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

Separate Interim Financial Statements For The Six Months Ended June 30, 2026

&

Limited Review Report

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MOORE Egypt

Dr. Hisham Ahmed Labib & Partners
Public Accountants & Consultants
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LIMITED REVIEW REPORT ON THE SEPARATE 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 separate Interim financial statements of **DICE FOR READY-MADE GARMENTS (SAE) (DICE SPORT & CASUAL WEAR)** which comprise the separate Interim financial position as of June 30, 2026, and the related separate Interim statements of profit or loss, other comprehensive income, changes of shareholders' equity and cash flows for the Six months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Interim separate financial statements in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these Interim separate financial statements based on our limited review.

SCOPE OF LIMITED REVIEW

We conducted our limited review in accordance with Egyptian Standard No. (2410) 'Limited Review of the Separate Interim Financial Statements of an Entity Performed by Its Auditor'. A limited review of the separate Interim financial statements includes making inquiries primarily of the persons responsible for financial and accounting matters in the company and applying analytical procedures, and other limited review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Auditing Standards. Therefore, limited review work may not enable us to obtain assurances about all significant matters that may be discovered during the audit process. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these separate Interim financial statements.

CONCLUSION

In light of our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying separate Interim financial statements do not present fairly and clearly, in all material respects, the Separate Interim financial position of the **DICE FOR READY-MADE GARMENTS (SAE) (DICE SPORT & CASUAL WEAR)** as of June 30, 2026, and its financial performance and cash flows for the Six months then ended in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Cairo, Egypt
August 13, 2026

مور ايجيبت محاسبون قانونيون ومستشارون
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هشام لبيب وشركاه

Separate Interim Statement Of Financial Position

	Note No.	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
		EGP	EGP
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets (Net)	(4)	1,235,380,333	1,072,280,242
Investments In Subsidiaries	(5)	185,068,712	185,068,712
Projects Under Construction	(6)	372,201,190	267,475,371
Right Of Use Of Assets (Net)	(17)	139,437,288	122,316,910
Intangible Assets (Trademark)		200,000	200,000
Total Non- Current Assets		**1,932,287,523**	**1,647,341,235**
Current Assets			
Inventories	(7)	2,907,894,270	2,846,833,339
Trade & Notes Receivable (Net)	(8)	1,229,132,839	1,331,937,028
Investment Certificates	(9)	22,903,144	19,000,206
Debtors & Other Debit Balances (Net)	(10)	732,416,009	697,906,862
Due From Related Parties	(21-A)	41,703,877	35,268,776
Cash & Cash Equivalents	(11)	113,255,586	103,443,310
Total Current Assets		**5,047,305,725**	**5,034,389,521**
Total Assets		**6,979,593,248**	**6,681,730,756**
Equity & Liabilities			
Equity			
Issued & Paid-Up Capital	(19)	535,993,435	535,993,435
Legal Reserve		103,882,279	91,549,236
Retained Earnings		649,424,730	415,096,918
Net Profit For The Period / Year		23,404,251	246,660,855
Total Equity		**1,312,704,695**	**1,289,300,444**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings - Non Current Portion	(15)	386,935,080	310,476,108
Lease Liabilities – Non-Current	(17)	130,513,486	112,886,207
Loans - Non Current (Finance Contract)	(22)	104,974,846	118,184,664
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(20)	97,353,137	94,607,540
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**719,776,549**	**636,154,519**
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	(12)	64,594,610	64,594,610
Credit Banks	(11)	19,730,900	23,375,175
Credit Facilities	(14)	3,527,369,520	3,370,807,767
Loans - Payment Due In One Year	(15)	72,988,318	105,839,633
Trade & Notes Payable	(16)	308,966,990	347,198,010
Due To Related Parties	(21-B)	395,514,047	381,166,316
Lease Liabilities – Current	(17)	34,388,931	28,702,453
Loans - Current (Finance Contract)	(22)	25,645,032	24,141,250
Creditors & Other Credit Balances	(18)	493,866,062	380,098,196
Income Tax Payable		4,047,594	30,352,383
Total Current Liabilities		**4,947,112,004**	**4,756,275,793**
Total Equity & Liabilities		**6,979,593,248**	**6,681,730,756**

- The accompanying notes and accounting policies form an integral part of the Separate Interim Financial Statements.
- Limited Review Report "Attached."

Victor

Mr. Victor Fakhry
Chief Financial Officer

ناجي توما

Mr. Nagi Toma
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.

Separate Interim Statement Of Profit Or Loss

		For The Six Months Ended		For The Three Months Ended	
	Note No.	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Sales (Net)	(23)	3,341,345,656	3,192,380,198	1,661,094,369	1,755,329,000
(Less)					
Cost Of Goods Sold		(2,802,906,139)	(2,517,782,885)	(1,406,688,539)	(1,367,112,680)
Gross Profit		**538,439,517**	**674,597,313**	**254,405,830**	**388,216,320**
(Less)/Add:					
Other Income	(24)	127,260,730	6,086,050	107,497,669	3,132,517
Selling & Distribution Expenses		(107,448,033)	(160,061,181)	(53,412,228)	(113,502,826)
General & Administrative Expenses	(25)	(164,746,530)	(132,338,347)	(82,733,497)	(70,833,494)
Amortization Of Right Of Use Of Assets	(17)	(22,769,125)	(16,993,490)	(11,587,791)	(8,434,300)
Gains From The Right Of Use Assets		--	213,275	--	56,713
Capital (Loss)		--	(28,120)	--	(28,120)
Operating Profit		**370,736,559**	**371,475,500**	**214,169,983**	**198,606,810**
(Less)/Add:					
Finance Costs		(301,896,597)	(224,437,007)	(152,372,517)	(122,801,603)
Interest Expense On Lease Liabilities	(17)	(17,061,387)	(11,437,519)	(8,976,502)	(5,957,321)
Finance Income		10,516,406	101,682	5,058,467	67,679
FOREX (Loss) / Gain		(33,552,662)	43,739,623	154,968,448	30,758,847
Net finance (Cost)		**(341,994,240)**	**(192,033,221)**	**(1,322,104)**	**(97,932,398)**
Income From Investment		1,455,123	59,578	719,153	59,578
Net Profit For The Period Before Tax		**30,197,442**	**179,501,857**	**213,567,032**	**100,733,990**
(Less) :					
Income Tax	(20)	(4,047,594)	(26,834,743)	(4,047,594)	(18,431,900)
Deferred Tax	(20)	(2,745,597)	(3,606,750)	(1,493,796)	(2,304,085)
Net Profit For The Period After Tax		**23 404 251**	**149,060,364**	**208 025 642**	**79,998,005**
Earnings Per Share for the period (EGP / Share)	(27)	**0.01**	**0.06**	**0.08**	**0.03**

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

Victor

Mr. Victor Fakhry
Chief Financial Officer

ناجي توما

Mr. Nagi Toma
Managing Director

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Separate Interim Statement Of Comprehensive Income

	For The Six Months Ended		For The Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Net Profit For The Period After Tax	23,404,251	149,060,364	208,025,642	79,998,005
Other Comprehensive Income Items				
Other Comprehensive Income	--	--	--	--
Total Comprehensive Income	**23,404,251**	**149,060,364**	**208,025,642**	**79,998,005**

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

Mr. Victor Fakhry
Chief Financial Officer

ناجي توما
Mr. Nagi Toma
Managing Director

Separate Interim Statement Of Changes In Shareholders' Equity

For The Six Months Ended 30/06/2025	Issued & Paid-Up Capital EGP	Legal Reserve EGP	Retained Earnings EGP	Net Profit For The Period EGP	Total EGP
Balance As Of January 1,2025	**357,328,956**	**49,806,334**	**(175,487,293)**	**834,858,039**	**1,066,506,036**
Transactions With Shareholders					
Transferred To Retained Earnings	--	--	834,858,039	(834,858,039)	--
Transferred To The Legal Reserve	--	41,742,902	(41,742,902)	--	--
Total Transactions With Shareholders	--	**41,742,902**	**793,115,137**	**(834,858,039)**	--
Comprehensive Income					
Net Profit For The Period	--	--	--	149,060,364	149,060,364
Total Comprehensive Income	--	--	--	149,060,364	149,060,364
Balance As Of June 30, 2025	**357,328,956**	**91,549,236**	**617,627,844**	**149,060,364**	**1,215,566,400**
For The Six Months Ended 30/06/2026					
Balance As Of January 1,2026	**535,993,435**	**91,549,236**	**415,096,918**	**246,660,855**	**1,289,300,444**
Transactions With Shareholders					
Transferred To Retained Earnings	--	--	246,660,855	(246,660,855)	--
Transferred To The Legal Reserve	--	12,333,043	(12,333,043)	--	--
Total Transactions With Shareholders	--	**12,333,043**	**234,327,812**	**(246,660,855)**	--
Comprehensive Income					
Net Profit For The Period	--	--	--	23,404,251	**23,404,251**
Total Comprehensive Income	--	--	--	**23,404,251**	**23,404,251**
Balance As Of June 30, 2026	**535,993,435**	**103,882,279**	**649,424,730**	**23,404,251**	**1,312,704,695**

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

ناجي توما

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

Separate Interim Statement Of Cash Flows

	Note No.	For The Six Months Ended June 30, 2026 EGP	June 30, 2025 EGP
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Net Profit For The Period Before Income Tax		30,197,442	179,501,857
Adjusted By:			
FOREX (Loss) / Gain		33,552,662	(43,739,623)
Depreciation Of Fixed Assets	(4)	44,450,628	34,289,973
Amortization Of Right Of Use Of Assets	(17)	22,769,125	16,993,490
Interest Expense on lease liabilities	(17)	17,061,387	11,437,519
Gains From The Right To Use Assets			(213,275)
Finance Costs		301,896,597	224,437,007
Investment Certificates Income		(1,455,123)	
Interest Income		(10,516,406)	(101,682)
Capital (Loss)		--	28,120
Net Operating Profit Before Changes In Working Capital		**437,956,312**	**422,633,386**
Change In Inventories		(61,060,931)	(509,854,366)
Change In Accounts & Notes Receivable		130,317,348	(243,238,184)
Change In Debtors & Other Debit Balances		(29,760,485)	(316,327,015)
Change In Due From Related Parties		(6,435,101)	--
Change In Accounts Payable		(28,631,818)	109,884,528
Change In Creditors & Other Credit Balances		122,600,809	158,220,778
Change In Due To Related Parties		14,347,731	138,689,637
Dividend Distribution For Employees & BOD Members		(12,663,425)	--
Cahflows Provided From /(Used In) Operating Activities		**566,670,440**	**(239,991,236)**
Income Tax Paid		(30,352,383)	(203,172,645)
Interest Paid		(301,896,597)	(217,916,027)
Net Cash Flows Provided From / (Used In) Operating Activities		**234,421,460**	**(661,079,908)**
Cash Flow Provided From Investing Activities			
(Payments) Of Fixed Assets & Projects Under Construction		(312,276,538)	(113,013,961)
Proceeds From Interest Income		10,516,406	101,682
Proceeds From Sale Investment Certificates		25,448,168	--
(Payments) Investments In Subsidaries		--	(6,179,416)
(Payments) Of Purchasing Investment Certificates		(27,895,983)	(5,017,042)
Proceeds From Sale Of Fixed Assets		--	43,166
Net Cash Flows (Used In) Investing Activities		**(304,207,947)**	**(124,065,571)**
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
loans (Payments)		(11,706,036)	50,324,000
Credit Facilities Received		156,561,753	708,425,120
Borrowings Received / (Repayments)		43,607,657	(59,741,663)
Operating Lease (Payments)		(33,637,133)	(24,385,630)
Net Cash Flows Provided From Financing Activities		**154,826,241**	**674,621,827**
Net Change In Cash & Cash Equivalent Balances During The Period		**85,039,754**	**(110,523,652)**
Effect Of Changes In Exchange Rates On Cash & Cash Equivalent		(71,583,203)	43,739,623
Cash & Cash Equivalent At The Beginning Of The Period	(11)	80,153,877	193,871,687
Cash & Cash Equivalent At The End Of The Period	(11)	**93,610,428**	**127,087,658**

- Transaction values representing non-cash transactions have been excluded, as detailed in Note (30).
- The accounting policies form an integral part of the Separate Interim financial statements accompanying notes and Accounting Policies.

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

ناجي توما

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Notes To The Separate 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 the provisions 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 Separate Interim Financial Statements of June 30, 2026 have been approved by the board of directors August 13, 2026

The financial year begin from 1 January and end at 31 December every year

2. Basis Of Preparation Of The Separate Interim Financial Statements

The Separate Interim Financial Statements have been prepared according to going concern assumption and historical cost basis except for financial assets and liabilities which are recognized at Their 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 accompanying Separate Interim 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 Separate Interim 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 Separate Interim 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.

2. Basis Of Preparation Of The Separate Interim Financial Statements (Continued)

2.3 Use Of Estimates & Judgments (Continued)

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.

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. Basis Of Preparation Of The Separate Interim Financial Statements (Continued)

2.5 Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company has a subsidiary. In accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (17), Separate *Interim* Financial Statements, and Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (42), Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as Article 188 of the Executive Regulations of Companies Law No. 159 of 1981, the Company prepares consolidated financial statements for the Group. Accordingly, reference should be made to these consolidated financial statements to obtain an understanding of the Group's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows as a whole.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these Separate financial statements.

3.1 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.

3.2 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.

3.3 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
Buildings & Constructions	50
Fixtures & Decorations	5 Or The Contract Period Whichever Is Lesser
Machinery & Equipment	4-8-15
Vehicles & Transportation	4-6.7
Tools	8
Furniture	4-16.7
Electric Equipment's & Computers	4:10

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. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3.4 Projects Under Construction

Projects under construction are recognized initially at cost less any accumulated impairment in its 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.

3.5 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

3.6 Investments In Subsidiaries

- Subsidiary companies are the entities in which the "Company" investor has the ability to control its financial and operational policies of the entity, this ability exists by possessing half of the voting power or more in the related subsidiary.
- Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any impairment loss in their value. If a decline in the recoverable amount exists for any investment below the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the investment will be adjusted by the amount of such impairment and will be charged to income statement for each investment.

3.7 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

3.8 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 without effect on profits and financial position 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.

3.9 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.

3.10 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. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3.10 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.

Credit-Impaired Financial 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.

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. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3.11 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.

3.12 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.

3.13 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.

3.14 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.

3.15 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.

3.16 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.

3.17 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. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3.18 Revenue

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.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3.18 Revenue (Continued)

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.

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

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.

3.19 Investment Income

Investment income is recognized when the shareholders of the company are entitled to dividends made by the investee's in the financial period in which such dividends are approved by the general assembly of the investees.

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.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3.23 Expenses (Continued)

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.

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 fame,
- 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. Significant Accounting Policies (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. Significant Accounting Policies (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.

3.28 Lease Contracts

The company has recognized new assets and liabilities for operating lease contracts across various types of agreements, including land. Each lease payment is allocated between the lease liability and finance cost. Lease payments are allocated between the liability and finance cost in the statement of profit or loss over the lease term to achieve a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability for each year. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life or the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured at present value.

a) Right-Of-Use Assets Are Measured At Cost & Comprise The Following:

- The initial measurement amount of the lease liability.
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received.
- Any initial direct costs.
- Restoration costs.
- Subsequently, right-of-use assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3.28 Lease Contracts (Continued)

b) Lease Liabilities Include The Net Present Value Of The Following Lease Payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate.
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option.
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate, which represents the rate the lessee would pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment under similar terms and conditions.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in the statement of profit or loss. Short-term leases have a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets include office equipment.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Lease agreements do not impose any covenants; however, leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option or not to exercise a termination option. Extension options are included in the lease term only if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended.

When determining the lease term, management generally considers certain factors, including historical lease periods and the costs of business interruption required to replace the leased asset.

1. Determining Whether An Arrangement Contains A Lease

At the inception of an arrangement, the company determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

At inception or upon reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the company separates the payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements based on their relative fair values.

If the company concludes that, for a finance lease, it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognized at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. Subsequently, the liability is reduced as payments are made, and a finance cost is recognized on the liability using the company's incremental borrowing rate.

2. Leased Assets

Leases of property, plant, and equipment that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the company are classified as finance leases. Leased assets are initially measured at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. After initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognized in the company's statement of financial position.

3. Lease Payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense over the lease term.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between finance expenses and the reduction of the outstanding liability. Finance expenses are allocated to each period over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability

4. Fixed Assets

	Land	Buildings & Structures	Decorations	Machinery & Equipment	Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Electrical Devices & Computers	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Cost								
Cost As Of January 1, 2025	68,530,024	209,406,939	11,089,759	553,703,386	32,151,191	17,385,576	32,524,345	924,791,220
Additions During The Year 2025	31,195,550	47,467,783	1,804,465	13,190,023	5,359,474	4,419,867	10,762,012	114,199,174
Transferred From Project Under Construction	5,121,927	--	4,449,064	277,299,662	--	842,793	443,536	288,156,982
Disposals During 2025	--	--	--	(7,297,726)	--	--	(80,702)	(7,378,428)
Cost As Of December 31, 2025	104,847,501	256,874,722	17,343,288	836,895,345	37,510,665	22,648,236	43,649,191	1,319,768,948
Additions During The Period	188,238,859	--	1,255,178	13,624,144	--	2,041,687	2,390,851	207,550,719
Cost As Of June 30, 2026	293,086,360	256,874,722	18,598,466	850,519,489	37,510,665	24,689,923	46,040,042	1,527,319,667
Accumulated Depreciation								
Accumulated Depreciation As Of January 1, 2025	--	22,764,866	6,420,339	126,762,759	9,929,370	2,578,912	14,444,578	182,900,824
Depreciation For The Year 2025	--	4,196,432	2,125,307	55,798,394	4,578,063	1,179,004	3,428,934	71,306,134
Accumulated Depreciation Of Disposals During The Year	--	--	--	(6,708,837)	--	--	(9,415)	(6,718,252)
Accumulated Depreciation As Of December 31, 2025	--	26,961,298	8,545,646	175,852,316	14,507,433	3,757,916	17,864,097	247,488,706
Depreciation For The Period	--	2,273,266	1,330,699	35,903,928	2,421,181	621,285	1,900,269	44,450,628
Accumulated Depreciation As Of June 30, 2026	--	29,234,564	9,876,345	211,756,244	16,928,614	4,379,201	19,764,366	291,939,334
Net Book Value As Of June 30, 2026	293,086,360	227,640,158	8,722,121	638,763,245	20,582,051	20,310,722	26,275,676	1,235,380,333
Net Book Value As Of December 31, 2025	104,847,501	229,913,424	8,797,642	661,043,029	23,003,232	18,890,320	25,785,094	1,072,280,242

Depreciation Charged During The Priod To The Profit or Loss Statement Allocated As Following:-

	For The Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Cost Of Sales	35,903,927	26,738,176
General & Administrative Expenses	7,216,002	6,482,193
Marketing & Distribution Expenses	1,330,699	1,069,605
	44,450,628	34,289,974

- 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.
- There are no mortgage liens on the fixed assets or any assets owned by the company, and they are free of any encumbrances or restrictions.

5. Investment In Subsidiaries

	Company Capital	Investment	June30,2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	%	EGP	EGP
Alexandria For Ready Made Garments (5-1)	378,654,000	99,999%	50,899,474	50,899,474
Sweeter Ready-Made Garments (5-1)	11,407,000	99,9824%	11,405	11,405
Alexandria Factory for Ready Made Garments (5-1)	7,539,000	99.9735%	7,538	7,538
Master Line for Textile Industries (5-2)	20,000,000	99,999%	24,999,900	24,999,900
United Dyers (5-3)	25,000,000	99.998%	76,671,301	76,671,301
Egyptian For Knitting & Ready Made (5-4)	16,000,000	99,999%	23,159,975	23,159,975
Textile Print Plus (5-5)	3,000,000	99,993%	3,139,703	3,139,703
Dice Morocco (5-6)	6,179,416	89.70%	6,179,416	6,179,416
Total Investment In Subsidiaries			**185,068,712**	**185,068,712**

5.1 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.

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

5.3 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.

5.4 On September 30, 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.

5.5 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 January 31, 2024, the Extraordinary General Assembly took a decision to liquidate the company and appoint a liquidation committee to obtain its rights and fulfill 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.

* On November 16, 2021, the Board of Directors accepted the offer from Mr. Bassem Samir Labib (Textile Print Plus Shareholder) to purchase all of his shares which represent 24% so the Company's share to be 99.992%. On February 28, 2022, purchasing transaction has been completed amounted to EGP 2 million.

5.6 On March 24, 2025, the Company established Dice -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.

6. Projects Under Construction

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Machinery & Construction Works	200,314,178	62,462,895
Prepayment To Purchase Fixed Assets	171,887,012	205,012,476
Total Projects Under Construction	**372,201,190**	**267,475,371**

7. Inventories

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Finished Goods	1,092,480,868	1,019,541,206
Raw Materials	1,000,850,782	966,793,274
Work In Progress	653,881,754	746,934,883
Packing Materials	59,321,313	51,263,900
Spare Parts	39,178,772	31,914,840
Held With Others (Consignment Goods)	62,180,781	30,385,236
Total Inventories	**2,907,894,270**	**2,846,833,339**

8. Trade & Notes Receivable (Net)

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Trade Receivables –Export Customers	964,642,441	1,039,173,972
Trade Receivables – Local Customers	253,844,181	256,895,421
Notes Receivables	89,086,614	114,308,032
Total Trade & Notes Receivable	**1,307,573,236**	**1,410,377,425**
(Less):		
Expected Credit Losses (Note 13)	(78,440,397)	(78,440,397)
Trade & Notes Receivable (Net)	**1,229,132,839**	**1,331,937,028**

9. Investment Certificates

The balance of investments amounted to EGP 22,903,144 as of 30 June 2026, representing the value of investment certificates purchased from the Arab African International Bank Investment Fund (Diamond) totaling 110,000 certificates, with each certificate valued at approximately weighted EGP 208.2104 .

10. Debtors & Other Debit Balances (Net)

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Advance Payments To Suppliers	260,764,867	249,086,384
Tax Authority – Withholding Tax	27,857,142	41,635,196
Letters Of Guarantee – Cash Margin	121,822,198	146,761,936
Prepaid Expenses	13,159,884	6,917,867
Deposits Held With Others	17,183,327	12,981,998
Tax Authority - Value Added Tax (Previously Sales Tax)	220,357,587	177,828,422
Employees' Loans	1,088,776	877,567
Temporary Grace Secretariats	59,674,022	59,110,696
Debit Dividened Distribution	3,854,882	--
Other Debit Balances	11,321,390	7,374,862
Debtors & Other Debit Balances	**737,084,075**	**702,574,928**
(Less):		
Impairment Losses Recognized In Other Debit Balances (Note 13)	(4,668,066)	(4,668,066)
Debtors & Other Debit Balances (Net)	**732,416,009**	**697,906,862**

11. Cash & Cash Equivalents

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Cash On Hand	9,827,340	16,214,898
Banks Current Accounts - Local Currency	83,018,725	29,261,002
Banks Current Accounts - Foreign Currencies	20,495,263	58,053,152
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	**113,341,328**	**103,529,052**
(less):		
Impairment Losses Recognized in Cash & Cash Equivalents (Note13)	(85,742)	(85,742)
Cash & Cash Equivalents	**113,255,586**	**103,443,310**

For preparing cash flows statement, cash & cash equivalent will be presented as follows:

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Cash & Cash Equivalents	113,341,328	103,529,052
(Less):		
Credit Banks Balance	(19,730,900)	(23,375,175)
Cash & Cash Equivalents According To Cash Flow Statement	**93,610,428**	**80,153,877**

12. Provisions

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Provisions	64,594,610	64,594,610
Total Provisions	**64,594,610**	**64,594,610**

* These provisions represent the amount that have been recognized as the best available estimates against the required amount to settle the obligation at the reporting date, these provisions relate to expected claims from some parties and authorities in connection with the company's activities.

13. Impairment Of Assets

	Note No.	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
		EGP	EGP
Impairment Of Cash & Cash Equivalent	(11)	85,742	85,742
Expected Credit Loss Of Receivables	(8)	78,440,397	78,440,397
Impairment Of Debtors	(10)	4,668,066	4,668,066
Total Impairment Of Assets		**83,194,205**	**83,194,205**

14. Credit Facilities

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Commercial International Bank *	736,142,088	953,030,795
Qatar National Bank Al-Ahli **	589,165,393	697,178,739
Arab African International Bank ***	539,105,282	393,326,154
Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank ****	251,370,993	239,938,784
Banque Masr *****	416,970,317	497,995,307
Banque Du Caire ******	356,901,845	428,881,029
Attijariwafa Bank *******	55,770,562	71,411,450
Emirates National Dubai Bank ********	392,037,385	89,045,509
Mid Bank *********	189,905,655	--
Total Credit Facilities	**3,527,369,520**	**3,370,807,767**

* **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 Using 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.

********* **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

*********** **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.

********* **Mid Bank**

Credit facilities consist of a USD 5,000,000 credit facility granted to the company, utilized in US Dollars or its equivalent in Egyptian Pounds. All credit facilities granted by all banks to the company are secured by joint corporate guarantees from Master Line Textiles Industry, United Dyers, Alexandria Ready Made Garments, and Egyptian Knitting & Ready-Made Garments Company (ETEK). The company is fully committed to settling all its obligations on their regular due dates.

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 regular basis.

15. Borrowings

	June 30, 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 Rate the Loan Is Granted Under Power Of Attorney Of Mortgage And No Real Estate Or Commercial Mortgage On The Company	184,131,509	202,073,105
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	73,450,160	71,052,314
In addition, as part of the company's expansion in its investment activities, the company obtained a medium-term loan amounting to USD 5 million in September 2025. The loan is intended to finance the purchase of machinery, equipment, spare parts, and the payment of customs duties, taxes, and installation expenses related thereto in -support of the company's operations. Repayment will be made over 20 quarterly installments of USD 250,000 each, with the first installment due in December 2026, over a five year period ending in September 2031, at an interest rate of 4.75% above the SOFR rate. The loan was granted under a power of attorney for pledge, and there is no .mortgage—neither real estate nor commercial—on the company	192,213,088	93,778,775
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.	10,128,641	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	459,923,398	416,315,741
(Less):		
Loan Installments Payable During The Following Period / Year Are Included In Current Liabilities	(72,988,318)	(105,839,633)
Non-Current Loan Installments	**386,935,080**	**310,476,108**

16. Trade & Notes Payable

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Trade Payable	271,699,950	261,126,481
Notes Payable	37,267,040	86,071,529
Total Trade & Notes Payable	**308,966,990**	**347,198,010**

17. Right Of Use Of Assets (Net)

Right of use of assets balance as of June 30, 2026, is as follows:

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Cost		
Cost As Of Beginning Of The (Period /Year)	233,617,140	169,100,456
Additions During The (Period /Year)	39,889,503	71,484,622
Disposal During The (Period /Year)	--	(6,967,938)
Cost As At The End Of The (Period /Year)	**273,506,643**	**233,617,140**
Accumulated Amortization		
Accumulated Amortization As Of Beginning Of The (Period /Year)	111,300,230	80,280,785
Amortization During The (Period /Year)	22,769,125	36,581,735
Amortization For Disposals During (Period /Year)	--	(5,562,290)
Accumulated Amortization Of Ended (Period /Year)	**134,069,355**	**111,300,230**
Right Of Use Assets As at (Period /Year) (Net)	**139,437,288**	**122,316,910**

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

June 30,2026	Financial Position Statement		Profit Or Loss Statement
	Non - Current Liabilities	Current Liabilities	Debit Interest
	EGP	EGP	EGP
The Value Of The Commitment To Operating Lease At The Current Discounted Value Using The Company Additional Borrowing Rate	130,513,486	34,388,931	17,061,387
Total Operating Lease Liabilities	**130,513,486**	**34,388,931**	**17,061,387**

December 31, 2025	Financial Position Statement		Profit Or Loss Statement
	Non - Current Liabilities	Current Liabilities	Debit Interest
	EGP	EGP	EGP
The Value Of The Commitment To Operating Lease At The Current Discounted Value Using The Company Additional Borrowing Rate	112,886,207	28,702,453	24,689,274
Total Operating Lease Liabilities	**112,886,207**	**28,702,453**	**24,689,274**

18. Creditors & Other Credit Balances

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Advance Payments Received From Customers	17,908,304	32,530,170
Shipping, Customs Clearance, & Service Parties' Creditors	85,994,558	108,089,184
Tax Authority – Payroll Taxes	135,688,492	83,540,027
Accrued Salaries	90,453,957	20,274,845
Comprehensive Health Insurance	28,458,696	19,628,006
Accrued Interest	34,666,165	45,532,027
Accrued expenses	91,905,544	51,486,802
Tax Authority - Withholding Taxes	6,308,480	6,762,121
Dividends Payable	--	8,808,543
Deposits To Others	--	967,677
Tax Authority – Accrued Tax For Treasury Shares	2,450,000	2,450,000
Tax Authority - Stamp Taxes	31,866	28,794
Total Creditors & Other Credit Balances	**493,866,062**	**380,098,196**

19. 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 to bring the total number of shares 530 000 000 Shares 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 value of the increase in the authorized capital was noted in the company's commercial register on February 21, 2022.

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, and this was noted in the value of the increase in the company's commercial register on August 4, 2022.

The Shareholding Structure Is As Follows:

	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 Who Own More Than 5% Of Company Shares	**1,077,796,182**	**60.33%**	**215,559,236**
Total Shareholders Who Own Less Than 5% Of Company Shares	708,848,599	39.67%	141,769,720
Total Capital	**1,786,644,781**	**100%**	**357,328,956**

On July 28, 2025, the majority of the attended of the extraordinary assembly meeting has approved Board of Directors' proposal to distribute bonus shares at the rate of 0.5 share for each outstanding share Consequently, the authorized share capital was increased to EGP 2.5 billion, and the issued and paid-up capital was increased to EGP 535,993,435. The above was duly registered in the Commercial Register on October 14,2025

The Shareholding 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 Who Own More Than 5% Of Company Shares	**1,616,694,270**	**60.33%**	**323,338,855**
Total Shareholders Who Own Less Than 5% Of Company Shares	1,063,272,901	39.67%	212,654,580
Total Capital	**2,679,967,171**	**100%**	**535,993,435**

The above-recorded figures are based on the names of shareholders issued by Misr For Central Clearing, Depository & Registry (MCDR) Company.

20. Income Tax

	For The Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Income Tax Charged To The Profit Or Loss Statement		
Current Income Tax	4,047,594	26,834,743
Deferred Tax	2,745,597	3,606,750
	6,793,191	**30,441,493**

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Deferred Tax Liabilities Generated From		
Tax Differences Between The Carrying Amount Of Fixed Assets & The Tax Base Of Such Fixed Assets.	97,353,137	94,607,540
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**97,353,137**	**94,607,540**

As Follow The Movement Of Deferred Tax Liability During The Period / Year

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Beginning of The Period / year	94,607,540	60,365,120
Charged To The Statement Of Profit Or Loss	2,745,597	34,242,420
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**97,353,137**	**94,607,540**

	For The Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	EGP	EGP
The Effective Tax Rate		
Net Profit Accounting Before Taxes	30,197,442	179,501,857
Add:		
The Accounting Depreciation Of Fixed Assets	44,450,630	34,289,973
Comprehensive Health Insurance	8,830,690	8,056,729
Other Additions	14,884,935	137,983,799
(Less)		
Tax Depreciation Of Assets	(56,653,284)	(50,348,090)
Other Deductions	(23,721,107)	(190,218,742)
Net Tax Profit	**17,989,306**	**119,265,526**
Taxable Ratio	100%	100%
Tax Base	**17,989,306**	**119,265,526**
The Effective Tax Rate	22.50%	22.50%
Current Income Tax	**4,047,594**	**26,834,743**
The Effective Tax Rate	**13.40%**	**14.95%**

21. Related Parties

Related Parties are represented in the shareholders, members of board of directors and companies that the shareholders own directly or indirectly shares that give them significant influence or control. The following is a list of the important transactions carried out during the Period and the balances of related parties at the date of the interim financial statements:

21-A Due From Related Parties

Related Party Name	Relationship Type	Nature Of Relationship	Sales & Other Revenues During ThePeriod / Year	Purchases & Expenses During The Period / Year	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
			EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Alexandria Readymade Garments	Subsidiary Company	Advanced Payment To Supplier	13,641,876	86,409,345	40,500,347	35,268,776
Dice Morocoo	Subsidiary Company		--	--	1,203,530	--
Total Due From Related Parties					**41,703,877**	**35,268,776**

21-B Due To Related Parties

Related Party Name	Relationship Type	Nature Of Relationship	Sales & Other Revenues During The Period / Year	Purchases & Expenses During The Period / Year	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
			EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Nagy Toma	Managing Director	Finance			128,940,297	117,250,505
Master Line For Textile Industries	Subsidiary Company	Supplier & N.P	27,228,684	146,236,497	133,671,818	136,153,667
United Dyers	Subsidiary Company	Supplier	45,302,988	165,911,100	97,453,849	85,863,772
Egyptian For Knitting & Ready Made (Etc)	Subsidiary Company	Supplier	--	1,315,790	15,189,606	14,376,462
Textile Print Plus	Subsidiary Company	Supplier	--	--	8,292,065	8,347,065
Dice Pack	Associate Company	Supplier	818	28,156,708	10,263,414	19,174,855
Alexandria Readymade Garments	Subsidiary Company	Supplier	--	415,800	330,538	--
Sweater For Ready - made clothes	Subsidiary Company	Supplier	--	1,386,000	1,372,460	--
Total Due To Related Parties					**395,514,047**	**381,166,316**

22. Loans (Finance Contract)

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Loans Due Within One Year (Finance Contract)	25,645,032	24,141,250
Long- Term Loans (Finance Contract)	104,974,846	118,184,664
Total Loans(Finance Cost)	**130,619,878**	**142,325,914**

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.

23. Sales (Net)

	For The Six Months Ended		For The Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Export Sales	2,324,045,900	2,138,457,837	1,155,708,018	1,244,640,773
Retail Sales	862,421,439	704,184,137	416,295,947	350,098,848
Local Sales	187,503,793	327,537,238	110,055,155	150,770,281
Printing Sales	29,589,169	46,383,595	13,919,506	23,827,074
Customers Discounts*	(62,214,645)	(24,182,609)	(34,884,257)	(14,007,976)
Sales (Net)	**3,341,345,656**	**3,192,380,198**	**1,661,094,369**	**1,755,329,000**

* Customer discounts are represented in the discount allowed for customers, in accordance with the sales policy adopted and approved by the company's management.

24. Other Income

	For The Six Months Ended		For The Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Export Support Income	119,593,036	1,350,269	104,856,614	1,350,269
Other Operating Income	7,667,694	4,735,781	2,641,055	1,782,248
Total Other Income	**127,260,730**	**6,086,050**	**107,497,669**	**3,132,517**

25. General & Administrative Expenses

	For The Six Months Ended		For The Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Wages & Salaries *	109,411,342	80,392,006	54,670,447	41,640,711
Comprehensive Health Insurance	8,830,690	8,056,729	4,510,609	4,448,802
Banking Charges	6,541,433	7,146,977	3,792,648	4,580,877
Fixed Assets Depreciation	7,216,002	6,482,193	3,629,712	3,574,905
Travel Expenses	2,945,762	3,070,663	759,376	1,748,341
Maintenance Expense	2,413,247	2,885,297	1,103,314	1,655,530
Hospitality & Buffet	1,199,164	1,272,655	434,080	605,697
Car Expenses	2,614,948	2,265,359	1,411,540	1,318,436
Fees & Subscriptions	2,454,324	4,127,023	1,116,269	1,270,727
Rentals	780,000	2,261,773	390,000	1,168,869
Stamps	2,792,851	38,885	2,408,024	37,113
Printing & Written Supplies	622,588	958,259	276,512	440,235
Water Consumption	1,205,777	838,044	612,492	399,539
Professional Fees	723,250	507,678	378,125	237,339
Telephones	624,786	532,336	262,351	260,820
Inspection Differences	--	867,516	--	867,516
Various Insurance	414,763	276,357	207,749	138,178
Other	13,955,603	10,358,597	6,770,249	6,439,859
Total General & Administrative Expenses	**164,746,530**	**132,338,347**	**82,733,497**	**70,833,494**

* The wages and salaries item includes an amount of EGP 30,786,900 the value of salaries and allowances for members of the Board of Directors during the financial year ending on June 30, 2026, and EGP 15,211,050 the value of salaries and allowances for members of the Board of Directors during The Period ended June 30, 2026.

* The professional fees item includes an amount of EGP 371,250 representing the fees of the company's auditors for the fiscal Period ended 30/6/2026.

26. Contingent Liabilities

In addition to the balances considered in the statement of financial position, the following liabilities are as of June 30, 2026:

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP
Letters Of Guarantee	520,481,499	513,205,812
Covered Portion	(121,822,198)	(146,761,936)
Uncovered Portion	**398,659,301**	**366,443,876**

* The Company is managing the risks related to the capital commitments through mainlining appropriate level of cash to align between different sources of finance.

27. Earnings Per Share

	For The Six Months Ended		For The Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Net Profit After Income Tax For The Period (EGP)	23,404,251	149,060,364	208,025,642	79,998,005
Divided Over:				
Weighted Average Number Of Shares Outstanding During The Period (Share)	2,679,967,171	2,679,967,171	2,679,967,171	2,679,967,171
Earnings Per Share From Net Profit Of The Period (EGP/Share)	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.03

28. 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.

28. Tax & Social Insurance Status Tax & Social Insurance Status (Continued)

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

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.

Year 2025

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

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.

29. Financial Risk Management

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

a) Credit risk.
b) Liquidity risk.
c) Market risk.
d) Foreign Currency Exchange Risk
e) Interest Rate Risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.
The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has established the Risk Management, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.
The Company's 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. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The company's current financial risk management framework is a combination of formally documented risk management policies in specific areas and undocumented risk management policies used in other areas.

The Company's Management Aims To Minimize The Potential Negative Effects Of These Risks On The Financial Performance Of The Company.

29. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to meet its obligations, exposing the other party to a financial loss. This risk arises primarily from trade receivables, notes receivable, other receivables, as well as from the Company's financial activities.

Other Financial Assets & Cash Deposits

With regard to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the Company at amortized cost, the entity is exposed to credit risk as a result of default by the counterparty up to a maximum amount equal to the carrying amount of these assets.
The financial department
manages the credit risks arising from balances with banks, and the company limits its exposure to credit risks by depositing balances with reputable local banks, and local banks are subject to the supervision of the Central Bank of Egypt, and therefore the risk of exposure to credit risks is weak.

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

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 Euro. The foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions, assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency as of the date of the Separate Interim Financial Statements.

e) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from fluctuations in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument as a result of changes in market interest rates, and the Company's exposure to the risk of whether or not to change in market interest rates is mainly related to the Company's obligations at a variable interest rate and interest deposits.

29.1 Credit Risk

The book value of the financial assets is the maximum credit risk to which the company is exposed, and the maximum exposure to credit risk on the date of the Separate Interim financial position is as follows:

	Note No.	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
		EGP	EGP
Trade & Notes Receivables	(8)	1,307,573,236	1,410,377,425
Debetors & Other Debit Balances	(10)	89,267,515	80,345,123
Due From Related Parties	(21-A)	41,703,877	35,268,776
Cash At Banks	(11)	103,513,988	87,314,154
		1,542,058,616	**1,613,305,478**

29. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

29.2 Liquidity Risk

The Following Are The Contractual Terms Of Financial Obligations As Per The Separate Interim Financial Statements Date:-

June 30, 2026	Note No.	Carrying Amount	Less Than One Year	More Than One Year
		EGP	EGP	EGP
Credit Facilities	(14)	3,527,369,520	3,527,369,520	0
Borrowing	(15)	459,923,398	72,988,318	386,935,080
Loans (Finance Contract)	(22)	130,619,878	25,645,032	104,974,846
Due To Related Parties	(21-B)	395,514,047	395,514,047	0
Trade & Notes Payable	(16)	308,966,990	308,966,990	0
Lease Liabilities	(17)	164,902,417	34,388,931	130,513,486
Creditors & Other Credit Balances	(18)	303,125,705	303,125,705	0
		5,290,421,955	**4,667,998,543**	**622,423,412**

December 31, 2025	Note No.	Carrying Amount	Less Than One Year	More Than One Year
		EGP	EGP	EGP
Credit Facilities	(14)	3,370,807,767	3,370,807,767	--
Borrowing	(15)	416,315,741	105,839,633	310,476,108
Loans (Finance Contract)	(22)	142,325,914	24,141,250	118,184,664
Due To Related Parties	(21-B)	381,166,316	381,166,316	--
Trade & Notes Payable	(16)	347,198,010	347,198,010	--
Lease Liabilities	(17)	141,588,660	28,702,453	112,886,207
Creditors & Other Credit Balances	(18)	226,350,535	226,350,535	--
		5,025,752,943	**4,484,205,964**	**541,546,979**

29.3 Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign currency risk arises from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, which affect payments and receipts in foreign currencies as well as the valuation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. To mitigate this risk, the Company, whenever possible, maintains a net open foreign currency position. Accordingly, this risk is considered relatively low.

Furthermore, balances of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been measured using the official exchange rate at the reporting date. The primary currency giving rise to this risk is the US Dollar (USD).

The following indicates the company's exposure to the risk of foreign currency exchange rates fluctuations as shown in the main foreign currencies:

June 30,2026	USD	EUR	Equivalent EGP
Cash & Cash Equivalent	124,995	256,124	20,495,126
Trade Recievable	12,389,106	6,346,385	964,630,056
Total Assets In Currency	**12,514,101**	**6,602,509**	**985,125,182**
Credit Facilities	35,975,452	843,990	1,815,841,136
Loans	9,355,452	--	459,914,020
Trade & Notes Payable	2,704,670	380,312	154,270,078
Total Liabilities In Currency	**48,035,574**	**1,224,302**	**2,430,025,235**
(Deficit) /Surplus Exposure To Risk	**(35,521,473)**	**5,378,207**	**(1,444,900,053)**
Equivalent In EGP	**(1,746,235,613)**	**301,335,560**	**(1,444,900,053)**

December 31,2025	USD	EUR	Equivalent EGP
Cash & Cash Equivalent	767,486	384,754	58,053,154
Trade Recievable	18,320,475	2,986,913	1,039,173,972
Total Assets In Currency	**19,087,961**	**3,371,667**	**1,097,227,126**
Credit Facilities	33,375,517	774,804	1,632,139,800
Loans	8,325,514	--	396,327,768
Trade & Notes Payable	2,347,450	385,945	133,332,370
Total Liabilities In Currency	**44,048,481**	**1,160,749**	**2,161,799,938**
(Deficit) /Surplus Exposure To Risk	**(24,960,520)**	**2,210,918**	**(1,064,572,812)**
Equivalent In EGP	**(1,188,220,588)**	**123,647,776**	**(1,064,572,812)**

29. Financial Instruments & Related Risks (Continued)

29.3 Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk (Continued)

	Clossing Exchange Rate		Average Exchange Rate For The Period / year	
	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	**June 30, 2026**	December 31, 2025
	EGP	EGP	**EGP**	EGP
USD	49.16	47.60	50.50	49.15
EUR	56.03	55.93	58.91	55.87

Sensitivity Analysis

The (devaluation) of exchange rate with 5% of other currencies against the Egyptian pound in June 30, 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.

Profit Or Loss At June 30, 2026	
Decrease	**Increase**
EGP	**EGP**
72,245,003	(72,245,003)

The (devaluation) of exchange rate with 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.

Profit Or Loss At December 31,2025	
Decrease	**Increase**
EGP	**EGP**
53,228,641	(53,228,641)

Interest Rate Risk

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

	Note No.	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
		EGP	EGP
Financial Assets At A Varaible Interset Rate			
Current Accounts At Banks	(11)	22,478,401	13,501,191
		22,478,401	**13,501,191**
Financial Liability At A Varaible Interset Rate			
Credit Facilities	(14)	3,527,369,520	3,370,807,767
Credit Banks	(11)	19,730,900	23,375,175
Loans (Finance Contract)	(22)	130,619,878	142,325,914
Lease Liability	(17)	164,902,417	141,588,660
Borrowing	(15)	459,923,398	416,315,741
		4,302,546,113	**4,094,413,257**

29.4 Capital Management

The policy of the company's board is to maintain strong capital to keep the confidence of the shareholders, creditors and market and to keep up with the activity's future development.
The board follows up the rate of the return on capital and monitors the dividends to the shareholders.
The board works on making a balance between the highest interests that may arise by the high level of borrowings and the collateral by maintaining strong capital position.

There is not any change of the company's strategy in the capital management during the year and there are not any commitment to the company's capital

30. Non Cash Transaction

For the purposes of preparing the cash flow statement, certain items of assets and liabilities that do not represent cash flows have been adjusted. The following is a statement of the non-cash transactions referred to above.

	June 30, 2026
	EGP
Foreign Currency Exchange Differences Related to Trade Receivable	27,513,159
Foreign Currency Exchange Differences Related to Debtors & Other Debt	893,780
Foreign Currency Exchange Differences Related to Trade Payable	9,599,202
Foreign Currency Exchange Differences Related to Creditors & Other Credit	24,400

31. New Standards Or Amendments To 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.

32. Significant Events:

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.

33. Subsequent Events After The Date Of The Financial Statements

- The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Central Bank of Egypt, in its meeting held on Thursday, 9 July 2026, decided to keep the overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate, and the Central Bank's main operation rate at 19.00%, 20.00%, and 19.50%, respectively. The Committee also decided to keep the discount rate at 19.50%.

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

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