ELECTRO CABLE EGYPT COMPANY (S.A.E)
CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026
TOGETHER WITH LIMITED REVIEW REPORT

ELECTRO CABLE EGYPT COMPANY (S.A.E)
CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 JUNE 2025

Contents

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LIMITED REVIEW REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To The Board of Directors of Electro Cable Egypt Company (S.A.E.)

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated interim financial position of **Electro Cable Egypt Company (S.A.E.)** as of 30 June 2026, as well as the related consolidated interim statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in 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 consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Limited Review Scope

We conducted our review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements No. 2410, "limited Review of Interim Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity," A limited review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures, A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements does not present fairly, in all material respects, of the consolidated interim financial position of the Company as of 30 June 2026, and of its consolidated interim financial performance and its consolidated interim cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Cairo: 15 August 2026

Auditor
Mohamed Ahmed Abu EL Kassim
FESAA
FEST
R.A.A. (17553)
EFSAR (359)
United For Auditing and Tax
(UHY – United)

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Asset			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	(3)	1,026,402,322	1,070,750,468
Right-of-use assets	(4-1)	13,690,184	6,784,746
Investment in associates	(5)	10	10
Payment under capital increase of associates	(5)	360,000,000	360,000,000
Investments at amortize cost - non-current	(6)	2,643,282	2,643,282
Deferred tax-assets	(15)	59,461,426	-
Total non-current assets		1,462,197,224	1,440,178,506
Current assets			
Inventory	(7)	4,967,337,964	5,368,298,359
Trade, notes receivable, and other debit balances	(8)	7,376,808,828	7,882,274,693
Housing and development projects	(9)	332,996,332	354,103,067
Work in progress		63,069,379	19,699,465
Due from related party	(21)	31,786,027	31,871,971
Tax assets		467,550,854	329,623,600
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	(10)	117,759,105	117,106,464
Investments at amortized cost - current	(11)	14,259,773	15,703,157
Cash on hand and at banks	(12)	672,029,660	902,663,802
Total current assets		14,043,597,922	15,021,344,578
Total Assets		15,505,795,146	16,461,523,084
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Issued & paid-up capital	(13)	662,708,075	662,708,075
Legal reserve		78,386,208	73,165,875
Capital reserve	(14)	53,384,153	53,384,153
Retained earning		3,007,008,107	2,536,369,709
(Loss) for period / Profit the year		(200,833,817)	501,389,783
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company		3,600,652,726	3,827,017,595
Non-controlling interests		(4,083,439)	(3,880,752)
Total equity		3,596,569,287	3,823,136,843
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	(15)	-	12,311,650
Lease liabilities - non-current portion	(4-2)	237,583,856	346,391,968
Total non-current liabilities		237,583,856	358,703,618
Current liabilities			
Provisions	(16)	13,545,610	13,574,568
Credit facilities	(17)	9,456,398,495	10,867,171,263
lease liabilities - current portion	(4-2)	185,476,681	113,899,250
Trade, notes payable and other credit balances	(18)	1,817,041,114	1,041,316,397
Tax Authority - credit balance	(19)	180,896,517	204,566,203
Dividends payable		18,283,586	39,154,942
Total current liabilities		11,671,642,003	12,279,682,623
Total liabilities		11,909,225,859	12,638,386,241
Total liabilities and equity		15,505,795,146	16,461,523,084

Chief Executive Officer
Mohamed Mahmoud Ibrahim

Chairman
Yasser Mohamed Zaki

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (27) form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.
- Limited review report "attached".

ELECTRO CABLE EGYPT COMPANY (S.A.E)

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTOF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	**For the six Months ended 30 June 2026 EGP**	For the six Months ended 30 June 2025 EGP	**For the three Months ended 30 June 2026 EGP**	For the three Months ended 30 June 2025 EGP
Sales		**4,329,335,286**	6,438,438,131	**2,235,254,944**	2,714,974,903
Cost of sales		**(3,626,654,384)**	(4,530,320,195)	**(1,651,640,060)**	(2,040,178,338)
GROSS PROFIT		**702,680,902**	1,908,117,936	**583,614,884**	674,796,565
Selling and marketing expenses		**(23,526,918)**	(22,797,967)	**(11,090,380)**	(9,566,789)
General and administrative expenses		**(218,228,078)**	(150,064,648)	**(114,225,245)**	(74,674,589)
Reserve (Provided) Expected credit loss in trade receivable balances	(8)	**40,343,635**	(32,543,245)	**40,930,553**	(12,262,600)
Expected credit loss in amounts due from related parties	(21-1)	**(85,944)**	-	**-**	-
Other Revenue		**1,044,420**	1,139,820	**498,798**	458,322
Board of directors' remuneration and allowances		**(2,351,610)**	(1,598,070)	**(1,281,515)**	(816,408)
OPERTING PROFIT		**499,876,407**	1,702,253,826	**498,447,095**	577,934,501
Finance cost		**(1,070,209,383)**	(1,156,387,554)	**(494,527,230)**	(595,738,274)
Finance income		**30,527,422**	30,677,050	**18,284,340**	13,234,634
Coupons		**46,257**	46,257	**23,128**	23,128
Return on investments in treasury bills		**2,929,854**	1,580,448	**869,363**	816,585
Profit share from investment in associates		**-**	-	**-**	610,307
Investments at fair value through profit or loss valuation difference	(10)	**652,641**	38,779,686	**332,475**	38,495,829
Gains from the sale of assets	(3)	**312,044,767**	-	**44,767**	-
Foreign exchange differences		**(42,910,071)**	3,807,464	**18,855,911**	2,177,095
(LOSS) PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAXES		**(267,042,106)**	620,757,177	**42,329,849**	37,553,805
Income taxes	(15)	**66,005,621**	(134,334,636)	**(1,654,594)**	(2,480,172)
(LOSS) PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**(201,036,485)**	486,422,541	**40,675,255**	35,073,633
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent company		**(200,833,817)**	487,121,891	**40,778,644**	35,408,986
Non-controlling interest		**(202,668)**	(699,350)	**(103,389)**	(335,353)
(LOSS) PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**(201,036,485)**	486,422,541	**40,675,255**	35,073,633
(LOSSES) EARNINGS PER SHARE FOR THE HOLDING COMPANY	(22)	**(0.06)**	0.15	**0.01**	0.01

Chief Executive Officer

Mohamed Mahmoud Ibrahim

Chairman

Yasser Mohamed Zaki

شركة الكابلات الكهربائية المصرية

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTOF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	For the six Months ended 30 June 2026 EGP	For the six Months ended 30 June 2025 EGP	**For the three Months ended 30 June 2026 EGP**	For the three Months ended 30 June 2025 EGP
(Loss) profit for the period	**(201,036,485)**	486,422,541	**40,675,255**	35,073,633
Items related to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**(201,036,485)**	486,422,541	**40,675,255**	35,073,633
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent company	**(200,833,817)**	487,121,891	**40,778,644**	35,408,986
Non-controlling interest	**(202,668)**	(699,350)	**(103,389)**	(335,353)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**(201,036,485)**	486,422,541	**40,675,255**	35,073,633

-The accompanying notes from (I) to (27) form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

ELECTRO CABLE EGYPT COMPANY (S.A.E)

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Paid up capital	Legal reserve	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	(Loss) Profit for the period	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company	Non-controlling interest	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Balance as of 1 January 2026	662,708,075	73,165,875	53,384,153	2,536,369,709	501,389,783	3,827,017,595	(3,880,752)	3,823,136,843
Transferred to legal reserve and retained earnings	-	5,220,333	-	496,169,450	(501,389,783)	-	-	-
Dividends distribution for year 2025	-	-	-	(25,531,052)	-	(25,531,052)	(19)	(25,531,071)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(200,833,817)	(200,833,817)	(202,668)	(201,036,485)
Balance as of 30 June 2026	**662,708,075**	**78,386,208**	**53,384,153**	**3,007,008,107**	**(200,833,817)**	**3,600,652,726**	**(4,083,439)**	**3,596,569,287**
Balance as of 1 January 2025	662,708,075	51,382,953	53,384,153	1,546,383,191	1,327,776,538	3,641,634,910	(3,056,567)	3,638,578,343
Transferred to reserves and retained earnings	-	21,782,922	-	1,305,993,616	(1,327,776,538)	-	-	-
Dividends distribution for year 2024	-	-	-	(263,954,098)	-	(263,954,098)	(115)	(263,954,213)
Adjustment on retained earnings	-	-	-	(52,053,000)	-	(52,053,000)	(35)	(52,053,035)
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	487,121,891	487,121,891	(699,350)	486,422,541
Balance as of 30 June 2025	662,708,075	73,165,875	53,384,153	2,536,369,709	487,121,891	3,812,749,703	(3,756,067)	3,808,993,636

-The accompanying notes from (1) to (27) form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

ELECTRO CABLE EGYPT COMPANY (S.A.E)
CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	For the six Months ended 30 June 2026 EGP	For the six Months ended 30 June 2025 EGP
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss) profit before income taxes and non-controlling interest		(267,042,106)	620,757,177
Depreciation of fixed assets	(3)	28,302,557	24,601,086
Amortization of right-of-use assets	(4-1)	1,146,665	809,288
(Reserve) Provided Expected credit loss in trade receivable balances	(8)	(40,343,635)	32,543,245
Expected credit loss in amounts due from related parties	(21-1)	85,944	-
Financing cost		1,070,209,383	1,156,387,554
Finance income		(30,527,422)	(30,677,050)
Return on investments in treasury bills		(2,929,854)	(1,580,448)
Coupons		(46,257)	(46,257)
Investments at fair value through profit or loss valuation difference	(10)	(652,641)	(38,779,686)
Gains from the sale of assets	(3)	(312,044,767)	-
Foreign exchange difference		42,910,071	(3,807,464)
Operating profit before changes in working capital		489,067,938	1,760,207,445
Change in inventory		400,960,395	(267,712,069)
Change in trade, notes receivable, and other debit balances		890,097,436	(1,765,990,974)
Change in housing and developments projects		21,106,735	31,861,324
Change in work in progress		(43,369,914)	-
Change in due from related party		-	18,951
Change in tax authority – Debit balances		(137,927,254)	(183,514,916)
Change in trade, notes payable and other credit balances		775,724,717	116,875,482
Change in tax authority – Credit balances		(28,851,170)	(160,051,115)
Provision used	(16)	(28,958)	(16,166,037)
Net cash flows provided from (used in) operating activities		2,366,779,925	(484,444,270)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to acquire fixed assets	(3)	(14,067,644)	(30,315,231)
Proceeds from selling fixed assets		13,208,000	-
Payment for projects under construction		-	(3,830,261)
Coupons Received		46,257	46,257
Payments for purchase Investments at amortized cost		(36,697,687)	(13,204,721)
Proceeds from selling Investments at amortized cost	(11)	40,484,954	13,824,300
Finance income received		15,189,486	30,677,050
Net cash flows provided from (used in) investing activities		18,163,366	(2,802,606)
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Payment in) Proceeds from credit facilities		(1,410,772,768)	2,068,514,331
Financing cost paid		(1,070,209,383)	(1,156,387,554)
Payment in lease liabilities		(45,282,784)	(24,072,641)
Dividends paid		(46,402,427)	(150,618,541)
Net cash flows (used in) provided from financing activities		(2,572,667,362)	737,435,595
Net change in cash and cash equivalent during the period		(187,724,071)	250,188,719
Foreign exchange difference		(42,910,071)	3,807,464
Cash and cash equivalent – Beginning of the period	(12)	902,663,802	805,644,080
Cash and cash equivalent – end of the period	(12)	672,029,660	1,059,640,263

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (27) form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

1 BACKGROUND

The Company was established on 10 December 1954, and it was nationalized according to Law No. 117 of 1961, then the Company was subject to the Holding Company for Engineering Industries under Law No. 97 of 1983 under the supervision of the Public Sector Authority, and under Article II. From Law No. 203 of 1991 promulgating the Business Sector Companies Law for the period, the Company became a subsidiary of the Holding Company for Engineering Industries, and in 1995 part of the Company's shares were offered on the Stock Exchange, and on 8 June 1997, the holding Company for engineering industries by offered the rest of its share in the Company for sale, which led to the Company's exit from the umbrella of the law of business companies' Law during the period and became subject to the Law No. 159 of 1981.

Duration of Company

The Company's duration is 25 years starting from the date of registration on the Commercial Registry from 10 September 2018 to 9 September 2043.

Location of Company

The Company is located at km 4.6 in Mostorod - Shubra El-Kheima - Qalyubia.

The Company's main activities

- The manufacture of wires, cables, electrical and telephone connections of various types and sizes as well as all kinds of equipment and devices related to the nature of its industrial activity and trafficking locally and externally,
- Start all administrative, commercial, and industrial work including imports, exports, and contracting work related to the nature of its industrial and marketing activity,
- Providing technical and marketing consultancy in its field of specialization, Obtaining, and exploiting all patents and trademarks,
- It is permissible to set up or rent factories or workshops to serve their purposes, importing cables and their components for use in operation or selling them to others.
- It is permissible to obtain commercial agencies and represent local companies and cooperates with them in all fields, whether for manufacturing purposes inside or outside their factories or marketing their products locally and abroad.

The Company is listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange.

The parent company is **Gadwa for Industrial Development Company (S.A.E)**

The consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2026, were approved by the Board of Directors resolution on 15 August 2026.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2-1 Basis Of Preparation the Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets and investments at fair value through profit or loss, and investments at amortized cost measured at fair value.

Statement Of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and the applicable laws and regulations.

Accounting policies applied this period are the same as in the previous periods.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2-2 Consolidated Financial Statement Framework

The consolidated financial statements include subsidiaries controlled by Electro Cable Egypt Company

The following table presents the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Company name	Ownership Percentage 30 June 2026	Ownership Percentage 31 December 2025
Giza Power Industry Company (S.A.E.)	99.99993%	99.99993%
Giza Egyptian Transport and Distribution Company (S.A.E)	99.99981%	99.99981%
GPI Projects Company (S.A.E)	99.99993%	99.99993%
OMS Cables Manufacturing Company (S.A.E) *	44.99999%	44.99999%
GPI Metters Company (S.A.E)	83.39994%	83.39994%

* The financial statements of these companies have been consolidated, although the holding company's contribution to its capital is less than 50%, however the holding company has control over the company with its ability to control the company's financial and operational policies in order to obtain benefits from its activities.

Subsidiary Companies

Subsidiary companies are companies under the control of the group when the group has the ability to control the financial and operational policies of those companies to obtain benefits from their activities. When assessing the existence of control, both current and potential voting rights at the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statements are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiary companies are included in the consolidated financial statements from the acquisition date until the date the parent company loses control over the subsidiary.

2-3 Basis Of Consolidation

The following steps are followed when preparing the consolidated financial statements:

A. The carrying value of the parent company's investment in each subsidiary is eliminated along with the parent's share of equity in each subsidiary.

B. The non-controlling interests' share in the net income/loss of the consolidated subsidiaries during the year for which the financial statements are prepared is determined.

C. The non-controlling interests' share in the net assets of the consolidated subsidiaries is determined and presented in Consolidated financial statements from the parent's equity. The non-controlling interests' share in the net assets consists of:

(1) The non-controlling interest at the original consolidation date.

(2) The non-controlling interest in the changes in ownership from the consolidation date.

D. All balances of transactions, revenues, and expenses between group companies are fully eliminated.

The financial statements of the parent company and the financial statements of the subsidiaries used in preparing the consolidated financial statements are as of the same date.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using consistent accounting policies for similar transactions and events under the same conditions.

Non-controlling interests are presented within equity in a Consolidated component from the equity of the parent company. The non-controlling interest's share in the group's profit or loss is also presented Consolidated.

The entity is required to allocate the profits or losses and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the parent company and the non-controlling interests. The entity should also allocate the total comprehensive income to the owners of the parent company and the non-controlling interests, even if it results in a deficit.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2-3 Basis Of Consolidation (Cont'd)

The non-controlling interest in the subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Company name	Ownership Percentage 30 June 2026	Ownership Percentage 31 December 2025
Giza Power Industry Company (S.A.E.)	**0.00007%**	0.00007%
Giza Egyptian Transport and Distribution Company (S.A.E)	**0.00019%**	0.00019%
GPI Projects Company (S.A.E)	**0.00007%**	0.00007%
OMS Cables Manufacturing Company (S.A.E)	**55.00001%**	55.00001%
GPI Metters Company (S.A.E)	**16.60006%**	16.60006%

2-4 Financial Instruments

A. Initial Recognition

The institution is to recognize in the balance sheet the financial asset, or liability only when the institution is a contractual part in a financial instrument.

At initial recognition the financial asset, or liability is measured at fair value if they are classified as financial assets, or liabilities at fair value through profits or losses.

At initial recognition, the financial assets classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial assets at amortized cost are recognized at fair value plus the transaction cost.

At initial recognition, the financial liabilities classified as amortized cost are recognized at fair value minus the transaction cost.

B. Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities

The Egyptian standard number (47) – Financial Instruments include nine main categories based on the subsequent measurement for the financial assets, as follows:

- Financial assets by amortized cost.
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Financial assets through profits or losses.

In general, the classification of the financial assets as per the Egyptian standard number (47) – Financial Instruments is based on the business model managing the financial asset and related contractual cash flows.

Financial assets are classified based on amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income, or fair value through profits or losses.

The financial asset is classified based on the business model managing the financial asset and related contractual cash flows.

Financial assets are measured by amortized cost, if two conditions were met, and if was not measure by fair value through profits or losses.

- The asset is included in a business model planning to keep the asset for its contractual future cash flows.
- The asset contractual conditions generate cash flows in specific dates, based on only the asset and related interest payments for the principal amount due.
- The debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, if two conditions were met, and if was not measured by fair value through profits or losses.
- The asset is included in a business model. Its goal is to collect contractual cash flows and sale of the financial asset.

The financial asset must be measured at fair value through profits or losses, if not measured by the amortized cost, or at fair value through comprehensive income.

The institution can, without recourse, assign a financial asset to be measured at fair value through profits or losses, if this would materially result in reducing the volatility of measurement and recognition.

2- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2-4 Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

B. Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities (Cont'd)
The institution must classify all its assets to be subsequently measure at amortized cost, except for the following:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profits or losses, where those kinds of liabilities and related derivatives representing these liabilities, subsequently, at fair value.
- Financial liabilities resulting from financial asset not qualified to be disposed from books, or when continuous interference is not applicable, in accordance with the Egyptian accounting Standards, like those financial liabilities.
- Financial guarantee contracts: after initial recognition, the issuer must subsequently measure the contract in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards, by the lager one of the two following amounts:

  A- Impairment loss in accordance with Egyptian accounting standard.

  B- Or the recognized balance- initially minus, when it is applicable, the income balance recognized in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standard number (48).
- Granting loans engagements with a lower interest than the market: the issuer must in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards, by the lager one of the two following amounts:

  A- Impairment loss in accordance with Egyptian accounting standard.

  B- Or the recognized balance- initially minus, when it is applicable, the income balance recognized in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standard number (48).
- Expected return recognized by the acquirer through consolidation applied by the Egyptian accounting Standard number (29), where subsequent measurement for such return must be in fair value, with changes are to be recognized through profits and losses.

The institution can, without recourse, assign a financial asset to be measured at fair value through profits or losses, when applicable by the Egyptian Accounting Standards, or when it results in better information, for:

A- Eliminate, or materially reduce – the measurement or recognition non-steadiness (shown as – sometimes – as "accounting non uniformness"), resulting from, except from that, measuring the assets and liabilities, or profits or losses recognition, from it, on different bases.

B- There were other financial liabilities, or financial assets, managed and performance valuated based on fair value bases, in accordance with the approved strategy for managing risks and investments; and internally, information is presented for this group on this base to the top management of the institution (also as defined in the Egyptian Accounting Standard number (15) "Disclosing the Related Party", example, the institution board of directors and the managing president.

Financial assets and liabilities – re-classification:
Financial instruments are re-classified only when the financial model of the portfolio as a total change.

2- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2-4 Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

C. Impairment of financial assets value

The "Expected Credit Loss" model is applied on the financial assets measured at amortized cost, and contractual assets, and debt investments, at fair value through other comprehensive income, but not based on investments in equity.

The Company valuates all available information, including future-based information for the expected credit losses related to the included assets at amortized cost.

The "Expected Credit Loss" model is based on whether there is an increase in the expected credit losses. And to valuate if there is a material increase in credit risk, the failure to pay risk, at the financial statements date, is compared with the failure to pay risk at the initial recognition date, according to all the available information, and reasonable supporting future information.

As for only trading debtors' balances, due from related parties, and cash and cash equivalent, the Company recognize the expected credit losses according to simple approach as per Egyptian Accounting Standard number (47).

The simple approach for recognizing expected credit losses, don't require the Company to track the credit risk changes, but it can recognize impairment losses according to the permanent expected credit losses, at the preparation date of the financial statements.

The impairment in the credit losses value guide may include indicators showing that debtors or group of debtors are facing material financial problems, or failure, or delay in profits or principal payment, or liquidation problem, or any other financial restructuring, and as the observable information are showing a measurable impairment in the expected future cash flows, like, delays variables, or economic conditions related to payment failure. The trading debtors are audited in kind, depending on each situation, to detect if there is any reason for disposal.

The Company measures the expected credit losses through considering payment failure risks during the contractual period, and includes, during measurement, the future information.

D. Disposing of the financial asset from the books

The institution is to dispose of the financial assets from the books, only when:

- The contractual rights of the financial asset cash flows are over, or
- The institution transfers the financial asset.

The institution must dispose of the financial asset from the books (or part of the financial liability) from the balance sheet, when only it is reconciled – meaning that, the liability is paid to the contractual exact time, or canceled, or expired.

2-5 Foreign Currency Translation

- The financial statements are prepared and presented in Egyptian pound, which is the Company's functional currency.
- Transactions in currencies other than Egyptian pound are initially recorded using the prevailing exchange rates on the transaction date.
- Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Egyptian pound are retranslated using the exchange rates prevailing at the statement of financial position date. All differences are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.
- Nonmonetary items that are measured at historical cost in currencies other than Egyptian pound are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the initial recognition.
- Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in currencies other than Egyptian pound are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date when the fair value is determined.

2- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2-6 Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated decline in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the Fixed assets when the cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major improvement is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the Fixed assets as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and is computed using the straight-line method according to the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Item	Years
Buildings	10- 50
Machinery and equipment	4- 25
Vehicles	5 -20
Tools	5 - 20
Furniture and office equipment	5 - 10
Computers	5
Offices equipment	5

Fixed assets are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognizing of the asset is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

The assets residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each fiscal year end.

Any gain or losses arising on the disposal of an asset recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which the asset is derecognized.

Subsequent cost for acquisition asset

The value of essential renovations is proven by the cost of replacing one component of the item when it is Probably to generate future economic benefits for the company. Recognition occurs if we can reliably measure the cost and estimate the consumption over the remaining useful life of the asset or the expected duration of those renovations, whichever is less. This cost is recorded in the capital cost account. Other costs, such as marketing and property insurance costs, are considered expenses and are incurred immediately.

The remaining values of assets and their expected useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each fiscal year. It is determined whether there are indicators of asset impairment. If the book value of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, it is reduced to the recoverable amount, and the impairment loss is recognized in the income statement.

In the event of changes in the assumptions used to determine recoverable value, impairment losses resulting from value impairment can be reversed if there are changes. Loss reversal is limited so as not to exceed the book value of the asset.

The reversal of impairment losses is recorded in the Profit or loss.

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that Fixed assets may be impaired. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profits or losses.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized.

The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profits or losses.

2-7 Projects Under Construction

Projects under construction represent the amounts that are incurred for the purpose of constructing or purchasing assets until it is ready to be used in the operation, upon which it is transferred to relevant asset category. Projects under construction are valued at cost less decline in value.

2- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2-8 Investments

Investments in associates

Investments in associates are investments in entities which the company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture, significant influence is presumed to exist when the company holds, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries 20 percent and less than 50 percent of the voting power of the investee, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and according to the equity method the investment in any associate company is recognized initially at cost. Then the investment balance is increased or decreased to prove the company's share in the investee company profit or loss among the company's profit or loss, the investment balance is decreased by dividends value acquired from the investee company.

Investments at amortize cost

Investments at amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

Investments at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value inclusive direct attributable expenses.

After initial recognition, the investments at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the investments are derecognized or impaired, impairment is recovered, as well as through the amortization process.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss

Investments at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets classified according to fair value model, as either held for trading acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term or financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Investments at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognized at fair value.

Investments at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the financial position at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

A gain or loss arising from sale of an investment at fair value through profit or loss shall be recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2-9 Inventory

The inventories elements are valued as follows:

* **Raw materials and packing:** at the lower of cost (using the moving average method) or net realizable value.
* **Work in process:** at the lower of the cost of production of the latest completed phase (based on the costing sheets) or net realizable value.
* **Finished goods:** at the lower of the cost of production (based on the costing sheets) or net realizable value. Cost includes direct material, direct labour, and allocated share of manufacturing overhead and excluding borrowing cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The amount of any decline in value of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories shall be recognized in cost of sales in the statement of profit or loss in the period the decline in value occurs. The amount of any reversal of any decline in value of inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, shall be recognized as reduction of cost of sales in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which the reversal occurs.

2-10 Trade And Notes Receivable

Trade and notes receivable are stated at original invoice amount net of any impairment losses.

Impairment losses are measured as the difference between the accounts and other receivables carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, The impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Reversal of impairment is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which it occurs.

2- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2-11 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. Provisions are reviewed at the financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision should be the present value of the expected expenditures required to settle the obligation.

In the case of discount, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized in the income statement (profit or loss) as part of finance costs.

2-12 Legal reserve

According to the company's articles of association, 5% of the profits are transferred to the legal reserve until this reserve reaches 50% of the capital. The reserve is used upon a decision from the general assembly meeting according to board of directors' suggestion.

2-13 Borrowings

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, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortization is included in the statement of income.

2-14 Taxes

Income taxes

Income tax is calculated in accordance with the Egyptian Tax Law.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Tax Authority.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences between the amount attributed to an asset or liability for tax purposes (tax base) and it carrying amount in the statement of financial position (accounting base) using the applicable tax rate.

Deferred tax asset is recognized when it is probable that the asset can be utilized to reduce future taxable profits and the asset is reduced by the portion that will not create future benefit.

Current and deferred tax shall be recognized as income or an expense and included in the statement of profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or an event which is recognized, in the same or a different year, directly in equity.

2-15 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts and rebates.

- **Revenue from contracts with customers**

  An Egyptian standard no.48 revenue from contract with customers set out five step model to be applied as follow:

  Step one: Identify the contract (contracts) with the customer. A contract is an agreement between two parties or more creates enforceable rights or obligations A company applies the revenue guidance to contracts with customers.

2- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2-15 Revenue Recognition (Cont'd)

Step two: Identify the performance obligations in the contract. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to provide a product or service to a customer.

Step six: Determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration that a company expects to receive from a customer in exchange for transferring goods and services, except the amount that collect on behalf of third parties.

Step Four: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations. If more than one performance obligation exists in a contract, allocate the transaction price based on relative standalone selling prices.

Step five: Recognize revenue: when the company satisfies its performance obligation.

Companies satisfy performance obligations and recognize revenue over a period of time if one of the following criteria is met.

a. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs.
b. The entity's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.
c. The entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

If an entity does not satisfy its performance obligation over time according to previous conditions, the entity will recognize revenue at point in time when performance obligation is satisfied.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

- **Selling goods**
  Revenue from selling goods is recognized when the company transfer all risks and returns to the buyer which usually happens when the goods are received and invoices are issued in case the Company is selling these goods locally, or when goods leave the factory in case exporting.

- **Interest income**
  Interest income is recognized as interest accrues according to timeline considering the targeted return on the financial asset.

2-16 Expenses

All expenses including operating expenses, general and administrative expenses and other expenses are recognized and charged to the statement of profit or loss in the fiscal year in which these expenses were incurred.

2-17 Cost Of Borrowings

Costs of borrowings directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Cost of borrowings consists of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Capitalization cost of borrowing expenses should be stopped during the periods which the contract process for the assets is postponed.

2-18 Lease Contracts

Contract is defined to be (or include) a lease contract based on its contents. The contract is a lease contract when or includes a lease contract if it transfers the control over the use of the asset described for a period for a price.

At the commencement of the contract, lease is classified as a financial lease or operating lease; where the contract is classified as a financial lease if it transfers in a material respect mostly all the risks and rewards from owning the contractual asset and classified as an operating lease if it doesn't transfer in a material respect mostly all the risks and rewards from owning the contractual asset.

2- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2-18 Lease Contracts (Cont'd)

At the commencement of the contract, asset is measured (right of use) at cost, where cost includes all initiation costs incurred to prepare the asset to the condition required as per the contract.

The lease liability is measure by the fair value of the unpaid lease payments at the date, deducting the lease payments using the imbedded interest in the contract, if it can be easily measured, or using interest on extra lending for the lessor if it can't be measured, in addition to any other variable payments, expected payments, and price for the right of purchasing the asset, according to the contract.

Interest on lease payments, or any variable payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is included in the statement of profits or losses.

If the lease contract transfers the ownership of the asset, or the asset cost reflects the right of purchasing the asset, the asset is amortized over its useful life (right of use), and except for that, the asset is amortized (right of use) starting from the contract commencing date till its useful life (right of use) or the end of the contract date, whichever is shorter, is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profits or losses.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profits or losses.

2-19 Related Party Transactions

Related parties represent associated companies, major quota holders, directors and key management personnel of the Company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the board of directors. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions with related parties are similar to those with others.

2-20 Significant Accounting Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses during the fiscal years, while the actual results may vary from those estimates.

2-21 Impairment

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired, a financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired, where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit's (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount, impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

A previously recognized impairment loss is only reversed if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years, Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2-22 Statement Of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method.

2- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2-23 Cash And Cash Equivalent

For the purpose of preparing the cash flow statement, the cash and cash equivalent comprise cash on hand, current accounts with banks and time deposits maturing within three months.

2-24 Treasury Shares

When a company repurchases its own equity instruments (treasury shares), these instruments are presented as deducted from equity, and no recognition of any gains or losses resulting from the purchase, sale, cancellation, or issuance of equity instruments of the entity in profit or loss. The amount paid or received is directly recognized in equity."

3- FIXED ASSETS

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Tools	Furniture and office equipment	Computers	Office equipment	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Cost									
1 January 2026	507,530,184	270,315,875	592,308,279	20,051,950	34,474,139	18,179,436	26,437,956	1,761,110	1,471,058,929
Additions for the period	-	195,938	8,719,975	2,291,065	334,888	412,570	2,090,408	22,800	14,067,644
Disposals for the period	(30,000,000)	-	(158,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(30,158,000)
30 June 2026	477,530,184	270,511,813	600,870,254	22,343,015	34,809,027	18,592,006	28,528,364	1,783,910	1,454,968,573
Accumulated depreciation									
1 January 2026	-	(66,952,050)	(272,221,086)	(11,896,843)	(24,863,013)	(8,686,784)	(14,507,950)	(1,180,735)	(400,308,461)
Depreciation for the period	-	(4,832,389)	(17,347,406)	(1,086,666)	(1,562,507)	(843,794)	(2,463,331)	(166,464)	(28,302,557)
Disposals for the period	-	-	44,767	-	-	-	-	-	44,767
30 June 2026	-	(71,784,439)	(289,523,725)	(12,983,509)	(26,425,520)	(9,530,578)	(16,971,281)	(1,347,199)	(428,566,251)
Net book value As of 30 June 2026	**477,530,184**	**198,727,374**	**311,346,529**	**9,359,506**	**8,383,507**	**9,061,428**	**11,557,083**	**436,711**	**1,026,402,322**

- The company has concluded a sale and lease-back arrangement contracts secured by some fixed assets related to lands and buildings (Note 4).

- Depreciation is allocated on the consolidated interim statement of profit or loss as follows:

	For the six Months ended 30 June 2026	For the six Months ended 30 June 2025
	EGP	EGP
Cost of sales	**23,179,992**	19,738,294
Selling and marketing expenses	**155,492**	159,838
General and administrative expenses	**4,967,073**	4,702,954
	28,302,557	24,601,086

- Gain on sale of fixed assets represented as follows:

		For the six Months ended 30 June 2026
	EGP	**EGP**
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		**342,158,000**
Cost of disposed asset	(30,158,000)	
Accumulated depreciation of disposed asset	44,767	
Net book value of disposed asset		**(30,113,233)**
Gain on sale of fixed assets		**312,044,767**

3- FIXED ASSETS (CONT'D)

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Tools	Furniture and office equipment	Computers	Office equipment	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Cost									
1 January 2025	507,530,184	174,516,808	551,846,990	18,232,137	32,754,585	17,326,007	22,246,172	1,757,054	1,326,209,937
Additions for the year	-	49,355,036	42,031,289	1,819,813	1,719,554	853,429	4,191,784	4,056	99,974,961
Transferred from Projects under construction	-	46,444,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,444,031
Disposals for the year	-	-	(1,570,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,570,000)
31 December 2025	507,530,184	270,315,875	592,308,279	20,051,950	34,474,139	18,179,436	26,437,956	1,761,110	1,471,058,929
Accumulated depreciation									
1 January 2025	-	(60,863,005)	(239,515,632)	(10,189,550)	(21,666,927)	(7,070,370)	(9,931,532)	(846,364)	(350,083,380)
Depreciation for the year	-	(6,089,045)	(33,163,315)	(1,707,293)	(3,196,086)	(1,616,414)	(4,576,418)	(334,371)	(50,682,942)
Disposals for the year	-	-	457,861	-	-	-	-	-	457,861
31 December 2025	-	(66,952,050)	(272,221,086)	(11,896,843)	(24,863,013)	(8,686,784)	(14,507,950)	(1,180,735)	(400,308,461)
Net book value									
As of 31 December 2025	507,530,184	203,363,825	320,087,193	8,155,107	9,611,126	9,492,652	11,930,006	580,375	1,070,750,468

4- LEASE CONTRACTS

During 2021, the company applied the new Egyptian Accounting Standard (49) – Leas Contracts.

Due to the Company's right to repurchase and the client's lack of control over the assets (leased), the financing lease transaction was classified as financing in accordance with paragraphs from (66B) to (68B) from the new Egyptian Accounting Standard Supplement No. (48) and the assets were classified within the fixed asset line. The application of the new standard has resulted in the following balances:

1- Right-of-use assets

	30 June 2026 Administrative headquarters EGP	31 December 2025 Administrative headquarters EGP
Cost		
Beginning of the period / year	14,322,905	13,237,979
Aditions during the period / year	8,052,103	-
Adjustments	-	1,084,926
End of the period / year	22,375,008	14,322,905
Accumulated amortization		
Beginning of the period / year	(7,538,159)	(5,392,074)
Amortization for the period / year	(1,146,665)	(2,146,085)
End of the period / year	(8,684,824)	(7,538,159)
Net book value end of the period / year	13,690,184	6,784,746

2- Lease liabilities

	Finance lease contracts EGP	Operating lease contracts EGP	30 June 2026 EGP
Current portion	184,361,004	1,115,677	185,476,681
Non-current portion	227,166,700	10,417,156	237,583,856
Total liability	411,527,704	11,532,833	423,060,537

	Finance lease contracts EGP	Operating lease contracts EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Current portion	112,729,560	1,169,690	113,899,250
Non-current portion	343,092,198	3,299,770	346,391,968
Total liability	455,821,758	4,469,460	460,291,218

5- INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
PFA For Consulting company (SAE)	10	10
	10	10

Payment under capital increase of associates

On 21 December 2023, the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting of PFA for Consulting (S.A.E) (associate company) approved the increase of the company's authorized capital to EGP 3 billion and the issued capital to EGP 502,500,000. This increase is intended to be paid in cash and/or from shareholders credit balances. One of the group companies subscribed to the entire increase by utilizing the credit balances of PFA for Consultations (S.A.E). Consequently, the company's ownership increased to EGP 360,000,010, instated of EGP 10, the company's ownership percentage will be 71.64%, instated of 0.00001%. The increase is being completed and the legal actions are being taking for registration in the commercial register.

The amount paid under the capital increase as of 30 June 2026, is EGP 360,000,000.

9- HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Housing and Development projects	332,996,332	354,103,067
	332,996,332	354,103,067

10- INVESTMENT IN FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Investment fund certificates	10,110,152	9,457,511
Non quoted investments	107,648,953	107,648,953
	117,759,105	117,106,464

- The changes in investments at fair value through profit or loss is presented as following:

	For the six Months ended 30 June 2026 EGP	For the six Months ended 30 June 2025 EGP
Beginning balance	117,106,464	8,213,319
Investments at fair value through profit or loss valuation differences	652,641	38,779,686
Investments transferred from subsidiaries	-	63,121,584
Ending balance	(117,759,105)	(110,114,589)
Changes in investments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-

11- INVESTMENTS AT AMORTIZE COST – CURRENT

Treasury Bills – Less Than One Year	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Par value	57,750,000	30,500,000
Deferred returns	(1,821,137)	(179,469)
Taxes on treasury bills returns	(1,184,136)	(793,074)
Sold during the period / year	(40,484,954)	(13,824,300)
Present value	14,259,773	15,703,157

12- CASH ON HAND AND AT BANKS

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Local Currency		
Cash on hand	1,715,788	3,988,849
Current accounts	407,385,852	530,093,060
Deposits (less than three months)	108,794,017	114,968,899
	517,895,657	649,050,808
Foreign currency		
Cash on hand	11,685,136	8,513,278
Current accounts	142,448,867	245,099,716
	154,134,003	253,612,994
	672,029,660	902,663,802

13- CAPITAL

The authorized capital amounts to EGP 850 million and the Company's issued and paid-up capital amounts to EGP 662,708,075 distributed on 3313540373 shares with a nominal value EGP 0.20 per share.

Shareholder structure:

Shareholder name	Percentage %	Number of shares	Value EGP
Gadwa for Industrial Development Company	25.31	838794470	167,758,894
El Hesn for Consulting Company	22.52	746076110	149,215,222
Versel Urban Planning Company	21.05	697371795	139,474,359
Nemow for Consulting Company	0.37	12250000	2,450,000
PFA Company	0.13	4273090	854,618
Other Shareholders	30.63	1014774908	202,954,982
	100	**3313540373**	**662,708,075**

14- CAPITAL RESERVE

The capital reserve balance on 30 June 2026, amounted to EGP 53,384,153 (31 December 2025: EGP 53,384,153) represents amounts that were deducted from the distributable surplus in accordance with the decision of the Company's Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting on 4 April 2004, and the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting on 29 March 2022, to mitigate the expected losses of disposal of some fixed assets as well as to cover the risks of exchange rate fluctuations of foreign currencies and what would result from the sale of treasury stocks.

15- INCOME TAXES

Deferred Tax Liabilities	**30 June 2026 EGP**	31 December 2025 EGP
Beginning balance – Liability	**12,311,650**	7,904,019
Adjustments during the period / year	-	(4,615,821)
Deferred income tax for the period / year - (Asset) Liability	**(71,773,076)**	9,023,452
Ending balance–(Asset) liability	**(59,461,426)**	12,311,650

Income Tax	**For the six Months ended 30 June 2026 EGP**	For the six Months ended 30 June 2025 EGP
Current income tax	**5,181,484**	132,992,859
Deferred income tax –(Revenue) Expenses	**(71,773,076)**	1,054,626
Income tax on Treasry Bills	**585,971**	287,151
	(66,005,621)	134,334,636

16- PROVISIONS

	1 January 2026 EGP	Used during the period	**30 June 2026 EGP**
Provision for claims and lawsuits	13,574,568	(28,958)	**13,545,610**
	13,574,568	(28,958)	**13,545,610**

17- CREDIT FACILITIES

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP	EGP
Credit facilities	9,456,398,495	10,867,171,263
	9,456,398,495	10,867,171,263

Credit facilities have been obtained through no. of national banks operating under the umbrella of the Central Bank of Egypt by part of the sales proceeds and promissory notes, with an annual interest rate ranging from 1% to 2% over the corridor price.

18- TRADE, NOTES PAYABLE, AND OTHER CREDIT BALANCES

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP	EGP
Suppliers	870,563,726	546,310,299
Notes payable	138,540,110	94,039,642
Accrued expenses	67,145,172	75,559,716
Advances from customers	364,139,650	59,450,756
Social Insurance Authority	3,452,729	2,963,916
Deductions from employees	2,281,457	563,821
Deposits from others	133,157,752	134,437,507
Other credit balances	237,760,518	127,990,740
	1,817,041,114	1,041,316,397

19- TAX LIABILITY

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP	EGP
Tax Authority – Income taxes	107,819,278	158,979,658
Tax Authority – Payroll tax	9,723,803	14,343,638
Tax Authority – Sundries	7,741,044	16,727,622
Tax Authority –Value add tax	55,612,392	14,515,285
	180,896,517	204,566,203

20- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP	EGP
Letters of guarantee	46,860,600	25,045,952
	46,860,600	25,045,952

Letter of guarantee

The contingent liabilities represented by letters of guarantee issued at the Company's request by banks for third parties as of 30 June 2026 equal to EGP 1,043,863,014 (31 December 2025 equal to EGP 1,087,211,761) with a cash margin of EGP 46,860,600 (31 December 2025: EGP 25,045,952) (Note 8).

21- DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES

	Affiliation	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
		EGP	EGP
PFA For Consulting Company (S.A.E)	Finance	31,871,971	31,871,971
Less:			
Expected credit loss in amounts due from related parties		(85,944)	-
		31,786,027	31,871,971

- The movement of expected credit loss in amounts due from related parties as follows:

	For the six Months ended 30 June 2026
	EGP
Beginning balance of the period	-
Charged during the period	85,944
Ending of the period	85,944

21- (LOSSES) EARNING PER SHARE

(Losses) Earning per share were calculated by dividing the period (losses) earnings by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period as follows:

	For the six Months ended 30 June 2026	For the six Months ended 30 June 2025
	EGP	EGP
(Loss) profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent company	(200,833,817)	487,121,891
Weighted average number of outstanding shares during the period	3313540373	3313540373
(Losses) Earnings per share for the period	(0.06)	0.15

22- TAX POSITION

Electro Cable Egypt Company (S.A.E) and its subsidiaries are subject to income tax. Income tax is calculated for each company. The income tax balance shown in the consolidated interim statement of profit or loss represents the total income tax for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

24- FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk Management

The Company is vulnerable to the following risks arising from the use of financial instruments:

a) Interest rate risk.
b) Credit risk.
c) Currency risk.
d) Capital management risks.
e) Liquidity risk.

This note provides information on the Company's exposure to both the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies, and operations in terms of measuring and managing these risks as well as how the Company manages capital.

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risks arise from the fluctuation of the fair value of the financial instrument's future cash flows as a result of changes in market interest rates, The Company's exposure to the risk of change in interest rates relates mainly to the Company's obligations at a reasonable interest rate and interest deposits. Interest rates on financial instruments with an interest rate floating from one year to another are re-priced, but not more than one year.

b) Credit risk

These are financial losses incurred by the Company if the customer or counterparty fails to meet its obligations regulated by the financial instrument contract, The Company is therefore exposed to credit risks mainly from customers, arrest papers, prepaid expenses, diversified cities, and other city balances due from related parties as well as from its financial activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

c) Currency risk

Currency risks are an acceptable potential change in the exchange rates of the US dollar and the euro, with all other variables remaining constant, the impact on the Company's pre-tax profits is due to changes in the value of assets and cash obligations, it must be noted that changes in the exchange rates of all other foreign currencies are not substantial.

d) Capital management risks

The main objective of capital management is to ensure that the Company maintains healthy capital ratios to support its business and maximize shareholder increases. The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure in light of changes in business conditions, there were no changes in objectives, policies, and processes during the six months ended 30 June 2026, and the year ended 31 December 2025.

e) Liquidity risk

The management of the local Company, supported by the parent Company, monitors cash flows, financing requirements, and liquidity of the Company, The Company's goal is to strike a balance between continuity of financing and flexibility through bank loans, The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient reserves and by obtaining loan facilities by continuously following expected and actual cash flows and matching asset maturity with financial obligations.

The Company has sufficient cash to pay the expected operating expenses and includes financial obligation expenses.

25- FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments include assets and financial obligations, including cash assets in the fund, balances with banks, investments, and debtors, as well as financial obligations, term loans, and creditors, the fair value of financial instruments, is not materially different from their book value.

26- KEY SOURCES OF UNCERTAIN ESTIMATES

The Company makes estimates and assumptions for the future. The results of accounting estimates, as defined, rarely equal to actual results, estimates, and assumptions of significant risks that may cause a substantial adjustment of the book values of assets and obligations during the following year indicated below.

A- Production ages of machinery and equipment

The Company's management determines the expected production ages of real estate, machinery, and equipment to calculate depreciation and calculates this estimate after taking into account the expected duration of the use of the asset and the nature of the commercial wear and tear and obsolescence. On an annual basis, management reviews the remaining value and productive ages and adjusts the future depreciation allowance when management believes that production ages differ from previous estimates.

B- Income tax

The Company is subject to income tax. The Company estimates the income tax allocation using an expert opinion and when there are any differences between actual and primary results, these differences affect the income tax allowance and deferred tax in these periods.

27- SIGNIFCANT EVENTS

A. On February 12, 2026, the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided to reduce the overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate, and the rate of the Central Bank's main operation by 100 basis points to 19.00%, 20.00%, and 19.50%, respectively. The Committee also decided to cut the credit and discount rate by 100 basis points to reach 19.50%. This decision reflects the Committee's assessment of the latest inflation developments and its outlook since the previous meeting.

B. The region witnessed an escalation in geopolitical tensions between the United States of America and Iran, along with resulting military and political developments that may have implications for the global and regional economy. These developments could potentially lead to disruptions in global supply chains, particularly with regard to increased shipping, insurance, and transportation costs, in addition to possible fluctuations in energy and basic commodity prices.

These events may also place pressure on foreign exchange markets, including potential volatility in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against other currencies, including the Egyptian pound, which may affect import costs and the prices of certain inputs used in the company's operations.

The company's management is continuously monitoring these developments to assess any potential financial impacts on the company's operations and financial position.