ensuring that all audit work is subject to multi-level review, and applying continuous governance and monitoring mechanisms. This aims to increase accuracy and objectivity, improve the effectiveness of internal audit activities, and enhance the value added to the Company's operations while supporting the achievement of its strategic objectives.
- Updating all internal audit documentation and procedures to ensure alignment with the new internal auditing standards.
- Strengthening the co-sourcing approach by utilizing specialized external resources to support and execute technical and specialized audits more efficiently.
- Launching new initiatives to leverage artificial intelligence to transform and develop the internal audit function and enhance efficiency and effectiveness.
- Reviewing quarterly and annual enterprise risk reports and ensuring the effectiveness of the plans developed to address these risks.
- Adhering to the Internal Audit Manual, derived from international professional standards, to provide practical guidance for managing audit activities.
- Coordinating efforts between external auditors and Executive Management to enhance transparency and credibility.
- Submitting quarterly reports to the Audit and Risk Committee on the Company's compliance with internal systems and governance requirements.
- Contributing to the improvement of Internal Controls over Financial Reporting (ICOFR) for 2025.
- Providing recommendations to address weaknesses in internal control systems and identifying their causes to ensure compliance with internal policies and regulations.

Through these activities, the Internal Audit Department reaffirms its commitment to strengthening governance, ensuring transparency in operations, and aligning with the strategy of Ooredoo Palestine.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Mr. Ahmed Al-Neama
Vice Chairman, Representative of the
Wataniya International Company



Dr. Feras Milhem
Member, Representative of Palestine
Investment Funds



Dr. Hussein Al-Araj
Representative Member of Palestine
Investment Funds



Mr. Eyas Assaf
Representative Member of Wataniya
International Company



Mr. Hasan ALKuvari
Representative Member of Wataniya
International Company



Mr. Faisal Shawwa
Representative Member of Palestine
Investment Funds



Ms. Maryam AL-Khal
Representative Member of Wataniya
International Company

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Dr. Samer Fares
Chief Executive Officer



Mr. Osama Qawasma
Chief Regulatory Officer



Mr. Rami Barghouthi
Chief Legal and Corporate
Governance Officer



Ms. Nancy Shamieh
Chief Financial Officer



Mr. Basel Amer
Chief Audit Executive



Mr. Ahmad Khalil
Procurement and Supply Chain
Director



Mr. Shadi Qawasmi*
Chief Commercial Officer



Mr. Tareq Tamimi
Chief Human Resources Officer



Mr. Naim Nazzal
Chief Technical Officer



Mr. Firas Alshaikh*
Corporate Services Director



Mr. Mohannad Joma*
Strategy & Performance
Management Director

* Mr. Ziad Nimer was appointed as Chief Commercial Officer effective 18-01-2026, replacing Mr. Shadi Qawasmi.

* Mr. Firas Alshaikh was appointed as Corporate Services Director in January 2025.

* Strategy & Performance Management function was established, and Mr. Mohannad Joma was appointed as Director of the function in January 2025.



Palestinian Sunbird

INVESTORS RELATIONS

Ooredoo Palestine is committed to enhancing communication with its shareholders. The company strives to apply the highest standards of transparency by disclosing administrative and financial performance information. Moreover, the company ensures that shareholders are well-informed about all significant matters and developments within the company. All important information is made available for shareholders through various disclosure channels, including periodic reports, the annual report, the company's website, and the Palestine Stock Exchange website.

The Investor Relations Department actively engages with shareholders through diverse communication channels. It is committed to promptly addressing any questions and inquiries from shareholders. Communication channels include Ooredoo Palestine's website, which features a comprehensive section dedicated to investor relations. Through this section, shareholders can access financial, administrative, and operational data. Additionally, the company regularly updates this section with periodic disclosures, annual reports, information on stock movements, press releases, and frequently asked questions to ensure shareholders remain well-informed.

**To contact the Investor
Relations Department**

+970 (0) 56 800 3000

+970 (0) 56 800 2999

ir@ooredoo.ps

www.ooredoo.ps

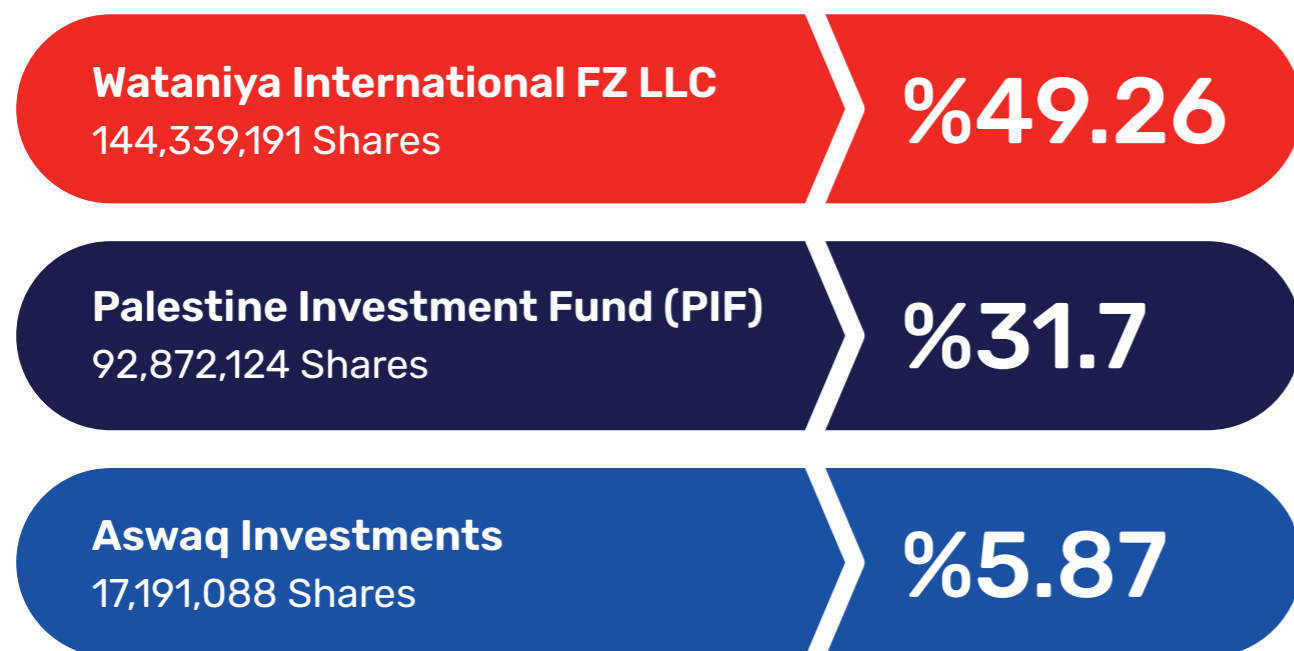
OOREDOO PALESTINE STOCK

Ooredoo Palestine’s stock was listed on the Palestine Securities Exchange in 2011, with an initial capital of \$258 million. In 2018, the company increased its capital to \$293 million, making Ooredoo Palestine the largest company listed on the Palestine

Exchange (PEX) in terms of paid-up capital. This indirectly contributed to raising the market value of PEX at the end of 2025 by approximately 5%. Ooredoo also contributed 81% of the total trading sessions on PEX in 2025.

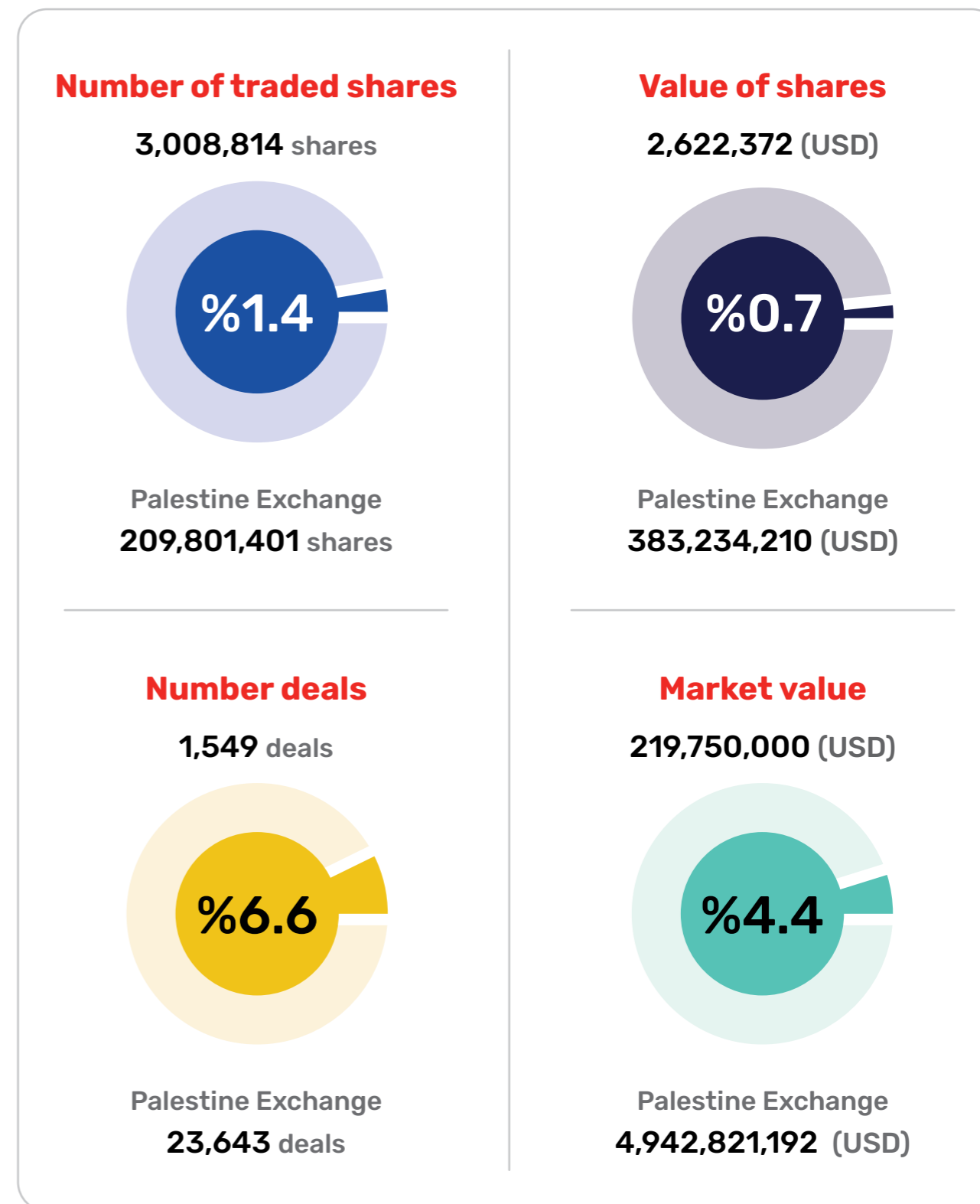
Disclosure Obligation

Total shareholders of Ooredoo Palestine reached 9,001 at the end of 2024. The following are the shareholders owning more than 5% as at 31/12/2024:



STOCK PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Ooredoo Palestine stock performance in accordance with PEX during 2025



SUMMARY OF OOREDOO'S SHARE Trading activity and ranking on PEX in 2025

Ranking by

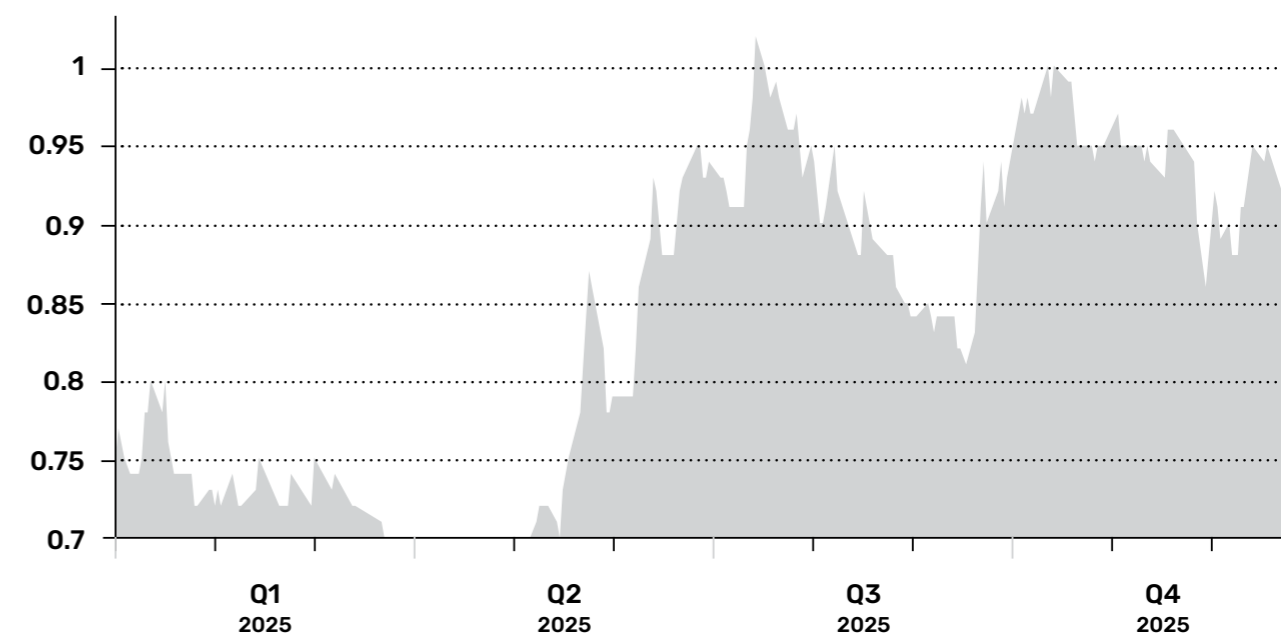
The market value of the company at year-end (USD)	>	#6
Number of traded shares	>	#13
Number of trading sessions in which the Company's share was traded	>	#7
Value of traded shares	>	#13
Number of executed deals	>	#8
Number of shareholders	>	#3

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF Ooredoo's share per quarter in 2025 and 2024

2025 (USD)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Highest price	0.80	0.96	1.05	0.91
Lowest price	0.70	0.67	0.81	0.90
Closing price	0.70	0.95	0.91	0.90

2024 (USD)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Highest price	0.88	0.83	0.80	0.83
Lowest price	0.79	0.76	0.74	0.71
Closing price	0.83	0.79	0.76	0.75

The following is Ooredoo's share trading movement in 2025



LEGAL DISCLOSURES

Legal Proceedings and Lawsuits Brought against Ooredoo

As of the date of this report, there are no major lawsuits or legal proceedings against Ooredoo that could significantly impact the company's financial position.

External Auditors

The PricewaterhouseCoopers Palestine audit services fees amounted to \$52,000, and \$70,000 for other service, while the fees for tax services totaled \$30,464. In contrast, the total fees for the company in 2024 for audit services were \$52,000, and the fees for tax services were \$30,254.

External Legal Counsel

Andersen in Palestine for Legal and Investment Consulting Services in the West Bank and the Legal Advisory Office in the Gaza Strip were both appointed as the external legal counsels for the Company in 2025.

Relations of Kinship or Affinity among Board Members and Executives

In Ooredoo, there are no relations of kinship or affinity among members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management. In addition, none of them has any business relationship with the company.

Major Deals with Related Parties

The major transactions conducted during the past two financial years, in which a related party has a material interest whether directly or indirectly. During 2025, a lease agreement was signed for (6) apartments with Board Member Mr. Fadi Faisal Ghazi Jamil Al-Shawa in Gaza, after obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors. These apartments were allocated to accommodate employees who were residing in camps, to be used as temporary housing.

Declaration of Bankruptcy

No member of the Board of Directors or any of the Executive Management was declared bankrupt, nor were they subject to any lawsuits, convictions, or decisions prohibiting them from engaging in any managerial activities or certain operations within the past five years.

Board Members' Remunerations

Ooredoo's Board of Directors did not receive any remunerations or fees in 2025. Ooredoo, however, covers all expenses incurred by Board members for attending Board meetings.

Executive Management Contracts

Executive Management contracts are permanent and are no different from those of other employees in the company. They fully comply with the Palestinian Labor Law.

Intellectual Property, Franchises and Patents

Ooredoo owns several trademarks, which are part of its intellectual property, covering the majority of its activities. It is worth noting the company's main trademark logos:



Investment Policy and Risks

Ooredoo has not engaged in any major investments beyond the scope of its business over the past two fiscal years, and at the time of this report, it has not been exposed to any investment risks.

Sponsorships and Donations

Ooredoo attaches great importance and care to all segments of the Palestinian society. Serving local community is an integral part of the Company's strategy of staying ahead and assuming greater social responsibilities towards the Palestinian people. The total contribution of Ooredoo to community programs, in terms of grants and sponsorships, amounted to USD 198,176 in 2025.

Other Disclosures

Disclosure Regulation – Article 18-2:

Ooredoo submitted its unaudited final financial statements for 2025 to its Board of Directors for approval. There were no discrepancies between the initial financial statements and the audited final financial statements.

Disclosure Regulation - Article 20-1-A:

In general, there was no change in Ooredoo's business in the past two fiscal years, such as declaration of bankruptcy, merger, or disposal of any of its core assets. It is noteworthy that Ooredoo continued to offer new services throughout the year.

Disclosure Regulation - Article 20-8:

There was no interruption in Ooredoo's business during the previous period that materially affected its financial position.

Disclosure Regulation - Article 21-3:

Ooredoo does not invest or hold equity in any other company, inside or outside Palestine.

Disclosure Regulation - Article 21-4:

Ooredoo Palestine does not carry out any operational activities outside of Palestine.



Disclosure Regulation - Article 24:

With respect to properties, the following table shows the location, size, and characteristics of each major asset of Ooredoo:

Property and tools	Site	Characteristics
Communication Network	Throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip	Switches, coverage towers, messaging network, Grid electricity supply devices
Network infrastructure	Throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip	Civil and infrastructure works for building networks, in addition to towers and fences
IT systems & computers	Ooredoo's headquarters, branches, and showrooms	Information systems and accessories
Office equipment	Ooredoo's headquarters, branches, and showrooms	Office supplies and accessories in the headquarters and showrooms
Furniture and Fixtures	Ooredoo's headquarters, branches, and showrooms	Furnishings at headquarters and showrooms
Leasehold improvements	Ooredoo's headquarters, branches, and showrooms	Civil, electrical & mechanical works in the headquarters and showrooms
Others	Ooredoo's headquarters, branches, and showrooms	Fire extinguishers and water tanks

Disclosure Regulation - Article 30-2:

The Company's earnings per share were stated in Note (25) of the audited financial statements for 2025.

Disclosure Regulation - Article 31-2:

Financial transactions processed during 2025 in currencies other than the US dollar were converted to US dollar according to the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities were revaluated at the end of 2025 to the US dollar according to the Israeli Shekel US dollar exchange rate of 3.18. The Bank of Palestine was the source of the exchange rates.

Disclosure Regulation - Article 31-3-A + B:

1. The abundance of working capital, its internal sources, and unused cash, as well as the factors that led to its increase were referred to in the cash flow statement in the audited financial statements of 2025.
2. Sources of capital were referred to in Notes (1) and (12) of the audited financial statements of 2025.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Ooredoo Palestine seeks to ensure the stability, security, and sustainability of the company by applying the highest standards of corporate governance, principles, and best practices of transparency.





Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine)

Financial Statements for the Year Ended
31 December 2025

And Independent Auditor's Report (Translated from the original Arabic version)

Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine) Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

Independent auditor's report	1
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Statement of changes in equity	9
Statement of cash flows	10
Notes to the financial statements	11

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine)

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine) (hereinafter the "Company") as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- The statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- The statement of profit or loss for the year then ended;
- The statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- The statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- The statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- The notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview

Key audit matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Telecommunications licence• Revenue recognition and related complex IT systems• Impairment of property and equipment
-------------------	--

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine) (Continued)

Our audit approach (Continued)

Overview (continued)

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Telecommunications Licence</p> <p>As disclosed in Note (5) to the accompanying financial statements, during the year 2025, the Company recognised additions, of USD 90,994,275 to its existing telecommunications licence asset, following a settlement with the Ministry of Telecommunications and Digital Economy and the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission, that has been reached through a facilitator, appointed in agreement with all parties. This settlement resolved all outstanding matters related to the original licence agreement, extended the licence validity till 9 September 2041, and granted enhanced spectrum rights, including the right to provide 4G services.</p> <p>The accounting for this settlement involves areas of significant judgement, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment of when the rights and obligations arising from the settlement became legally enforceable, particularly in light of the facilitator's binding decision issued on 29 December 2025; Management's determination, that the existing 2G/3G spectrum, the 4G enhancement and the licence term extension represent a single unit of account for recognition under IAS 38; Classification of certain obligations arising from the settlement as a financial liability under IFRS 9; 	<p>Our audit procedures included, among others, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtained an understanding of management's processes relating to the recognition and measurement of the additions to the current licence intangible asset, associated liabilities, and impairment assessment, and evaluating the design and implementation of relevant controls. Reviewed the settlement agreement to assess the timing at which enforceable rights and obligations arose. Assessed management's determination of the unit of account, including evaluating the contractual terms, the economic interdependencies between spectrum components, and the absence of separately identifiable cash flows, with reference to the principles in IAS 8 and IAS 38. Evaluated the classification of the obligations raised from the settlement by considering the definitions of financial liabilities under IFRS 9 and provisions under IAS 37. Reperformed management's discounting calculations for deferred consideration, assessing the appropriateness of the discount rate used and evaluating management's sensitivity analyses.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine) (Continued)

Our audit approach (Continued)

Key audit matters (Continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Telecommunications Licence (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The determination of the discount rate and the resulting measurement of deferred consideration; and The assessment of the recoverable amount of the licence as part of the mobile network cash generating unit (CGU), including assumptions related to growth rates, the timing of 4G rollout, weighted average cost of capital (WACC) and cost projections. <p>Given the magnitude of the licence asset, the significance of the settlement, the complexity of the judgements, and the sensitivity of the impairment model, this area required extensive audit focus and was therefore a key audit matter.</p> <p>Refer to the following notes to the financial statements for details:</p> <p>Note (1) General</p> <p>Note (2.3) Significant accounting judgements and estimates.</p> <p>Note (5) Intangible assets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involved our internal valuation expert to assess management prepared impairment analysis by performing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tested the mathematical accuracy and internal consistency of the value in use model; Assessed the appropriateness of key assumptions, including (WACC), growth rates, cost projections and rollout timelines; Compared these assumptions to historical performance, approved budgets and external market data where applicable; and Performed independent sensitivity analysis to evaluate the robustness of the model. Evaluated related financial statements disclosures, including those describing the key judgements, estimates and sensitivities, for adequacy and compliance with IFRS accounting standards requirements.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine) (Continued)

Our audit approach (Continued)

Key audit matters (Continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Revenue recognition and related complex IT systems</p> <p>As disclosed in note (18) to the accompanying financial statements, the Company's total revenue for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to USD 106,152,249.</p> <p>Revenue from telecommunication services are the largest contributor to this amount with a total of USD 102,530,674.</p> <p>We considered this area to be a matter of most significance, as there is an inherent risk around the recognition of revenue in telecommunication services given that revenue is processed by complex IT systems involving large volumes of data with a combination of different products, services, and related prices. This resulted in a significant portion of our audit effort directed towards revenue and related IT systems.</p> <p>Refer to the following notes to the financial statements for details:</p> <p>Note (2.3) Significant accounting judgements and estimates.</p> <p>Notes (2.4) Revenue recognition.</p> <p>Note (18) Revenue.</p> <p>Note (31) Segment Reporting.</p>	<p>We audited revenue from telecommunications services significant risk area through a combination of controls testing, risk analytics and other substantive audit procedures, as stated below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understood and evaluated the significant revenue processes and identified the relevant controls (including IT systems, interconnection, and reporting systems); • Tested IT general controls, which address pervasive IT risks around access security, change management, data center, network operations and price changing authorities and inputs on relevant billing and supporting systems; • Involved our internal Information Technology specialists to assist us with testing the IT general controls and application controls of IT systems connected with the processing of transactions associated with significant revenue; • Performed automated and manual controls testing and substantive procedures, to verify accuracy and occurrence of revenue. This included testing the end-to-end reconciliations from data records extracted from source systems to the billing systems and to the general ledger; • Tested calls using various parameters to ascertain the instances will accurately be processed through the network elements and until recognition; • Performed risk analytics and analytical review of significant revenue sources after developing an expectation of revenues based upon non-financial data principally derived from subscriber numbers, which are the main driver of these revenues; • Examined the reconciliations of revenue prepared by management between the billing systems and the accounting system; and • We also assessed the adequacy and presentation of disclosures relating to IFRS 15 in the accompanying financial statements.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine) (Continued)

Our audit approach (Continued)

Key audit matters (Continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Impairment of property and equipment</p> <p>As disclosed in note (23) to the accompanying financial statements, the Company has assessed the damages to the Network and infrastructure of the Company included in property and equipment as a result of the ongoing conflict in Gaza. The Company has performed an assessment of the impairment in Network and infrastructure and recorded an impairment loss of USD 118,000.</p> <p>We considered the Company's impairment assessment of Network and infrastructure to be a matter of most significance to the current year audit due to the significant judgements and assumptions made by management in performing the impairment assessments and determining the impairment loss in light of available data.</p> <p>Refer to the following notes to the financial statements for details:</p> <p>Note (2.3) Significant accounting judgements and estimates.</p> <p>Note (3) Property and equipment.</p> <p>Note (3.1) Impairment of property and equipment.</p> <p>Note (23) Impairment loss.</p>	<p>We performed audit procedures over this significant risk area, which included a combination of tests of controls and substantive procedures as described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understood and evaluated the business process for the impairment assessment, and identified and tested the relevant internal controls; • Obtained and considered the traffic reports to assess the overall reduction in traffic and to develop expectation as to the level of damage; • Obtained and inspected the site visit reports provided by the management; • Reviewed the reasonableness of the methodology and tested the arithmetical accuracy of the model used by management to estimate the impairment loss at the individual assets level or at the cash generating unit (CGU) level; • Developed an expectation of the impairment loss at individual assets level and compared it to the impairment recorded by the management; • Utilised internal valuation expert to support us in assessing the assumptions and methodology used by management in developing the impairment loss at the cash generating unit (CGU) level; and • Assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures provided in the financial statements.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine) (Continued)

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report of the Company for 2025 (but does not include the financial statements and our independent auditor's report thereon).

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the applicable laws and regulations of Palestine, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine) (Continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

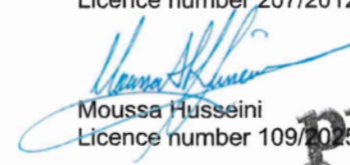
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers Palestine Ltd Co.
Licence number 207/2012


Moussa Hussein
Licence number 109/2025

05 February 2026
Place: Ramallah, Palestine

**Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC
(Ooredoo Palestine)**

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025
(All amounts are expressed in US Dollar unless otherwise stated)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December

	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	(3)	41,304,388	43,254,544
Right-of-use assets	(4)	12,075,932	9,111,855
Intangible assets	(5)	120,916,504	35,425,296
Other non-current assets	(6)	124,192	345,715
Deferred tax asset	(7)	1,075,333	955,515
Total non-current assets		175,496,349	89,092,925
Current assets			
Inventories	(8)	1,111,605	1,097,480
Other current assets	(9)	3,702,721	2,586,073
Trade and other receivables	(10)	20,076,687	19,175,763
Other bank balances	(11)	79,610,931	44,967,960
Cash and cash equivalents	(11)	43,693,390	81,801,712
Total current assets		148,195,334	149,628,988
Total assets		323,691,683	238,721,913
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	(1, 12)	293,000,000	293,000,000
Share premium	(1)	11,610,000	11,610,000
Accumulated losses		(127,998,837)	(143,060,707)
Total equity		176,611,163	161,549,293
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current liabilities			
Non-current trade and other liabilities	(15)	2,994,275	-
Non-current lease liabilities	(13)	7,395,290	5,302,297
Employees' benefits	(14)	10,753,332	9,555,149
Total non-current liabilities		21,142,897	14,857,446
Current liabilities			
Current trade and other liabilities	(15)	114,969,126	55,023,460
Deferred income	(16)	4,684,975	3,791,605
Income tax payable	(17)	946,243	168,004
Current lease liabilities	(13)	5,337,279	3,332,105
Total current liabilities		125,937,623	62,315,174
Total liabilities		147,080,520	77,172,620
Total equity and liabilities		323,691,683	238,721,913

- The accompanying notes from page 13 to 46 form an integral part of these financial statements.
- The financial statements on pages 8 to 46 were approved and authorised for issuance by the Management on 03 February 2026 and were signed on its behalf:

Mr. Ahmad Al Neama
Vice Chairman - Board of
Directors

Dr. Samer Fares
Chief Executive Officer

Mrs. Nancy Shamieh
Finance Director

**Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC
(Ooredoo Palestine)**

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025
(All amounts are expressed in US Dollar unless otherwise stated)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the years ended 31 December

	Note	2025	2024
Gross Revenue	(18)	106,152,249	108,950,237
Network, interconnect, and other operating expenses	(19)	(47,826,930)	(51,145,662)
Employees' salaries and associated costs	(20)	(20,216,556)	(19,564,696)
Depreciation and amortisation	(3,4,5)	(24,201,831)	(23,806,713)
Finance cost	(21)	(519,669)	(481,812)
Finance income	(22)	4,028,876	3,787,137
Impairment of trade and other receivables	(10,23)	(618,055)	(1,546,272)
Impairment loss	(23)	(118,000)	(3,256,429)
Other gains - net	(24)	23,406	226,843
Profit before income tax		16,703,490	13,162,633
Income tax expense	(17)	(1,641,620)	(1,397,586)
Profit for the year		15,061,870	11,765,047
Basic and diluted earnings per share	(25)	0.0514	0.0402

- The accompanying notes from page 13 to 46 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC
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Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025
(All amounts are expressed in US Dollar unless otherwise stated)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Profit for the year	15,061,870	11,765,047
Other comprehensive income items	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	15,061,870	11,765,047

- The accompanying notes from page 13 to 46 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC
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Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025
(All amounts are expressed in US Dollar unless otherwise stated)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended 31 December

	Note	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		16,703,490	13,162,633
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	(3)	9,720,894	10,194,603
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(4)	5,932,854	5,507,848
Amortisations	(5)	8,548,083	8,104,262
Impairment of trade and other receivables	(10)	618,055	1,546,272
Write-off on Trade Receivables	(10)	(781,193)	-
Impairment loss	(23)	118,000	3,256,429
Provision for employees' benefits	(14)	1,430,596	1,604,361
Interest on lease liability	(21)	519,669	446,812
Finance income	(22)	(4,028,876)	(3,787,137)
Currency variance on cash and cash equivalents		(1,253,707)	(155,696)
(Gain) / Loss on disposal of property and equipment	(24)	(42,206)	5,248
Change in working capital:			
Inventories	(8)	(14,125)	(483,331)
Other current assets	(9)	(1,116,648)	128,664
Trade and other receivables		(703,165)	2,082,086
Trade and other liabilities		6,156,136	6,945,968
Deferred income	(16)	893,370	96,120
Net cash inflow from operating activities before payments of employees' benefits and income tax payments, net of currency differences		42,701,227	48,655,142
Payments of employees' benefits	(14)	(232,413)	(452,215)
Income tax payment, net of currency differences	(17)	(983,199)	(3,096,198)
Net cash from operating activities		41,485,615	45,106,729
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payments for property and equipment		(7,602,860)	(9,294,982)
Payments for intangible assets		(37,320,039)	(2,210,169)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	(3)	42,404	-
Cash used in deposits with maturity of more than three months	(11)	(40,511,937)	(5,920,368)
Cash from (used in) restricted cash	(11)	5,868,966	(5,809,494)
Finance income received		3,994,255	3,469,027
Net cash used in investing activities		(75,529,211)	(19,765,986)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Principal elements of lease payments, net of currency differences		(4,940,436)	(5,117,019)
Payments of interest on lease liability		(377,997)	(294,977)
Net cash used in financing activities		(5,318,433)	(5,411,996)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(39,362,029)	19,928,747
Currency variance on cash and cash equivalents		1,253,707	155,696
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	(11)	81,801,712	61,717,269
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	(11)	43,693,390	81,801,712

- The accompanying notes from page 13 to 46 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine)

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are expressed in US Dollar unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL

Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine) (hereinafter “the Company”), located in Ramallah, was registered, and incorporated in Palestine on 27 January 2007 as a Private Limited Shareholding Company under registration No. 562499541. On 25 October 2010, the legal form of the Company was changed to a Public Shareholding Company under registration No. 562601328.

The Company was formed with an authorised share capital of 5,000,000 shares with USD 1 par value each. During 2008, the Company’s authorised and paid-in share capital was increased to 170,000,000 shares with USD 1 par value each. The Company’s General Assembly in its extraordinary meeting held on 25 October 2010 resolved to increase the Company’s authorised share capital to 258,000,000 shares with USD 1 par value each. The existing shareholders Wataniya International FZ - LLC (WIL) (“the Immediate Parent Company”) and Palestine Investment Fund (PIF) subscribed for 49,300,000 shares through capitalising a portion of the shareholders’ loans and the related accrued interest. The remaining 38,700,000 shares were offered to the public at an offer price of USD 1.3 per share, resulting in a share premium of USD 11,610,000. The public offering took place during the period from 7 November 2010 to 2 December 2010. The extraordinary General Assembly, in its meeting held on 23 January 2018 decided to increase the Company’s authorised capital from 258,000,000 shares to 293,000,000 shares with a par value of 1 USD per share, by offering 35,000,000 shares for secondary public subscription to the Company’s shareholders, each according to their percentage of ownership in the Company’s capital.

On 14 March 2007, the Company entered into a licence agreement (hereinafter “the original licence”) with the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology (the MTIT) to provide 2G and 3G mobile services in the West Bank and Gaza. The term of the original licence is for fifteen years from the effective date being the date on which the MTIT makes the frequencies available to the Company. The effective date was originally set on 6 August 2008. On 16 December 2009 the MTIT approved the Company’s request to determine 10 September 2009 as the effective date, instead of 6 August 2008, since it represents the date on which only 2G frequencies were allocated. On 16 March 2015 the MTIT approved to extend the terms of the original licence useful life for an additional five years.

The Company started its operations on 1 November 2009 and is considered a subsidiary of National Mobile Telecommunications Company K.S.C.P. (“the Parent Company”), which in turn is a subsidiary of Ooredoo Q.P.S.C. (“the Ultimate Parent Company”), a Qatari Shareholding Company whose shares are listed on Qatar Stock Exchange. Qatar Investment Authority – the sovereign wealth fund of the State of Qatar - is the Ultimate controlling party of the Company.

On 27 November 2018, the Company has officially rebranded as Ooredoo Palestine. The rebrand of Wataniya Mobile is part of Ooredoo Group’s strategy. The Company’s main activities are offering, managing, and selling wireless telecommunication services, as well as constructing and operating wireless telecommunication stations and telephone networks.

On 29 May 2025, the Company finalised an amendment to the original licence agreement dated 14 March 2007, with the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (the “Commission”) and the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology (“MTIT”). The amendment is considered an addendum to the original licence agreement (the “Addendum”).

Under the Addendum, all parties agreed to amend the terms of the original licence agreement to include, among other allowable services under the original licence agreement, the Company’s provision of fourth-generation (4G) mobile telecommunication services for a period of 15 years commencing from the soft launch of the 4G services. Also, under the Addendum, the duration of the original licence agreement was extended for additional 12 years ending on 9 September 2041, contingent upon reaching an agreement on the final financial settlement.

In accordance with the Addendum, the Company paid USD 35,560,000 as an advance, for the rights to establish, operate, manage and maintain a 4G mobile telecommunications network in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Company is also required to pay an additional USD 13,440,000 originally due upon the soft launch of 4G services in the West Bank.

Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine)

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are expressed in US Dollar unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL (CONTINUED)

In line with the signed Addendum, on 21 October 2025, MTIT and the Company jointly appointed an independent resolution services provider (the “Facilitator”) to conduct an independent advisory facilitation process aimed at resolving all outstanding financial disputes, between the Company and the MTIT, related to the original licence agreement.

On 29 December 2025, the Facilitator issued a final report concluding that the disputes would be resolved through a comprehensive settlement package valued at USD 119,440,000. The package comprises USD 78,440,000 in cash payments to MTIT and the allocation of funds for telecom infrastructure development projects.

Both the Company’s Board of Directors and the Council of Ministers endorsed the final settlement agreement. As a result, the Company’s licence agreement has been formally extended to 9 September 2041, and all disputes, claims and related obligations between the parties have been fully resolved.

The financial statements of the Company as of 31 December 2025 were authorised for issuance in accordance with the Board of Directors resolution on 03 February 2026.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of these financial statements are set below.

2.1 Basis of preparation

Compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the IFRS Accounting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS Accounting Standards. The financial statements comply with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in US Dollar, that represents the functional currency of the Company.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements of the Company are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 except for the adoption of new standards and amendments to existing standards as mentioned below:

New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Company

The management has implemented the following standards, amendments, and interpretations for the first time for the year ended 31 December 2025:

Title	Key requirements	Effective date
Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability	In August 2023, the IASB amended IAS 21 to add requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not. Prior to these amendments, IAS 21 set out the exchange rate to use when exchangeability is temporarily lacking, but not what to do when lack of exchangeability is not temporary. An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.	1 January 2025

**Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC
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Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

*Notes to the financial statements
(All amounts are expressed in US Dollar unless otherwise stated)*

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Company (continued)

The above standards, amendments, and interpretation to accounting standards did not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements and did not require retrospective adjustments and there are no other standards, amendments or interpretations that became effective for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2025 and have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Impact of new standards issued but not yet effective or early adopted by the Company

Title	Key requirements	Effective date
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to respond to recent questions arising in practice. These amendments: (a) clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system; (b) clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion; (c) add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and (d) update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).	1 January 2026
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-Dependent Electricity	On 18 December 2024 the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 to allow entities to better reflect nature-dependent electricity contracts in the financial statements. The amendments: (a) clarify the application of the 'own-use' criteria to nature-dependent electricity contracts; (b) permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and (c) add new disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to better understand the effect of these contracts on an entity's financial performance and cash flows.	1 January 2026
Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11	The IASB has made the following improvements in September 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFRS 1, 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards' – to improve consistency between IFRS 1 and IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments', in relation to the requirements for hedge accounting, and to improve the understandability of IFRS 1; IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' – to improve consistency in the language used in IFRS 7 with the language used in IFRS 13, 'Fair Value Measurement'; IFRS 9 – to clarify how a lessee accounts for the derecognition of a lease liability when it is extinguished, and to address an inconsistency between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', in relation to the term 'transaction price'; IFRS 10, 'Consolidated Financial Statements' – to clarify the requirements in relation to determining de facto agents of an entity; and IAS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows' – to replace the term 'cost method' with 'at cost', since the term is no longer defined in IFRS Accounting Standards. 	1 January 2026

**Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC
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Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

*Notes to the financial statements
(All amounts are expressed in US Dollar unless otherwise stated)*

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Impact of new standards issued but not yet effective or early adopted by the Company (continued)

Title	Key requirements	Effective date
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'	In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 in response to investors' concerns about comparability and transparency of entities' performance reporting. The new presentation requirements introduced in IFRS 18 will increase comparability of the financial performance of similar entities, especially related to how 'operating profit or loss' is defined.	1 January 2027
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures'	In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.	1 January 2027
Amendments to Illustrative Examples on IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and IAS 37- Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements	These amendments include Examples illustrating how an entity applies the requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards to disclose the effects of uncertainties in its financial statements. The Examples demonstrate how to disclose the impacts of uncertainties within climate-related scenarios, but the principles and requirements are also applicable to disclosure of other uncertainties. The Examples do not add to or change requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards and therefore there are no transition requirements. Instead, these Examples will accompany the respective IFRS Accounting Standards to which they relate.	1 January 2027

The Company is actively assessing the impact of IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The Company currently expects to adopt the standard in accordance with this effective date. Based on the preliminary assessment performed to date, IFRS 18 is expected to affect the presentation and disclosure of information in the financial statements, including the structure of the statement of profit or loss and the disclosure of management-defined performance measures. At this stage, the Company does not expect IFRS 18 to have an impact on the recognition or measurement of assets, liabilities, income or expenses.

The assessment remains ongoing and is at an early stage of the implementation process. Accordingly, the Company is not currently in a position to reasonably estimate the quantitative impact that the initial application of IFRS 18 will have on the financial statements. More detailed and entity-specific disclosures, including any quantitative information, will be provided as the implementation progresses and sufficient information becomes available. Other changes and amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

2.3 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements and applying the accounting policies requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of the financial assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Also, these estimates and assumptions affect the revenues, expenses and provisions. In particular, this requires the Company's management to issue significant accounting judgements and assumptions to estimate the amounts and timing of future cash flows. The mentioned estimates (which are consistent with the Company's annual financial statements as at 31 December 2025, which were prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards) are necessarily based on multiple assumptions and factors involving varying degrees of estimation and uncertainty. The actual results may differ from the estimates due to the changes resulting from the conditions and circumstances of those estimates in the future.

Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine)

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are expressed in US Dollar unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Going concern

The Company has considered the impact of the conflict in Gaza on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Company still runs the majority of its operations in the West Bank and accordingly derives the vast majority of the revenue, profit and cash flows from the West Bank. Also, the Company's unleveraged position means that management expects to be able to overcome any downturn in revenues and fund the rebuilding of assets when circumstances permit. Even if the conflict in Gaza persists into the future, the Company expects to be able to generate positive cash flows from its operations in the West Bank alone. Furthermore, the Company has an insurance policy that includes coverage against damage to assets caused by war and expects to be able to make a claim under this policy to aid in funding network infrastructure reconstruction in the future. The Company continues to monitor the situation closely, including potential impacts on its operations. Any further escalation in the conflict impacting the business in Gaza may result in additional material impacts on the Company's future results and operations, but management does not expect that the conflict in Gaza will significantly endanger the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Impairment

In light of the situation in Gaza, the Company had a number of its cell phone towers destroyed in the course of the conflict. The Company has taken the view that any towers substantively destroyed in their entirety can be assessed for impairment at the asset level and have no recoverable amount. For the purpose of the impairment assessment the Company assumed that any cell phone tower that does not send or receive traffic (inactive), and since management is unable to reach these towers and inspect the extent of the damage or assess the decline in their value, management assumed that these towers are completely destroyed and were fully impaired.

The Company believes that there is only a single CGU because in normal times subscribers can move between Gaza and the West Bank and therefore the towers in Gaza do not generate cash inflows that are separate from towers in the West Bank. The results of the impairment test performed at the CGU level are set out in note 3.1.

Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition under IFRS 15 necessitates the collation and processing of very large amounts of data, use of management judgements and estimates to produce financial information. The most significant accounting judgements and source of estimation uncertainty are detailed below:

Judgments in determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations

Per note 18 to the financial statements, the Company generally recognises revenue over time as it performs continuous transfer of control of these services to the customers. Because customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by these services and the control transfer takes place over time, revenue is also recognised based on the extent of service transfer/completion of transfer of each performance obligation. In determining the method for measuring progress for these performance obligations, we have considered the nature of these services as well as the nature of its performance.

Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine)

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are expressed in US Dollar unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Judgments in determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations (continued)

For performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, the Company considers the general requirements of control (i.e., direct the use of asset or assets and obtain substantially all benefits) and the following non-exhaustive list of indicators of transfer of control:

- Entity has present right to payment;
- Customer has legal title;
- Entity has transferred legal possession;
- Customer has significant risk and rewards; and
- Customer has accepted the asset.

In making their judgment, management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue set out in IFRS 15 and, in particular, whether the Company had transferred control of the goods to the customer. Following the detailed quantification of the Company's liability in respect of rectification work, and the agreed limitation on the customer's ability to require further work or to require replacement of the goods, management are satisfied that control has been transferred and that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate, in conjunction with the recognition of an appropriate warranty provision for the rectification costs. However, the determination of obligations is, for the primary goods and services sold by the Company, not considered to be a critical accounting judgment.

Principal versus agent

Significant judgments are made by management when concluding whether the Company is transacting as an agent or a principal. The assessment is performed for each separate revenue stream in the Company. The assessment requires an analysis of key indicators, specifically whether the Company:

- Carries any inventory risk;
- Has the primary responsibility for providing the goods or services to the customer;
- Has the latitude to establish pricing; and
- Bears the customer's credit risk.

Whether the Company is considered to be the principal or an agent in the transaction depends on analysis by management of both the legal form and substance of the agreement between the Company and its business partners. Scenarios requiring judgment to determine whether the Company is a principal, or an agent include, for example, those where the Company delivers third-party branded services (such as value-added services) to customers.

Determining the lease term

Extension and termination options are included in a number of asset leases across the Company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the respective lessor.

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option or not exercise a termination option.

For leases of the assets, the following factors are normally the most relevant:

- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the Company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).

Otherwise, the Company considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

Wataniya Palestine Mobile Telecommunication Company PLC (Ooredoo Palestine)

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are expressed in US Dollar unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

Intangible assets (licence)

As set out in Notes 1 and 5 to the financial statements, the Company's telecommunications licence was originally agreed with the Ministry of Telecommunications and Digital Economy ("MTIT") for a fixed consideration of USD 140,000,000, plus additional contingent payments of USD 214,000,000 based on growth in subscribers' number and other certain capping mechanisms to be provided by the MTIT for this commitment to become due.

However, the Company's position has been that it did not benefit from key terms of the original licence agreement, and therefore the Company cannot be required to pay the remaining amount of USD 214,000,000. Specifically, the relevant 2G and 3G frequencies were not assigned on a timely basis and the Company did not receive the necessary import permits for essential telecommunications equipment. As a result, the Company concluded that it was not bound by the original contingent payment terms. The Company has historically taken the view that amounts paid to date (USD 140,000,000) represent fair contribution for the rights actually received and that no further payments were due under the original licence agreement.

On 29 May 2025, the Company signed an Addendum to the licence agreement with both the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission ("the Commission") and MTIT. The parties agreed to pursue a negotiated final settlement agreement to address the past disputes and to agree terms for extending the licence through 9 September 2041.

On 29 December 2025, the Company and MTIT reached a binding settlement agreement that resolved all outstanding disputes relating to the original licence contract and extended the licence term to 2041. This agreement followed an independent facilitation process jointly appointed by the parties. The Company maintains that its previous accounting treatment for the original licence was appropriate and has judged that the additional payments agreed in this final settlement relate substantively to licence extensions and expanded spectrum rights. These additional rights are expected to generate future economic benefits over the revised licence term. For this reason, management has concluded that the settlement payments relate to future rights and do not represent an expense of prior periods.

The following represent areas of significant judgement relating to the Company's licence:

Determination of the Unit of Account for Telecommunications Spectrum Rights

The Company holds telecommunications spectrum rights comprising:

- I. The original licence:
 - Network licence to install, own, operate, manage, and maintain a Mobile Network;
 - Licence to provide 2G and 3G Mobile Services; and
 - Licence to install, own, operate, manage, maintain International Gateway Services.
- II. The expansion of the services to include 4G capability, and
- III. The extension of the original licence term to 9 September 2041.

IFRS Accounting Standards does not prescribe explicit guidance on the "unit of account" for intangible assets of this nature. Applying IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (paragraphs 10–12), management exercised significant judgement in determining the appropriate unit of account.

Management concluded that the 2G/3G spectrum, the 4G enhancement and the licence-term extension constitute a single, indivisible intangible asset for accounting purposes. This conclusion reflects:

- A single legal and regulatory arrangement negotiated and resolved as an integrated package;
- Interdependent economic characteristics of the spectrum components, which do not generate separate or independent cash flows in isolation; and
- The absence of a reliable basis to allocate consideration between components, as the Facilitator's binding report specified a single settlement amount without distinct values for the individual elements.

Based on these factors, management determined that treating the components as one unit of account provides the most faithful representation of the economic substance of the Company's licence.

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2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

Intangible assets (licence) (continued)

Recognition of Intangible Asset Enhancements Following a Binding Facilitator Report

At 29 December 2025, a binding decision was issued by the appointed Facilitator regarding the Company's licence settlement with MTIT. Prior to this, the arrangement was accounted for as executory, and payments made were recognised as prepayments, as the Company had not yet obtained enforceable rights nor incurred a present obligation.

Significant judgement was required in determining the point at which the Company obtained control of the enhanced licence rights and when a present obligation to make additional payments arose. Management concluded that upon issuance of the Facilitator's binding decision:

- The Company obtained legally enforceable rights to the 4G enhancement and the licence-term extension;
- The arrangement was no longer executory; and
- The criteria in IAS 38 Intangible Assets for recognising additions to an intangible asset were met.

Accordingly, the Company recognised the intangible asset additions and the corresponding liability at 31 December 2025. Assessing the precise date of recognition required judgement given the nature of the regulatory process and the binding effect of the Facilitator's decision.

Classification of certain obligations as a financial liability

The Facilitator's binding report requires the Company to pay certain obligations. Management applied judgement in determining whether these obligations met the definition of a financial liability under IFRS 9 or a provision under IAS 37. Given that:

- The obligation is unconditional;
- The amount is fixed;
- Settlement is required in cash; and
- No further performance conditions or contingent events are required, management concluded that the obligation meets the definition of a financial liability under IFRS 9.
- The company assessed it is probable that expected future economic benefits will be derived from the spectrum rights.

The liability was therefore recognised at its book value at 31 December 2025. This judgement relates to both the classification and the timing of recognition, reflecting the legal enforceability of the settlement terms.

Estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty at the financial position date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Impairment of non-financial assets

In addition to the judgment disclosed above in respect of the application of IAS 36 "Impairment of assets" to damaged and destroyed cell phone towers in Gaza, significant estimates were also made in determining the numerical amounts of the impairment loss recorded. Full details of these estimates are disclosed in note 3.1.

Discounting of deferred consideration

The Company recognised the deferred consideration of USD 5,000,000 for the licence settlement at its cash price equivalent in accordance with IAS 38. The present value as at 31 December 2025 amounts to USD 2,994,275 using a discount rate of 5.892% per annum. The corresponding financial liability is measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9, with subsequent effective interest accretion recognised in finance costs. A +100 bps/ -100 bps change in the discount rate would decrease/increase the present value by approximately USD 234,691 and USD 259,532 respectively (isolated effect).

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2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

Licence impairment and recoverability

The licence (useful life till 9 September 2041) forms part of the mobile network CGU tested for impairment under IAS 36 using a value-in-use model. Key assumptions include but not limited to post-tax discount rate of 16%, 4G adoption, cost trajectories for network operations and capex, and a rollout beginning 2027 in the West Bank, with Gaza contingent on approvals.

At the reporting date, headroom was USD 28,754,739. Sensitivities indicate that: (i) a +100 bps change in the discount rate would reduce headroom by USD 16,575,630; and (ii) a 12-month delay in 4G rollout would reduce headroom by USD 21,656,238. If the discount rate increased by +180 bps (to 17.85%), headroom would be eliminated, and an impairment would arise. Management considers these sensitivities to be reasonably possible at the reporting date.

Useful lives of property and equipment

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use (useful lives). The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence on the use of these assets.

It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. But it is not considered to be a significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying values of property and equipment, in the year ended 31 December 2025, if these estimates were revised.

Calculation of loss allowance

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history and existing market conditions, as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in note 29.3 "credit risk". The forward-looking estimates are oil prices, unemployment rate, and inflation.

Functional currency determination

The Company is based and has its operations in Palestine. Palestine does not have any domestic currency. The majority of the Company's sales are denominated in Israeli Shekels while cost is denominated in US Dollars. Thereby there are mixed primary indicators. However, the Company obtains funding for its operations in US Dollars and also retains the earnings largely in US Dollars. Therefore, the Company has concluded the US Dollar to be the functional currency of the Company.

2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at an amount that reflects the considerations, to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to customers, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is adjusted for expected discounts and volume discounts, which are estimated based on the historical data or forecast and projections. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over goods or services to its customers.

Revenue from telecommunication services mainly consists of access charges, airtime usage, messaging, interconnect fees, data and connectivity services, connection fees and other related services. Services are offered separately or as bundled packages along with other services and/or devices.

For bundle packages, the Company accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct. The consideration is allocated between separate products and services (i.e. distinct performance obligations, "PO") in a bundle based on their stand-alone selling prices.

The standalone selling prices are determined based on the observable price at which the Company sells the products and services on a standalone basis.

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2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 Revenue recognition (continued)

Mobile services

Mobile service contracts typically consist of specific allowances for airtime usage, messaging and data, and connection fees. In this type of arrangement, the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Company performs the service. Thus, the revenue is recognised over the period as and when these services are provided.

Sale of unlocked devices

Devices such as smart phones, are sold separately and are not bundled with mobile service contracts have standalone value to the customer and are unlocked devices. The revenue from sale of unlocked devices is recognised upon transfer of control to the customer.

Interconnection and Roaming service

Revenue from the interconnection and roaming of voice and data traffic with other telecommunication operators is recognised at the time of transit across our network.

Value-added services

The Company has offerings where it provides customers with additional content, such as music, video streaming and SMS services, as Value-Added Services (VAS). On this type of services, revenue is recognised on net basis since the Company acts as an agent. Revenue is recognised at a point of time when relevant services are provided.

Connection fees

The Company has concluded that connection fees charged for the activation of services shall be recognised over the contract period. The connection fees that are not considered as a distinct performance obligation shall form part of the transaction price and recognised over the period of service.

Multi elements arrangements (Mobile contract plus handset)

The Company has concluded that in case of multiple element arrangements with subsidised products delivered in advance, the component delivered in advance (e.g. mobile handset), will require recognition of a contract asset. Contract asset primary relates to the Company's right on consideration for services and goods provided but not billed at the reporting date.

Upfront commission

The Company has concluded that the sale of prepaid cards to dealers or distributors where the Company retains its control over the prepaid cards is assessed as a consignment arrangement. Thus, the Company shall not recognise revenue upon sale of prepaid cards to dealers or distributors but upon utilisation or expiration of prepaid cards. Consequently, the commission arising from the sale of prepaid cards is recognised as an expense.

Discounts and promotions

The Company provides various discounts and promotions to its customers, which may be agreed at inception or provided during the contract term.

2.5 Expenses recognition

Expenses are recognised when incurred based on the accrual basis of accounting.

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2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Income tax

The Company provides for income tax in accordance with the Palestinian Income Tax Law and IAS (12), which requires recognising the temporary differences at the reporting date of the financial statements as deferred taxes. The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income, based on the applicable income tax rate for Palestine, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in Palestine where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred taxes are provided on temporary differences, at the statement of financial position, between the tax basis of assets and the liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Income tax expense represents the accrued income tax which is calculated based on the Company's taxable income. Taxable income may differ from accounting income as the latter includes non-taxable income or non-deductible expenses. Such income or expenses may be taxable or deductible in the following years.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.7 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value, if any. Land is not depreciated.

The property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful life (Years)
Network and infrastructure	3-20
Buildings	40
Computers and office equipment	3-10
Furniture and fixtures	2-10
Decorations and leasehold improvements	3-8
Others	2-10

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, being the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use.

Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalised, and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Other subsequent expenditures are capitalised only when they increase future economic benefits of the related item of property and equipment. All other expenditures are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as the expense is incurred.

The residual values, useful lives, and methods of depreciation of property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.8 Work in process

Work in process comprise costs of direct labor, direct materials, equipment, and contractors' costs. After completion, work in process are transferred to the appropriate category in property and equipment or intangible assets. The carrying values of work in process are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the projects are written down to their recoverable amount.

2.9 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value; cost is determined using the weighted average method. Costs are those amounts incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred on completion and disposal.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

2.11 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a contractual part of the instruments.

A. Financial assets

Classifications

The Company classifies its financial assets in accordance with IFRS (9). The Company's financial assets consist of trade and other receivables, other current assets less prepayments, cash and cash equivalents, and other bank balances. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired.

(a) Trade and other receivables and other current assets less prepayments

Trade and other receivables and other current asset less prepayments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Trade and other receivables and other current assets less prepayments are measured initially at their transaction price and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Trade and other receivables are included under current assets, except for those with maturity periods in excess of 12 months after the date of the statement of financial position, as they are classified as non-current assets.

If the services rendered or handset delivered by the Company exceed the payment, an unbilled receivable is recognised. Unbilled receivable represents the unbilled revenue for the last 11 days of the postpaid sale of the year and the unbilled handset revenue.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, bank balances, and bank deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank balances, and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, net of restricted bank deposits.

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2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

A. Financial assets (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly related to the acquisition of the financial assets (except for financial assets at fair value, where transaction costs that are directly related to the acquisition of financial assets are recognised directly in the statement of profit or loss). The subsequent measurement of non-derivative financial assets depends on their classification. The Company only maintains financial assets classified at amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortised cost

Assets held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows from them are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, whereby the contractual terms of the financial assets result on specific dates of cash flows that are only principal and interest payments on the principal outstanding. Interest income from this financial asset is recorded in finance income.

Impairment of financial assets

(a) Trade and other receivables

The Company applies the simplified approach to IFRS (9) to measure expected credit losses, which use life expectancy allowance for all receivables.

The calculation of expected credit losses depends on the probability of default, which is calculated according to the credit risk and economic factors and the percentage of loss assumed that the default depends on the collection of trade and other receivables based on the characteristics of similar credit risks and the number of days of late payment, and accordingly the Company adopted a mathematical model based on the mentioned principles above to calculate the expected credit losses according to IFRS (9).

(b) Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS (9).

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised from the statement of financial position when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset have expired, or when the financial asset or all of its risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to another party. The difference in the carrying amount is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

B. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities mainly comprise of trade and other liabilities. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Company's financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at amortised costs.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification. Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether they are claimed by the supplier or not. After initial verification, trade and other liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Profits and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

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2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

B. Financial liabilities (continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.12 Leases

A. Definition of leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has the right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - (i) The Company has the right to operate the asset; or
 - (ii) The Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

B. As a lessee

The Company leases several assets including sites, office buildings, shops, vehicles and others. The average lease term is 2 to 20 years. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate over a period of lease term. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay, to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, in a similar economic environment. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.12 Leases (continued)

B. As a lessee (continued)

The lease term determined by the Company comprises non-cancellable period of lease contracts, periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- a. Fixed payments; and
- b. Lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably measured.

2.14 Employees' benefits

The Company provides for end of service benefits to its employees. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period, calculated under the provisions of the Labor Law and is payable upon resignation or termination of the employee. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

2.15 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds as well as the interest expense on lease liabilities.

2.16 Intangible assets

The Company's main intangible asset is the licence agreement with the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology (MTIT). The intangible assets are recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

- **Licence:** Licence cost is amortised using the straight-line method over the licence period of 20 years. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Starting 1 January 2026, the Company will begin amortising the new licence cost for a period of 16 years up to 09 September 2041 (see note 1, note 2.3, and note 5).
- **Software:** Software cost is amortised using the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets. The software's useful lives ranged from 3 to 10 years. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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2.17 Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in currencies other than USD, occurring during the period, are translated to USD using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities, which are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into USD using the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date. Gains or losses arising from exchange differences are reflected in the statement of profit or loss.

2.18 Trade and other liabilities

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether they are claimed by the supplier or not.

2.19 Finance cost

Finance costs comprise interest expense on lease liabilities and borrowings.

2.20 Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income on the deposits. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the statement of profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

2.21 Basic and diluted earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The Company does not have any dilutive securities.

2.22 Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Dividends on ordinary share capital

Dividends distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders. Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date of the financial statements are considered as an event after the reporting date.

2.23 Events after the reporting date

The financial statements are adjusted to reflect events that occurred between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue, provided they give evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date. Any post year-end events that are non-adjusting events are discussed on the financial statements when material.

2.24 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker ('CODM'). The board of directors have been identified as CODM. The Company has a single operating and reportable segment.

2.25 Going Concern

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

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3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Network and infrastructure	Land	Computers and office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Decorations and leasehold improvements	Others	Work in Process (*)	Total
As at 1 January 2025	138,385,642	3,952,800	18,665,781	2,874,174	9,801,842	292,019	4,954,797	178,927,055
Transfers from work in process	607,548	-	359,908	3,892	64,485	-	(1,035,833)	-
Additions	1,861,824	-	644,406	21,580	163,285	3,942	5,193,899	7,888,936
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,328)	(3,955)	-	-	(6,283)
As at 31 December 2025	140,855,014	3,952,800	19,670,095	2,897,318	10,025,657	295,961	9,112,863	186,809,708
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
As at 1 January 2025	106,382,304	-	17,144,674	2,786,225	9,143,212	155,723	60,373	135,672,511
Depreciation charge for the year	8,587,442	-	748,009	93,453	253,470	38,520	-	9,720,894
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,328)	(3,757)	-	-	(6,085)
Impairment (note 3.1)	118,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,000
As at 31 December 2025	115,087,746	-	17,892,683	2,877,350	9,392,925	194,243	60,373	145,505,320
Net book value:								
As at 31 December 2025	25,767,268	3,952,800	1,777,412	19,968	632,732	101,718	9,052,490	41,304,388

* Work in process relates to network expansions under construction.

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3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Cost	Network and infrastructure	Land	Computers and office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Decorations and leasehold improvements	Others	Work in Process (*)	Total
As at 1 January 2024	131,820,625	3,952,800	17,982,487	2,974,611	9,593,701	280,889	5,081,601	171,686,714
Transfers from work in process	3,356,479	-	571,368	1,348	82,973	-	(4,012,168)	-
Additions	3,324,190	-	280,287	25,965	145,837	11,130	3,885,364	7,672,773
Disposals	(115,652)	-	(168,361)	(127,750)	(20,669)	-	-	(432,432)
As at 31 December 2024	138,385,642	3,952,800	18,665,781	2,874,174	9,801,842	292,019	4,954,797	178,927,055
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
As at 1 January 2024	94,546,774	-	16,536,426	2,763,595	8,896,794	118,721	-	122,862,310
Depreciation charge for the year	9,045,079	-	743,877	101,558	267,087	37,002	-	10,194,603
Disposals	(110,426)	-	(168,361)	(127,728)	(20,669)	-	-	(427,184)
Impairment (note 3.1)	2,900,877	-	32,732	48,800	-	-	60,373	3,042,782
As at 31 December 2024	106,382,304	-	17,144,674	2,786,225	9,143,212	155,723	60,373	135,672,511
Net book value:								
As at 31 December 2024	32,003,338	3,952,800	1,521,107	87,949	658,630	136,296	4,894,424	43,254,544

* Work in process relates to network expansions under construction.

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3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

3.1 IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The situation in Palestine and specifically in Gaza continues to be unstable and unpredictable. As a result of the conflict, certain infrastructure of the Company has been damaged or destroyed either partially or fully and there were disruptions to the operation of many cellular transmission towers. The management has made an assessment that includes significant judgment to determine the amount of the impairment loss for the property and equipment, primarily cell phone towers.

Since the beginning of the conflict in Gaza, and as explained in note 2.3, the Company in the first instance identified towers that were known to be substantively destroyed in order to impair these in full. As a completely destroyed tower clearly has no value in use or fair value, the recoverable amount was considered to be nil, tested at the asset level. While the Company is not able to freely visit and inspect all of its assets in Gaza at the current time, certain inspections have been possible. The Company is also able to identify towers that are definitely still working as traffic data from these towers can be observed at the Head Office in the West Bank. During the year, an impairment of USD 118,000 (2024: USD 2,900,877) was booked for destroyed towers.

For the remaining towers that are fully operational, the Company has performed a value in use test at the CGU level because towers do not individually generate separately identifiable cash inflows.

As explained in note 2.3 the Company has only a single CGU. The value in use impairment test projected cash flows for the next 16 years before extrapolating for later periods at a growth rate of 3.5% and discounting at a WACC of 16%. The projections considered significant anticipated cash flow relevant to the licence renewal after its expiry in 2041 and recoverability of the towers and other assets of the CGU. In addition to the growth and discount rates, the impairment test is also dependent on revenue and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortisation (EBITDA) assumptions.

As the Company has only a single CGU and the operations in Gaza are a small portion of the Company's revenues and profits, the impairment test had a significant amount of headroom. Substantially all of the Company's asset carrying amounts are supported by cash flows in just the next 16 years. Even after assuming a USD 11,000,000 repair bill for damage in Gaza in the coming 3 years, the model continued to indicate significant amounts of headroom.

The Company's other property and equipment in Gaza is not as significant as the towers and there is no indication that any other assets are fully destroyed. In the current period, no additional impairment was recorded for furniture and fixtures (2024: USD 48,800), or computers and office equipment (2024: USD 32,732), or work in process (2024: USD 60,373). To the extent that other assets are damaged and will require repair, their value is supported as part of the value in use impairment test described above. Repair costs will be charged to profit or loss in future years as expenditure is incurred. New towers to replace destroyed ones will be capitalised when built.

While a significant amount of estimation was required in determining the appropriate impairment loss to record, the Company believes that the approach taken has enabled it to determine an appropriate charge within the bounds of materiality.

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4. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of the year	9,111,855	8,880,802
Additions	8,896,931	5,738,901
Depreciation	(5,932,854)	(5,507,848)
Balance, end of the year	12,075,932	9,111,855

Below is the breakdown of right-of-use asset per category:

	2025	2024
Network and infrastructure	7,138,647	4,769,447
Buildings	4,283,212	3,570,769
Others	654,073	771,639
	12,075,932	9,111,855

Below is the breakdown of the right-of-use assets depreciation charge for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Network and infrastructure	3,522,459	3,298,651
Buildings	1,999,842	1,841,051
Others	410,553	368,146
	5,932,854	5,507,848

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The movement on intangible assets is as follows:

	Licence (*)	Software	Work in process (**)	Total
Cost				
As at 1 January 2025	140,000,000	41,406,750	727,765	182,134,515
Transfers from work in process	-	131,300	(131,300)	-
Additions	90,994,275	309,027	2,735,989	94,039,291
As at 31 December 2025	230,994,275	41,847,077	3,332,454	276,173,806
Accumulated Amortisation				
As at 1 January 2025	111,643,263	35,065,956	-	146,709,219
Amortisation charge during the year	6,042,153	2,505,930	-	8,548,083
As at 31 December 2025	117,685,416	37,571,886	-	155,257,302
Net book value:				
As at 31 December 2025	113,308,859	4,275,191	3,332,454	120,916,504

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5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Licence (*)	Software	Work in process (**)	Total
Cost				
As at 1 January 2024	140,000,000	37,079,047	1,862,976	178,942,023
Transfers	-	1,795,513	(1,795,513)	-
Additions	-	2,532,190	660,302	3,192,492
As at 31 December 2024	140,000,000	41,406,750	727,765	182,134,515
Accumulated amortisation				
As at 1 January 2024	105,584,559	33,020,398	-	138,604,957
Amortisation charge during the year	6,058,704	2,045,558	-	8,104,262
As at 31 December 2024	111,643,263	35,065,956	-	146,709,219
Net book value:				
As at 31 December 2024	28,356,737	6,340,794	727,765	35,425,296

* The Company's telecommunication licence was agreed on 14 March 2007 and commenced on 10 September 2009 when frequencies were first allocated to the Company in the West Bank. The terms of the licence covered 2G and 3G in both the West Bank and Gaza for a total price of USD 354,000,000. An initial payment was made of USD 140,000,000 with additional payments to be made once certain subscriber numbers were reached.

However, the Company was not able to receive the needed frequencies for 3G service in the West Bank, or any service in Gaza, for significant periods of time. The Company was also unable to secure the necessary approvals for equipment entry to Palestine to facilitate the roll out of the network on a timely basis.

In light of the fact that the Company has not received access to all of the intangible rights for which they contracted, it believes that a large part of the licence arrangement remains executory. Consequently, the Company has assessed what it believes is a reasonable fee for the licence received bearing in mind the attributes that were substantially delayed and others that still remain undelivered. The Company was unable to launch its services as originally anticipated due to MTIT's inability to allocate the needed frequencies and securing the necessary approvals for equipment entry, which resulted in a delay of the 2G services by 2 years in West Bank and by 10 years in Gaza while the permissions and frequencies needed to launch 3G services in Gaza are still pending.

The Company's best estimate of the amount, it will ultimately have to pay for the current licence, is USD 140,000,000 representing the amount already paid.

During the previous years, the MTIT requested the Company to pay additional amounts for the licence, though the Company's current best estimate shows that it will not be obliged to pay any additional amounts for the licence other than what was already paid since it was unable to utilise all the benefits granted in the licence agreement.

On 29 December 2025, the Company and MTIT reached a binding settlement agreement that resolved all outstanding disputes relating to the original licence agreement and extended the licence term till 2041. This agreement followed an independent facilitation process jointly appointed by the parties.

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5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Details of capitalised costs to the licence during the year are as follows:

	2025
Payment towards the resolution of the dispute and the extension of the original licence agreement till 9 September 2041	41,994,275
Enhancement to the licence (4G services)	49,000,000
	90,994,275

** Work in process represents capitalisation of significant changes in the functionalities in the existing software or additions of new major software purchased from third-party suppliers from which the management believes that the company will have future economic benefits.

6. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	2025	2024
Long term advances for property and equipment	124,192	345,715
	124,192	345,715

7. DEFERRED TAX ASSET

The movement on the deferred tax assets for the years ending 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of the year	955,515	840,300
Deferred tax asset addition	119,818	115,215
Balance, end of the year	1,075,333	955,515

8. INVENTORIES

	2025	2024
Goods and accessories	575,813	521,332
Other inventories	1,069,439	1,109,795
	1,645,252	1,631,127
Impairment provision	(533,647)	(533,647)
	1,111,605	1,097,480

The movement on the inventory impairment provision for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of the year	533,647	320,000
Impairment loss (note 23)	-	213,647
Balance, end of the year	533,647	533,647

Considering the current situation in Gaza and since the Company was not able to determine the actual damage to be written off, therefore, the Company has provided for the amount of USD 533,647 which is the best estimate that management could conclude on for the inventory in Gaza.

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9. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	2025	2024
Prepaid to suppliers*	1,943,769	953,529
Prepaid warranty	1,603,494	1,495,015
Other prepaid expenses	155,458	137,529
	3,702,721	2,586,073

*This represents advance payments for maintenance and support contracts signed with suppliers pertaining operating expenditures.

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025	2024
Trade receivables	22,299,457	20,452,697
Unbilled receivables*	7,445,757	7,174,313
Others	117,311	168,711
	29,862,525	27,795,721
Provision for impairment of trade and other receivables	(9,785,838)	(8,619,958)
	20,076,687	19,175,763

* Unbilled receivables represent revenue for services that have been provided but not billed for post-paid sales and sales of goods. Unbilled accounts are recognised as revenue for each accounting period separately.

Following is a summary of the movement on the provision for impairment of trade and other receivables during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of the year	8,619,958	7,137,505
Additions	618,055	1,546,272
Write-off on Trade Receivables	(781,193)	-
Currency differences	1,329,018	(63,819)
Balance, end of the year	9,785,838	8,619,958

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND OTHER BANKS BALANCES

	2025	2024
Bank balances, deposits, and cash on hand	122,781,102	120,377,487
Restricted cash	523,219	6,392,185
	123,304,321	126,769,672
Less (Other bank balances):		
Deposits with maturity of more than three months (i)	(79,087,712)	(38,575,775)
Restricted deposits (ii)	(523,219)	(6,392,185)
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows	43,693,390	81,801,712

(i) The Company had deposits amounting to USD 119,648,612 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: USD 116,326,211). Of these total deposits, USD 79,087,712 are deposits with a maturity of more than three months as at 31 December 2025 (2024: USD 38,575,775).

(ii) The balance pertains to deposits placed as collateral with banks for issuance of bank guarantees and letters of credit.

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12. SHARE CAPITAL

	2025	2024
Authorised capital	293,000,000	293,000,000
Registered capital	293,000,000	293,000,000
Paid-in capital	293,000,000	293,000,000

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends, and to share in the proceeds of winding up the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting is entitled to one vote.

13. LEASE LIABILITIES

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of the year	8,634,402	7,860,685
Interest	519,669	446,812
Additions	8,896,931	5,738,901
Principal elements of lease payments	(5,910,113)	(5,356,629)
Currency differences	591,680	(55,367)
Balance, end of the year	12,732,569	8,634,402
Current lease liabilities	5,337,279	3,332,105
Non-current lease liabilities	7,395,290	5,302,297
	12,732,569	8,634,402

14. EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position and the movements in the provision for employees' end of service benefits over the year is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of the year	9,555,149	8,403,003
Additions during the year	1,430,596	1,604,361
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	1,430,596	1,604,361
Benefits paid during the year	(232,413)	(452,215)
Balance, end of the year	10,753,332	9,555,149

In accordance with the requirements of IAS 19, "Employees' benefits", management has estimated the present value of its obligations as at 31 December 2025 using the estimated additional unit method related to the end-of-service compensation payable to employees under the applicable Palestinian Labor Law, the expected obligation at the date of ending service was discounted to its net present value using a discount rate of 4.45%. Under this method, an assessment is made of the expected service life of the employees with the Company and the expected salary at the date of ending the service. Management has assumed average bonus/promotion costs of 4.00%. The present value of the obligation as at 31 December 2025 does not differ materially from the provision calculated in the above table in accordance with the applicable Laws.

The following is a table showing the impact of a possible change in the basic assumptions on the provision for end of service indemnity, with all other affecting variables remaining constant:

	Change %	Assumption Increase	Assumption Decrease
Discount rate	0.5%	Decrease in provision by USD 335,889	Increase in provision by USD 379,341
Average salary premium	0.5%	Increase in provision by USD 432,553	Decrease in provision by USD 408,904

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15. TRADE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025	2024
Licence fees cost *	55,434,275	-
Accrued expenses**	33,426,333	26,631,634
Trade payables	9,863,164	13,386,988
Accrued project cost	8,790,931	6,437,330
Payroll accrued costs	3,879,263	3,891,208
VAT payable	3,203,241	1,471,579
Other payables	3,366,194	3,204,721
	117,963,401	55,023,460
Current trade and other liabilities	114,969,126	55,023,460
Non-current trade and other liabilities	2,994,275	-
	117,963,401	55,023,460

* As disclosed in Notes 1 and 5, on 29 December 2025 the Company entered into a binding settlement agreement with MTIT, thereby resolving all outstanding disputes related to the original licence contract and extending the licence term through 2041. This includes USD 52,440,000 in cash payments due within 12 months of the financial statements date, which are therefore classified as current. The settlement also includes a non-current cash payment of USD 5,000,000, which has been discounted at an annual rate of 5.892% to determine its present value of USD 2,994,275 as at 31 December 2025 (refer to Note 2.3).

**Accrued expenses mainly consist of accrued operating and other regulatory expenditures.

16. DEFERRED INCOME

Deferred income pertains to unearned revenue from services that will be provided in future periods. It primarily includes revenue from the unused and unutilised portion of prepaid cards sold. The sale of prepaid cards is deferred until such time as the customer uses the airtime, or the credit expires.

17. INCOME TAX PAYABLE

The movement on the income tax provision for the years ending 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of the year	168,004	1,751,401
Provision for the year	1,859,592	1,616,933
Payments	(1,381,202)	(3,071,769)
Income tax incentive	(98,154)	(104,132)
Currency differences	398,003	(24,429)
Balance, end of the year	946,243	168,004

The income tax expense on the statement of profit or loss represents the following:

	2025	2024
Provision for the year	(1,761,438)	(1,512,801)
Deferred tax asset (note 7)	119,818	115,215
Income tax expense	(1,641,620)	(1,397,586)

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17. INCOME TAX PAYABLE (CONTINUED)

According to the Palestinian Investment Promotion Agency certificate issued on 27 October 2009, the Company was granted the right to benefit from the Palestinian Law for Encouragement of Investment. Accordingly, the Company was granted full exemption from income tax for a period of five years starting from the year in which the Company commenced its operations. In addition, the Company's taxable income will be subject to 50% of the nominal tax rate until 31 December 2030 (10% instead of 20%). During 2012, the Company agreed at the request of Palestinian Ministry of Finance to voluntarily defer the full income tax exemption for the years 2012 and 2013. Therefore, the full income tax exemption was extended until 2016. The Company has reached a clearance with the Palestinian tax department for the years until 2022. The Company did not reach final settlements on its results for the years 2023, 2024, and 2025.

18. REVENUE

	2025	2024
Telecommunication services	99,623,360	102,287,389
Sales of goods and others	6,528,889	6,662,848
	106,152,249	108,950,237

The revenues of the Company were recognised as follows:

	2025	2024
Over time	102,530,674	105,331,553
At a point in time	3,621,575	3,618,684
	106,152,249	108,950,237

19. NETWORK, INTERCONNECT, AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Outpayment and interconnect charges	14,598,055	16,849,085
Network operations and maintenance	7,399,448	6,693,277
Regulatory and related fees	6,172,125	6,264,572
Rentals and utilities*	5,022,845	6,259,006
Cost of equipment sold and other services	4,254,073	3,530,005
Commissions on prepaid cards	3,280,266	4,242,123
Marketing costs and sponsorship	2,134,894	2,079,437
Legal and professional fees	278,292	354,284
Other expenses**	4,686,932	4,873,873
	47,826,930	51,145,662

* The Company chose not to recognise the right of use assets and lease liabilities that are related to short-term contracts that are 12 months long or less, or the contracts are of low valued assets. The Company recognises the lease payments related to these contracts as an expense over the lease period using the straight-line method.

** Other expenses for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 include receipt of management services and brand licence fees that amounted to USD 2,653,806 and USD 2,723,752 respectively, charged by both the Parent Company and Ooredoo IP LLC.

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20. EMPLOYEES' SALARIES AND ASSOCIATED COSTS

	2025	2024
Salaries and allowances	18,642,172	17,856,220
End of service benefits	1,430,596	1,604,361
Training and related costs	143,788	104,115
	20,216,556	19,564,696

21. FINANCE COST

	2025	2024
Interest on lease liability	519,669	446,812
Other finance charges	-	35,000
	519,669	481,812

22. FINANCE INCOME

Finance income represents interest income on deposits in local banks.

23. IMPAIRMENT LOSS

Impairment - tangible assets, inventory and trade and other receivables

The Company continued to assess the impact of the on-going conflict in Gaza on the inventory, trade and other receivables, and tangible assets. The Company has performed an assessment, accounted for the increased credit risk and estimated impairments. For the year ended 31 December 2025 the Company has recorded an impairment loss in Gaza for a total of USD 736,055 (2024: USD 4,802,701) as detailed below. The Company will continue to evaluate the quantitative impact on its financial statements as circumstances develop.

	2025	2024
Network and infrastructure - property and equipment (note 3)	118,000	2,900,877
Inventories (note 8)	-	213,647
Work in progress - property and equipment (note 3)	-	60,373
Furniture and fixtures - property and equipment (note 3)	-	48,800
Computers and office equipment - property and equipment (note 3)	-	32,732
Reported as "Impairment loss"	118,000	3,256,429
Trade and other receivables (note 10)	618,055	1,546,272
Reported as "Impairment of trade and other receivables"	618,055	1,546,272
Total impairments arising from Gaza conflict	736,055	4,802,701

24. OTHER GAINS – NET

	2025	2024
Gain / (Loss) on disposal of property and equipment	42,206	(5,248)
Foreign currency (loss) / gain - net	(18,800)	232,091
	23,406	226,843

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25. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding at any time during the year and, therefore, the diluted earnings per share is equal to the basic earnings per share.

	2025	2024
Profit for the year	15,061,870	11,765,047
Weighted average number of shares	293,000,000	293,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share for the year	0.0514	0.0402

26. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As of the financial statements date, the Company has outstanding contractual commitments resulting from purchases, services, and construction contracts, as well as operating licence of the Company.

Following is a summary of the outstanding commitments:

	2025	2024
Financial contribution commitments*	41,000,000	-
Contracts and purchase orders	14,432,878	14,877,454
Operation licence**	-	214,000,000

* On 29 December 2025, the Company and MTIT entered into a binding settlement agreement that resolved all outstanding disputes related to the original licence agreement and extended the licence term to 2041. As part of the settlement, the Company undertook certain commitments, primarily representing financial contributions allocated to telecom infrastructure development projects.

** As disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements, in previous years, the Company entered into a licence agreement with MTIT for a total amount of USD 354,000,000. The unpaid portion of the licence cost, the remaining amount of USD 214,000,000 represents the unrecognised liability in the financial statements resulting from MTIT not fulfilling its obligations in relation with granting the Company timely access to Gaza and 3G frequencies amongst other things. The Company estimated in 2024 and before that this amount will not be payable to MTIT and therefore no provision for the same has been recognised.

In addition to the above, as disclosed in note 3.1 and note 23, the Company has detailed the impairment losses recognised as a result of the conflict in Gaza. The Company has an insurance policy that covers it against losses arising from war. In due course the Company expects to recover these losses from its insurer but at the present time it has not been possible to prepare and submit claims for the insurer's consideration. Consequently, recovery of these losses is not yet considered to be virtually certain and have not been recognised.

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27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

This item represents transactions carried out with related parties which include the Parent Company, the Ultimate Parent Company, shareholders who have significant influence over the Company and their subsidiaries, key managerial personnel and board of directors. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Company's management.

The balances and transactions with related parties included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	Nature of relationship	2025	2024
Trade and other liabilities – Brand licence fees	Subsidiaries of a shareholder having significant influence over the Company	3,226,536	1,634,252
Trade and other liabilities – Supply of management services	Immediate Parent Company	2,151,022	1,089,500
Employees' benefits	Key managerial personnel	1,111,409	716,140
Lease liability	Subsidiaries of a shareholder having significant influence over the Company	725,886	1,410,337
Right of use assets	Subsidiaries of a shareholder having significant influence over the Company	685,239	1,370,479
Due from related parties	Ultimate Parent Company	443,707	2,057,749
Due to related parties	Subsidiaries of a shareholder having significant influence over the Company	425,459	425,802
Due to related parties	Ultimate Parent Company	11,469	-

Transactions with related parties included in the statement of profit or loss were as follows:

	Nature of relationship	2025	2024
Supply of interconnection services	Ultimate Parent Company	4,261,472	8,985,853
Company's key management personnel compensation - short term	Key managerial personnel	1,683,280	1,311,146
Brand licence fees	Subsidiaries of a shareholder having significant influence over the Company	1,592,284	1,634,252
Receipt of management services	Immediate Parent Company	1,061,522	1,089,500
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	Subsidiaries of a shareholder having significant influence over the Company	685,239	685,239
Outpayment and interconnect charges	Ultimate Parent Company	141,155	292,640
Company's key management personnel - post employment benefits	Key managerial personnel	123,352	78,138
Interest on lease liability	Subsidiaries of a shareholder having significant influence over the Company	44,999	84,069
Supply of postpaid services	Shareholders	7,380	8,292

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28. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Given that trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, and trade and other liabilities have a short-term collection or payment period their book values are considered equal to or approximate to their fair values.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of its financial instruments:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

29. RISK MANAGEMENT

29.1 Interest rate risk

The Company does not have any floating rate financial asset or liability. Thereby the Company does not have any interest rate risk.

29.2 Foreign currency risk

The following analysis explains the sensitivity of the statement of profit or loss to the reasonably possible changes in the USD exchange rates against the Israeli Shekel, with all other variables held constant.

	Increase/ decrease in ILS rate to USD %	Impact on the statement of profit or loss for the year USD
2025		
USD	+5	119,672
USD	-5	(119,672)
2024		
USD	+5	126,454
USD	-5	(126,454)

29.3 Credit risk

The credit risk of the Company arises from cash at banks, deposits in banks, and trade and other receivables.

The Company provides telecommunication services to various customers. It is the Company's policy that all customers who obtain the goods and/or services on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and the purchase of service limits are established for each customer, which are reviewed regularly based on the level of past transactions and settlement.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for trade and other receivables, unbilled subscriber revenue and contract assets. The expected credit losses on trade and other receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

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Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are expressed in US Dollar unless otherwise stated)

29. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

29.3 Credit risk (continued)

To measure the expected credit losses, trade and other receivables, unbilled subscriber revenue and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled services and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade and other receivables for the same types of contracts. The Company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for the current trade and other receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the unbilled subscriber revenue and contract assets.

Management has assessed that any reasonable possible change in the key assumptions in relation to the provision for loss allowance would not result in a material impact. The Company applies the simplified model approach to measure expected credit losses for trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand) and due from related parties.

Credit risk grades

Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower. Exposures are subject to on-going monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade.

While other receivables and due from related parties are subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

With respect to credit risk arising from the cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand), the Company's exposure arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Company reduces the exposure to credit risk arising from bank balances by maintaining bank accounts in reputed banks. They perform an assessment to evaluate the credit risk profile of the banks.

Risk management

Credit risk may arise from the failure of the other party to the financial instrument to fulfill its obligations to the Company, leading to losses. Most of the Company's customers are customers of prepaid recharge cards. The maximum customer credit risk is the amount of receivables shown in note 10 to the financial statements. With regard to credit risks arising from other financial assets, which include cash on hand and cash at banks, the Company's exposure to credit risk results from the failure of the other party to meet its obligations and at a maximum equal to the book value of these financial assets.

The Company's cash is generally deposited with commercial banks and financial entities, which are considered to have acceptable credit risks.

Prepaid scratch cards sales constitute a large proportion of the Company's sales (i.e., paid in cash). As for sales of post-paid customers, the Company takes adequate guarantees that limit the Company's exposure to credit risk, such as checks and deposits from customers.

Impairment of financial assets

Trade and other receivables are the only type of financial assets that are subject to the model of expected credit loss in accordance with IFRS 9. The Company reviews its methodology of impairment in accordance with IFRS 9 regarding receivables. While other types of financial assets are also subject to the requirements for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9, the outcome of an impairment loss determined for these financial assets has no material impact on the financial statements.

The Company has applied a simplified approach model to measure expected credit losses. The calculation of expected credit losses depends on the probability of default ('PD'), which is calculated according to the credit risk, economic factors and the loss given default ('LGD'), which is based on the grouping of receivables based on similar credit risk characteristics and the number of past-due days. Accordingly, the Company adopted a mathematical model based on the above-mentioned principles to calculate expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9. As shown below, the expected credit losses were measured as 31 December 2025.

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29. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

29.3 Credit risk (continued)

	Unbilled receivable, other trade receivables and others	Not due	1 - 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121 - 360 days	Over 360 days	Total
31 December 2025									
Expected loss rate	2.33%	7.73%	5.79%	15.33%	22.24%	29.93%	46.46%	100%	
Trade receivables	5,100,237	2,110,487	1,065,238	701,386	578,434	562,453	6,200,244	5,980,978	22,299,457
Unbilled receivable	7,445,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,445,757
Others	117,311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,311
Provision for impairment of trade and other receivables	(294,894)	(163,141)	(61,659)	(107,504)	(128,650)	(168,342)	(2,880,671)	(5,980,978)	(9,785,838)
31 December 2024									
Expected loss rate	2.35%	4.15%	11.73%	16.33%	25.83%	24.22%	36.89%	100%	
Trade receivables	5,442,766	1,913,838	1,193,646	813,745	785,455	650,714	3,241,446	6,411,087	20,452,697
Unbilled receivable	7,174,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,174,313
Others	168,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,711
Provision for impairment of trade and other receivables	(300,387)	(79,424)	(140,044)	(132,906)	(202,848)	(157,614)	(1,195,648)	(6,411,087)	(8,619,958)

Trade and other receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Company, and failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 360 days past due.

Expenses of provision for impairment of trade and other receivables are shown in the statement of profit or loss.

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29. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

29.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of the Company's own reserves and bank facilities. The Company's terms of sales require amounts to be paid within 30 to 90 days from the invoice date. The Company manages liquidity risk by ensuring availability of facilities from banks and the necessary financing from shareholders. The tables below summarise the maturities of the Company's financial liabilities (undiscounted) as at 31 December 2025 based on contractual payment dates and current market interest rates. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	Over 1 year	Total contractual cash flow	Carrying amount
31 December 2025					
Trade and other liabilities*	60,620,846	48,258,074	5,000,000	113,878,920	111,873,196
Lease liabilities	2,256,119	3,081,160	8,557,277	13,894,556	12,732,569
Total liabilities	62,876,965	51,339,234	13,557,277	127,773,476	124,605,765

	Less than 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	Over 1 year	Total contractual cash flow	Carrying amount
31 December 2024					
Trade and other liabilities*	11,082,716	39,641,448	-	50,724,164	50,724,164
Lease liabilities	1,926,841	1,994,361	5,318,813	9,240,015	8,634,402
Total liabilities	13,009,557	41,635,809	5,318,813	59,964,179	59,358,566

* Excluding amounts due to tax authorities and provision for employees' vacations.

The conflict in Gaza has affected the Company's operating activities, assets, revenues, and results of operations. However, the Company has high operating cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025, and the Company has positive cash projections. The ongoing events in Gaza are expected to reduce operating cash flows in 2026 and there will likely be a need to fund reconstruction of damaged and destroyed assets once the fighting ends. The Company's unleveraged position means that management expects to be able weather any downturn in revenues and fund the rebuilding of assets when circumstances permit. The Company has net funds of USD 110,571,752 as set out in note 30 compared to total assets in Gaza of USD 9,948,237. Even if the conflict in Gaza persists into the future, the Company expects to be able to generate positive cash flows from its operations in the West Bank.

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30. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company makes adjustments to its capital structure, in light of changes in economic and business conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 December 2025. Equity includes share capital, share premium and accumulated losses amounted to USD 176,611,163 as at 31 December 2025, and USD 161,549,293 as at 31 December 2024.

The Company's management reviews the capital structure of the Company on a semi-annual basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital, and the risks associated with each class of capital. The gearing ratio as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is zero percent. The Company has no debt and therefore is in net cash position.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at year end was as follows:

	2025	2024
Debt	(12,732,569)	(8,634,402)
Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	123,304,321	126,769,672
Net funds	110,571,752	118,135,270
Equity	176,611,163	161,549,293
Net debt to equity ratio	0%	0%

31. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has a single operating and reportable segment "Telecommunication services" because the Board (Chief Operating Decision Maker) reviews performance of the Company only as a whole and not on a segmental basis. The Company is a mobile telecoms operator in Palestine only so there is no segmental information to disclose.

32. LITIGATIONS

The Company appears as a defendant in cases brought against it. The management believes that the provisions made against these cases are sufficient.

The End

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