# INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS "S.A. E"

## INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

## WITH REPORT ON LIMTED REVIEW

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## Report on limited review of interim financial statement

**To: The Shareholders of International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals "S.A. E"**

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying Interim statement of financial position of International **Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals "S.A. E",** as of September 30, 2026, and the related Interim statements of profit or loss, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the Nine months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our limited review.

**Scope of Limited Review**

We conducted our limited review in accordance with the Egyptian Standard on review Engagements 2410, limited review of 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 in the company and applying analytical and other limited review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Auditing Standards on auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all the significant matters that might be identified in an audit, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these interim financial statements.

**Conclusion**

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that makes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as of September 30, 2026, and its financial performance, and its cash flows for the Nine months then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

**Cairo at :November 11, 2026**

**Tarek Salah**

**Record of auditors' register with the Financial Regulatory Authority no. (105)**
**Bakertilly Mohamed Hilal & Wahid Abdel Ghaffar**






Mohamed Hilal & Wahid Abdel Ghaffar trading as Baker Tilly Hilal & Abdel Ghaffar is a member of the global network of Baker Tilly International Ltd., the members of which are separate and independent legal entities.

**International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals "S.A. E"**
**Interim Statement of Financial Position as of September 30, 2026**
**(All amounts in egyptian Pound)**

| | Note No | 30/9/2026 EGP | 31/12/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Fixed assets (net) | (4) | 10 865 675 | 6 893 401 |
| Investments in associates | (5) | 942 042 695 | 986 428 309 |
| Investments at FVTOCI | (6) | 53 439 325 | 43 785 000 |
| Payments under Investments | (7) | 3 750 000 | -- |
| Deferred tax assets | (23) | 191 446 | 132 273 |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **1 010 289 141** | **1 037 238 983** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventory | (8) | 136 716 481 | 222 516 370 |
| Accounts and notes receivables | (9) | 44 648 608 | 176 759 539 |
| Debtors and other debit balances | (10) | 45 734 050 | 44 853 429 |
| Cash at banks and on hand | (11) | 618 920 455 | 125 364 400 |
| **Total current assets** | | **846 019 594** | **569 493 738** |
| **Total assets** | | **1 856 308 735** | **1 606 732 721** |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Issued & paid in capital | (15) | 233 550 000 | 233 550 000 |
| Legal reserve | | 33 522 856 | 22 817 666 |
| Retained earnings | | 470 855 848 | 266 935 359 |
| Company's share in adjustments of associates' equity | | 421 079 730 | 549 385 415 |
| Net income for the period | | 239 233 279 | 214 103 796 |
| **Total equity** | | **1 398 241 713** | **1 286 792 236** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Provisions | (16) | 28 229 | 1 592 535 |
| Banks-credit Facilities | (12) | 16 401 981 | 30 265 187 |
| Accounts & notes payables | (13) | 324 204 927 | 220 515 169 |
| Customers Advance Payments | | 49 781 003 | 6 523 581 |
| Creditors and other credit balances | (14) | 19 401 766 | 23 379 839 |
| Accrued income Tax | (22) | 48 249 116 | 37 664 174 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | **458 067 022** | **319 940 485** |
| **Total liabilities** | | **458 067 022** | **319 940 485** |
| **Total equity and liabilities** | | **1 856 308 735** | **1 606 732 721** |

- **The attached notes are an integral part of these interim financial statements and to be read with.**
- **Report on limited review "attached"**

**Finance director**
**Al Sayed Hassan Mohammed**

**Borad member**
**Ahmed Shawky Montaser**

**Chief executive officer**
**Wajdi Al-Sabahiy Salih**

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**International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals "S.A. E"**

**Statement of profit or loss for the financial period ended September 30, 2026**

**(All amounts in egyptian Pound)**

| | NOTE NO | For The Nine Months Ended | | For The Three Months Ended | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 30/9/2026 | 30/9/2025 | 30/9/2026 | 30/9/2025 |
| | | EGP | EGP | EGP | EGP |
| Net sales | (18) | 2 887 139 205 | 2 325 824 343 | 936 074 403 | 976 014 667 |
| Cost of sales (net) | (19) | (2 667 516 679) | (2 194 920 906) | ( 860 125 763) | ( 932 720 269) |
| **Gross profit** | | **219 622 526** | **130 903 437** | **75 948 640** | **43 294 398** |
| **(Less):** | | | | | |
| Selling & distribution expenses | | ( 17 415 386) | ( 22 105 336) | ( 5 771 245) | ( 14 355 430) |
| **Total expenses** | | **( 17 415 386)** | **( 22 105 336)** | **( 5 771 245)** | **( 14 355 430)** |
| **Net operating income** | | **202 207 140** | **108 798 101** | **70 177 395** | **28 938 968** |
| **(Less) / Add:** | | | | | |
| General and administrative expenses | (20) | ( 15 267 981) | ( 24 085 110) | ( 4 966 409) | ( 8 633 758) |
| Takaful contribution | | ( 7 446 287) | ( 6 013 670) | ( 2 424 489) | ( 2 493 713) |
| Board of Directors & attendance allowance | | ( 414 500) | ( 227 750) | ( 80 500) | ( 79 500) |
| Share of profit from associates | | 74 398 190 | 71 805 900 | 14 748 203 | 19 970 655 |
| Reverse expected credit losses | (17) | 95 093 | 519 406 | 5 620 | ( 284 216) |
| Formed expected credit losses | (17) | ( 1 882 111) | ( 20 229) | ( 1 054 217) | 152 534 |
| Finance costs (net) | (21) | 32 965 255 | 29 035 318 | 14 792 353 | 6 184 730 |
| Capital Gain | | 1 430 000 | -- | 1 430 000 | -- |
| Foreign Exchange | | 1 338 423 | ( 827 241) | 790 209 | ( 441 128) |
| **Net income for the period before tax** | | **287 423 222** | **178 984 725** | **93 418 165** | **43 314 572** |
| Income tax | (22) | ( 48 249 116) | ( 25 472 440) | ( 16 645 330) | ( 5 895 044) |
| Deferred tax | (23) | 59 173 | 33 440 | 54 754 | 11 487 |
| **Net income for the period after tax** | | **239 233 279** | **153 545 725** | **76 827 589** | **37 431 015** |
| **Earnings per share** | (24) | **2.03** | **1,18** | | |

**The attached notes are an integral part of these interim financial statements and to be read with.**

- **Report on limited review "attached"**

**Finance director**

**Al Sayed Hassan Mohammed**

**Borad member**

**Ahmed Shawky Montaser**

**Chief executive officer**

**Wajdi Al-Sabahiy Salih**

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International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals "S.A. E"
Interim Statement of Other Comprehensive Income for the financial period onded September 30,2026
(All amounts in egyptian Pound)

| | For The nine Months Ended | | For The Three Months Ended | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 30/9/2026 | 30/9/2025 | 30/9/2026 | 30/9/2025 |
| | EGP | EGP | EGP | EGP |
| Net income for the period | 239 233 279 | 153 545 725 | 76 827 589 | 37 431 015 |
| Other comprehensive income | | | | |
| Company's share in adjustments of associates' equity | ( 128 305 685) | 170 365 339 | ( 17 571 765) | 169 898 376 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | 110 927 594 | 323 911 064 | 59 255 824 | 207 329 391 |

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**International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals "S.A. E"**
**Interim Statement of Changes in Equity for the financial period ended Septemper 30, 2026**
**(All amounts in egyptian Pound)**

| | NOTE NO | Issued &Paid IN Capital | Legal Reserve | Retained Earnings | Share in adjustment of associate equity | Net Income for the period/period | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transferred to legal reserve | | Egp | Egp | Egp | Egp | Egp | Egp |
| **Balance as of Jan 1, 2025** | (15) | **135 000 000** | **17 201 484** | **156 322 819** | **70 509 457** | **228 736 261** | **607 770 021** |
| Capital Increase (Bonus Share) | | 98 550 000 | -- | ( 98 550 000) | -- | -- | -- |
| Transferred to retained earnings | | -- | | 228 736 261 | -- | ( 228 736 261) | -- |
| Transferred to legal reserve | | -- | 5 616 182 | ( 5 616 182) | -- | -- | -- |
| Adjustments to retained earnings | | -- | -- | ( 6 783 175) | -- | -- | **( 6 783 175)** |
| Dividends | | -- | -- | ( 6 448 700) | -- | -- | **( 6 448 700)** |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | | -- | -- | -- | 170 365 339 | 153 545 725 | **323 911 064** |
| **Balance as of September 30, 2025** | | **233 550 000** | **22 817 666** | **267 661 023** | **240 874 796** | **153 545 725** | **918 449 210** |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Balance as of Jan 1, 2026** | | **233 550 000** | **22 817 666** | **266 935 359** | **549 385 415** | **214 103 796** | **1 286 792 236** |
| Transferred to retained earnings | | -- | -- | 214 103 796 | -- | ( 214 103 796) | -- |
| Transferred to legal reserve | | -- | 10 705 190 | ( 10 705 190) | -- | -- | -- |
| Adjustments to retained earnings | | -- | -- | 9 521 883 | -- | -- | **9 521 883** |
| Dividends | | -- | -- | ( 9 000 000) | -- | -- | **( 9 000 000)** |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | | -- | -- | -- | ( 128 305 685) | 239 233 279 | **110 927 594** |
| **Balance as of September 30, 2026** | | **233 550 000** | **33 522 856** | **470 855 848** | **421 079 730** | **239 233 279** | **1 398 241 713** |

**The attached notes are an integral part of these interim financial statements and to be read with.**

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**Al Sayed Hassan Mohammed**

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International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals "S.A. E"
Interim statement of cash flows for the financial period ended September 30, 2026
(All amounts in egyptian Pound)

| | NOTE No. | 30/9/2026 EGP | 30/9/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | | |
| Net income for the period before tax | | 287 423 222 | 178 984 725 |
| **Adjustments to reconcile net income with cash flows from operating activities** | | | |
| Depreciation of fixed assets | (4) | 2 000 529 | 1 267 169 |
| Capital Gains Income | | (1 430 000) | -- |
| Reverse expected credit losses | | ( 95 093) | ( 519 406) |
| Formed expected credit losses | | 1 882 111 | 20 229 |
| used in provision | | (1 564 306) | (10 389 250) |
| Proceeds from investment income in associate companies | | (74 398 190) | (71 805 900) |
| Finance Costs | | 7 246 368 | 3 441 705 |
| finance income | | (40 211 623) | (32 477 023) |
| **Net operating profit** | | **180 853 018** | 68 522 249 |
| **Changes in** | | | |
| Inventory | | 85 799 889 | (320 106 171) |
| Accounts and notes receivables | | 132 100 560 | (18 848 871) |
| Debitors and other debits | | (25 863 634) | 17 528 197 |
| Accounts & Notes payables | | 103 689 758 | 205 585 526 |
| Creditors and other credit balances | | (3 978 073) | 2 525 465 |
| Customers advance Payments | | 43 257 422 | 18 372 077 |
| **Net cash flows (used in) / resulting from operating activities** | | **515 858 940** | **(26 421 528)** |
| Dividends (Board of Directors& employees) | | (9 000 000) | (6 448 700) |
| Tax Payments | | (12 586 066) | (31 076 363) |
| **Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities** | | 494 272 874 | **(63 946 591)** |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | | |
| (Payment) in fixed assets and project under construction | | (5 972 803) | (1 054 053) |
| Payments for investments in associate companies at FVTOCI | | -- | (52 730 945) |
| (Payments) under investments at FVTOCI | | (9 654 325) | (9 636 250) |
| (Advanced payments) under investments at FVTOCI | | (3 750 000) | |
| Interest income | | 40 211 623 | 32 477 023 |
| proceeds from sale of fixed assets | | 1 430 000 | |
| **Net cash flows resulting from / (Used in) investing activities** | | **22 264 495** | **(30 944 225)** |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | | |
| Change in credit facilities | | (13 863 206) | ( 162 412) |
| Due from related parties | | -- | 63 126 |
| Due to related parties | | -- | 2 958 |
| Finance cost paid | | (7 246 368) | (3 441 705) |
| **Net cash flows (used in) financing activities** | | **(21 109 574)** | **(3 538 033)** |
| **Net changes in cash and cash equivalents during the period** | | **495 427 795** | **(98 428 849)** |
| **Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of the period** | | 125 839 647 | 270 639 186 |
| **Expected credit loss for cash** | (11) | (2 346 987) | ( 901 437) |
| **Cash and cash equivalents - End of the period** | (11) | **618 920 455** | **171 308 900** |

**The attached notes are an integral part of these interim financial statements and to be read with.**
- **Report on limited review "attached"**

| Finance director | Borad member | Chief executive officer |
|---|---|---|
| Al Sayed Hassan Mohammed | Ahmed Shawky Montaser | Wajdi Al-Sabahiy Salih |

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**International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals "S.A. E"**
**Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial period ended September 30, 2026**

## 1. Inception of the company

**International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals" S.A.E** "established in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981 and its Executive Regulations and Regulations annexed to this Contract, subject to the provisions of Law No. 95 of 1992 and its Executive Regulations. It is registered in the commercial registry of corporate companies, Al-Mansoura under No. 33031 on 17 June 2008 their main headquarters is 15 West Street of Al-omrania Station. - Giza, with two branches the first in Revolution Street, Aja Mansoura Highway, Dakahlia, and the second 1 Karam Street, Burj al-Fakhrani, from Osman Mohammed Street, Tanta.

### Company's purpose

Trade in fertilizers, agricultural fertilizers, seeds, agro-seeds, pesticides, cultivators, grains, feed and its raw materials..... etc.

### Company's life

The company's life is twenty-five years starting from the date of registration in commercial register. The Company's financial year starts from 1 January and ends on the end of December each year

### Approval of financial statements

The interim financial statements for the financial period September 30, 2026, have been approved by board of directors at its meeting dated on November 11, 2026

## 2. BASIS OF PREPRATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Compliance with Accounting Standards and Laws

The financial statements of the company are prepared in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and the applicable Laws and Regulations.

### (A) Functional and Presentation Currency

The currency used in the presentation of the financial statements is the Egyptian pound, which is the company's functional currency.

### (B) Use of Estimates and Assumptions

- The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards require management to use personal judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and values presented for assets, liabilities, income and expenses.
  Estimates and assumptions are made considering past experience and other factors.
- Actual results may differ from those estimates.
- Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically
- Changes in accounting estimates are recognize in the period in which the estimate is changed if the change affects only that year, the year of change and future years if the change affects both.

**(C) Fair value measurement**

- The fair value of financial instruments is determined on the basis of the market value of the financial instrument or similar financial instruments at the date of the financial statements without deducting any estimated future selling costs. The values of financial assets are determined at the current purchase prices of those assets, while the value of financial liabilities is determined at the current prices at which those obligations can be settled.
- In the absence of an active market to determine the fair value of financial instruments, the fair value is estimated using various valuation techniques, taking into consideration the recent price of the same transactions, and guided at fair value for other similar instruments discounted cash flow-or any other method of evaluation that resulting values can be relied on.
- When using the discounted cash flow method to valuating, the estimated future cash flows will be based on management's best estimates. Discount rate used is determined in the light of the prevailing market price at the date of the financial statements for the financial instruments that are similar in nature and terms.

## 3. THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**(A) Translation of the foreign currency**

- The company maintains its accounts in EGP. Foreign currency transactions are translated on the basis of the official foreign currencies' prices at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the date of financial statements are translated into Egyptian Pounds at the exchange rate prevailing at that date. Assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated into Egyptian Pounds using the exchange rate at the date of determining the fair value.
- Translation differences arising on translation are recognized in the income statement.
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.
- Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates that prevailed at the date the fair value determined.

**(B) Fixed assets and its depreciations**

- Fixed assets are stated in the statement of financial position at its' historical cost net of its' accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes all cost related directly to acquiring these assets.
- The subsequent expenditures are added to the book value of the asset or recognized separately, that's depending on the situation - only when it is probably to achieve using this item future economic benefits for the company, and the cost of acquisition could be measure with a high degree of precision, repair and maintenance expenses are recognize at the income statement for the financial year in which they were incurred those expenses through.
- Gains and losses arising from disposal of fixed assets are determined based on the difference between the net return on disposal and the carrying value of the assets and is recognized in the income statement.
- The assets that are still under construction for use in the production or administrative purpose is recognizing at its cost less the impairment in its value, this cost includes consultant fees. The depreciation of these assets begins when it became valid for use in the purposes for which it was created for according to the same basis in depreciation of the other same fixed assets.
- The depreciation of fixed assets using the straight-line method according to the estimated useful life of the asset as the following annual rates:

| Asset | Percentage of deprecation |
|---|---|
| - Vehicles | %20 |
| - Electrical Equipment | %20 |
| - Furniture | %6 |
| - Office Tools | %12.5 |
| - Computers | %20 |
| - Tools | %20 |

**(C) Subsequent costs to acquisition**

The company recognizes the essential renewable cost to the fixed assets by the replacement of any of these item components' cost when it is probable the future economic benefits will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably and depreciated over the lower of remaining estimated useful life for this asset or the expected useful life of these renewable items. the residual value, useful life of fixed assets and its depreciation methods are reviewed at each financial year end. Gains or losses which incurred from any of fixed assets items disposal calculated as the difference between the net disposal amount – if any – and the book value for this item. These gains or losses are charged by the income statement. Other costs incurred are recognized in the income statement.

**(D) Projects under construction**

Projects under construction are stated at cost. The cost includes all costs directly related to and necessary to prepare the asset to a condition that allows its operation for the purpose of its intended use.

**Subsequent measurement**

Projects under construction are transferred to fixed assets when they are finished and available for the purpose of its intended use.

**(E) Investments in associates**

Investments in associates are stated based on the equity method where the investment is measured upon acquisition at cost of acquisition and then the investment balance is increased or reduced by the company's share in the profits or losses of the invested company realized after the date of acquisition. The investment is also reduced by the company's share in dividends distributed, and in case of a non-temporary decrease in its value (Impairment) The carrying amount is reduced with the amount of impairment loss and the loss is charged to the income statement.

**(F) Financial instruments:**

**Recognition and initial measurement**

The company initially recognizes trade debtors and debt instruments issued at its inception date; all other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at date of transaction when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

The financial asset (unless a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or the financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue of an item not at fair value through profit or loss. Customers without a significant financing component are initially measured at the transaction price, the transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

**Classification and subsequent measurement**

**Financial Assets**

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting year following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as measured at FVTPL:

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

**A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:**

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- The company can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for investments in equity instruments that do not meet the definition of held for trading to be measured at FVTOCI rather than FVTPL. For such equity instruments, changes in fair value are required to be presented within other comprehensive income and reclassifications of amounts previously presented in other comprehensive income to profit or loss are not permitted, even at derecognition.
- Financial assets, that are not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI, are classified as measured at FVTPL and this includes all financial assets' derivatives.
- At initial recognition a company can still make an irrevocable election to designate a financial asset that meets the requirements measured at amortized cost, FVTOCI, or FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces - inconsistent measurement or recognition (sometimes referred to as "an accounting mismatch") which might otherwise arise.

**Financial Assets - Business Model Evaluation**

The company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which a financial asset is held at the portfolio level because this better reflects the way the business is run and information is presented to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives of the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. This includes whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a certain interest rate profile, matching the term of financial assets with the term of any related liabilities or projected cash flows or realizing cash flows through the sale of assets;
- How to evaluate the performance of the portfolio and report it to the company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held in the business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how the business managers are compensated - for example whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in previous year s, the reasons for such sales, and expectations regarding future sales activity.
- Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for disposal are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continued recognition of assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed, and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

**Financial Assets – Assess whether the contractual cash flows are only payments of principal and interest**

For the purposes of this assessment, the principal amount is the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition and the interest is in exchange for the time value of money, in exchange for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding over a specified year of time and in exchange for other basic lending risks and costs (liquidity risk and administrative costs), in addition to the profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows so that it would not meet this condition. When making this assessment, the Company considers:

- Potential events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- Terms that modify the rate of rental vouchers, including the variable rate;
- Prepaid features and add-ons
- Conditions that limit the company's claim to cash flows from identified assets (for example, non-recoverable features).
- The early repayment feature is aligned with principal and interest payments only if the prepayment amount materially represents the unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination. Additionally, for financial assets obtained at a discount or premium over the contractual face value, a feature that permits or requires early payment in an amount substantially represents the contractual amount plus the contractual interest accrued (but not paid) (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination) is treated as compliant with this standard if the fair value of the early settlement feature is ineffective on initial recognition.

**Financial Assets – subsequent measurement, Profit and Loss**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss** | Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, and changes in fair value, including any returns or dividends, are recognized in profit or loss. |
| **Financial assets at amortized cost** | Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses.<br>Interest income, exchange gains and losses differences and impairment are recognized in profit and loss, and gains and losses on disposal are recognized in profit and loss. |
| **Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income** | Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value.<br>Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method, exchange gains and losses differences and impairment are recognized in profit and loss.<br>Other net gains and losses are recognized in comprehensive income. On disposal, the combined profit and loss in comprehensive income is reclassified to profit and loss. |
| **Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income** | Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value.<br>Dividends are recognized as income in profit and loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.<br>Other net gains and losses that have been recognized in other comprehensive income are not reclassified at all to profit or loss. |

**Financial Liabilities - Classification, Subsequent Measurement, Profits and Loss**

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss if they are classified as held for trading purposes, or they are within financial derivatives, or they are classified at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or losses are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including interest expense, are recognized in profit and loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and gains and losses from changes in foreign exchange rates are recognized in profit and loss. Gains and losses on disposal are recognized in profit and loss.

**Derecognition**

**Financial assets**

The company derecognizes the financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred, or in this the company does not transfer or retain bears all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial assets.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers the assets recognized in its statement of financial position, but retains all the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In this case, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

**Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

The company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified obligations are substantially different, in this case new financial liabilities are recognized based on the modified terms at fair value.

When financial liabilities are derecognized, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid (including any non-monetary assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

**Financial Instruments offset**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net reported in the statement of financial position when and only when:

The company has a mandatory legal right to settle the recognized amounts, and when the company intends to settle the assets with the liabilities on a net basis or to sell the assets and pay the liabilities simultaneously.

**(G) Impairment**

**Non-derivative financial assets:**

**Financial instruments and contract assets:**

The Company recognizes a provision for expected credit losses in:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost.
- Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Contract assets.
- loan commitments.
- The company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument in an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the life if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased - substantially since the initial recognition and the expected credit losses are measured Over 12 months for the following:
- Debt securities with low credit risk at the reporting date
- Other debt securities and bank balance whose credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition (the risk of default over the expected life of the financial instrument).

- The company must determine whether the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since the initial recognition. When measuring expected credit losses, the company must take into consideration that this information must be reasonable, supportable, and available without cost or effort and this includes the extent of validity, quantity, and efficiency of the information and analyses and that depends on the previous experience and credit assessment and also the future information.
- A company considers a financial asset to be in default when:
  - It is unlikely that the debtor will pay his credit obligations to the company in full without referring to the company in procedures such as the exclusion of securities (if any).
  - When financial assets are more than 90 days past due, unless they can be rebutted.
  - Life expectancy of credit losses is the result of all possible hypothetical events over the expected life of a financial instrument
  - 12-month ECL is the portion of ECL that results from possible hypothetical events within 12 months from the date of the report (or a shorter year if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum year that must be taken into account when measuring ECL is the maximum contractual year over which the company is exposed to credit risk.

**Measuring expected credit losses**

Expected credit losses are weighted estimates of the probability of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls (that is, the difference between the cash flows due to the company under the contract and the cash flows the company expects to receive). Expected credit losses are discounted at the financial asset's effective interest rate.

The company reviews the financial assets that are exposed to the risk of impairment, except for the financial assets classified at fair value through profits or losses, to measure the extent of impairment of those assets according to the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| **The first stage** | Includes loans and credit facilities/debt instruments that have not had a significant increase in their credit risk since their initial recognition, and the expected credit loss is the expected loss resulting from default events that are possible within (12) months after the reporting date. |
| **The second stage** | Includes loans and credit facilities/debt instruments that it's credit risk increased significantly since their initial recognition, but have not reached the stage of default yet due to the absence of objective evidence confirming the occurrence of default, and the expected credit loss is calculated for the life-time of loans and credit facilities / debt instruments, which represent the expected loss resulting from default events during the remaining life-time of the instrument. |
| **The third stage** | Includes loans and credit facilities / debt instruments that there is evidence / evidences that they have become default (irregular), and the expected credit loss is acquired during the remaining life-time of the instrument. |

**Low Credit Level Financial Instruments:**

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets classified at amortized cost and FVTOCI debt securities are credit impaired. An asset is considered to be credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental effect on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset has a low credit risk includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulties for the debtor.
- Breach of contract, such as default or delay of more than 90 days from the due date.
- Restructuring of a loan or impress by the company that the company would not have accepted under other circumstances.
- It is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.
- The disappearance of stock market activity due to financial difficulties.

**Presentation of expected credit losses in the statement of financial position**

ECL provisions for financial assets measured at amortized cost are presented as an integral part of the measurement of these assets in the statement of financial position.

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and recognized in other comprehensive income.

**Debt write-off**

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering all or part of the financial asset. For the Company's customers, the Company individually makes an assessment regarding the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. However, financial assets that are written off can still be subject to the enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovering amounts receivable.

**Non-financial assets**

- At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than Investment Property, Contract Assets and Deferred Tax Assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill should be tested for impairment annually.
- To perform a test for impairment in value of an asset, all assets should be allocated together to the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows from continuing use and that are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.
- Cash generating unit (CGU), Goodwill acquired on business combination should be allocated to each of the acquirer's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.
- The recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The asset's value in use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit discounted at pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash generating unit.
- An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.
- Impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. firstly, distributed to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to (CGU), then reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis.
- Impairment loss of goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent year. For the other assets, impairment loss is reversed to the extent that should not exceed the carrying amount of which would have been determined (net carrying amount after the deduction of depreciation and amortization) if the impairment had not been recognized in prior years.

**(H) Non-current assets held for sale**

Non-current assets or groups classified as held for sale that include assets and liabilities held for sale are classified if it is highly probable that their book value will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continued use. These assets or groups of assets held for sale are generally measured at the lower of their book value or fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses are recognized at the initial classification of assets held for sale or for distribution, as well as subsequent gains or losses related to remeasurement in income or loss. When classified as assets held for sale, no depreciation or amortization is made for fixed assets and intangible assets.

**(I) Inventory**

Inventory is stated at lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business.

Cost includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing it to its existing location and condition, The cost of inventory is based on the weighted average principal.

**(J) Revenue Recognition**

- The company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers on the base of the five steps model according to Egyptian Accounting Standard no. (48) "Revenue from Contracts with Customers":
- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with the customer: the contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and specifies the conditions to be met for each contract.
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract: the performance obligation is a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price: the transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price into the performance obligations in the contract: where a contract contains more than one distinct performance obligation, the company allocates the transaction price to all separate performance obligations at an amount that determines the amount of consideration in the contract which the company expects to obtain in exchange for the satisfaction of each performance obligation.
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when or as performace obligation is satisified.
- The company transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligatiom and recognises revenue over time if one of the following criteria is met:
  A. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the company's performance as the company perfoms.
  B. the company's performance creates or enhances an asset (for example, work in process) that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced..
  C. the company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the company and the company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
- For performance obligations, If one of the above mentioned criteria is met. Revenue is recognized over a time when the perforssmance obligation is satisfied.
- When the company meets its performance obligation by providing the services promised, it creates an asset based on the contract for the amount of the contract corresponding to the performance obligation. Where the amount of the contract received from the customer exceeds the amount of revenue earned, it results advance payments by the customer (the contract obligation).
- Revenues are recognized to the extent that there is a probability for economic benefits to flow to the group and where appropriate, the revenue and costs can be reliably measured.

**Satisfaction of performance obligation**

- The company must conduct an assessment of all of its contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time that requires a measure of personal judgement in order to determine the appropriate method to recognize revenue.
- Determine the transaction price
- The company must determine the transaction price related to its contracts with customers. When using that judgement, the company assesses the impact of any variable consideration in the contract.

**Transfer of control in contracts with customers**

In case that the company determines the satisfaction of performance obligations at a point in time. Revenue is recognized when control of the assets - the subject of the contract - was transferred to the customer.

**Significant financing component**

The company shall adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component.

**(K) Treasury shares**

Treasury shares are recorded at their acquisition cost, and the cost of treasury shares appears as a deduction from equity in the financial position, and the profits or losses resulting from the disposal of treasury shares are recorded within equity in the financial position. According to Article 48 of Law 159 of 1981, the company must dispose of these shares to others within a maximum period of one year from the date of their transfer of ownership, otherwise the company is obliged to reduce its capital by the nominal value of those shares.

**(L) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, the company's resources may be required to settle these obligations and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If the effect is significant, the amount of the provision is measured at discounted future cash flows using a discount rate before tax, which reflects the market's current estimate of the time value of the money and the risks related to the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each financial position date and adjusted if necessary to reflect the best estimate at that date.

**(M) Borrowing cost**

Borrowing cost is recorded as an expense according to the accrual basis. Borrowing cost that is directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of a qualifying asset should be capitalized to this asset. This capitalization ceases when assets are ready for their intended use.

**(N) Rental agreements in the company is a Lessee**

at the start date of the lease contract are recorded as the original "right of use" and the lease obligation. However, the company may choose not to apply this either for short-term leases or leases in which he asset subject to the contract has a low value. In this case, the rental payments associated with those leases are recognized as an expense either on a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis. Another systematic basis is applied if that basis better represents the pattern of consumption for the lessee.

**(O) Income tax and deferred tax**

- Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises income and deferred tax. And it is recognized in the income statement (profit or loss) with the exception of income tax relating to equity's items, which are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.
- Income tax is carried on the taxable income for the year using the tax rates applicable at the date of preparation of financial statements in addition to tax differences related to previous years.
- The company record the deferred tax resulted from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in accordance with financial basis and its value in accordance with the tax basis, amount of deferred tax is measured using tax rates applicable at date of preparation of financial statements.
- A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized during the following years.

**(P) Expenses**

All operating, and administrative and general expenses are recognized according to the accrual basis.

**(Q) Legal reserve**

According to the Statute of the company, the Company is required to set aside 5% of the annual net profit to form a legal reserve. The transfer to legal reserve stops once the reserve reaches 50% of the issued capital. If the reserve falls below the defined level, then the Company is required to return to deduction.

**(R) Employee benefits**

The company is committed to pay its contribution of the social insurance system which related to the Social Insurance Authority for the employees benefits according to the Social Insurance Authority Law No.79 of the year 1975 and its modifications, the company carries this duty & charged it to the income statement with the salaries & wages according to the accrual basis.

**(S) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash flows statement is prepared using the indirect method. For purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, Cash and cash equivalents includes cash, bank current accounts, and time deposits for a year not exceeding three months.

**(T) Dividends**

Dividends are recognized as a liability in the financial statements in the year in which those dividends are announced.

**(U) Comparative figures**

Comparative figures are reclassified whenever necessary to conform to the current classification of the financial statements.

## 4. FIXED ASSETS (Net)

| Description | tools | vehicles | &computer programs | office &supplies furniture | office tools | total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EGP | EGP | EGP | EGP | EGP | EGP |
| **Cost as of jan1 , 2025** | **163 823** | **8 207 466** | **1 811 376** | **317 049** | **20 628** | **10 520 342** |
| Additions during the year | 1 900 | 4 022 000 | 392 279 | 92 918 | 7 113 | **4 516 210** |
| **Cost as of December 31, 2025** | **165 723** | **12 229 466** | **2 203 655** | **409 967** | **27 741** | **15 036 552** |
| Additions during the period | 5 552 | 5 350 000 | 599 251 | 18 000 | -- | **5 972 803** |
| Disposals during the period | -- | ( 418 771) | -- | -- | -- | **( 418 771)** |
| **Cost as of September 30, 2026** | **171 275** | **17 160 695** | **2 802 906** | **427 967** | **27 741** | **20 590 584** |
| **Accumulated Depreciation as Jan 1, 2025** | 150 449 | 5 099 450 | 1 013 438 | 132 717 | 16 547 | **6 412 601** |
| Depreciation of the period | 3 213 | 1 493 103 | 219 752 | 13 669 | 813 | **1 730 550** |
| **Accumlated depreciation as 31 Dec, 2025** | **153 662** | **6 592 553** | **1 233 190** | **146 386** | **17 360** | **8 143 151** |
| Depreciation of the period | 3 465 | 1 756 719 | 226 139 | 13 131 | 1 075 | **2 000 529** |
| Accumlated depreciation for disposals | -- | ( 418 771) | -- | -- | -- | **( 418 771)** |
| **Accumlated depreciation as 30 September , 2026** | **157 127** | **7 930 501** | **1 459 329** | **159 517** | **18 435** | **9 724 909** |
| **Net book value as of September 30, 2026** | **14 148** | **9 230 194** | **1 343 577** | **268 450** | **9 306** | **10 865 675** |
| **Net book value as of December 31, 2025** | **12 061** | **5 636 913** | **970 465** | **263 581** | **10 381** | **6 893 401** |

**The historical cost of assets that have been fully depreciated but are still in use as at 30 September 2026 amounted 2 269 370 EGP , Its details are as follows :**

| asset | 30/9/2026 | 31/12/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| tools | 133 896 | 133 896 |
| vehicles | 1 258 744 | 1 677 515 |
| computer&programs | 808 899 | 809 584 |
| office supplies&furniture | 51 168 | 51 168 |
| office tools | 16 663 | 16 662 |
| **Total** | **2 269 370** | **2 688 825** |

## 5. Investments In Associates

| Name of the company invested in Associates | Book value as of 30/9/2026 EGP | Book value as of 31/12/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|
| The International Company for Agricultural Corps S.A. E * | 942 042 695 | 986 428 309 |
| | **942 042 695** | **986 428 309** |
| Argo Dar for Industries &trade (under liquidation) ** | 1 250 000 | 1 250 000 |
| **(deductible)** | | |
| Amounts received under liquidation account | (750 000) | (750 000) |
| Unpaid value | (500 000) | (500 000) |
| | **942 042 695** | **986 428 309** |

5-1 Below is a presentation of the summary of the financial statements of the Associates companies:

| Name of the company invested in Associates' companies | EGP |
|---|---|
| The International Company for Agricultural Corps S.A. E | |
| Non-current assets | 4 478 633 373 |
| Current assets | 1 112 969 553 |
| Equity includes non-controlling interest | 4 449 670 470 |
| Non - current liabilities | 756 187 931 |
| Current Liabilities | 385 744 525 |
| Net income | **450 933 398** |

* The financial data mentioned above is extracted from the consolidated financial statements of the Associates companies for the period ended June 30, 2026.

* The equity mentioned above includes non-controlling interests amounting to EGP 190,255,093 in 30June 2026

5-2 ** Based on the decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly of Agro Dar for Industry and Trade in its meeting held on 30 September 2018 The company was approved to put the company under liquidation, and the liquidation procedures have not been completed until the date of the financial statements, and the company has received an amount of EGP 833,073 during the previous years, representing its paid share, which amounts to EGP 750,000, and the rest of the value amounting to EGP 83,073, which was recognized during the year 2019 in the income statement as income from investments under liquidation.

## 6. Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

| | 30/9/2026 EGP | 31/12/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|
| **Unlisted Investments** | | |
| Ebdaa Chemical Industries | 43 848 700 | 35 000 000 |
| Al Orouba Trading and Mining Company | -- | 1 112 500 |
| Arab Alliance for Potato Seed Production | 9 590 625 | 7 672 500 |
| | **53 439 325** | **43 785 000** |

## 7. Payments under Investments

| | 30/9/2026 EGP | 31/12/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|
| Arco Seeds Production Company | 3 750 000 | -- |
| | **3 750 000** | -- |

## 8. Inventory

| | 30/9/2026 EGP | 31/12/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|
| Goods for sale | 62 116 949 | 166 278 951 |
| Goods on consignment | -- | 3 182 010 |
| Lc's | 74 599 532 | 53 055 409 |
| | **136 716 481** | **222 516 370** |

## 9. Account and notes receivable

| | 30/9/2026 EGP | 31/12/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|
| Accounts receivable | 39 097 061 | 150 798 664 |
| Notes receivable | 5 573 236 | 26 077 657 |
| | **44 670 297** | **176 876 321** |
| **(Less):** | | |
| Expected credit losses | (21 689) | (116 782) |
| | **44 648 608** | **176 759 539** |

**International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals "S.A. E"**
**Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial period ended September 30, 2026**

## 10. Debtors and other debit balances:

| | 30/9/2026 EGP | 31/12/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|
| Letters of guarantee covers | 2 000 000 | 1 000 000 |
| Accrued Revenue | 13 994 395 | -- |
| Tax Authority – VAT | 3 472 352 | -- |
| Deposits with others | 202 650 | 202 650 |
| Employee Custody | 1 848 488 | 1 408 390 |
| Prepaid expenses | 165 686 | 211 823 |
| Supplier in advance | 3 547 800 | 15 613 050 |
| Withholding tax | 20 027 876 | 24 525 841 |
| The return on advance payments. | 442 442 | 1 270 659 |
| Other debit balances | 317 666 | 895 950 |
| | **46 019 355** | **45 128 363** |
| **(less):** | | |
| Expected credit losses | (285 305) | (274 934) |
| | **45 734 050** | **44 853 429** |

## 11. Cash at bank and on hand

| | 30/9/2026 EGP | 31/12/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|
| Banks- Local Currency | 605 794 578 | 110 345 571 |
| Banks- Foreign Currency | 15 313 860 | 15 424 241 |
| Cash on hand | 159 004 | 69 835 |
| | **621 267 442** | **125 839 647** |
| **(less):** | | |
| Expected credit losses | (2 346 987) | (475 247) |
| | **618 920 455** | **125 364 400** |

## 12. Banks -Credit Facilities

| | 30/9/2026 EGP | 31/12/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|
| Egyptian Agricultural Bank | 2 664 795 | 30 265 187 |
| Commercial International Bank (CIB) | 13 737 186 | -- |
| | **16 401 981** | **30 265 187** |

**Egyptian Agricultural Bank**

- Facilitation of a current debt without guarantee in the amount of 30 million Egyptian pounds used to finance commercial activity for purchasing fertilizers, nutrients, and pesticides from the local market.

**Commercial International Bank (CIB)**

- Facilitation of a current debt without guarantee in the amount of 100 million Egyptian pounds used to finance commercial activity for purchasing fertilizers, nutrients, and pesticides from the local market.

**International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals "S.A. E"**
**Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial period ended September 30, 2026**

## 13. Accounts & notes payable

| | 30/9/2026 EGP | 31/12/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|
| Accounts payable | 76 339 284 | 24 619 642 |
| Notes payable | 247 865 643 | 195 895 527 |
| | **324 204 927** | **220 515 169** |

## 14. Creditors and other credit balances

| | 30/9/2026 EGP | 31/12/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|
| Social Insurance Authority | 228 788 | 183 988 |
| Takaful contribution | 7 446 287 | 9 513 915 |
| Tax authority-Payroll Tax | 228 385 | 262 910 |
| Accrued Payroll | 660 082 | 647 558 |
| Accrued Expenses | 31 136 | 1 696 753 |
| Withholding tax | 5 799 181 | 3 166 722 |
| Value Added Tax (VAT) | -- | 2 079 164 |
| Other credit balances | 5 007 907 | 5 828 829 |
| | **19 401 766** | **23 379 839** |

## 15. Capital

### 15-1 Authorized capital

- The authorized capital is set at EGP 500 million

### 15-2 Issued and paid capital

- The issued and paid-up capital amounted to 30 million Egyptian pounds (thirty million Egyptian pounds) distributed over 15 million shares, with a nominal value of 2 Egyptian pounds per share.
- On May 22, 2015, the extraordinary general assembly of the company decided to increase the capital using the retained earnings as of December 31, 2014, where it was increased by 7.5 million shares equivalent to 15 million Egyptian pounds (fifteen million Egyptian pounds), thus making the issued and paid-up capital 45 million Egyptian pounds (forty-five million Egyptian pounds) distributed over 22.5 million shares with a nominal value of 2 Egyptian pounds per share.
- Based on the decision of the ordinary general assembly held on March 31, 2024, approval was granted for the profit distribution project for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, to distribute shareholders' shares in the form of free shares at a rate of 2 free shares for each original share, through an increase in the issued and paid-up capital by 45,000,000 free shares with a total value of 90,000,000 Egyptian pounds, making the issued and paid-up capital 135,000,000 Egyptian pounds for a total of 67,500,000 shares with a nominal value of 2 Egyptian pounds per share. Necessary procedures were taken and recorded in the register. at July 21,2024
- Based on the resolution of the Ordinary General Assembly held on March 17, 2025, it was approved to distribute profits for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, by granting shareholders free shares at a rate of 0.73 free share for each original share. This distribution will be executed through an increase in the issued and paid-up capital by 49,275,000 free shares, with a total value of EGP 98,550,000, at a par value of EGP 2 per share. accordingly, the issued and paid-up capital becomes EGP 233,550,000 distributed over 116,775,000 shares, each with a par value of EGP 2.and this capital increase was recorded in the Commercial Register on September 10, 2025.

**15-3** The company's shares are centrally held with Misr Clearing Company for Settlement and Central Custody and are traded through the Egyptian Stock Exchange

## 16. Provisions

| | 30/9/2026 EGP | 31/12/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|
| beginning of the Period /year | 1 592 535 | 13 774 074 |
| Used during the Period/year | (1 564 306) | (12 181 539) |
| | **28 229** | **1 592 535** |

- Usually, information required by accounting standards is not disclosed because management believes that doing so would severely harm the outcome of negotiations with those parties.

## 17. Expected credit loss provision

| | Accounts and notes receivable | Debtors and Other Debt Balances | Cash at banks and on hand | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provision balance as of 2025/12/31** | **116 782** | **274 934** | **475 247** | **866 963** |
| Formed during the year | -- | 10 371 | 1 871 740 | **1 882 111** |
| Reversal of losses during the year | (95 093) | -- | -- | **(95 093)** |
| **Provision balance as of 2026/9/30** | **21 689** | **285 305** | **2 346 987** | **2 653 981** |

## 18. Revenue

| | For the nine months ended 30/9/2026 EGP | For the nine months ended 30/9/2025 EGP | For the three months ended 30/9/2026 EGP | For the three months ended 30/9/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Sales | 2 832 696 050 | 2 281 296 133 | 911 465 788 | 957 862 721 |
| **(less):** | | | | |
| Sales returns | (4 978 599) | (2 985 652) | (1 889 636) | (873 908) |
| **Total activity's revenue** | **2 827 717 451** | **2 278 310 481** | **909 576 152** | **956 988 813** |
| **Add:** | | | | |
| Marketing commission | 59 421 754 | 47 513 862 | 26 498 251 | 19 025 854 |
| | **2 887 139 205** | **2 325 824 343** | **936 074 403** | **976 014 667** |

## 19. Cost of sales (net)

| | For the nine months ended 30/9/2026 EGP | For the nine months ended 30/9/2025 EGP | For the three months ended 30/9/2026 EGP | For the three months ended 30/9/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goods at the beginning of the period | 169 460 961 | 133 767 705 | -- | 215 280 744 |
| **Add:** | | | | |
| Purchases | 2 581 834 807 | 2 485 943 396 | 1 001 631 753 | 1 122 000 159 |
| Marketing expenses | 22 406 731 | 15 022 383 | 4 384 573 | 5 610 853 |
| Expenses of Purchases | 6 107 400 | 1 463 983 | 113 258 | 1 310 022 |
| **(less):** | | | | |
| Discount earned | (50 176 271) | (47 166 662) | (15 948 603) | (17 371 610) |
| Goods at the end of the period | (62 116 949) | (394 109 899) | (130 055 28) | (394 109 899) |
| | **2 667 516 679** | **2 194 920 906** | **860 125 763** | **932 720 269** |

**International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals "S.A. E"**
**Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial period ended September 30, 2026**

## 20. General & Administrative Expenses

| | For The nine Months ended 30/9/2026 EGP | For The nine Months ended 30/9/2025 EGP | For The Three Months ended 30/9/2026 EGP | For The Three Months ended 30/9/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wages and salaries | 8 402 496 | 2 021 847 | 633 904 | 795 332 |
| Bonuses, allowances, and other incentives. | -- | 5 276 149 | 2 232 002 | 1 753 162 |
| Transportation expenses and travel allowance | 266 939 | 242 668 | 77 422 | 103 006 |
| Car expenses | 1 068 150 | 869 466 | 391 954 | 337 077 |
| cleaning expenses | 609 139 | 555 770 | 232 012 | 208 845 |
| Maintenance & supplies for photography, fax, computers | 369 926 | 175 250 | 166 105 | 73 113 |
| Telephone &post | 231 926 | 163 109 | 87 640 | 57 221 |
| Water & Electricity | 71 463 | 60 954 | 43 343 | 35 647 |
| Fees and licenses | 855 243 | 1 163 559 | 60 899 | 552 228 |
| Donations | 71 780 | 9 452 151 | 15 160 | 2 800 326 |
| Office supplies and printed materials | 201 212 | 172 658 | 43 345 | 76 849 |
| Professional and legal fees | 545 580 | 737 239 | 124 575 | 488 700 |
| Insurance | 262 117 | 561 746 | 7 689 | 43 728 |
| Rentals | 175 500 | 175 500 | 58 500 | 58 500 |
| Publicity and advertising expenses | 122 223 | 66 929 | 34 010 | 18 752 |
| Depreciation | 2 002 529 | 1 267 169 | 756 534 | 458 402 |
| Other expenses | 13 758 | 1 122 955 | 1 315 | 772 870 |
| | **15 267 981** | **24 085 110** | **4 966 409** | **8 633 758** |

## 21. Net interest and financing expenses

| | 30/9/2026 EGP | 30/9/2025 EGP | 30/9/2026 EGP | 30/9/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest income | 40 211 623 | 32 477 023 | 17 388 268 | 7 014 167 |
| Financing cost | (7 246 368) | (3 441 705) | (2 595 915) | (829 437) |
| | **32 965 255** | **29 035 318** | **14 792 353** | **6 184 730** |

**International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals "S.A. E"**
**Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial period ended September 30, 2026**

## 22. Reconciliation for calculating the actual rate of income tax

| | For The Financial Period ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | 30/9/2026 | 30/9/2025 |
| | EGP | EGP |
| **Net income for the period before income tax** | **287 423 222** | **178 984 725** |
| **Add non - deductible expenses** | | |
| Takaful contribution | -- | 6 013 670 |
| Accounting depreciation | 2 000 529 | 1 267 169 |
| Expected credit losses | 1 882 111 | 20 229 |
| Donations | 71 780 | 9 452 151 |
| Board of Directors' attendance allowance | 414 500 | 227 750 |
| Non-deductible expenses | 334 195 | -- |
| **(Less): Deductible expenses** | | |
| Tax depreciation | (1 737 538) | (1 118 548) |
| Reversal expected credit losses | (95 093) | (519 406) |
| Donations | (25 000) | (9 311 000) |
| The company's share in the results of the associates' companies. | (74 398 190) | (71 805 900) |
| Capital gains | (1 430 000) | -- |
| **Net taxable income base** | **214 440 516** | **113 210 840** |
| **Total Income Tax** | **48 249 116** | **25 472 440** |
| **Actual Income Tax rate** | **16.78%** | **14.23%** |

## 23. Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)

The balance of deferred tax Assets (Liabilities) is as follows:

| | 30/9/2026 | 31/12/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| | EGP | EGP |
| The balance of deferred tax assets (liabilities) at the beginning of the period/ year | **132 273** | **3 098 835** |
| **Less / Added:** | | |
| Temporary differences resulting from fixed assets | 59 173 | 46 019 |
| Temporary differences resulting from provisions | -- | (3 012 581) |
| **Balance of deferred tax assets at the end of the Period/year.** | **191 446** | **132 273** |

## 24. Earnings Per Share

| | 30/9/2026 | 30/9/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| | EGP | EGP |
| **Net Profit for the Period** | **239 233 279** | **153 545 725** |
| **(Less):** | | |
| Employees and Board of directors (estimated) | (1 909 180) | (15 530 031) |
| **Net distributable Profit** | **237 324 099** | **138 015 964** |
| Weighted average number of outstanding shares | **116 775 000** | **116 775 000** |
| **Earnings per share for the period (EGP per share)** | **2.03** | **1.18** |

## 25. Related party transactions

During the period, the company has transacted with related parties (shareholders and associates) in its normal activity, resulted transactions and balances are as follows:

### Transactions during the period

| | | Transactions during The Financial Period That ended | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of transaction | 30/9/2026 EGP | 30/9/2025 EGP |
| Ferchem Egypt for Fertilizers and Chemicals | Purchases of goods | 1 541 915 720 | 1 352 482 378 |
| | Marketing commission | 51 787 189 | 45 336 115 |
| | sales | 1 242 399 | 25 898 |
| The international company for agricultural crops "s.a.e" | Sales | -- | 171 500 |
| | Purchases of goods | 30 180 944 | 255 729 998 |

### Balances shown in the statement of financial position

| | 30/9/2026 EGP | 31/12/2025 EGP |
|---|---|---|
| **Current assets** | | |
| Ferchem Egypt for Fertilizers and Chemicals (Payable advanced) | -- | 5 331 662 |
| Ferchem Egypt for Fertilizers and Chemicals (Accounts receivable) | -- | 12 028 284 |
| the international company for agricultural crops "s.a. e" (Payable advanced) | -- | 5 652 105 |
| the international company for agricultural crops "s.a. e" (Accounts receivable) | -- | 190 500 |
| **Due From Related Party** | | |
| Abu Zaabal for Fertilizers and Chemicals | -- | 63 126 |
| **Current liability** | | |
| Ferchem Egypt for Fertilizers and Chemicals (Suppliers and notes payable) | 70 724 839 | -- |

## 26. Tax position

### 26-1 Tax on Corporate Profits

- The company's profits are subject to corporate profits tax in accordance with the provisions of Tax Law No. 187 of 1993, which was amended and replaced by Law No. 91 of 2005.
- The years 1999 (start of activity) until 2017 have been settled and paid.
- Years 2018 to 2022 Examined and settled and paid
- The years from 2023 / 2024 have not been requested for examination by the tax authority.
- The company submits tax returns within the legal deadlines. The last return was submitted for the financial year ended December 31, 2025.

**26-2 Payroll Tax**

- The years from 1999 (start of activity) until 2022 have been examined and paid.
- The years 2023/2025 have not been requested for examination by the tax authority.

**26-3 Stamp Tax**

- The years from 1999 (start of activity) until 2022 have been examined and paid.
- The years 2024\2025 have not been requested for examination by the tax authority.

**26-4 Value Added Tax**

- The years from 1999 (start of activity) until 2024 have been examined and paid.
- The year 2025 has not yet been examined
- The company submits tax returns within the legal deadlines.

**26-5 The insurance**

- company management pays the dues owed to the Social Insurance Authority for the insured workers, and the last payment receipt to the Social Insurance Authority is number 202699017246005391 dated April 14, 2026, with an amount of 184 999 Egyptian pounds.

**27. The legal status:**

- No lawsuits have been filed against the company, whether civil or criminal, and it has not initiated any civil or criminal lawsuits against others, according to the legal advisor's certificate.
- There is a pending case before the Egyptian Competition Authority due to the Company's violation of the Competition Protection and Anti-Monopoly Law of 2005. The case is also pending before the Public Prosecution for Economic Affairs and Anti-Money Laundering.

**28. Audit fees**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Financial Regulatory Authority and in compliance with Decision No. 26 of 2026, the annual audit fees amounted to **EGP 258,750**

**29. Financial instruments and risk management**

**29-1 Fair value for financial instruments**

The company's financial instruments are represented in the balances of cash at banks and on hand, receivables, and debtors and other debt balances, accounts and notes payable, creditors and other credit balances, bank loans and facilities. These financial instruments have been measured in accordance with the accounting policies stated in note No. (3).

**29-2 Credit risk**

The credit risk is represented in the inability of the customers granted credit to settle their due balances. The company faces this risk through obtaining checks from customers as a guarantee that cover the value of credit granted to these customers or reserving insurance from them.

**29-3 Interest rate risk**

This risk is represented in the change in interest rates on bank loans or facilities, which may affect the activity' results of the company results and the company uses funds available – to the extent possible – to reduce its due balances to banks.

### 29-4 Foreign currency risk

The foreign currency risk is represented in the changes in the exchange rate that affect foreign currency payments and receipts and the company depend on avoiding an open position of foreign currencies which reduces this risk to the minimum level.

### 29-5 Liquidity risk and Cash Flows

The liquidity risk is represented in the inability of the company to liquidate its financial assets at near fair value to cover the company's financial liabilities and to manage the credit risk carefully, which requires maintaining sufficient cash and securities and the availability of financing through binding and valid credit facilities and the ability to liquidate the credit position. The company's finance manager aims to obtain flexible funding sources through available credit lines.

### 29-6 Capital management

The policy of the Board of Directors of the Company is to maintain strong capital for the purpose of maintaining the confidence of investors, creditors and the market as well as to follow the future developments of the activity. The Company's Board of Directors monitors the return on capital determined by the Company as net operating revenues divided by total shareholders' equity, and also monitors the level of dividends to shareholders. There are no changes in the Company's capital management strategy.

### 29-7 Subsequent Events

- The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided at its meeting on Thursday, October 29, 2026, to raise the key policy rates by 100 basis points. Accordingly, it was decided to raise the overnight deposit and lending rates and the Central Bank's main operation rate to 20.0%, 21.0%, and 20.5%, respectively; the credit and discount rate was also raised to 20.5%. This decision comes amid an unfavorable external environment and rising uncertainty, and aims to anchor expectations and maintain the disinflationary path.

| Finance director | Borad member | Chief executive officer |
|---|---|---|
| Al Sayed Hassan Mohammed | Ahmed Shawky Montaser | Wajdi Al-Sabahiy Salih |

الشركة الدولية للأسمدة والكيماويات
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