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

GADWA FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (S.A.E.)

Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the six months ended 30 June 2026
Contents

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Limited Review Report of Consolidated Financial Statements

To The Board of Gadwa for Industrial Development Company (S.A.E.)

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated interim financial position of **Gadwa for Industrial Development 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 period 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.

Scope of Limited Review

We conducted our review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements No. 2410, "Review of interim Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A 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 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 give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the consolidated interim financial position of the entity as of 30 June 2026, and of its consolidated interim financial performance and its consolidated interim cash flows for the period ended then in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Cairo: 12 September 2026

Auditor

UHY United
Auditing Tax Advisory & Financial Services
37 . Street 200 . Maadi

Mohamed Ahmed Abu El-Kasim
FESAA
FEST
R.A.A. 17553
EFSAR 359
United For Auditing &Taxes
(UHY – United)

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	(4)	**1,955,279,292**	1,903,757,240
Projects under construction	(5)	**133,162,338**	143,155,824
Right-of-use assets	(1-31)	**83,952,531**	87,553,900
Investments in associates	(6)	**237,177,864**	224,513,088
Governmental bonds		**2,643,282**	2,643,282
Intangible assets	(7)	**431,202**	543,683
Goodwill	(8)	**1,029,914,252**	1,029,914,252
Deferred tax assets	(27)	**113,855,337**	-
Total non-current assets		**3,556,416,098**	3,392,081,269
Current assets			
Cash on hand and at banks	(9)	**958,259,804**	1,233,001,542
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	(10)	**118,432,415**	117,877,382
Non-current assets held for sale	(32)	**33,457,300**	33,457,300
Investments at amortized cost - current	(12)	**113,365,281**	15,703,157
Trade and notes receivable	(11)	**7,457,609,333**	8,493,508,945
Housing and development projects		**511,743,014**	386,479,835
Inventories	(14)	**6,094,969,947**	6,557,806,435
Tax authority - debit balances	(15)	**734,128,429**	583,024,588
Prepayments and other debit balances	(16)	**1,913,553,068**	1,202,843,603
Total current assets		**17,935,518,591**	18,623,702,787
TOTAL ASSETS		**21,491,934,689**	22,015,784,056
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Issued And Paid-up Capital	(17)	**2,034,048,680**	2,048,653,980
Treasury Stock	(17)	**-**	(40,053,797)
Share Premium- Employees Share-Based Incentive Plan	(18)	**215,579,387**	215,579,387
Legal reserve		**71,111,137**	53,228,669
Retained earnings		**1,215,154,535**	823,679,684
(Loss) for the period / Profit for the year		**(226,639,788)**	411,261,467
Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent company		**3,309,253,951**	3,512,349,390
Non-controlling interests	(19)	**1,463,224,373**	1,547,939,666
TOTAL EQUITY		**4,772,478,324**	5,060,289,056
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current portion of long-term loans	(20)	**240,815,549**	185,942,035
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	(2-31)	**295,016,323**	444,465,773
Deferred tax liabilities	(27)	**-**	8,558,879
Total non-current liabilities		**535,831,872**	638,966,687
Current liabilities			
Due to related parties	(13)	**267,724,544**	121,748,918
Current portion of long-term loans	(20)	**40,171,731**	39,186,218
Shareholders' credit balances	(21)	**2,515,030**	2,649,676
Credit facilities	(22)	**11,530,795,088**	12,898,506,554
Trade payable, contractors and notes payable	(23)	**1,781,175,837**	1,337,248,999
Tax authority - credit balances	(24)	**293,719,084**	273,440,604
Accrued expenses and other credit balances	(25)	**1,721,346,800**	1,367,906,366
Provisions	(26)	**19,334,429**	14,561,348
Current portion of lease liabilities	(2-31)	**320,060,609**	217,118,005
Dividends payable		**206,781,341**	44,161,625
Total current liabilities		**16,183,624,493**	16,316,528,313
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**16,719,456,365**	16,955,495,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**21,491,934,689**	22,015,784,056

Group Chief Financial Officer — **Ahmed Hamdy Helmy**

Chief Executive Officer — **Yasser Mohamed Zaki**

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- The accompanying notes from (1) to (36) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.
- Review report "attached".

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF 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
Operations revenue	(28)	**6,953,874,318**	9,094,921,518	**3,693,123,473**	3,775,765,527
Operations cost	(29)	**(5,779,280,182)**	(6,503,476,181)	**(2,805,354,979)**	(2,904,548,508)
GROSS PROFIT		**1,174,594,136**	2,591,445,337	**887,768,494**	871,217,019
General and administrative expenses		**(373,712,615)**	(285,574,296)	**(190,937,392)**	(140,941,840)
Selling, distribution, and marketing expenses		**(263,392,533)**	(198,357,683)	**(135,383,124)**	(103,937,891)
Profit share from investments in associates	(6)	**24,408,590**	10,993,184	**11,701,953**	8,343,252
Investments at fair value through profit or loss valuation difference	(10)	**933,126**	38,793,242	**681,941**	38,462,621
(Loss) profit from sale of investments at fair value through profit or loss	(10)	**(2,320,059)**	(166,637)	**(2,320,059)**	8,137
Expected credit loss in the trade and notes receivable balance	(11)	**37,894,432**	(33,816,516)	**39,150,050**	(13,387,697)
Expected credit loss in the other debit balances	(16)	**(4,756,327)**	154,602	**(593,222)**	154,602
Provisions provided	(26)	**(5,826,736)**	(1,200,000)	**(5,226,736)**	(600,000)
Coupons		**497,865**	126,972	**497,865**	53,843
Return on investments in treasury bills		**4,066,754**	1,580,448	**1,983,134**	816,585
Loss on sale of investments in associates and subsidiaries		**(4,137,865)**	-	**-**	-
Other operating income		**6,370,201**	10,763,635	**2,204,632**	5,424,715
OPERATING (LOSS) PROFIT		**594,618,969**	2,134,742,288	**609,527,536**	665,613,346
Finance expense		**(1,370,538,775)**	(1,431,858,007)	**(622,303,984)**	(716,188,428)
Finance income		**49,780,926**	49,878,197	**28,474,652**	24,974,660
Foreign exchange differences		**(56,435,955)**	(1,243,063)	**(7,064,678)**	(267,578)
Gain on sale of fixed assets	(4)	**313,931,739**	653,606	**48,309**	565,316
(LOSS) PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAXES		**(468,643,096)**	752,173,021	**8,681,835**	(25,302,684)
Income taxes	(27)	**90,146,147**	(111,166,203)	**(5,379,593)**	30,905,081
(LOSS) PROFIT FOR THEW PERIOD		**(378,496,949)**	641,006,818	**3,302,242**	5,602,397
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent company		**(226,639,788)**	546,425,725	**32,737,117**	34,602,175
Non-controlling interest	(19)	**(151,857,161)**	94,581,093	**(29,434,875)**	(28,999,778)
(LOSS) PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**(378,496,949)**	641,006,818	**3,302,242**	5,602,397
(LOSSES) EARNINGS PER SHARE FOR THE HOLDING COMPANY	(30)	**(0.04)**	0.11	**0.01**	0.01

Group Chief Financial Officer

Ahmed Hamdy Helmy

Chief Executive Officer

Yasser Mohamed Zaki

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- The accompanying notes from (1) to (36) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

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

	Note	**For the six months ended 30 June 2026**	For the six months ended 30 June 2025	**For the three months ended 30 June 2026**	For the three months ended 30 June 2025
		EGP	EGP	**EGP**	EGP
(Loss) profit for the period		**(378,496,949)**	641,006,818	**3,302,242**	5,602,397
Items related to comprehensive income		**-**	-	**-**	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**(378,496,949)**	641,006,818	**3,302,242**	5,602,397
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent company		**(226,639,788)**	546,425,725	**32,737,117**	34,602,175
Non-controlling interests	(19)	**(151,857,161)**	94,581,093	**(29,434,875)**	(28,999,778)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**(378,496,949)**	641,006,818	**3,302,242**	5,602,397

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (36) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

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

	Issued And Paid-up Capital	Treasury Stocks	Share Premium	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	(Loss) profit for the period	Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Balance as of 1 January 2026	2,048,653,980	(40,053,797)	215,579,387	53,228,669	823,679,684	411,261,467	3,512,349,390	1,547,939,666	5,060,289,056
Transferred to legal reserve and retained earnings	-	-	-	17,882,468	393,378,999	(411,261,467)	-	-	-
Adjustments arising from changes in subsidiaries retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(22,112,883)	-	(22,112,883)	(2,063,034)	(24,175,917)
Adjustments arising from changes in subsidiaries' ownership percentage	-	-	-	-	239,645,752	-	239,645,752	107,489,296	347,135,048
Retirement of treasury shares - Holding Company	(14,605,300)	40,053,797	-	-	(25,448,497)	-	-	-	-
Dividends distribution	-	-	-	-	(193,988,520)	-	(193,988,520)	(38,284,394)	(232,272,914)
(Loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(226,639,788)	(226,639,788)	(151,857,161)	(378,496,949)
Balance as of 30 June 2026	**2,034,048,680**	**-**	**215,579,387**	**71,111,137**	**1,215,154,535**	**(226,639,788)**	**3,309,253,951**	**1,463,224,373**	**4,772,478,324**
Balance as of 1 January 2025	2,004,129,804	(116,483,266)	-	389,437	236,073,379	1,144,807,723	3,268,917,077	1,424,819,313	4,693,736,390
Transferred to legal reserve and retained earnings	-	-	-	52,839,232	1,091,968,491	(1,144,807,723)	-	-	-
Adjustments arising from changes in subsidiaries retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(44,856,042)	-	(44,856,042)	(14,868,736)	(59,724,778)
Adjustments arising from capital increase of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,343,366	8,343,366
Adjustments arising from changes in subsidiaries' ownership percentage	-	-	-	-	145,711,815	-	145,711,815	85,122,667	230,834,482
Purchase of treasury Stocks - Holding Company	-	(40,053,797)	-	-		-	(40,053,797)	-	(40,053,797)
Dividends distribution	-	-	-	-	(336,614,277)	-	(336,614,277)	(90,536,480)	(427,150,757)
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	546,425,725	546,425,725	94,581,093	641,006,818
Balance as of 30 June 2025	2,004,129,804	(156,537,063)	-	53,228,669	1,092,283,366	546,425,725	3,539,530,501	1,507,461,223	5,046,991,724

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (36) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	**For the six months ended 30 June 2026**	For the six months ended 30 June 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		**EGP**	EGP
(Loss) profit for the period before income taxes and non-controlling interests		**(468,643,096)**	752,173,021
Depreciation of fixed assets	(4)	**65,001,280**	49,204,565
Amortization of intangible assets	(7)	**112,481**	49,990
Amortization of right-of-use assets	(1-31)	**9,581,378**	11,546,574
Gain on sale of fixed assets	(4)	**(313,931,739)**	(653,606)
Expected credit loss in the trade and notes receivable balance	(11)	**(37,894,432)**	33,816,516
Expected credit loss in the other debit balances	(16)	**4,756,327**	(154,602)
Provisions provided	(26)	**5,826,736**	1,200,000
Investments at fair value through profit or loss valuation differences	(10)	**(933,126)**	(38,793,242)
Loss from sale of investments at fair value through profit or loss	(10)	**2,320,059**	166,637
Coupons		**(497,865)**	(126,972)
Return on investments in treasury bills		**(4,066,754)**	(1,580,448)
Profit share from investments in associates	(6)	**(24,408,590)**	(10,993,184)
Loss from sale of investments in associates		**4,137,865**	-
Finance expense		**1,370,538,775**	1,431,858,007
Finance income		**(49,780,926)**	(49,878,197)
Operating profit before changes in working capital		**562,118,373**	2,177,835,059
Changes in investments at fair value through profit or loss	(10)	**(1,941,966)**	(240,998)
Changes in trade and notes receivable		**1,416,252,288**	(1,956,402,428)
Changes in housing and development projects		**(125,263,179)**	83,739,992
Changes in inventories		**462,836,488**	(135,885,778)
Changes in debit balances – Tax authority		**(151,103,841)**	(194,549,230)
Changes in prepayments and other debit balances		**(717,518,371)**	(173,376,190)
Changes in due to related parties		**145,975,626**	30,160,635
Changes in trade payable, contractors and notes payable		**443,926,838**	(38,735,860)
Changes in credit balances – Tax authority		**(27,346,239)**	(236,467,077)
Changes in accrued expenses and other credit balances		**353,182,029**	267,926,291
Provisions used	**(26)**	**(1,053,655)**	(19,658,113)
Net cash flows provided from (used in) operating activities		**2,360,064,391**	(195,653,697)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to acquire fixed assets	(4)	**(76,163,742)**	(46,055,972)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		**15,146,413**	701,829
Payments in projects under construction	(5)	**(60,530,778)**	(11,989,964)
Payments in intangible assets	(7)	**-**	(674,889)
Proceeds from sale of investment in associate		**2,816,199**	-
Payments to acquire treasury bills		**(134,881,175)**	(12,917,570)
Proceeds from sale of treasury bills	(12)	**40,484,954**	13,824,300
Coupons received		**497,865**	126,972
Finance income received		**34,442,990**	49,878,197
Net cash received from investments in subsidiaries		**347,135,048**	230,834,482
Net cash flows provided from investing activities		**168,947,774**	223,727,385
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Payments in) Proceeds from credit facilities		**(1,367,711,466)**	2,174,217,234
Changes in operating and finance lease		**(51,574,845)**	(46,516,688)
Proceeds from long term loans		**55,859,027**	3,058,822
Changes in shareholders' – credit balances		**(134,646)**	27,185,325
Non-controlling interests in capital increase of subsidiaries		**-**	8,343,366
Payments to purchase treasury shares – holding company	(17)	**-**	(40,053,797)
Dividends paid		**(69,653,198)**	(276,376,873)
Finance expense paid		**(1,370,538,775)**	(1,431,858,007)
Net cash flows (used in) provided from financing activities		**(2,803,753,903)**	417,999,382
Net change in cash and cash equivalent during the period		**(274,741,738)**	446,073,070
Cash and cash equivalent – beginning of the period	(9)	**1,233,001,542**	1,054,516,162
Cash and cash equivalent – end of the period	(9)	**958,259,804**	1,500,589,232

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (36) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

1 BACKGROUND

Gadwa For Industrial Development Company (S.A.E.) was established in accordance with law number (159) year 1981 as a result of the splitting of Aspire Capital Holding Company for Financial Investments (S.A.E) (previously - Pioneers Holding Company for Financial Investments) without violating Article (27) of the Capital Market Law Number (95) of 1992 and Article (121) and Article (122) of the Executive Regulations of Law number (95) of year 1992.

The main purpose of the Company is to invest in, share and contribute, directly and indirectly in all fields of industrial investments, and the Company is allowed to have an interest or engage by any means with companies and others that practice similar businesses to its own or that may assist it in achieving its purpose in Egypt or abroad, also the Company may merge with such previous entities, purchase, or acquire in accordance with the law and its executive regulations.

The Company was registered in the Commercial Register under No. 171850 - Cairo on 5 September 2021.

The Company's registered address is: 5th Floor (above ground level), Building No. 231, Second District – Downtown Area, Fifth Settlement, New Cairo – Cairo.

The Company was registered in the Egyptian Exchange on 10 October 2021.

The Company's duration is 25 years starting from 5 September 2021.

The consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2026 were authorized for issuance in accordance with the board of directors' resolution on 12 September 2026.

Ownership percentage of the company in the following subsidiaries:

Company Name	Activity	Country	Ownership Percentage
Universal For Papers and Packing Materials Company (Unipack)*	Manufacturing packing materials and papers (S.A.E)	Egypt	**37.47%**
Varsal For Urban Planning Company*	Contracting and real estate investment (S.A.E)	Egypt	**37.47%**
Electro Cables Egypt Company	Manufacturing electrical wires and cables (S.A.E)	Egypt	**68.94%**
Giza Power For Manufacturing Company	Manufacturing electrical wires and cables (S.A.E)	Egypt	**68.94%**
Al Giza Egyptian For Distribution Company	Contracting (S.A.E)	Egypt	**68.94%**
G.P.I For Projects Company	Contracting (S.A.E)	Egypt	**68.94%**
O.M.S Cables Manufacturing Company *	Manufacturing electrical wires and cables (S.A.E)	Egypt	**31.02%**
G.P.I Meters Company	Manufacturing, installing, and assembling electricity, water and gas meters (S.A.E)	Egypt	**57.49%**
Arabian Company for Dairy Products (Arab Dairy) *	Manufacturing dairy products (S.A.E)	Egypt	**42.99%**
Arab Developed Company for Trade and Imports (ACTY) *	Trading (S.A.E)	Egypt	**34.39%**
PHC Food Company	Food & beverage (S.A.E)	Egypt	**99.66%**
Integrated Egyptian Company For Food Industries	Food & beverage (S.A.E)	Egypt	**74.75%**
El Noor Pharmaceutical Company	Pharmaceuticals (S.A.E)	Egypt	**64.98%**
Green Drugstore Medical Company	Pharmaceuticals (S.A.E)	Egypt	**55.23%**
Orange For Pharmacies Management Company	Pharmaceuticals (S.A.E)	Egypt	**65.02%**
Semow For Consulting Company	Financial advisors (S.A.E)	Egypt	**99.99%**
El Hessn For Consulting Company	Financial advisors (S.A.E)	Egypt	**99.65%**
P.F.A For Consulting Company	Financial advisors (S.A.E)	Egypt	**99.99%**

* 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 to obtain benefits from its activities.

2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

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

a- Eliminate the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the Parent Company portion of equity of each subsidiary.

b- Identify non-controlling interests in the profit (loss) of the consolidated subsidiaries for the reporting period.

c- Identify non-controlling interests in net assets of consolidated subsidiaries and are presented separately from the Parent Company's ownership interests in them.

They consist of:

(1) The amount of those non-controlling interests at the date of the original consolidation.

(2) The non-controlling interests' share of changes in equity since the date of the consolidation.

d- Full elimination for intergroup balances, transactions, income and expenses.

2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION (CONT'D)

- The financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries which are used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared at same date.
- The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for similar transactions and other events in similar circumstances.
- Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated balance sheet within equity, separately from the equity of the owners of the parent company. Also, the non-controlling interests share in the group profit or loss presented separately.
- Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.
- Deconsolidating subsidiaries is when the group loses control, where any remaining investment from lost subsidiary, is recognized at its fair value, at the date of losing control. Any variance is recognized as profit or loss in the parent company.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3-1 Basis of preparation

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

3-2 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.

3-3 Changes in accounting policies

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

3-4 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.

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 financial 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.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that asset 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.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3-4 Lease Contracts (Cont'd)

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.

3-5 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.

3-6 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
Telecommunications equipment	8
Computers	3-8
Furniture	4-16.7
Electrical equipment	5-8
Tools and equipment	5-8
Decorations	5-10
Vehicles	4-5
Buildings	10-40
Machinery and Equipment	4-20

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.

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.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3-7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as of the date of acquisition.

After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated decline in value.

Internally generated intangible assets are not capitalized, and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for decline in value whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each fiscal year end.

Intangible assets represent the computer software and the related licenses and are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives (4 years).

3-8 Goodwill

At the acquisition date, the company recognizes goodwill acquired from business combination as an asset. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, which represents the excess of the aggregate of the consolidation transferred over the company's share in the net identifiable assets and liabilities acquired and liabilities assumed.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impaired loss, goodwill acquired in a business combination cannot be amortized, and consequently the company makes an impairment test on the goodwill acquired annually or periodically, if there is an indication of impairment in its value.

3-9 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 in Government bonds

Investments in government bonds are recorded at cost according to amortized cost model. In case of decline in value, the book value should be adjusted by the amount declined and charged to the statement of profit or loss in the same period for each investment separately.

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.

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3-10 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.

3-11 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.

3-12 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as assets for the purpose of selling, if it is expected that their book value will be recovered mainly from a sale transaction and not from continuing to use it, and this includes assets acquired in exchange for debt settlement and fixed assets that the establishment ceases to use for the purpose of selling it, and subsidiaries and sister companies acquired by the establishment for the purpose of selling it.

The asset (or the group being disposed of) shall be available for immediate sale in the condition it is in without any conditions other than the traditional and usual sale conditions for those assets. A non-current asset (or a group being disposed of) that is classified as assets non-current held for sale is measured on the basis of the book value at the date of classification or the fair value less selling costs, whichever is less.

If the sale is expected to take more than one year, the entity shall measure the selling costs at their present value, and for any increase in the present value of the selling costs arising from the passage of time, it shall be recorded in profit or loss as a financing cost.

3-13 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.

3-14 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.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3-15 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.

3-16 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.

3-17 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.

3-18 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 years 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 its 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 year, 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.

3-19 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.

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

  Step three: 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.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

3-19 Revenue recognition (Cont'd)

- **Revenue from contracts with customers (Cont'd)**

  Step Four: Allocate the transaction price to the separate 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.

- **Contracting revenue**
  Revenues from construction contracts include the initial value of each construction contract in addition to order changes, incentives or subsequent claims, provided that sufficient expectation exists for the realization of that value and the reliability of its estimate.

  Where the results of the contract can be reliably estimated, revenues from construction contracts are recognized in accordance with the percentage of completion method according to the nature of the contract as follows:

  - **Long-term contracts:** The percentage of completion is determined according to limitation of the executed works method. The contract costs incurred to meet this revenue are recognized.
  - **Short-term contracts:** Short-term contract revenue is recognized in accordance with accounting for the work performed method and the actual costs incurred to meet the revenue.

  Where a contract revenue cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognized within the limit of the actual cost incurred and is expected to be recovered.

  Any expected loss of the contract is recognized as an expense in the event that the expected total cost of the contract is likely to exceed the total revenue of the contract irrespective to the percentage of completion of the contract.

  Any increase (decrease) in the value of income calculated according to the percentage of completion than the actual bill of progress issued to the client is charged to the clients' account.

- **Units' sales**
  Housing and developments projects revenue is recognized on the sale of unit when all risks and rewards is transferred to the buyer and realized by the completion of the actual contract of the unit.

- **Sale on instalments**
  The net present value of the sold unit is recognized as income on the date of sale. The selling price is the present value of the consideration and is determined by discounting the amount of premiums receivable using the targeted interest rate. Deferred interest is recognized as income when earned and on a time proportion basis taking into account the targeted interest rate.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3-19 Revenue recognition (Cont'd)

- **Dividends revenue**
  Revenue is recognized when the company's right to receive the payment is established.

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

3-20 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.

3-21 Accruals and other credit balances

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

3-22 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.

3-23 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 at 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 three 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.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3-23 Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

B. Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities (Cont'd)

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 asset contractual conditions generate cash flows in specific dates, based on only the asset and related interest payments for the principal amount due.

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.

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 that kind 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.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3-23 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

B. Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities (Cont'd)

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.

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 at 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, if 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.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3-24 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.

3-25 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.

3-26 Statement of cash flows

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

3-27 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 after deducted banks credit balances.

4- Fixed Assets

	Land	Tele-communications equipment	Computers	Furniture	Electrical equipment	Tools and equipment	Decorations	Vehicles	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Cost											
1 January 2026	592,293,951	1,652,315	45,522,006	40,576,349	4,129,111	71,086,219	108,262,619	82,363,645	492,619,889	1,289,274,688	2,727,780,792
Additions for the period	-	15,135	2,441,627	1,734,076	208,237	501,329	-	11,125,065	14,705,829	45,432,444	76,163,742
Transferred from project under construction (Note 5)	-	-	-	155,348	-	-	1,269,647	2,100,142	-	66,999,127	70,524,264
Disposals for the period	(30,000,000)	-	(14,116)	-	(12,500)	(23,193)	(711,116)	(122,739)	-	(2,940,617)	(33,824,281)
30 June 2026	562,293,951	1,667,450	47,949,517	42,465,773	4,324,848	71,564,355	108,821,150	95,466,113	507,325,718	1,398,765,642	2,840,644,517
Accumulated depreciation											
1 January 2026	-	(693,266)	(27,883,303)	(19,408,138)	(1,972,489)	(50,722,621)	(77,301,749)	(61,713,879)	(102,099,472)	(482,228,635)	(824,023,552)
Depreciation for the period	-	(91,626)	(3,543,432)	(1,757,617)	(346,547)	(2,864,972)	(6,652,040)	(7,713,979)	(8,256,147)	(33,774,920)	(65,001,280)
Depreciation of disposals	-	-	10,158	-	5,964	23,192	711,113	81,825	-	2,827,355	3,659,607
30 June 2026	-	(784,892)	(31,416,577)	(21,165,755)	(2,313,072)	(53,564,401)	(83,242,676)	(69,346,033)	(110,355,619)	(513,176,200)	(885,365,225)
Net book value											
As of 30 June 2026	**562,293,951**	**882,558**	**16,532,940**	**21,300,018**	**2,011,776**	**17,999,954**	**25,578,474**	**26,120,080**	**396,970,099**	**885,589,442**	**1,955,279,292**

- An amount of EGP 195,810,048 was included in fixed assets items, resulting from the reallocation of goodwill resulted from the business combination process, and the amortization of that allocated goodwill was allocated to operations cost (Note 8). The balance of the remaining allocated goodwill after amortization on 30 June 2026 amounted to EGP 135,841,128 (as of 31 December 2025, amounted to: EGP 141,292,848).

- Gain on sale of fixed assets during the period is presented as follows:

		For the six Months ended 30 June 2026
	EGP	**EGP**
Net selling value of disposed Assets		**344,096,413**
Cost of disposed asset	(33,824,281)	
Accumulated depreciation of disposed asset	3,659,607	
Net book value of disposed asset		**(30,164,674)**
Gain on sale of fixed assets		**313,931,739**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

4- Fixed Assets (Cont'd)

	Land	Tele-communications equipment	Computers	Furniture	Electrical equipment	Tools and equipment	Decorations	Vehicles	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Cost											
1 January 2025	592,293,951	1,647,836	38,564,072	35,693,004	3,428,441	68,783,509	84,240,194	89,743,616	396,726,961	1,206,605,603	2,517,727,187
Additions for the year	-	4,479	6,934,673	4,920,882	700,670	2,302,710	-	1,983,887	49,448,897	62,426,981	128,723,179
Transferred from project under construction (Note 5)	-	-	171,000	-	-	-	24,022,425	4,595,945	46,444,031	84,241,268	159,474,669
Disposals for the year	-	-	(147,739)	(37,537)	-	-	-	(1,034,801)	-	(63,999,164)	(65,219,241)
Excluded from business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,925,002)	-	-	(12,925,002)
31 December 2025	592,293,951	1,652,315	45,522,006	40,576,349	4,129,111	71,086,219	108,262,619	82,363,645	492,619,889	1,289,274,688	2,727,780,792
Accumulated depreciation											
1 January 2025	-	(487,021)	(21,017,540)	(16,279,119)	(1,350,190)	(44,565,198)	(68,231,465)	(48,293,630)	(89,131,010)	(447,050,243)	(736,405,416)
Depreciation for the year	-	(206,245)	(6,947,391)	(3,166,555)	(622,299)	(6,157,423)	(9,070,284)	(15,617,419)	(12,968,462)	(54,265,800)	(109,021,878)
Depreciation of disposals	-	-	81,628	37,536	-	-	-	258,419	-	19,087,408	19,464,991
Excluded from business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,938,751	-	-	1,938,751
31 December 2025	-	(693,266)	(27,883,303)	(19,408,138)	(1,972,489)	(50,722,621)	(77,301,749)	(61,713,879)	(102,099,472)	(482,228,635)	(824,023,552)
Net book value											
As of 31 December 2025	592,293,951	959,049	17,638,703	21,168,211	2,156,622	20,363,598	30,960,870	20,649,766	390,520,417	807,046,053	1,903,757,240

5- Projects Under Construction

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Beginning balance	**143,155,824**	105,022,075
Additions	**60,530,778**	197,608,418
Transferred to fixed assets (Note 4)	**(70,524,264)**	(159,474,669)
Ending Balance	**133,162,338**	143,155,824

6- Investments In Associates

	Percentage %	30 June 2026 EGP	Percentage %	31 December 2025 EGP
Aman Construction Company (L.L.C)	**19.93**	**2,033,486**	19.93	1,921,661
Al Giza General For Contracting And Real Estate Investment Company (S.A.E)	**3.69**	**34,105,539**	3.69	29,571,489
United Company For Housing And Development (S.A.E)	**5.19**	**95,410,167**	5.19	89,160,009
Cairo For Housing And Real Estate Development Company (S.A.E)	**1.02**	**71,619,528**	1.42	73,757,103
El Saeed For Contracting And Real Estate Investment Company (S.A.E)	**0.79**	**9,990,878**	0.79	10,270,404
Panda for Trading and Distribution Company	**21.49**	**24,018,266**	24.62	19,832,422
		237,177,864		224,513,088

* These investments were considered as an investment in associate companies due to the presence of significant influence represented in exchange in management personnel.

The company's share in the assets, liabilities and equity of associate companies is represented as follows:

Values are in (KEGP)	Non-current assets	Current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Capital and shareholders' equity
Aman Construction Company	20	43,812	42,326	-	1,506
Al Giza General For Contracting And Real Estate Investment Company	22,845	83,824	69,961	2,341	34,367
United Company For Housing And Development	8,417	131,934	71,380	16,872	52,099
Cairo For Housing And Real Estate Development Company	83,695	12,674	13,118	19,874	63,377
El Saeed For Contracting And Real Estate Investment Company	4,655	27,044	20,442	402	10,855
Panda for Trading and Distribution Company	1,806	41,119	36,029	99	6,797

The company's profit share from investments in associates during the period is represented as follows:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2026 EGP	For the six months ended 30 June 2025 EGP
Aman Construction Company	**261,076**	84,837
Al Giza General For Contracting And Real Estate Investment Company	**4,755,233**	845,883
United Company For Housing And Development	**9,750,844**	4,943,520
Cairo For Housing And Real Estate Development Company	**5,039,636**	5,045,216
El Saeed For Contracting And Real Estate Investment Company	**415,957**	73,728
Panda for Trading and Distribution Company	**4,185,844**	-
	24,408,590	10,993,184

7- Intangible Assets

	30 June 2026 Software EGP	31 December 2025 Software EGP
Cost		
Beginning balance	**3,864,174**	3,189,285
Additions for the period / year	**-**	674,889
Ending balance	**3,864,174**	3,864,174
Accumulated Amortization		
Beginning balance	**(3,320,491)**	(3,140,208)
Amortization for the period / year	**(112,481)**	(180,283)
Ending balance	**(3,432,972)**	(3,320,491)
Net Book Value at the end of the period / year	**431,202**	543,683

8- Goodwill

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Universal For Papers and Packing Materials Company (UNIPACK)	**186,239,555**	186,239,555
Electro Cable Egypt Company	**354,457,677**	354,457,677
Arabian Company For Dairy Products (Arab Dairy)	**554,875,284**	554,875,284
	1,095,572,516	1,095,572,516
The impairment in goodwill balance	**(65,658,264)**	(65,658,264)
	1,029,914,252	1,029,914,252

- Goodwill balances represent the difference between the book value and the group companies' share in the fair value of the investment. The company has reallocated part of the goodwill with an amount of EGP 195,810,048 on the item of fixed assets (Note 4).
- The Company performed a fair value assessment of its investments to determine whether any indicators of impairment existed in those investees. Accordingly, the accumulated impairment balance relating to goodwill amounted to EGP 65,658,264.

9- Cash On Hand And At Banks

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
A- Local currency		
Cash on hand	**11,213,383**	15,693,999
Current accounts	**558,579,438**	735,507,816
Term deposits (less than three months)	**229,894,017**	221,180,599
	799,686,838	972,382,414
B- Foreign currency		
Cash on hand	**11,685,136**	8,513,278
Current accounts	**146,887,830**	252,105,850
	158,572,966	260,619,128
	958,259,804	1,233,001,542

10- Investments At Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Quoted investments	**673,310**	770,918
Investment fund certificates	**10,110,152**	9,457,511
Non quoted investments	**107,648,953**	107,648,953
	118,432,415	117,877,382

10- Investments At Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss (Cont'd)

- 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	**117,877,382**	9,116,791
Investments at fair value through profit or loss valuation differences	**933,126**	38,793,242
Loss from sale of investments at fair value through profit or loss	**(2,320,059)**	(166,637)
Investments transferred from associates	**-**	63,121,584
Ending balance	**(118,432,415)**	(111,105,978)
Changes in investments at fair value through profit or loss	**(1,941,966)**	(240,998)

11- Trade And Notes Receivable

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Trade receivable	**6,753,946,257**	8,222,785,717
Notes receivable	**1,089,364,394**	527,827,222
	7,843,310,651	8,750,612,939
Deferred interest	**(164,662,064)**	-
Expected credit loss in trade and notes receivable	**(221,039,254)**	(257,103,994)
	7,457,609,333	8,493,508,945

The change in expected credit loss in trade and notes receivable is as following:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2026 EGP	For the six months ended 30 June 2025 EGP
Beginning balance	**257,103,994**	192,396,383
(Reserved) charged during the period	**(37,894,432)**	33,816,516
Adjustments during the period	**1,829,692**	20,514,761
Ending balance	**221,039,254**	246,727,660

12- Investments At Amortize Cost – Current

Treasury Bills – Less Than One Year	**30 June 2026 EGP**	31 December 2025 EGP
Par value	**167,850,000**	30,500,000
Deferred returns`	**(12,588,249)**	(179,469)
Taxes on return on treasury bills	**(1,411,516)**	(793,074)
Sales during the period	**(40,484,954)**	(13,824,300)
Present value	**113,365,281**	15,703,157

13- Due To Related Parties

	Affiliation	**30 June 2026 EGP**	31 December 2025 EGP
Cairo For Housing And Real Estate Development Co.	Associate	**22,225**	22,225
Flourish For Investment Company	Related Party	**5,750,000**	5,750,000
Pioneers Properties For Urban Development Company	Related Party	**261,952,319**	115,976,693
		267,724,544	121,748,918

14- Inventories

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Raw materials	**2,195,161,159**	2,050,356,522
Finished goods	**1,678,521,039**	2,026,094,500
Work in process	**1,727,892,374**	1,647,461,074
Spare parts and supplies	**133,251,934**	120,063,320
Letters of credit	**279,584,311**	697,327,633
Others	**80,794,990**	16,739,246
	6,095,205,807	6,558,042,295
Decline in inventories value	**(235,860)**	(235,860)
	6,094,969,947	6,557,806,435

15- Tax Authority – Debit Balances

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Withholding tax	**246,969,447**	183,395,775
Refundable sales tax	**152,412,442**	139,906,723
Value added tax	**334,746,540**	257,707,822
Sundry	**-**	2,014,268
	734,128,429	583,024,588

16- Prepayments And Other Debit Balances

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Prepaid expenses	**19,240,830**	21,362,666
Exporting support fund	**203,343,229**	210,196,076
Advance payments to suppliers and contractors	**223,134,388**	167,924,982
Employees’ custodies and petty cash	**17,566,554**	8,456,039
Deposits with others	**546,740,809**	505,500,288
Letters of guarantee and credit cover	**47,176,600**	25,361,952
Accrued revenue	**378,221,923**	109,539,110
Other debit balances	**709,873,211**	381,504,635
	2,145,297,544	1,429,845,748
Expected credit loss in other debit balances	**(231,744,476)**	(227,002,145)
	1,913,553,068	1,202,843,603

The change in expected credit loss in the other debit balances is as following:

	For the six Months ended 30 June 2026 EGP	For the six Months ended 30 June 2025 EGP
Beginning balance	**227,002,145**	247,589,677
Used during the period	**(13,996)**	-
Charged (reversed) during the period	**4,756,327**	(154,602)
Ending balance	**231,744,476**	247,435,075

17- Issued And Paid-Up Capital

As of 24 July 2021, the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting unanimously approved the report number 534 as of 15 June 2021 from the Economic Performance Sector of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones reports, confirming the preliminary book and fair value assessment of the Company’s assets and liabilities for the purpose of splitting the Company into three companies (an original company and two resulted companies). The report concluded that net owners’ equity value of Aspire Capital Holding Company for Financial Investments (S.A.E) (Previously - Pioneers Holding Company for Financial Investments) is EGP 7,039,494,200. which resulted in Net shareholders’ equity of Gadwa for Industrial Development (S.A.E) amounted to EGP 2,033,808,300.

17- Issued And Paid-Up Capital (Cont'd)

Issued and paid-up capital is amounted to EGP 2,048,653,980, divided on 5391194685 shares with a face value of EGP 0.38 per share with authorized capital of EGP 10 billion.

On 18 May 2026, the Company's Extraordinary General Assembly decided to reduce the company's share capital through the cancellation of treasury shares that had been held for more than a year, totalling 38435000 shares at par value of EGP 0.38 per share. so that the issued capital became EGP 2,034,048,680, divided on 5352759685 shares the procedures were completed and recorded in the Commercial Registry on 14 June 2026.

The capital structure is presented as follows:

	Percentage %	Number of shares	Value EGP
Walid Mohamed Zaki	4.47	239444940	90,989,077
WZ Investment	21.44	1147653710	436,108,410
Abdelkader Elmohedeb And Sons Company	13.91	744793750	283,021,625
Taha Ibrahim Mostafa Mohamed Eltelbani	9.93	531724605	202,055,350
Hossam Mohamed Zaki Ibrahim	3.56	190436180	72,365,748
Hesham Ali Shoukry Hafez	6.97	373218830	141,823,155
EGYCAP Investments Ltd.	4.15	222109120	84,401,466
Nawaf bin Abdullah bin Ibrahim bin Dayel	5.59	299073945	113,648,099
Remouz Development Company	4.13	220876564	83,933,094
Other shareholders	25.85	1383428041	525,702,656
Total	**100**	**5352759685**	**2,034,048,680**

18- Share Premium - Employees and Managers Share-Based Incentive Plan

The Company Extraordinary General Assembly approved the employees and managers share based incentive plan which was approved by the Financial Regulatory Authority.

On 3 June 2025, the Company's Extraordinary General Assembly decided to increase the company's share capital from EGP 1,962,783,784 to EGP 2,048,653,980, representing an increase of EGP 85,870,196 through the issuance of 45194840 shares at their par value. The capital increase was fully paid by the beneficiaries of the share-based incentive plan for previous years of service. The procedures were completed and recorded in the Commercial Registry on 22 September 2025,The fair value of the share on that date amounted to EGP 6.67 per share, resulting in a share premium related to the Employees and Managers Share-Based Incentive Plan amounting to EGP 215,579,387, which was charged to retained earnings.

19- Non-Controlling Interest

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Beginning balance	**1,547,939,666**	1,424,819,313
Adjustments on retained earnings	**(2,063,034)**	(15,022,444)
Adjustments arising from capital increase of subsidiaries	**-**	8,592,367
Adjustments arising from changes in subsidiaries' ownership percentage	**107,489,296**	145,444,414
Dividends distributed of subsidiaries	**(38,284,394)**	(94,793,096)
Adjustments arising from exclusion of a subsidiary from business combination	**-**	(13,217,240)
Non-controlling interest in consolidated statement of profit or loss	**(151,857,161)**	92,116,352
Ending balance	**1,463,224,373**	1,547,939,666

20- Long Term Loans

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Loans balance	**280,987,280**	225,128,253
Deduct:		
Current portion	**(40,171,731)**	(39,186,218)
Non-current portion	**240,815,549**	185,942,035

20- Long Term Loans (Cont'd)

- Loans granted by the bank with an interest of 1% - 3% above the CORRIDOR rate guaranteed by financial papers held by banks.

21- Shareholders' Credit Balances

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Shareholders – (Parent company)	-	134,646
Shareholders – (Subsidiary companies)	2,515,030	2,515,030
	2,515,030	2,649,676

22- Credit Facilities

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Credit facilities – Local currency	11,480,334,901	12,803,949,991
Credit facilities – Foreign currency	50,460,187	94,556,563
	11,530,795,088	12,898,506,554

- Credit facilities granted by banks with an interest rate of 1% above the CORRIDOR rate and between 2.5% – 4% above the LIBOR rate guaranteed by notes receivable, sales orders and supplying contracts.

23- Trade Payable, Contractors, And Notes Payable

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Trade payable and contractors	1,570,532,832	1,138,043,566
Notes payable	210,643,005	199,205,433
	1,781,175,837	1,337,248,999

24- Tax Authority – Credit Balances

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Tax Authority – Income tax	130,015,259	182,568,724
Tax Authority – Other taxes	163,703,825	90,871,880
	293,719,084	273,440,604

25- Accrued Expenses And Other Credit Balances

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Accrued expenses	142,702,985	110,464,054
Deposits from others	160,687,281	158,180,637
Advances from customers	758,166,853	530,154,059
Social Insurance Authority	11,296,928	5,984,932
Union of occupants	5,244,000	5,244,000
Accrued construction cost	-	8,017,630
Other credit balances	627,558,728	548,869,783
	1,705,656,775	1,366,915,095
Accrued interest	15,690,025	991,271
	1,721,346,800	1,367,906,366

26- Provisions

	1 January 2026 EGP	Used during the period EGP	Provided during the period EGP	30 June 2026 EGP
Provision for liabilities	14,561,348	(1,053,655)	5,826,736	19,334,429
	14,561,348	(1,053,655)	5,826,736	19,334,429

27- Income Taxes

Income Tax Expense

	For the six Months ended 30 June 2026 EGP	For the six Months ended 30 June 2025 EGP
Current income tax	**34,877,816**	163,094,484
Return on treasury bills tax	**800,851**	287,151
Deferred income tax – (Revenue)	**(125,824,814)**	(52,215,432)
Income tax expense	**(90,146,147)**	111,166,203

Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liability

	30 June 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Beginning balance – liability	**8,558,879**	50,157,554
Deferred income tax – (Assets)	**(125,824,814)**	(36,419,405)
Adjustments	**3,410,598**	(4,615,821)
Balances of subsidiaries excluded from business combination	**-**	(563,449)
Ending balance – (Assets) / Liability	**(113,855,337)**	8,558,879

28- Operations Revenue

	For the six Months ended 30 June 2026 EGP	For the six Months ended 30 June 2025 EGP
Electrical cables revenue	**3,997,388,213**	5,556,896,332
Dairy products revenue	**1,308,494,168**	1,243,395,270
Packing and packaging revenue	**794,084,287**	768,192,985
Retail revenue	**509,989,203**	375,775,602
Medical services revenue	**11,971,374**	3,419,590
Real estate & contracting revenue	**331,947,073**	1,147,241,739
	6,953,874,318	9,094,921,518

29- Operations Cost

	For the six Months ended 30 June 2026 EGP	For the six Months ended 30 June 2025 EGP
Electrical cables cost	**3,357,467,409**	3,966,344,490
Dairy products cost	**1,122,538,678**	1,047,863,878
Packing and packaging cost	**652,595,048**	628,643,793
Retail cost	**373,095,075**	244,865,576
Medical services cost	**4,396,997**	1,255,990
Real estate & contracting cost	**269,186,975**	614,502,454
	5,779,280,182	6,503,476,181

30- (Losses) Earnings Per Share

(Losses) earnings per share is calculated by dividing the equity holders of the parent company share in (loss) Profit for the period by weighted average number of outstanding shares, as follows:

	For the six Months ended 30 June 2026 EGP	For the six Months ended 30 June 2025 EGP
(Loss) Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent company	**(226,639,788)**	546,425,725
Weighted average number of outstanding shares during the period	**5352759685**	5136141285
(Losses) earnings per share for the period	**(0.04)**	0.11

31- Lease Contracts

1- Right-Of-Use Assets

	Buildings EGP	Land EGP	Vehicles EGP	Total EGP
Cost				
1 January 2026	69,141,790	35,797,690	45,507,154	150,446,634
Additions for the period	8,052,103	-	-	8,052,103
disposals	(13,501,730)	-	-	(13,501,730)
30 June 2026	63,692,163	35,797,690	45,507,154	144,997,007
Accumulated Amortization				
1 January 2026	(38,233,148)	(8,234,315)	(16,425,271)	(62,892,734)
Amortization for the period	(4,319,149)	(761,653)	(4,500,576)	(9,581,378)
disposals	11,429,636	-	-	11,429,636
30 June 2026	(31,122,661)	(8,995,968)	(20,925,847)	(61,044,476)
Net Book Value As of 30 June 2026	**32,569,502**	**26,801,722**	**24,581,307**	**83,952,531**

31- Lease Contracts

1- Right-Of-Use Assets

	Buildings EGP	Land EGP	Vehicles EGP	Total EGP
Cost				
1 January 2025	68,056,864	35,797,690	38,177,691	142,032,245
Additions for the year	1,084,926	-	7,329,463	8,414,389
31 December 2025	69,141,790	35,797,690	45,507,154	150,446,634
Accumulated Amortization				
1 January 2025	(25,631,199)	(6,711,009)	(7,094,623)	(39,436,831)
Amortization for the year	(12,601,949)	(1,523,306)	(9,330,648)	(23,455,903)
31 December 2025	(38,233,148)	(8,234,315)	(16,425,271)	(62,892,734)
Net Book Value As of 31 December 2025	30,908,642	27,563,375	29,081,883	87,553,900

2- Lease Liabilities

	Operating Lease Contracts EGP	Financial Lease Contracts EGP	**30 June 2026** **EGP**
Lease liabilities balance	65,064,015	550,012,917	**615,076,932**
deduct:			
Current portion	(15,554,736)	(304,505,873)	**(320,060,609)**
Non-current portion	49,509,279	245,507,044	**295,016,323**

	Operating Lease Contracts EGP	Financial Lease Contracts EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Lease liabilities balance	65,383,287	596,200,491	661,583,778
deduct:			
Current portion	(14,837,029)	(202,280,976)	(217,118,005)
Non-current portion	50,546,258	393,919,515	444,465,773

- Financial lease liabilities represent lease liability balances of Electro Cables Egypt Company (S.A.E.) amounted to EGP 411,527,704 and the Arabian Company For Dairy Products (Arab Dairy) (S.A.E) amounted to EGP 138,485,213, which resulted from the sale and leaseback contracts of assets that were originally owned by the companies and will regain its ownership at the end of the contracts by the amount of EGP 1 each.

32- Non-Current Assets Held For Sale

Non-traded assets for sale are the value of assets (Land, real estate and spare parts) worth EGP 48,544,167, registered at net sales value which includes EGP 46,845,700, value of assets received from a customer (Land and real estate) in repayment of part of the debt owed to him by which an authorized resident was assessed and whose ownership is being transferred to the Company which the Company's management wants to dispose of within one year and was settled and listed as assets for sale in accordance with paragraph 6 of Egyptian Accounting Standard (32) during the fourth quarter of 2022 The marketing process was initiated at the suitable price in accordance with the Company's plan to sell it.

33- Tax Position

Gadwa For Industrial Development 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 statement of profit or loss represents the total income tax for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

34- Financial Instruments Risk Management

Financial instruments of the Company are represented in the financial assets includes (cash on hand and at banks, financial investments, trade and notes receivable, due from related parties, and other debit balances), the financial liabilities include (customers – credit balances, credit facilities, trade payable, contractors, notes payable, loans, land creditors, due to related parties, tax liabilities, shareholders' credit balances, accrued expenses and other credit balances).
Note (3) in the accompanying notes of the consolidated financial statements includes the accounting policies applied concerning the recognition and measurement of significant financial instruments & the related revenues & expenses.

Fair value of financial instruments
In accordance with the valuation principles used in the valuation of the Company's assets and liabilities stated in note (3), the fair values of financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying amounts at the financial position date.

Interest rate risk
The Company monitors the maturity structure of assets and liabilities with the related interest rates.

Foreign Currency Risk
The foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of the inflows and outflows in foreign currencies, as well as, valuation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation, resulting in financial losses beard by the other party. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its deposits with banks, accounts receivables as well as some other assets as represented on the financial position.

The Company seeks to reduce credit risk related to bank deposits by dealing with reputable banks and by setting credit limits to its clients and monitoring their customer outstanding credit balances.

Liquidity risk
The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of retained earnings, and company bank balances to match the maturity of the Company liabilities when due.

Cash flows risk related to the interest rate
The risk of interest rate cash flows is the risk of changes in future cash flows due to changes in interest rates. The Company seeks to reduce that risk by relying on cash flows from operating activities.

Capital Management
The main purpose of the capital management is to ensure that the Company maintain a proper percent of the capital to support its business and to achieve the maximum increase for the shareholders.
The Company manages the capital structure and adjust it in considerations to the changes in the business environment. There were no changes in the Company goals, policies and operations for the six months ended 30 June 2026 and the year ended 31 December 2025.

35- Key Sources For Uncertain Estimates

The Company makes future estimates and assumptions. The results of accounting estimates, as defined, are rarely equal to actual results. Estimates and assumptions with significant risks that could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities during the next fiscal year are indicated below:

Decline in trade and other receivables value
An estimate of the collectible amount of trade and other receivables is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. For individually significant amounts, this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are past due, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the length of time past due, based on historical recovery rates.

Income taxes
The Company is subject to corporate tax. A provision for income tax is estimated using an expert opinion, any discrepancies between estimated and actual tax are reflected on provision for income tax and deferred tax for these years.

36- Significant Events

A- On 12 February, 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 21.50%. 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 regarding 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.