Dice For Ready-Made Garments (SAE)
(Dice Sport & Casual Wear)

Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for The Three Months Ended March 31, 2026

&

Limited Review Report

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Dr. Hisham Ahmed Labib & Partners
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LIMITED REVIEW REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TO: THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DICE FOR READY-MADE GARMENTS (SAE) (DICE SPORT & CASUAL WEAR)

INTRODUCTION

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements of **DICE FOR READY-MADE GARMENTS (SAE) (DICE SPORT & CASUAL WEAR).** which comprise the consolidated interim financial position as of March 31, 2026, and the related statements of the consolidated interim Profit or Loss , other consolidated interim comprehensive income, consolidated interim changes of shareholders' equity and consolidated interim cash flows for the three months that ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these financial statements based on our limited review.

SCOPE OF LIMITED REVIEW

We conducted our limited review in accordance with the Egyptian Standard On Review Engagements (2410) Limited Review Of The consolidated Interim Financial Statements Performed By The Independent Auditor of The Entity'. A limited review of the consolidated interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for Financial and accounting matters in the company, and applying analytical and other limited review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the consolidated interim financial statements.

CONCLUSION

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying financial statements do not present fairly in all material respects the financial position of **DICE FOR READY-MADE GARMENTS (SAE) (DICE SPORT & CASUAL WEAR)** as of March 31, 2026, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the three months ended in accordance with the Egyptian accounting standards

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note No. 26 in the notes to the financial statements, which discloses the following:

- Sweeter Ready-Made Garments (a subsidiary) incurred accumulated losses as of March 31, 2026 Including Profit For The Period , exceeding 50% of the company's total shareholders' equity. In accordance with Article (69) of the Companies Law No. 159 of 1981 and its amendments, the company's Board of Directors is obligated to convene an Extraordinary General Assembly to decide on the company's continuation as a going concern.
- Alexandria Factory for Ready-Made Garments (a subsidiary) also recorded accumulated losses as of March 31, 2026 Including Profit For The Period, exceeding 50% of its total shareholders' equity. Accordingly, the Board of Directors is required to call for an Extraordinary General Assembly in accordance with Article (69) of the aforementioned law.
- Alexandria for Ready-Made Garments (a subsidiary) similarly reported accumulated losses as of March 31, 2026 Including Losses For The Period, exceeding 50% of its total shareholders' equity, necessitating the convening of an Extraordinary General Assembly pursuant to Article (69) of Companies Law No. 159 of 1981 and its amendments.

Cairo, Egypt
June 24, 2026

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Consolidated Interim Statement Of Financial Position.

	Note No.	March 31, 2026 EGP	December 31, 2025 EGP
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets (Net)	(4)	1,422,056,684	1,244,864,058
Projects Under Construction	(5)	344,060,879	290,866,083
Right-Of-Use Assets	(24)	148,390,349	125,819,763
Intangible Assets (Trade mark)	(4)	200,000	200,000
Total Non-Current Assets		**1,914,707,912**	**1,661,749,904**
Current Assets			
Inventories	(7)	2,970,411,643	2,951,095,028
Trade & Notes Receivable	(8)	1,525,569,858	1,427,728,493
Debtors & Other Debit Balances	(9)	731,004,686	773,726,760
Investments Certifcates	(10)	13,944,768	19,000,206
Cash & Cash Equivalents	(11)	173,965,254	156,969,604
Total Current Assets		**5,414,896,209**	**5,328,520,091**
Total Assets		**7,329,604,121**	**6,990,269,995**
Share holder's Equity & Liabilities			
Share holder's Equity			
Issued & Paid-Up Capital	(18)	535,993,435	535,993,435
Legal Reserve		91,549,236	91,549,236
Business Combination Reserve	(19)	(16,154,196)	(16,154,196)
Retaind Earings		989,278,704	622,727,686
Net (Loss) / Profit For The Year		(159,725,275)	366,551,018
Total Share holder's Equity - Parent Company		**1,440,941,904**	**1,600,667,179**
Non-Controlling Interest	(21)	953,873	953,478
Total Equity		**1,441,895,777**	**1,601,620,657**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loan Installments - Non-Current	(14)	409,080,483	310,476,108
Right-Of-Use Liabilities - Non-Current	(24)	145,223,285	114,806,719
Loans - Non - Current (Finance-Contract)	(25)	111,679,528	118,184,664
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(20)	113,570,945	112,877,962
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**779,554,241**	**656,345,453**
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	(A-12)	102,837,159	102,860,584
Credit Banks		4,643,017	23,375,175
Credit Facilities	(13)	3,773,764,998	3,415,472,581
Loan Installments - Current Portion	(14)	92,187,614	105,839,633
Trade & Notes Payable	(15)	338,012,924	399,213,297
Due To Related Parties	(16)	126,251,815	136,425,360
Loans -Due one year (Finance-Contract)	(25)	24,881,783	24,141,250
Right-Of-Use Liabilities - Current Portion	(26)	26,096,887	30,974,650
Creditors & Other Credit Balances	(17)	566,902,458	428,693,863
Income Tax Payable		52,575,448	65,307,492
Total Current Liabilities		**5,108,154,103**	**4,732,303,885**
Total Share holder's Equity & Liabilities		**7,329,604,121**	**6,990,269,995**

- The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements to be read therewith
- Limited Review's Report attached

Mr. Victor Fakhry	**Mr. Nagi Toma**
Chief Financial Officer	Managing Director

DISCLAIMER: This English version is a translation of the original Arabic version. In the case of a discrepancy, the Arabic original shall prevail.

Consolidated Interim Statement Of Profit or loss

	Note No.	For The Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 EGP	March 31, 2025 EGP
Sales (Net)		1,709,486,343	1,429,093,929
Less :			
Cost Of Goods Sold		(1,369,260,009)	(1,092,141,243)
Gross Profit		**340,226,334**	**336,952,686**
(Deduct) / Add:			
Selling & Distribution Expenses		(54,354,994)	(46,799,921)
General & Administrative Expenses		(106,009,092)	(80,119,704)
Amortization Of Right-Of-Use Assets	(24)	(11,028,112)	(8,065,302)
Other Income	(22)	19,685,618	2,792,171
Capital Gains		2,327,235	
Gain From Disposals Of Right Of Use Of Asset	(24)	--	156,562
Provisions	(12)	--	(698,464)
Operating Profit		**190,846,989**	**204,218,028**
(Deduct) /Add:			
Finance Costs		(152,008,299)	(104,576,052)
Interest Expenses On Lease Liability	(24)	(8,093,226)	(5,420,754)
Interest Income		5,942,364	34,003
Income From Investments		735,970	--
Foreign Currency Exchange Differences		(188,575,486)	12,979,545
Net Profit For The Period Before Income Tax		**(151,151,688)**	**107,234,770**
Income Tax	(20)	(7,880,211)	(15,519,471)
Deferred Tax	(20)	(692,981)	(1,167,914)
Net Profit For The Period After Income Tax		**(159,724,880)**	**90,547,385**
Attributed To:			
Parent Company Shares		(159,725,275)	90,547,062
Non - Controlling Interest		395	323
		(159,724,880)	**90,547,385**
Earnings Per Share (EGP/ Share)	(23)	**(0.06)**	**0.03**

- The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements to be read therewith.

Mr. Victor Fakhry	**Mr. Nagi Toma**
Chief Financial Officer	Managing Director

Consolidated Interim Statement Of Comprehensive Income

	Note No.	For The Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 EGP	March 31, 2025 EGP
Net (Loss) / Profit For The Period After Income Tax		(159,724,880)	90,547,385
Items Of Other Comprehensive Income			
Items Of Other Comprehensive Income			
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		**(159,724,880)**	**90,547,385**
Attributed To:			
Parent company shares		(159,725,275)	90,547,062
Non - Controlling Interest		395	323
		(159,724,880)	**90,547,385**

- The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements to be read therewith.

Mr. Victor Fakhry
Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Nagi Toma
Managing Director

Consolidated Interim Statement Of Changes In Shareholder's Equity

For Three Months Ended March 31, 2025	Issued & Paid-Up Capital EGP	Legal Reserve EGP	Business Combination Reserve EGP	Retained Earnings EGP	Net Profit / (loss) For The Period EGP	Shareholders Of Parent Company EGP	Non-Controlling Interest EGP	Total EGP
Balance As Of January 1, 2025	357,328,956	49,806,335	(16,154,196)	(33,617,097)	900,618,588	**1,257,982,586**	**242,102**	**1,258,224,688**
transactions with company shareholders								
Transferred To Retained Earnings	--	--	--	900,618,588	(900,618,588)	--	--	--
Total transactions with company shareholders	--	--	--	**900,618,588**	**(900,618,588)**	--	--	--
Comprehensive Income								
Net Profit For The Period After Income Tax	--	--	--	--	90,547,062	90,547,062	323	**90,547,385**
Total Comprehensive Income	--	--	--	--	90,547,062	90,547,062	323	**90,547,385**
Balance As Of March 31, 2025	**357,328,956**	**49,806,335**	**(16,154,196)**	**867,001,491**	**90,547,062**	**1,348,529,648**	**242,425**	**1,348,772,073**
For Three Months Ended March 31, 2026								
Balance As Of January 1, 2026	**535,993,435**	**91,549,236**	**(16,156,196)**	**622,727,686**	**366,551,018**	**1,600,667,179**	**953,478**	**1,601,620,657**
transactions with company shareholders								
Transferred To Retained Earnings	--	--	--	366,551,018	(366,551,018)	--	--	--
Total transactions with company shareholders	--	--	--	**366,551,018**	**(366,551,018)**	--	--	--
Comprehensive Income								
Net (Loss) For The Period After Income Tax	--	--	--	--	(159,725,275)	**(159,725,275)**	395	**(159,724,880)**
Total Comprehensive Income	--	--	--	--	**(159,725,275)**	**(159,725,275)**	**395**	**(159,724,880)**
Balance As Of March 31, 2026	**535,993,435**	**91,549,236**	**(16,156,196)**	**989,278,704**	**(159,725,275)**	**1,440,941,904**	**953,873**	**1,441,895,777**

- The accompanying notes and accounting policies form an integral part of the Consolidated Interim financial statements.

Mr. Victor Fakhry
Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Nagi Toma
Managing Director

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Consolidated Interim Statement Of Cash Flow

	Note No.	For The Three Months Period Ending March 31, 2026 EGP	March 31, 2025 EGP
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Net (lossos) Profit For The Period Before Tax		(151,151,688)	107,234,769
Adjusted By			
Fixed Assets Depreciation	(4)	25,911,155	19,949,214
Amortization Of Right-Of-Use Assets	(24)	11,028,112	8,065,302
Interest Cost - Lease Contracts Right Of Use		8,093,226	5,420,754
Gains From Disposals Of Right of use		--	(156,562)
Provisions formed During The Period		--	698,464
Investment Certifcate Income		(735,970)	--
Interest Income		(5,942,364)	(34,003)
Finance Costs		152,008,299	104,576,052
Capital Gains		(2,327,235)	--
		36,883,535	**245,753,990**
Changes in :			
Inventories & Letter Of Credits		(19,316,615)	(304,899,985)
Trade & Notes Receivable		(97,841,365)	(126,997,834)
Debit & Other Debit Balances		42,722,074	(130,432,973)
Trade & Notes Payable		(61,200,373)	151,453,248
Creditors & Other Credit Balances		138,208,595	79,733,742
Due To Related Parties		(10,173,545)	28,241,627
Used Provisions		(23,425)	--
		29,258,881	**(57,148,185)**
taxes paid		(20,612,253)	--
Interest Paid		(152,008,299)	(90,229,760)
Net Cash Flows (Used In) Generated From Operating Activities		**(143,361,671)**	**(147,377,945)**
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Proceeds From Credit Interest		5,942,364	34,003
(Payments For) Purchasing Of Fixed Assets		2,375,009	--
Payments For Purchase Investment Certificates		5,791,408	--
(Payments)Purchase Of Fixed Assets Projects Under Construction*		(256,346,351)	(59,250,096)
Net Cash Flows (Used In) Investing Activities		**(242,237,570)**	**(59,216,093)**
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Proceeds/(Payments) From Loans		84,952,356	(25,486,544)
Loan Payments (Financing Contract)		(5,764,603)	--
Proceeds /(Payments) From Credit Facilities		358,292,417	178,679,850
Payments For Right-Of-Use Liabilities		(16,153,121)	(11,645,026)
Net Cash Flows Generated From Financing Activities		**421,327,049**	**141,548,280**
Net Change In Cash & Cash Equivalents During The Period		**35,727,808**	**(65,045,758)**
Cash & Cash Equivalents At The Beginning Of The Period		133,680,171	227,458,938
Cash & Cash Equivalents At The End Of The Period		**169,407,979**	**162,413,180**

-The accompanying notes and accounting policies form an integral part of the financial statements.

Mr. Victor Fakhry
Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Nagi Toma
Managing Director

Notes To The Interim Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

1. General Information

Dice Ready Made Garments Company - an Egyptian Joint Stock Company - was established under the memorandum of association dated April 12, 1997 in accordance with Regulatry of Law No. 159 For The Year 1981 and its executive regulations, and on August 21, 1997, registration was made in the commercial register under No. 306985. The company's duration is 25 years from the date of registration ending on August 19, 2047 and renewed for similar periods.
Company's Activities Manufacturing all types of ready-made garments, embroidery, printing, importing raw materials, production requirements, machinery, equipment, spare parts and to export the Company's products to foreign markets.
On 8 November 2023, the EGX announced the amendment of the company's purpose by adding the activity of manufacturing clothing accessories on various types of socks, zippers, buttons, pressers, sticks, cardoons and others.

The Company's headquarter is located on Misr Ismailia Desert Road, Industrial Zone, Egypt.
The chairman of the company is Mrs. Sohir Samy Riad.
The financial year begin from 1 January and end at 31 December every year
Financial statement Approval
The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of March 31, 2026 have been approved by the board of directors June 24, 2026.
The campany holds director the following Owner Ship In subsidiars :

Company's Subsidiaries

Company	**Shareholding % 2026**	**Shareholding % 2025**
Alexandria for Ready-made Garments Company (1-1)	99.999٪	99.999٪
Sweeter Ready-made Garments Company (1-1)	99.9824٪	99.9824٪
Alexandria Factory Ready-made Garments Company (1-1)	99.9735٪	99.9735٪
Master Line for Textile Industries (1-2)	99.999٪	99.999٪
United Dyers (1-3)*	99.998٪	99.998٪
Egyptian for Knitting and Ready-made (1-4)	99.999٪	99.999٪
Textile Print Plus (1-5)**	99.993%	99.993%
Dice Morocco (1-6)	89.70%	89.70%

1-1 During October 2014, the Company signed an acquisition contract for Alexandria Ready Made Garments, Alexandria Factory Ready-Made Garments and Sweeter Ready-Made Garments, whereby control over these companies was seized by Dice on the completion of certain obligations as stipulated in the contract, mainly related to the completion of the capital increase of the company. The ownership was transferred to the Company during February 2015.

- On December 25, 2018 the company acquired an additional stock in Alexandria Clothes Company and Alexandria Garment Factory. The acquired share reached 5% of the total capital of both companies for EGP 1 999 360.
- On January 28, 2019 the company acquired an additional stock in Sweeter Ready-Made Garments. The acquired share reached 5% of the total capital of the company for EGP 568.

1-2 On July 6, 2015, Master Line for Textile Industries was acquired through a share transfer from National Textiles Company and the Touma family (the main shareholders of Dice Ready Made Garments).

1-3 On July 6, 2015, United dyers Company was acquired through a share acquisition from the old shareholders of United Dyers Company as Dice has acquired the control by obtaining control over the Company's voting rights.

The contract included a condition to reconsider the sale price within one year from the date of acquisition, and accordingly the final price of the target was set at EGP 39.37 million. On July 16, 2024, the company acquired 16.667% of the shares of United Dyers Company with 208465 shares, bringing Dice Ready-made Garments to 99.278% of the company's total capital, compared to approximately EGP 37 million, On October 14, 2024, the company acquired of the shares of United Dyers Company with 9000 shares, bringing Dice Ready-made Garments to 99.998% of the company's total capital, compared to EGP 297,000.

1-4 On December 31, 2014, the Company signed an agreement for the acquisition of the shares of Egyptian Company for knitting and Ready-mades, after the completion of all procedures for the transfer of ownership of shares to the buyer. Ownership was transferred to the Company on September 15, 2015.
On August 18, 2018, The Company has completed the capital of the subsidiary by EGP 3 320 000 and paid in full.

1-5 On May 30, 2012, the Company established the Textile Print Plus Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law No. 159 of 1981 and was registered in the Commercial Register under No. 58681 with an issued capital of EGP 3 million. The Company increased its capital by EGP 569 985 which was noted in the commercial register dated April 14, 2016.
On November 16, 2021, the Board of Directors approved the offer submitted by shareholder Bassem Samir Labib in Textile Print Plus to purchase his entire stake amounting to 24%, thereby increasing the Company's ownership to 99.992%. The purchase transaction was completed for a total consideration of EGP 2 million on February 28, 2022.
On January 31, 2024, the Extraordinary General Assembly took a decision to liquidate the company and appoint a liquidation committee to obtain its rights and fulfil its obligations in addition to determine, count expected its money, assets and sell it and then divided its rights to their shareholders. The liquidation period was determined to be one year starting from the date of amended the commercial register.
The Extraordinary General Assembly of Textile Print Company, convened on January 31, 2024, resolved to place the Company under liquidation and to appoint a liquidation committee to collect its receivables, settle its obligations, inventory its assets, tangible and intangible resources, assess and sell them, whether movable or immovable, and distribute the proceeds among all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding in the capital. The liquidation period was set at one year, starting from the date of registration in the commercial registry.

1. General Information (Continued)

The Main Financial Indicators For The Company & Some Of Its Subsidiaries: (Continued)

1-6 On March 24, 2025, the Company established Dice Clothing -Morocco, in accordance with the provisions of the Moroccan commercial code, articles 29 and 77.the company was registered in the Commercial Register under No. 672477 On April 18, 2025 with an issued capital of MAD 5 million, equivalent to EGP 6,179,416.

2. Basis Of Preparation Of The Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared according to going concern assumption and historical cost basis except for financial assets and liabilities which are recognized at its fair value and amortized cost, generally historical cost depend on fair value of the consideration actually paid for the assets.

2.1 Accounting Standards & Legal Principles

- The consolidated accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Egyptian accounting standards (“EAS”).
- Significant Accounting policies applied on the company are disclosed in Note (3).

2.2 Functional Currency & Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Egyptian Pound referred to as “Egyptian Pound” or “EGP”, which is the Company’s functional currency.

2.3 Use Of Estimates & Judgments

- The preparation of the **consolidated** financial statements in conformity with Egyptian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.
- Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.
- Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which those estimates were revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The Following Are The Most Important Accounts & Notes That Uses Estimates & Judgment: -

1. Fixed Assets and intangible assets useful lives
2. Recognition of deferred tax assets and contingent liabilities.
3. Impairment of account receivables and debtors
4. Provisions.
5. Classification of lease contracts.
6. Revenue recognition: Revenue is recognized in accordance with the detailed provisions of the applied accounting policies.

A- Personal Judgment

Information on personal judgement used in the application of accounting policies that have a significant impact on the values presented for financial statements Included in the following:

- Revenue recognition: Revenue is recognized in accordance with what is detailed in the applied accounting policies.
- Classification of lease contracts.

B- Uncertain Assumptions & Estimates:

Information on uncertain assumptions and estimates that may result in an effective adjustment to the book value of assets and liabilities in the next financial period is:

- Recognizing revenue and estimating sales returns (if any)
- Recognizing and measuring provisions and liabilities: Basic assumptions about the probability and magnitude of resource flows.
- Measuring expected credit losses for financial assets.
- Useful lives of fixed assets.
- Recognition of deferred tax assets.

C- Impairment Of Non-Financial Assets

On the date of preparing the financial statements, the company evaluates the asset whether there is an indication that the asset has decreased in value. If there is an indication of this, the company evaluates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of the asset is the fair value of the asset less selling costs or its value in use. Whichever is higher, when assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows of the asset are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. When determining the fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account If the recoverable value of an asset is estimated at less than its book value, the book value of the asset is reduced to its recoverable value, and the impairment loss is recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss.

If the impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the adjusted recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if there had been no impairment loss in the carrying amount of the asset in prior years. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognized directly in the separate statement of profit or loss.

2. Basis Of Preparation Of The Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.3 Use Of Estimates & Judgments (Continued)

D- Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are reviewed at the financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the current obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When the provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the current obligation, its book value is the present value of those cash flows.

If some or all of the economic benefits required to settle an allocation are expected to be recovered from a third party, the amount due is recognized as an asset if it is certain that the amount will be recovered and the value of the amount due can be measured reliably.

E- The Useful Life Of Fixed Assets & Intangible Assets

The company's management determines the estimated useful lives of fixed assets and intangible assets for the purpose of calculating depreciation and amortization. This estimate is made after taking into account the expected use of the asset or actual obsolescence. The management periodically reviews the useful lives on an annual basis at least and the depreciation method to ensure that the method and periods of depreciation are consistent with The expected pattern of economic benefits of assets.

F- Lease Contracts - Report On The Additional Borrowing Rate

The company cannot easily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease contract, and therefore it uses the incremental borrowing rate to measure the lease obligations. The additional borrowing rate is the interest rate that the company must pay in order to borrow the necessary financing over a similar term and with a similar guarantee to obtain an asset with the same value as the “right of use” asset in a similar economic environment. Therefore, the incremental borrowing rate reflects what the company “has to pay”, which requires an estimate when published rates are not available or when they need to be amended to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

2.4 Fair Value Measurement

‘Fair value’ is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, as the fair value measurement depends on the assumption that the transaction concerning the asset or transferring the liabilities will take place:

In the principal asset’s market or liabilities or In the absence of the principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The fair value of the assets or liability is measured by using estimates that will be used by market participants when the asset or liability is quoted, assuming that the market participants act on their best interest regarding their economic benefit. The fair value measurement for the non-financial asset takes into consideration the participants’ ability in generation of the economic benefits in the market by the optimal usage of the asset or selling it to another participant to use it with the same quality standards.

The company use evaluation techniques that is appropriate to the circumstances and the required information is sufficient for the fair value measurement, by optimizing the related noticed input benefit, limiting the unnoticed inputs.

All the classified assets and liabilities are measured or disclosed in the financial statements with fair values which are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

2.5 Goodwill

The Group tests goodwill for impairment annually, or on a regular basis, if there are indications that goodwill has been impaired. to determine the impairment, the recoverable amount of cash-generating units relating to goodwill is calculated using the value in use method. The main assumptions used in calculating the value in use relate to discount rates, expected changes in selling prices and direct costs. Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market estimates of the time value of money and the risks associated with these cash-generating units.

3 The Following Is The Significant Policies Used In Preparing The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements :

3.1 Basis Of Consolidation

The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of the Group include the financial statements of the Parent Company and the companies that are controlled by the Parent Company (its subsidiaries). Control is presumed to exist when the Parent Company has power over the investee, is exposed to, or has rights in variable returns as a result of its involvement with the investee and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. The Parent Company reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.
When a Parent Company's share is less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has the power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it a practical ability to direct the related activities of the investee unilaterally. The Parent Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company’s voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power over that investee, including:
Voting rights held by the Parent Company compared to the size and allocation of voting rights held by other parties.
Potential voting rights held by the Parent Company, compared to those held by other parties.
Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
Any other facts and circumstances that indicate that the Parent Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at decision-making times, including voting patterns at previous shareholders’ previous meetings.

Business Combination of a subsidiary starts from the date on which the Parent Company obtains control over the subsidiary, and the consolidation ceases to exist when the Parent Company loses control over the subsidiary. Accordingly, the Consolidated Interim Statement of profit or loss and other Comprehensive Income for the year include the income and expenses of the subsidiary from the date on which the Parent Company obtains control until the date on which the Parent Company loses control over the subsidiary.
Profit or loss and each other comprehensive income item is attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company and non-controlling interests, even if total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries in this manner results in a negative balance of the non-controlling interests (deficit).
Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of a Group entity to bring its accounting policies in line with those used by other members of the Group.
All assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation of the financial statements.

3.2 Business Combination

Business combinations (acquisitions) are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination transaction is measured at fair value, which is calculated on the basis of the total fair values at the date of acquisition of the assets transferred from the Group and the liabilities incurred by the Group in favour of the former owners of the acquire as well as the equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control over the acquire. Costs associated with an acquisition are usually recognized in profit or loss as incurred.
On the acquisition date, the assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognized at fair value on that date except for:
• Deferred tax assets, liabilities or assets relating to employee benefit agreements are recognized and measured respectively in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards No. 24, "Income Taxes" and No. 38 "Employee Benefits".
• Liability or equity instruments related to payment agreements based on the acquirer’s shares - or those related to share-based payment agreements, the purpose of which is to replace the payment agreements based on the acquirer’s shares - are measured at the date of acquisition in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 39 "Share-Based Payments".
• Assets (or disposal current groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 32 "Long-term assets held for sale and discontinued operations" where they are measured in accordance with that standard.
Goodwill is measured on the basis that it represents the increase in the total of the consideration transferred, any rights of the non-controlling interest in the acquire and the fair value of the acquirer’s interest in the acquirer’s equity before the date of acquisition (if any) Assets acquired and liabilities incurred at the date of acquisition.
If, after the revaluation, the net assets acquired and liabilities incurred exceed the total of the transferred consideration, any rights of the non-controlling interests in the acquire and the fair value of the acquirer’s interest in the acquirer’s equity prior to the date of acquisition If any), then such increase is recognized directly in profit or loss for the year as a gain from the purchase price.

And as of non-controlling interests that represent current equity interests and entitle their holders to the right to a proportionate share of the net assets of an enterprise if they are liquidated, they can be measured at the initial recognition either at fair value or in the proportionate share of non-controlling interests in the recognized values of the acquirer’s net assets The measurement basis for each acquisition transaction is selected separately. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured either at fair value or on a specific basis in an Egyptian Accounting Standard to which they apply.

When the consideration transferred from the group - in a business combination transaction - consists of assets or liabilities arising from a conditional agreement, the contingent consideration is measured at fair value on the date of acquisition and is included as part of the consideration transferred in the business combination. If any changes occur - from those that meet the definition of adjustments to the measurement period - in the fair value of the contingent consideration, then those changes are adjusted retroactively against goodwill adjustment.

Adjustments to the measurement period are defined as adjustments arising from the availability of additional information during the measurement period (which cannot exceed twelve months from the date of acquisition) of facts and events that existed on the date of acquisition.

3 The Following Is The Significant Policies Used In Preparing The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements : (Continued)

3.2 Business Combination (Continued)

As for the changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration, which do not meet the definition of the adjustment period, the subsequent accounting depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. If the contingent liability is reversed as equity, it is not re-measured in subsequent periods and subsequent adjustment is accounted for under equity. For a conditional consideration classified as an asset or a financial liability, it is premeasured in subsequent periods in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 26 or the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 28 "Provisions for contingent liabilities and contingent assets", with corresponding gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

For a business combination that is achieved in a step acquisition, the Group's interest in the acquirer's equity is premeasured at fair value on the date of acquisition (at the date that the Group obtains control) and the gain or loss arising, if any, Profit or loss.

For the amounts that have arisen from the Group's interest in the acquire - in the periods prior to the acquisition date, previously recognized in other comprehensive income, they are reclassified to profit or loss when it is appropriate to follow that treatment if that share is eliminated

3.3 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the date of the financial position statement are translated to Egyptian Pound at the foreign exchange rate in effect at that date.
Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rate at the date of the transaction.
Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.
However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognized in OCI:

- A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective.
- Qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

3.4 Discontinued Operation

- A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Company.
- Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale.
- When operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative figures of profits or losses and other. Comprehensive Income as if the Discontinued was put from the beginning of the Comparative figures

3.5 Fixed Assets & Depreciation

Recognition & Initial Measurement

- Items should be recognized as assets when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.
- Fixed Assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
- Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.
- Where parts of an item of fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as items of fixed assets.
- Purchased computer software, which forms an effective integral part of devices are capitalized as part of these devices.
- The borrowing costs related to the acquisition, construction or production of assets are an element of the cost of such assets and it ceases to be capitalized when the asset reaches the site and condition for which it was acquired and the borrowing cost is then included in the income statement when it is incurred.
- Gains or losses resulting from the disposal of fixed assets are recognized in the income statement.

Subsequent Costs

The Company recognizes in the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as an expense as incurred.

Depreciation

- Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of fixed assets less their estimated residual values using the (straight-line method) over their estimated useful lives for each item, and is generally recognized in profit or loss.
- Land is not depreciated. Estimated depreciation rates for each type of assets for current period are as follow:

Assets Categories	Estimated Useful Lives In Years	Depreciation Rates
Buildings & Constructions	50	2%
Fixtures & Decorations	5 Or The Contract Period Whichever Is Lesser	20%
Machinery & Equipment	4-8-15	6.6%, 12.5%: 25%
Vehicles & Transportation	4-6.7	15%: 25%
Infrastructure & Facilities	6-7	15%
Furniture Office	4-16.7	6%: 25%

Depreciation begins when the asset is available for use. The asset's remaining values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each financial period.

3 The Following Is The Significant Policies Used In Preparing The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Continued)

3.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized when they can be separated from the company or arise from contractual rights, provided there is reliable evidence of the value of the intangible asset Revaluation is performed if there are indications that the carrying value of the intangible asset is recoverable. The impairment of assets should be tested to determine whether a reduction in the asset's value is necessary

3.7 Projects Under Construction

Projects under construction are recognized initially at cost less any accumulated impairment in their value. There is no depreciation until the project is completed and transferred to fixed asset.
It includes all direct expenses required to prepare the asset to be in a state of operation and for the purpose for which it was acquired. Projects under construction are transferred to fixed assets when they are completed and are ready for their intended use.

3.8 Inventory

Inventories are recognized at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs of inventories costs are accounted for using the weighted average method.
The costs of inventories are determined as follows:

Raw Materials (Main, Auxiliary & Spare Parts)

Cost is determined by using the weighted average method in pricing the outgoing from warehouses.

Work In Progress

Cost incurred for each process based on production orders, including fixed direct and in direct cost incurred according to the percentage of completion of finished products at each production process.

Export Finished Goods.

Cost is calculated based on the average cost of materials used during the year in addition to direct and indirect costs.

Retail Finished Goods.

The cost is calculated based on reducing the selling price of the inventory at an appropriate profit margin. In determining this percentage, inventory items which their sales prices are reduced below the original selling price are considered. An average margin of profit is determined for each retail segment.

Consignment Goods

Consignment goods include includes all of the production raw materials (main, auxiliary and spare parts), work in progress production, finished production, export, and finished production that is divided and the cost is calculated for each item according to the nature of the item and the status of the stock according to the method of assigning each of the aforementioned warehouse items

3.9 Related Parties

- All transactions with related parties are booked by the company in the same manner as any other normal transaction with other parties and with out effect on profits and financial postion at the company
- At the end of the financial year, Related Party contracts and a request of authorization to settle Related Party contracts for the following year are presented in the General Assembly.
- Transactions with related parties and outstanding balances are disclosed within the notes of the financial position.

3.10 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company’s cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows. It also includes short term investment that is high in liquidity that can be easily transferred into limited cash and the risk of change in its fair value is low.

3.11 Impairments

Non-Derivative Financial Assets

Financial Instruments & Assets Arising From The Contract

The Company Recognizes Loss Provision For Expected Credit Losses For The Following:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Investments in debt instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; And
- The assets arising from the contract.

3 The Following Is The Significant Policies Used In Preparing The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Continued)

3.11 Impairments (Continued)

The Company Measures Loss Allowances At An Amount Equal To The Lifetime Ecl, Except For The Following, Which Are Measured At An Amount Equal To The 12-Month Ecl:

- Debt instruments that were identified as having low credit risk at the reporting date; And
- The other debt instruments and bank balances in which the credit risk (i.e., the risk of default over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since the first recognition.
- Provisions for losses of commercial customers and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over their life.
  In determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportive information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's
- historical experience and known credit assessment, including forward-looking information.
- The company assumes that the credit risk pf a financial asset has increased significantly if it more than 30 days past due.

The Company Considers A Financial Asset To Be In Impaired When:

- It is unlikely that the borrower will pay its credit obligations to the group in full, without resorting to the company by measures such as liquidating the guarantee (if any); or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days old.
- The company considers debt instruments to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equal to the globally understood definition of “investment degree”
- The expected credit losses over the life span of the asset are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible failures over the life expectancy of the financial Instruments.
- Expected credit losses over 12 months are Part of expected credit losses resulting from possible failures within 12 months after the date of the report (shorter period if the instrument's life expectancy is less than 12 months) Maximum period taken into account when estimating expected credit losses and maximum contractual period in which the company is exposed to credit risks.

Measuring Expected Credit Losses

- It is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. The present value of all cash shortfalls is measured (that is, the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the company expects to receive).
  Expected credit losses are discounted at the financial asset's effective interest rate.

Credit Impaired Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at FVOCI are credit-impaired. The financial asset is considered "credit impairment ,”When one or more events that have a detrimental effect on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset occur.

Evidence That Financial Assets Are Credit Impaired Includes Observable Data.

- Significant financial difficulty for the lender or issuer and
- Violation of the contract such as failure or being overdue for a period of more than 90 days and
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the company on terms that the company will not take into account in one way or another; And the
- Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument
- The disappearance of an active stock market due to financial difficulties.
- Disclosure of the provision for expected credit losses in the statement of financial position

Presentation Of Provision For Expected Credit Losses In The Statement Of Financial Position

- The loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost is deducted from the total carrying amount of the assets.
- For securities in debt securities that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is charged to the profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income.

3 The Following Is The Significant Policies Used In Preparing The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Continued)

3.11 Impairments (Continued)

Write-Off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion. For individual customers, the Company has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is two years past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

3.12 Capital

a) Common Shares

The direct costs related to ordinary shares issuance and shares subscription options are recorded as a decrease to shareholders equity.
Income tax related to the costs of transacting equity is accounted for in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (24) "Income Taxes".

b) Repurchase Of Share Capital

When share capital recognized as equity is repurchased, the amount of consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, is recognized as a change in equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and presented as deduction from total equity.

3.13 Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability in the year in which they are declared and with the decision of the company's general assembly.

3.14 Reserves

Legal Reserve

In accordance with the Companies Law no. 159 of 1981 and The Company's article of incorporation, 5% of the annual net income is transferred to the legal reserve, until the balance of reserve reaches 50% of issued capital. This reserve is not subjected to dividends' distribution rather it is used by a decision of the general assembly meeting based on the proposal of board of directors in the interest of the Company.

3.15 Borrowing

Borrowings are initially recognized at the value of the consideration received. Amounts maturing within one year are classified as current liabilities, unless the company has the right to postpone the settlement for a period exceeding one year after the balance sheet date, then the loan balance should be classified as long-term liabilities.

After initial recognition at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process

3.16 Trade Payable & Other Credit Balances

Creditors are stated at nominal value, and liabilities (accruals) are recognized for values to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

3.17 Provisions

- A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. It can be reliably estimated, and the company reviews the provisions at the date of preparing the financial position and adjusts it according to the best estimate.
- Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the book value of the provision resulting from using the discount to find the present value, which reflects the time value of money, is recognized as borrowing cost.

Legal Claims

The recognition of the provision for legal claims when there are legal claims against the Company and after receiving appropriate legal advice.

Other Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there are other expected claims from third parties with respect to the activities of the Company and, according to the latest developments and discussions and agreements with those parties.

3.18 Credit Banks

Credit banks represent the value of settlements of checks due and issued by the Company on the date of the financial position on the debit bank accounts

3 The Following Is The Significant Policies Used In Preparing The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements : (Continued)

3.19 Revenue From Contracts with customers

Revenue Recognition

The Company's accounting policies relating to contracts with customers is provided in five steps module as identified in EAS No. (48):

Step 1: Determine the contract (contracts) with customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that meets the rights and obligations based on specified standards which must be met for each contract.

Step 2: Determine the performance obligations in contract: Performance obligations is a consideration when the goods and services are delivered.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: Transaction price is the compensation amount that the Company expects to recognize to receive for the transfer of goods or services to customer, except for the collected amounts on behalf of other parties.

Step 4: Allocation of the transaction price of the performance obligations in the contract: If the service concession arrangement contains more than one performance obligation, the Company will allocate the transaction price on each performance obligation by an amount that specifies an amount against the contract in which the Company expects to receive in exchange for each performance obligation satisfaction.

Step 5: Revenue recognition when the entity satisfies its performance obligations.

The Company Satisfy The Performance Obligation & Recognize Revenue Over Time, If One Of The Following Criteria Is Met: -

a. Company performance does not arise any asset that has an alternative use of the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to pay for completed performance until the date.
b. The Company arise or improves a customer-controlled asset when the asset is arising or improved.
c. The customer receives and consumes the benefits of Company performance at the same time as soon as the Company has performed.

For performance obligations, if one of the above conditions is met, revenue is recognized in the period in which the Company satisfies performance obligation.

When the Company satisfies performance obligation by providing the services promised, it creates an asset based on payment for the contract performance obtained, when the amount of the contract received from customer exceeds the amount of the revenue recognized, resulting advance payments from the customer (contractual obligation).

Revenue is recognized to the extent that is potential for the flow of economic benefits to the Company, revenue and costs can be measured reliably, where appropriate.

The Application Of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) Requires Management To Use The Following Judgements: -

Satisfaction Of Performance Obligation

The company must evaluate each of its contracts with customers to determine whether the performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time in order to determine the appropriate revenue recognition method. The company has determined that, based on the contract with the customers, it does not have an alternative use for the asset and typically has the right to receive payment for the completed performance up to the current date. In these circumstances, the company recognizes revenue over time, and if not, revenue is recognized at a point in time for the sale of goods, usually at a certain point in time.

Determine The Transaction Price

The company must determine the transaction price related to its contract with customers, and when applying this provision, the company estimates the effect of any variable consideration in the contract due to discounts, penalties, or the presence of any significant financing component in the contract or any non-cash consideration in the contract.

Transfer Of Control In Contracts With Customers

In case the company determines that performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time, revenue is recognized when control of the assets subject to the contract has been transferred to the customer.

In Addition, The Application Of Egyptian Accounting Standard (Eas) No. 48 Has Resulted In:

Allocation Of The Transaction Price Of Performance Obligation In Contracts With Customers

The Company elected to apply the input method to allocate the transaction price to performance obligations accordingly that revenue is recognized over a period of time, the Company considers the use of the input method, which requires recognition of revenue based on the Company's efforts to satisfy performance obligations, provides the best reference to the realized revenue. When applying the input method, the Company estimates efforts or inputs to satisfy a performance obligation. In addition to the cost of satisfying a contractual obligation with customers, these estimates include the time spent on service contracts.

Other Matters To Be Considered

Variable consideration if the consideration pledged in a contract includes a variable amount, then the Company shall estimate the amount of the consideration in which it has a right in exchange for transferring the goods or services pledged to the customer, the Company estimates the transaction price on contracts with the variable consideration using the expected value or the most likely amount method. This method is applied consistently throughout the contract and for identical types of contracts.

3. The Following Is The Significant Policies Used In Preparing The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements : (Continued)

3.19 Revenue From Contracts With Customers (Continued)

The Significant Funding Component

The Company shall adjust the amount for the contract pledged for the time value of the cash if the contract has a significant funding component.

Revenue Recognition

a- Product Sales

Management assessed the impact of applying the standard by using the model referred to above and concluded that the current basis for revenue recognition remains appropriate, as the sole performance obligation is the delivery of the sold quantities to customers, whether domestic or export. According to the agreements with customers, the Company transfers control of the sold quantities as follows:

- **Domestic Sales:** on the date the goods exit the Company's gates.
- **Export Sales:** in accordance with the shipping terms.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable by the entity. Revenue is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. No revenue is recognized if there is uncertainty regarding the recoverability of the consideration or the costs associated with the revenue

b- Service Revenue

Service revenue is recognized when services are rendered to customers. No revenue is recognized if there is uncertainty regarding the recoverability of the consideration or the costs associated with the revenue.

c- Dividends

Dividend revenue is recognized in the statement of profit or loss on the date the Company's right to receive the dividends arises.

3.20 Credit Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis, as it accrues using the effective interest rate method. When an impairment exists in the debit balances resulting from recognizing the interest, hence the book value is reduced to the value expected to be collected.

3.21 Governmental At Grants Related To Income

Government grants are recognized in the income statement on a systematic basis over the financial years in which the entity recognizes the related expenses for which the grant is intended to compensate.
Also, government grants received by the entity as compensation for expenses or losses actually incurred or as an immediate financial support not matched by future expenses in the income statement for the financial year in which these grants become collectable.

3.22 Other Revenue

Other revenues are recorded at accrual basis.

3.23 Expenses

All expenses, including administrative and general expenses and selling and marketing expenses, are to be reflected in the income statement for the financial period that such expenses were incurred.

A. Borrowing Cost

Debit Interest and interest related to interest bearing loans and credit facilities are recognized in the income statement using the effective interest rate method (applicable) according to the accrual basis.
The borrowing cost related to the acquisition or construction of fixed assets is capitalized and added to the cost of the assets and depreciated over its useful life, the capitalization starts when expenses have been incurred on the assets and during the period the company incurred Borrowing cost. The capitalization ceases in the period of temporary stopping construction of the assets or when it is ready for use.

B. Employees' Benefits

Benefit plans contribution schemes are recognized as an expense when the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that the advance payment leads to a reduction in future payments or cashback. The Company participates in the governmental social insurance of the employees' benefits according to social insurance law no.79 for the year 1975. The Company participate according to this law in the system by a fixed percentage of salaries basis. The Company's obligations are limited in its value of participation, the Companies participations are charged in the income statement according to accrual basis.

3. The Following Is The Significant Policies Used In Preparing The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements : (Continued)

3.23 Expenses (Continued)

C. Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss statement except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised – in the same year or a different one - directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income "OCI".

1- Current Income Tax

The current income tax is recognized for the current year and prior years, as it is not paid as a liability, if the tax was already paid in the current year and prior years is more than the due value from these years, this increase will be recognized as assets. The value of the liabilities (assets) current tax for the current year and previous years is measured by the expected payment (retrieved from) to tax authority, by applying the applicable tax prices (and tax laws) or in the process to be issued at the end of the financial year. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

2- Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized for provisional differences between the accounting basis of assets and liabilities and the tax basis of those assets and liabilities. Deferred tax shall be recognized for all temporary discrepancies expected to be taxed except:

First recognition of goodwill,

Or first recognition of the origin or obligation of the process by which:

(1) It's not compilation.

(2) Does not affect net accounting profit or tax profit (tax loss).

Temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and sister companies and stakes in joint ventures to the extent that the timing of the reversal of such temporary differences can be controlled and such differences are likely not to be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

3.24 Employees' Share In Profit

The Company pays 10% from cash dividends as employees share in profit and not exceeding total annual salaries for the employees. Employees' share in profit is recognised as dividends within changes in owner's equity statement and as a liability during the financial period whereas the Company's shareholders approved these dividends. No dividends to be recognised to the employees as a share in profits for the undistributed profits.

3.25 Earnings Per Share

The Company presents basic 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 Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares at the date of financial position, after deducting taxes, reserves and employees' profit share and board of director remunerations as declared in the last general assembly and the company's policy.

3.26 Cash Flows Statement

The cash flows statement has been prepared according to the indirect method. For preparing statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances of cash on hand, current accounts at banks, time deposits and bank overdrafts that are not part of borrowing arrangements. It also referred as short term investment that is high in liquidity that can be easily transferred into limited cash and the risk of change in its fair value is low.

3.27 Financial Instruments

1) Recognition & Initial Measurement

Other current assets are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

3. The Following Is The Significant Policies Used In Preparing The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements : (Continued)

3.27 Financial Instruments (Continued)

2) Classification & Subsequent Measurement Financial Assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL (if any).
Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in this case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.
A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect future cash flows.
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

  A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not previously designated as at FVTPL:
- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.
- All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.
- The accounting policies related to the application is similar to the accounting policies applied by the entity except the following accounting policy .

Financial Assets- Business Model Assessment.

- The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:
- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management; and
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.
- How managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed (if any) and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial Assets – Assessment Whether Contractual Cash Flows Are Solely Payments Of Principal & Interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:
- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows.
- Terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features.
- Prepayment and extension features; and
- Terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g., non-recourse features).

3. The Following Is The Significant Policies Used In Preparing The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements : (Continued)

3.27 Financial Instruments (Continued)

2) Classification & Subsequent Measurement Financial Assets (Continued)

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual per amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial Assets – Subsequent Measurement, Gains & Losses

Financial assets classified at FVTPL	Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

3) Disposal

Financial Assets

The company excludes the financial asset when the period of validity of the contractual right to obtain cash flows from the financial asset ends, or transfers the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset in a transaction in which all risks and benefits of ownership of the financial asset have been materially transferred. Or if the company does not substantially transfer or retain all the risks and benefits of ownership of the financial asset and the company does not retain control.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers the assets recognized in its financial position list, but retains all or all of the risks and benefits of the assets transferred. In these cases, transferred assets are not excluded.

Financial Liabilities

The company excludes the financial obligation when it ends either by disposing of it, cancelling it or expiring its period of contract. The company also excludes the financial obligation when its terms are amended and the cash flows of the adjusted obligations are materially different. In this case, a new financial obligation based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

When the financial obligation is excluded, the difference between the book value paid and the payable (including any non-cash assets transferred or obligations incurred) in profits or losses is recognized.

4) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4. Fixed Assets (Net)

	Land	Buildings & Constructions	Decorations	Machinery & Equipment	Vehicles	Infrastructure Facilities	Furniture & Office Equipment	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP		EGP	EGP
Cost As Of January 1, 2025	125265515.00	309223098.00	15177347.00	821931383.00	41730533.00	8146694.00	76207955.00	**1,397,682,525**
Additions During 2025	36,317,477	51,043,792	6,253,528	314,483,050	5,359,474	--	18,079,911	**431,537,232**
Disposals During 2025	--		--	(9,211,794)	--	--	(80,725)	**(9,292,519)**
Cost As Of December 31, 2025	**161,582,992**	**360,266,890**	**21,430,875**	**1,127,202,639**	**47,090,007**	**8,146,694**	**94,207,141**	**1,819,927,238**
Additions During The Period	188,238,859	447,025	987,190	11,411,652	--	--	2,066,829	203,151,555
Disposals During The Period		--	--	(72,501)	--	--	(20)	**(72,521)**
Cost As Of March 31, 2026	**349,821,851**	**360,713,915**	**22,418,065**	**1,138,541,790**	**47,090,007**	**8,146,694**	**96,273,950**	**2,023,006,272**
Accumulated Depreciation As Of January 1, 2025	**--**	**73,908,472**	**10,615,410**	**420,506,385**	**16,698,660**	**1,474,936**	**51,859,317**	**575,063,180**
Depreciation For The Period	--	1,822,861	662,816	20,798,970	1,210,591	--	1,415,917	**25,911,155**
Accumulated Depreciation Of Disposals During The Period	--	--	--	--	--	--	(24,747)	**(24,747)**
Accumulated Depreciation As Of December 31, 2025	--	**75,731,333**	**11,278,226**	**441,305,355**	**17,909,251**	**1,474,936**	**53,250,487**	**600,949,588**
Net Book Value As Of March 31, 2026	**349,821,851**	**284,982,582**	**11,139,839**	**697,236,435**	**29,180,756**	**6,671,758**	**43,023,463**	**1,422,056,684**
Net Book Value As Of December 31, 2025	**161,582,992**	**286,358,418**	**10,815,465**	**706,696,254**	**30,391,347**	**6,671,758**	**42,347,824**	**1,244,864,058**

Depreciation Was Charged During The Period As Follows:

	For The Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Cost Of Sales	20,798,970	15,696,700
Marketing& Distribution Expenses	662,816	529,140
General & Administrative Expenses	4,449,369	3,723,373
	25,911,155	**19,949,213**

- . The balance of the intangible assets represents the name and trademark (Nadine Print) which amounted to EGP 200,000 as part of the contract to purchase the assets of Nadine Print as of December 31, 2017.

5. Projects Under Construction

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Machinery & Construction Work	190,858,985	83,207,729
Advance (Payments) For The Purchase Of Fixed Assets	153,201,894	207,658,354
Total Projects Under Construction	**344,060,879**	**290,866,083**

6. Goodwill

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Goodwill	9,428,315	9,428,315
Impairment In Goodwill	(9,428,315)	(9,428,315)
Total Goodwill	**--**	**--**

The Goodwill Resulted From The Acquisition Of Egyptian Company For Knitting And Ready-Made By The Company As Follows

Company Name	**Acquisition Date**	**The Group's Shares In The Subsidiary's Net * Assets**	**Direct & Indirect Acquisition Cost**	**March 31, 2026**
		EGP	**EGP**	**EGP**
Egyptian For Knitting & Ready Made	15/9/2015	10,411,660	19,839,975	9,428,315
Total Goodwill		10,411,660	19,839,975	9,428,315

* The fair value of the net assets of the Company has been determined by the market value of the property, plant and equipment in addition to the net book value of the Company's net assets, as the fair value of the subsidiary at the date of acquisition does not differ materially from its recorded amount at Company's books.

The Group tests goodwill for impairment annually, or on a regular basis, if there are indications that goodwill has been impaired. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units related to goodwill is calculated using the in-use method. The key assumptions used in calculating value in use relate to discount rates, expected changes in selling prices and direct costs. Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the cash-generating units

The Company has recorded an impairment of goodwill, because of the Company's' inability to achieve the expected profits from the date of acquisition.

7. Inventories

	Note No	**March 31, 2026**	December 31, 2025
		EGP	EGP
Work In Progress & Finished Goods		1,621,014,771	1,741,619,369
Raw Materials		1,083,245,826	1,075,168,942
Spare Parts		53,927,095	55,305,310
Packing Materials		68,434,319	52,992,188
Inventory Held With Others		148,165,649	30,385,236
		2,974,787,660	**2,955,471,045**
(Less)			
Write-Down Of Inventories	(12-B)	(4,376,017)	(4,376,017)
Inventories (Net)		**2,970,411,643**	**2,951,095,028**

8. Trade & Notes Receivable (Net)

	Note No	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
		EGP	EGP
Accounts Receivable		1,481,205,255	1,334,936,915
Notes Receivable		141,530,699	189,957,673
Total Debtor & Other Balances		**1,622,735,954**	**1,524,894,588**
(Less)			
Expected Credit Loss	(12-B)	(97,166,095)	(97,166,095)
Trade & Notes Receivable (Net)		**1,525,569,859**	**1,427,728,493**

9. Debtors & Other Debit Balances (Net)

	Note No	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
		EGP	EGP
Advance To Suppliers		200,997,254	265,157,714
Tax Authority – Withholding Tax		82,507,623	72,899,014
Letters Of Guarantee – Cash Cover		125,514,154	146,762,301
Deposits Held With Others		38,224,592	32,659,324
Prepaid Expenses		13,181,631	9,747,410
Tax Authority - Value Added Tax (Previously Sales Tax)		196,599,874	178,592,537
Tax Authority – Advance Payment		5,168,559	4,963,559
Export Support Fund		--	--
Temprary Deposits		60,874,946	59,110,696.00
Employees Lending & custodies		1,658,391	1,228,820
Tax Authority - Stamp Tax		25,331	74,273
Advance Dividends		3,854,882	--
Other Debit Balances		8,535,032	8,668,695
		737,142,269	**779,864,343**
(Less)			
Impairment Loss Recognized In Other Debit Balances	(12-B)	(6,137,583)	(6,137,583)
Total Debtors & Other Debit Balances (Net)		**731,004,686**	**773,726,760**

10. Investments Certificates

The balance of investments amounted to EGP 13,944,768 as of 31 December 2025, representing the value of investment certificates purchased from the Arab African International Bank Investment Fund (Diamond) totaling 100,000 certificates, with each certificate valued at approximately EGP 199,21097

11. Cash & Cash Equivalents

	Note No	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
		EGP	EGP
Current Accounts At Banks		153,208,965	139,521,679
Cash On Hand		20,842,031	17,533,667
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents		**174,050,996**	**157,055,346**
(Less)			
Expected Credit Loss	(12-B)	(85,742)	(85,742)
Cash & Cash Equivalents (Net)		**173,965,254**	**156,969,604**

For The Purposes Of Cash Flows Prepration, Cash & Cash Equivalents Represent

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Cash & Cash Equivalents	174,050,996	157,055,346
(Less)		
Credit Banks	(4,643,017)	(23,375,175)
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents (Net)	**169,407,979**	**133,680,171**

12. Provisions

A- Provision

	Balance As Of 1-Jan-26 EGP	Used During The Period EGP	Balance As Of 31-Mar-26 EGP
Provisions	102,860,584	(23,425)	102,837,159
Total Provisions	**102,860,584**	**(23,425)**	**102,837,159**

These provisions represent the amount that have been recognized as the best available estimates against the required amount to settle the current liability in the date of the Financial Position, These provisions relate to expected claims from some parties and authorities in connection with the company's activities

B- Impairment & Write - Down Of Assets

	March 31, 2026 EGP	December 31, 2025 EGP
Write-Down Of Inventories	4,376,017	4,376,017
Cash & Cash Equivalent	85,742	85,742
Expected Credit Loss Of Receivables	97,166,095	97,166,095
Impairment Of Debtors & other Debit Balance	6,137,583	6,137,583
Total Impairment & Write - down Of Assets	**107,765,437**	**107,765,437**

13. Credit Facilities

	March 31, 2026 EGP	December 31, 2025 EGP
Commercial International Bank*	933,024,998	953,030,795
Qatar National Bank Al-Ahli**	793,450,030	741,843,553
Arab African International Bank ***	365,654,153	393,326,154
Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank****	241,104,717	239,938,784
Banque Misr*****	499,358,289	497,995,307
Banque Du Caire******	487,919,966	428,881,029
Attigari Wafa Bank *******	63,614,634	71,411,450
Emirates Nbd Bank ********	389,638,211	89,045,509
Total Credit Facilities	**3,773,764,998**	**3,415,472,581**

*** Commercial International Bank (CIB)**

The credit facilities from the International Commercial Bank (CIB) represent in credit facilities with a withdrawal limit of USD 18,504,000 or local currency.

**** Qatar National Bank - Al Ahli**

The credit facilities from the Qatar National Bank is a credit facility with a withdrawal limit of USD 10,000,000 or a local currency equivalent. In addition, a credit facility of EGP 40,000,000.

***** Arabian African International Bank**

The Credit facilities from the Arab African Bank are credit facilities with a withdrawal limit of USD 15,000,000.
In addition to credit facilities with a withdrawal limit of USD 2,000,000 Used In EGP.

****** Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank**

The credit facilities from Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank are a credit facility with a withdrawal limit of EGP 150,000,000.

******* Banque Misr**

The credit facilities from Misr Bank are a credit facility with a withdrawal limit of EGP 500,000,000 (or its equivalent).

********* Banque Du Caire**

Credit facilities are represented by a credit facility with a drawing limit of USD 12,500,000, to be used in US Dollars or its equivalent in foreign or local currency, in addition to a drawing limit of EGP 150,000,000, to be used in Egyptian Pounds.

13. Credit Facilities (Continued)

*********** Attijari Wafa Bank**

credit facilities are represented by credit facilities with a drawing limit of USD 1,000,000, to be used in USD Dollars or it's equivalent in local or foreign currency

All credit facilities granted by all banks to the company are guaranteed by supply orders from Master Line for textile Industries, United Dyers, Alexandria For Ready Made Garments and Egyptian For Knitting & Ready Made and the company is committed to paying those obligations on time and regularly.

************ Emirates National Dubai Bank**

credit facilities are represented by credit facilities with a drawing limit of USD 10,000,000 .The facility may be utilized In USD Or EGP or any other foreign currencies.

All credit facilities granted to the Company by various banks are secured by joint and several guarantees provided by Master Line for Textile Industries, United Dyers Company, Alexandria Ready-Made Garments Company, and the Egyptian Company for Knitwear and Ready-Made Garments (ETC). The Company is committed to settling all its obligations on their due dates on a regular basis.

14. Loans

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Qatar National Bank – Al Ahli		
Also, Within The Expansions Of The Company In Its Investment Activity, The Company Obtained A Medium-Term Loan Of Usd 5 Million On February 11, 2024 To Finance Purchasing Machinery ,Equipment , Spare Parts ,And Payment For The Related Customs,Taxes, Installation Expenses For The Company'S Operation . The Repayment Shal Be Over 20 Quarterly Installments Amounted To Usd 250,000, The First Installent Is Due On May 10, 2025 For Five Years Ending On February 11, 2030 With An Interest Of 4.75% In Addition To Sofr Ratethe Loan Is Granted Under Power Of Attorney Of Mortgage And No Real Estate Or Commercial Mortgage On The Company	81,425,148	71,052,314
Also, Within The Expansions Of The Company In Its Investment Activity, The Company Obtained A Medium-Term Loan Of USD 1.5 Million On May 4, 2025 To Finance Purchasing Machinery ,Equipment , Spare Parts ,And Payment For The Related Customs,Taxes, Installation Expenses For The Company'S Operation . The Repayment Shal Be Over 16 Quarterly Installments, The First Installent Is Due On Augest 4, 2026 For Four Years Ending On May 4, 2030 With An Interest Of 4.75% In Addition To Sofr Ratethe Loan Is Granted Under Power Of Attorney Of Mortgage And No Real Estate Or Commercial Mortgage On The Company	217,841,076	202,073,105.00
Also, as part of its expansions, the company, in its investment activities, is contributing to a medium-term loan of US$5 million in September 2025 for the purpose of financing the purchase of machinery, equipment, spare parts, customs and tax relief, and related installation expenses. For this reason, the company is to make repayments in 20 semi-annual installments of US$250,000. The first installment is due in 2026 for a period of five years ending in September 2031, at an interest rate of 4.75% above the super rate. The loan .was granted under a mortgage power of attorney, and there is no real estate or commercial mortgage on the company	179,533,889	93,778,775.00
Commercial International Bank		
On July 12, 2021, The Company Transferred Part Of Its Credit Facilities To A Medium-Term Loan For An Amount Do Not Exceed Usd 4 120 600 For The Purpose Of Financing The Company'S Operations. The Duration Of This Loan Is 5 Years, The Principal Amount Of The Loan Is Then Repaid On (20) Twenty Equal Quarterly Installments The Value Of Each Installment Is Usd 206 030. The First Installment Is Due On September 30, 2021. The Second Installment Is Due On December 31, 2021, And So On Respectively, Every Three Months Until The Maturity Of The Twenty Installments On June 30, 2026, With An Annual Interest Rate Of 4.25% Over The 6-Month Sofr Rate. The Interest Shall Be Paid In Addition To The Commission Of The Highest Debit Balance On The Amounts Withdraw Per Month For The Duration Of This Contract, From The Date Of Use Of This Loan Until The Completion Of Repayment Of The Loan From The Principal, Commissions, And Others.	22,467,984	29,423,556
As Part Of Expansion In In The Company'S Investing Activities, The Company Borrowed Medium-Term Loan On January 1, 2024 Amounted To 100 Millin Egyptian Pounds For Financing The Company'S Activities, The Term Of Loan Is 3 Years Including A Grace Period For One Year, The Repayment Of Principal Is Above 24 Monthly Equal Installments , The Amount Of Each One Is 4,166,667 Egyptian Pound, The Maturity Date Of The First Installment Is January 31, 2025 , The Annual Interest Is 0.75 % Over The Declared Rate By Cbe (Corridor). The Interest Is Paid Based On The Debit Balance On The Monthly Withdrawn Amounts During The Loan'S Agreement Starting On The Date Of Utilization Of This Loan Untill The Repayment Of Principal , Interest ,Commissions And So On , The Loan Is Granted Under Power Of Attorney Of Mortgage And No Real Estate Or Commercial Mortgage On The Company.	-	19,987,991
Total	501,268,097	416,315,741
(Less)		
Loan Installments Payable During The Following Year Are Included In Current Liabilities	(92,187,614)	(105,839,633)
Non-Current Loan Installments	**409,080,483**	**310,476,108**

15. Trade & Notes Payable

	March 31, 2026 EGP	December 31, 2025 EGP
Accounts payable	247,020,917	279,939,289
Notes payables	90,992,007	119,274,008
Total Trade & Notes Payable	**338,012,924**	**399,213,297**

16. Due To Related Parties

	Nature Of Relationship	Nature Of Transactions	sales & Other Revenue EGP	March 31, 2026 EGP	December 31, 2025 EGP
dice back	Associate Company	sales & Other Revenue	724	15,941,370	19,174,855
		Purchase & Expenses	14,341,210		-
Nagi Toma (Note 26)	Managing Director	Financing	--	110,310,445	117,250,505
Total Due To Related Parties				**126,251,815**	**136,425,360**

17. Creditors & Other Credit Balances

	March 31, 2026 EGP	December 31, 2025 EGP
Advance Payments From Customers	30,549,497	40,542,018
Shipping, Customs Clearance And Service Parties' Creditors	77,939,346	108,089,184
Tax Authority – Credit Balances	145,448,266	107,206,717
Accrued Expenses	100,142,460	66,086,784
Accrued Salaries	106,410,356	21,622,181
Tax Authority – Social Contributions	26,459,937	22,252,196
Accrued Interest	52,080,768	45,532,027
Social Insurance	7,176,744	7,437,310
Dividends Payable	3,805	8,819,925
Deposits From Others	-	990,608
Other Credit Balance	20,691,279	114,913
Total Creditors & Other Credit Balances	**566,902,458**	**428,693,863**

18. Capital

The authorized capital was amounted to EGP 300 million. The issued and paid-up capital amounted to EGP 53,000,000 distributed over 53,000,000 shares after the General Assembly approved the capital increase of EGP 25,000,000. The Commercial Register was registered on September 7, 2017, increase the number of shares to 53,000,000 shares instead of 28,000,000 shares.

On December 4, 2018, the General Assembly approved the distribution of the issued share capital of the Company by adjusting the nominal value of the share from EGP 1 to 20 piasters, thus making the issued and paid-up capital of EGP 53 million distributed over 265,000,000 shares at a nominal value of 20 piasters per share.

On May 8, 2019, the General Assembly approved the issued capital increase from EGP 53,000,000 to EGP 106,000,000 by amount of EGP 53,000,000 distributed on 265,000,000 shares as the share value is 20 piasters, the total number of shared become 530,000,000 share and that is through the issuance of free shares of one free share for each original share, and it was approved to publish the disclosure report for Dice Ready-Made Garments Company related to this increase on August 8, 2019.

On February 12, 2022 , the majority of the attended of the extraordinary assembly meeting has approved the feasibility study provided by the Company's board of directors relating to the increase of authorized share capital from EGP 300 million to EGP 500 million and also for approving the increase of issued capital from EGP 106 million to EGP 371 million with an increase of EGP 265 million in cash financed by inviting old shareholders of subscription for the increase in the Company's shares each according to the contribution in the Company's share capital through issuance of 1 325 million shares to be issued by nominal value of 20 piasters for each share. In the case of not all issued shares not subscribed for, the subscribed shares will be sufficient whether they are fully cover or not. The subscription will be done on a single stage and the subscribed amount cannot be redeemed.

On May 22, 2022, the company received a preliminary approval from the Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA) for the company to publish the invitation to the old shareholders to subscribe to the shares of the company's issued capital increase as described above.

the capital increase process was completed through the subscription of the old shareholders in the increase shares, and the value of the issued capital after the increase amounted to EGP 357,328,956, which was fully paid, distributed over 1,786,644 781 shares, The Commercial Register was registered by the increase on August 4, 2022.

18. Capital (Continued)

	Number Of Shares	Shareholding	Capital
		%	EGP
Toma For Commercial & Industrial Investments	494,536,182	27.68%	98,907,236
Nagy Samir Toma Thomas	377,830,000	21.15%	75,566,000
Maged Samir Toma Thomas	205,430,000	11.50%	41,086,000
Total Shareholders Of More Than 5% Of The Company's Shares	**1,077,796,182**	**60.33%**	**215,559,236**
Total Shareholders Of Less Than 5% Of The Company's Shares	708,848,599	**39.67%**	**141,769,720**
Total	**1,786,644,781**	**100%**	**357,328,956**

*On July 28, 2025, the Extraordinary General Assembly of the company was held, and it approved the Board of Directors' proposal to distribute dividends at a rate of half a share per share, and the resulting increase in the authorized capital to become 2.5 billion Egyptian pounds, and the increase of the issued and paid-up capital to become 535,993,435 Egyptian pounds. This was recorded in the commercial register on October 14, 2025 .

The ownership structure is as follows:

	Number Of Shares	Shareholding	Capital
		%	EGP
Toma For Commercial & Industrial Investments	741,804,272	27.68%	148,360,855
Nagy Samir Toma Thomas	566,744,999	21.15%	113,349,000
Maged Samir Toma Thomas	308,144,999	11.50%	61,629,000
Total Shareholders Of More Than 5% Of The Company's Shares	**1,616,694,270**	**60.33%**	**323,338,855**
Total Shareholders Of Less Than 5% Of The Company's Shares	1,063,272,901	39.67%	212,654,580
Total	**2,679,967,171**	**100%**	**535,993,435**

The numbers listed above are based on the list of shareholders issued by Misr for Clearing, Depository and Central Registry Company dated

19. Business Combination Reserve (Common Control Reserve)

The Group acquired an additional 40% share in the capital of Master Line for Textile Industries (a subsidiary) on September 10, 2015, which resulted in an increase in the Group's share in the subsidiary's capital without affecting the Group's control over it. Gains resulted of the acquisition of this additional share, amounted to EGP 2,943,242 was included in the Common control reserve.

On December 25, 2018, the Group acquired an additional share of Alexandria Readymade Garments and Alexandria Ready Made Garments Company. The share of the increase was 5% of the total capital of both companies. This resulted in an increase in the Group's share in the subsidiary's capital without changing it. The Group's control over these losses amounted to EGP 2,367,605 which was included in the equity control transactions.

On February 28, 2021, the Group acquired an additional share of Textile Print Plus, and the increase share amounted to 24% of the total capital of the subsidiary, which resulted in an increase in the Dice's share in the capital of the subsidiary without changing the principle of the Group's control over it, and the losses resulting from the acquisition of this additional share amounted to EGP 5,507, which were included in Business combination reserve in equity.

On July 16, 2024, the Group acquired an additional share of United Dyers, and the increase share amounted to 16.667% of the total capital of the subsidiary, which resulted in an increase in the Group's share in the capital of the subsidiary without changing the principle of the Group's control over it, and the losses resulting from the acquisition of this additional share amounted to EGP 17,280,486 which were included in Business combination reserve in equity.

On October 14, 2024, the Group acquired an additional share of United Dyers, and the increase share amounted to 9000 shares of the total capital of the subsidiary EGP 297,000, which resulted in an increase in the Group's share in the capital of the subsidiary without changing the principle of the Group's control over it, and the gain resulting from the acquisition of this additional share amounted to EGP,556,160 which were included in Business combination reserve in equity.

20. Income Tax

	For The Three Months Ended	
Income Tax Charged To The Statement Of Profit Or Loss	**March 31, 2026**	March 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Current Income Tax	7,880,211	15,519,471
Deferred Income Tax	692,981	1,167,914
Total Income Tax Charged To The Statement Of Income	**8,573,192**	**16,687,385**

Deferred Tax Liabilities

	Balance As Of	Balance As Of
Deferred Tax Liabilities Generating From Differences Between The Carrying Amounts Of Fixed Assets & Net Book Value On Tax Basis	**March 31, 2026**	March 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Fixed Assets	113,570,945	112,877,962
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	113,570,945	112,877,962

21. Non- Controlling Interest

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Dice Morocco	708,998	708,998
United Dyers Company	322,261	322,058
Alexandria Group Companies	(78,594)	(78,734)
Textile Print Plus Company	18	18
Master Line	1,162	1,110
Egyptian For Knitting & Ready-Made	28	28
Total Non- Controlling Interest	**953,873**	**953,478**

22. Other Income

	For The Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Other Revenue	19,685,618	2,792,171
Total Other Income	**19,685,618**	**2,792,171**

23. Earnings Per Share

	For The Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net Profit For The Period After Tax (EGP)	(159,725,275)	90,547,385
Divided By:		
Weighted Average Number Of Shares Outstanding During The Period*	2,679,967,171	2,679,967,171
Basic Earnings (loss) /Profit Per Share Of The Period (EGP / Share)	**(0.06)**	**0.03**

24. Right Of Use Of Assets (Net)

Right of use assets balance as of, March 31, 2026 is as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Cost		
Cost At Beginning Of The Period / Year	**225,101,153**	**154,815,257**
Additions During The Period / Year	33,598,698	77,253,834
Disposals During The Period / Year	--	(6,967,938)
Cost At End Of The Period / Year	**258,699,851**	**225,101,153**
Accumulated Amortization		
Accumulated Amortization At Beginning Of The Period / Year	**99,281,390**	**69,215,501**
Amortization During The Period / Year	11,028,112	35,628,179
Amortization For Disposals During The Period / Year	-	(5,562,290)
Accumulated Amortization At End Of The Period / Year	**110,309,502**	**99,281,390**
Net Right Of Use Assets At End Of The Period / Year	**148,390,349**	**125,819,763**

As follows, allocation of the impact of lease liabilities on the statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss during the Period / Year:

December 31,2025	**Statement Of Financial Position**		**Statement Of Profit Or Loss**
	Non – Current	**Current**	**Interest Costs**
	EGP	**EGP**	**EGP**
Present Value Of Operating Lease Liabilities Discounted At The Company's Incremental Borrowing Rate	145,223,285	26,096,887	8,093,226

December 31,2024	**Statement Of Financial Position**		**Statement Of Profit Or Loss**
	Non – Current	**Current**	**Interest Costs**
	EGP	**EGP**	**EGP**
Present Value Of Operating Lease Liabilities Discounted At The Company's Incremental Borrowing Rate	114,806,719	30,974,650	24,568,480

25. Loans (Finance Contract)

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Loans Due Within One Year (Finance Contract)	24,881,783	24141250.00
Long- Term Loans (Finance Contract)	111,679,528	118184664
Total	**136,561,311**	**142325914**

On May 6, 2025 a subsidiary company (Alexandria Ready-Made Garments Company) signed a sale contract for the entire land, buildings, and structures of the factory located on plot number (12), block (20), Third Industrial Zone, Borg El Arab - Alexandria, which it owns, with EFG Financial Solutions.

It should be noted that the subsidiary company did not receive any cash or non-cash consideration for this sale, nor was effective control over the land, buildings, and structures of the factory transferred to the buyer from an economic perspective.

Furthermore, Dice Ready-Made Garments Company (the Holding Company), during the period, signed a joint lease/finance contract with the subsidiary company and EFG Financial Solutions. This contract did not result in the transfer of any rights or obligations related to the factory's land, buildings, and structures to the Holding Company. The liabilities resulting from this contract were recognized as loans.

26. Company's Going Concern

The accumulated net losses of Sweater Ready-Made Garments Company (a subsidiary), including the results of the Three Months ended 31 March 2026, amounted to EGP 8,513,036, which exceeded half of the subsidiary's equity as of that date. This condition indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. In accordance with the provisions of Article (69) of Companies Law No. 159 of 1981, as amended by Law No. 4 of 2018, the Board of Directors of the subsidiary is required to call for an Extraordinary General Assembly meeting to consider the Company's continuity.

The accumulated net losses of Alexandria Ready-Made Garments Factory Company (a subsidiary), including the results of the Three Months ended 31 March 2026, amounted to EGP 42,804,672 which exceeded half of the subsidiary's equity as of that date. This condition indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. In accordance with the provisions of Article (69) of Companies Law No. 159 of 1981, as amended by Law No. 4 of 2018, the Board of Directors of the subsidiary is required to call for an Extraordinary General Assembly meeting to consider the Company's continuity.

The accumulated net losses of Alexandria Ready-Made Garments Factory Company (a subsidiary), including the results of the Three Months ended 31 March 2026, amounted to EGP351,229,767 which exceeded half of the subsidiary's equity as of that date. This condition indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. In accordance with the provisions of Article (69) of Companies Law No. 159 of 1981, as amended by Law No. 4 of 2018, the Board of Directors of the subsidiary is required to call for an Extraordinary General Assembly meeting to consider the Company's continuity.

27. Tax & Social Insurance Status Tax & Social Insurance Status

First: Corporate Tax

Years From 1999 To 2009

The tax was inspected, Taxes form (19) was issued, and challenged at the specialized internal committee. The decision of the committee was issued and approved, and the dispute was agreed upon with the transfer of the depreciation item and the interest to the appeal committee and decision. The appeal committee has confirmed the results of tax authority's inspection. The Company has disputed to the court to consider the other points of contention and a request to close the dispute has been submitted in accordance with law no. 16 of 2020, decision was issued that the company has right to approve the depreciation of fixed assets, the Company is in process to settle and pay the disputed tax dues.

Years From 2010 Until 2016

The tax returns were submitted under the provisions of Law 91 of 2005, and tax dues were paid based on submitted returns. The inspection was conducted, and the inspection results were not approved and transferred to the specialized committee. Some items have been transferred to appeal committee and decision was issued in favor of the Company and fixed assets item has been transferred to Tax Authority for re-inspection of the opening balance. However, the Company has settled the disputed tax dues.

Years 2017 & 2022

The Company has been notified of the inspection, and documents and analysis are being prepared to determine the date of the inspection. The tax returns have been submitted on the legal dates and the tax due by the Company have been paid based on the submitted returns.

Years 2023 & 2025

The tax returns were submitted on the legal dates and the company was not notified of the examination.

Second: Payroll Tax

From Inception Date Until 2013

The books have been inspected, settled and paid The differences.

Years From 2014 To 2022

The Company has been notified of the inspection and the documents are being prepared, and the Company is regularly paying the tax on legal dates.

Year 2023 & Year 2025

The company is committed to pay the monthly payroll tax on the legal dates and has not been notified of the inspection to date.

Third: Value Added Tax (Formerly Sales Tax)

From Inception Date Until Year 2017

Inspected and settled until 2017. The tax differences due for those years have been paid.

Year 2018 Until Year 2022

Tax returns have been submitted on the legal due dates and these years are being inspected

27. Tax & Social Insurance Status Tax & Social Insurance Status (continued)

Year 2023 & Year 2025

Tax returns have been submitted on the legal due dates and the tax due by the Company have been paid.

Fourth: Stamp Tax

From Inception Date Until December 31, 2016

The stamp tax duty was inspected, tax dues were paid in full.

Year 2017 & Year 2018

The Company's books have been inspected and the tax authority has issued form (19) in which the Company submitted an appeal form.

Year 2019 Until Year 2022

The inspection has been done and the company has not been notified of the result to date.

Year 2023 Until Year 2025

The company is committed to pay and the examination has not yet been carried out

Fifth: Withholding Tax

From The Inception Date Until 2023

Those years were examined, and the tax differences were paid in full.

Years 2025

The tax has been paid on the legal dates and the Company has not been notified with any inspection for these years.

Sixth: Real State Tax

The dues were paid until 2021 and there are no dues for 2022, 2023, 2024,2025 as a request was submitted to exempt factories from paying real estate tax.

Seventh: Social Insurance

On a regular basis, the Company pays monthly on the legal due dates Up to date.

28. Contingent liabilities

In addition to the balances reported in the statement of financial position, the following liabilities are contingent as of March 31 , 2026, as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Letters Of Guarantee	515,856,586	513,205,812
Covered Portion	(125,514,154)	(146,762,301)
Uncovered Portion	**390,342,432**	**366,443,511**

The company also manages the risks related to capital commitments by maintaining an acceptable level of cash to match the various sources of financing.

29. Financial Risk Management

The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

* Credit risk
* Liquidity risk
* Market risk
* Currency risk
* Interest rate risk

This note presents information about the company's exposure to each of the above risks, the company objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks, and the company management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company risk management framework also the company risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The company aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's senior management is responsible for developing and tracking risk management policies and reporting to the Board of Directors on its activities on a regular basis.

The company's current financial risk management framework is a combination of formally documented risk management policies in specific areas and non-documented risk management policies used in other areas.

The company's management aims to minimize the potential negative effects of these risks on the company's financial performance.

29. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

a) Credit Risk

It is a financial loss incurred by the Company in the event that the Client or counterparty fails to fulfill his obligations regulated by the Financial Instrument Contract, and therefore the Company is exposed to credit risks mainly from customers, receivables and other proceeds as well as from its financial activities, including balances with banks.

Trade Receivable & Other Debtors

The company's exposure to credit risk is significantly affected by the specific characteristics of each customer, as well as the demographic characteristics of its customer base, including industry-specific default risks, which have a lesser impact on credit risk.

All of the company's sales are to a large group of customers, so there is no significant concentration of credit risk from a demographic standpoint.

The company's management has implemented a credit policy, under which a credit analysis is conducted for each customer based on the payment terms and delivery conditions provided to them. The company also seeks to obtain advance booking payments and full value checks for its sales before delivery to the customer. No previous losses have been incurred from dealing with customers.

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the company may not be able to meet its obligations when they become due.
The company’s approach to liquidity management is to ensure—whenever possible—that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations on their due dates under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or damaging the company's reputation. The company also ensures that there is adequate cash available on demand to meet expected operating expenses for a reasonable period, including the burden of financial obligations, excluding the potential impact of unforeseen extreme circumstances such as natural disasters.

c) Market Risk

Market risk arises from the fluctuation of the fair value of the future cash flows of the financial instrument as a result of changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and equity instruments prices, which are risks that will affect the company's income, and financial instruments that are affected by market risk include interest loans and deposits, and the goal of market risk management is to manage and control risks within acceptable limits and at the same time achieve rewarding returns, and the company does not maintain nor Issuance of derivative financial instruments.

d) Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk, which arises from its various activities primarily denominated in US dollars and. Regarding assets and liabilities denominated in other foreign currencies, the company ensures that its net exposure to foreign currency risk is maintained at an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

The company's investments in subsidiaries are not hedged, as the currency positions of those companies are considered long-term in nature. Additionally, the company does not enter into foreign exchange hedging contracts.

e) Interest Rate Risk

The company adopts a policy aimed at reducing the risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. Therefore, the company's management reviews available financing alternatives and negotiates with banks to secure the best terms, including the most favorable interest rates. Loan agreements are presented to the Board of Directors for approval, and the financing situation and its associated costs are reviewed regularly by the company's senior management. The company does not enter into contracts to hedge interest rate risks.

29-1 Credit Risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk the company is exposed to. The maximum exposure to credit risk as of the date of the financial position statement is as follows:

	Note No	**31/03/2026**	31/12/2025
		EGP	EGP
Trade & Notes Receivables	(8)	1,622,735,954	1,524,891,030
Debtors & Other Debit Balances	(9)	113,147,843	101,667,535
Cash & Cash Equivalents	(11)	153,208,965	139,521,679
		1,889,092,762	**1,766,080,244**

29. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

29-2 Liquidity Risk

Declaration	Note No.	Book Value	Year Or Less	After One Year & Not Exceeding Five Years
		EGP	EGP	EGP
March 31, 2026				
Credit Facilities	(13)	3,773,764,998	3,773,764,998	--
loans	(14)	501,268,097	92,187,614	409,080,483
loans - (Finance Contract)	(25)	136,561,311	24,881,783	111,679,528
Due To Related Party	(16)	126,251,815	126,251,815	--
Trade & Notes Payable	(15)	338,012,924	338,012,924	--
Lease Liability	(24)	171,320,172	26,096,887	145,223,285
Credit & Other Credit Balances	(17)	357,264,209	357,264,209	--
		5,404,443,526	**4,738,460,230**	**665,983,296**

Declaration	Note No.	Book Value	Year Or Less	After One Year & Not Exceeding Five Years
		EGP	EGP	EGP
December 31,2025				
Credit Facilities	(13)	3,415,472,581	3,415,472,581	--
loans	(14)	416,315,741	105,839,633	310,476,108
loans - (Finance Contract)	(25)	142,325,914	24,141,250	118,184,664
Due To Related Party	(16)	136,425,360	136,425,360	--
Trade & Notes Payable	(15)	399,213,297	399,213,297	--
Lease Liability	(24)	145,781,369	30,974,650	114,806,719
Credit & Other Credit Balances	(17)	242,435,697	242,435,697	--
		4,897,969,959	**4,354,502,468**	**543,467,491**

29-3 Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk refers to the risk of fluctuation in the value of financial instruments as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The following table shows the company's foreign currency position and its exposure to foreign exchange rate risk in the financial position statement, expressed in Egyptian Pounds, as follows

Declaration	USD	GBP	EUR	Equivalent
				EGP
March 31,2026				
Cash at Banks	168,756	--	17,177	10,278,107
Trade & Notes receivable	15,505,247	--	4,344,461	1,117,715,158
Total Assets in Foreign Currencies	**15,674,003**	**-**	**4,361,638**	**1,127,993,265**
Credit Facility	22,866,787	--	1,107,995	1,316,274,691
Loans	9,193,194	**--**	**--**	501,268,096
Trade & Notes payable	2,166,724	-	471,691	147,704,611
Total Liabilities in Foreign Currencies	**34,226,705**	**-**	**1,579,686**	**1,965,247,398**
(Deficit) / Surplus	**(18,552,702)**	**-**	**2,781,952**	**(837,254,133)**
EGP Equivalent	**(1,011,604,629)**	**--**	**174,350,496**	**(837,254,133)**

29. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

29-3 Foreign Currency Risk (Continued)

Declaration	**USD**	**GBP**	**EUR**
March,31,2024			
Cash at Banks	770,540	--	385,091
Trade & Notes receivable	18,220,475	--	2,985,864
Total Assets in Foreign Currencies	**18,991,015**	**--**	**3,370,955**
Credit Facility	33,375,517		774,804
Loans	8,325,514	--	**--**
Trade & Notes payable	2,363,438	2,493	385,945
Total Liabilities in Foreign Currencies	**44,064,469**	**2,493**	**1,160,749**
Surplus / (Deficit)	**(25,073,454)**	**(2,493)**	**2,210,206**
EGP Equivalent	**(1,193,596,074)**	**(159,677)**	**123,607,981**

31/03/2026	31/12/2025	**31/03/2026**	31/12/2025
EGP	EGP	**EGP**	EGP
54.53	47.60	51.07	49.15
62.67	55.93	59.30	55.87
72.10	64.05	68.03	63.99

Sensitivity Analysis

The Increase Or (Decrease)) of exchange rate of 5 % of other currencies against the Egyptian pound in *March 31, 2026* would affect the financial instruments in foreign currencies and will affect the owners ‘equity and profit or loss with the amounts shown below assuming that all the variables especially the interest rates are stable ignoring the impact of the expected sales and purchases.

	Effect On Profit Or Loss	
	Increase	**Decrease**
EGP	(41,862,707)	41,862,707

The Increase Or (Decrease) of 5 % of other currencies against the Egyptian pound in December 31, 2025 would affect the financial instruments in foreign currencies and will affect the owners ‘equity and profit or loss with the amounts shown below assuming that all the variables especially the interest rates are stable ignoring the impact of the expected sales and purchases.

	Effect On Profit Or Loss	
	Increase	**Decrease**
EGP	(53,507,420)	53,507,420

29. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk

This Risk Is Represented In Interest Risk Related To Financial Instrument At Financial Position Date As Follows:

	Note No.	31/3/2026	31/12/2025
Financial Instrument Variable Rate (Assets)		**EGP**	EGP
Banks - Current Accounts	(11)	17,685,957	13,501,199
		17,685,957	**13,501,199**
Financial Instrument Variable / Fixed Rate (Liabilities)			
Credit Facility	(13)	3,773,764,998	3,415,472,581
Credit Banks		4,643,017	23,375,175
Loans - (Finance Contract)	(25)	136,561,311	142,325,914
Lease Liability	(24)	171,320,172	145,781,369
Loans	(14)	501,268,097	416,315,741
		4,587,557,595	**4,143,270,780**

29-4 Capital Management

For the purpose of managing the company's capital, capital includes the issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the company's shareholders.
The company manages its capital structure and applied adjustments based on changes in business conditions and to accommodate future developments of its operations. No changes were made to the goals, policies, or processes during the period, and the company is not subject to any external capital requirements imposed on its capital.

30. New Standards Or Amendments To The Accounting Standards

On October 23, 2024, the Prime Minister issued Decree amending some provisions of the Egyptian Accounting Standards, and the following is a summary of the most important of those amendments:

New Amended Standards	Summary Of The Most Significant Amendments	Impact On The Financial Statements	Effective Date
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (51) “Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Economies”	On October 23, 2024, the Egyptian Cabinet issued a decision to add Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (51) “Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Economies.” The standard shall apply to the separate and consolidated financial statements of any company or group whose recording currency is in a hyperinflationary economy. This standard shall also apply to any group that has a foreign currency (including a branch, subsidiary, sister company, joint venture, etc.) in a hyperinflationary economy. This standard essentially requires adjusting the financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.	No decision was issued by the Prime Minister or his authorized representative specifying the beginning and end dates of the financial period or periods during which this standard must be applied.	This decision shall be implemented and activated by a decision from the Prime Minister or his delegate.

31. Subsequent Events After The Date Of The Financial Statements

a- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on 10 January 2019 approved the Dispute Settlement Agreement regarding the ownership of 6 October University, signed on 6 December 2018, which included an acknowledgment of the company's ownership of 99.68% of the university's capital.

The assembly reviewed the consolidated financial statements of the university for the years 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018, as well as the financial position as of 30 December 2018, which had been amended, corrected, and approved by the university's auditors. The assembly confirmed that the amended financial statements reflect that Canal for Technology Settling Company owns 99.68% of 6 October University's capital, according to the statements approved by the University Board of Trustees, the University President, and the Chief Financial Officer, and certified by the university's auditors.

It should be noted that the company and its auditors' review of these statements is limited to the balances between the company and the university and the company's share in the university's capital. The preparation and approval of the consolidated financial statements of the university are the responsibility of the Board of Trustees and the University President in accordance with the law. This approval remains valid after the university delivers the documents to the company and the resignation of the current President and Board of Trustees members.

The assembly also approved releasing Mr. Sayed Tounsi Mahmoud from any obligations and liabilities toward the university and the company, in accordance with the above, while reserving the company's right to take legal action in case of any previously undisclosed violations.

Furthermore, the assembly confirmed that all legal measures will be taken to protect the rights of Canal for Technology Settling Company in the university, and any agreements detrimental to the company or its investments will be subject to legal action.

On 6 December 2022, pursuant to Power of Attorney No. 4665 of 2022, Mr. Sayed Tounsi Mahmoud acknowledged that he does not own any shares in 6 October University's capital. He also acknowledged that he will not dispute Canal for Technology settling Company's ownership of 6 October University, now or in the future, and waived any rulings issued in his favor under a special power of attorney.

b- The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt, at its meeting on Thursday, February 12, 2026, decided to reduce the overnight deposit and lending rates, as well as the Central Bank's main operation rate, by 100 basis points to 19.00%, 20.00%, and 19.50%, respectively. It also decided to reduce the discount rate by 100 basis points to 19.50%.

c- Geopolitical Developments & Their Economic Impacts

As of **February 28, 2026** there has been a significant escalation in geopolitical tensions in the Gulf and Middle East regions. These events have resulted in broad economic repercussions affecting both local and regional business environments. The key impacts include the following:

Exchange Rate Volatility: The local currency (Egyptian Pound) has experienced a decline against major foreign currencies, potentially impacting import costs and outstanding foreign currency-denominated liabilities.

Energy & Logistics Costs: These developments led to a surge in both global and local fuel prices, resulting in a direct increase in transportation and shipping costs.

Supply Chain Disruptions: The ongoing tensions have caused global supply chain interruptions and delays in deliveries, which may affect operational and production schedules.

Accounting Impact

These occurrences are classified as "Non-adjusting Events" in accordance with accounting standards, as they originated after the balance sheet date. The Company's management is currently evaluating the quantitative impact of these events on future cash flows and results of operations, which will be reflected in the 2026 financial statements. At present, management believes that the "Going Concern" assumption remains valid and has not been fundamentally compromised