THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY
FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS"S.A. E"

INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD
ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

WITH REPORT ON LIMTED REVIEW

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bakertilly
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Report on limited review of interim financial statement

To: The Board of directors of THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS "S.A.E"

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying Interim separate statement of financial position of **THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS "S.A.E"**, as of March 31, 2026, and the related Interim separate statements of income (profit or loss), 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 separate 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 separate financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at March 31, 2026, and its financial performance, and its cash flows for the nine months then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Cairo: June 1, 2026

Tarek Salah

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

THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS "S.A. E"
INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT MARCH 31,2026
(All amounts in egyptian Pound)

	Notes No	31/3/2026	30/06/2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	(4)	130 308 485	135 917 908
Projects under construction	(5)	132 978	962 539
Investments in subsidiaries	(6)	449 960 000	211 200 000
Investments in associates	(7)	282 438 169	148 438 169
Payments under Investments	(8)	–	69 000 000
Investments at FVTOCI	(9)	2 527 312 416	1 508 778 046
Total non-current assets		**3 390 152 048**	**2 074 296 662**
Current assets			
Inventories	(10)	376 756 878	451 564 434
Accounts and notes recievable	(11)	41 365 856	152 301 814
Debtors and other debit balances	(12)	63 895 218	66 421 213
Due from Related Parties	(17-1)	1 109 082	893 364
Cash at banks and on hand	(13)	466 482 584	380 664 450
Total current assets		**949 609 618**	**1 051 845 275**
Total assets		**4 339 761 666**	**3 126 141 937**
Equity			
Issued and paid-Up Capital	(19)	994 576 732	760 000 000
Legal reserve		50 394 462	44 157 471
Retained earnings		135 974 344	17 471 514
Capital Reserve		38 843 536	38 843 536
Revaluation reserve of investments at FVTOCI		1922 244 538	1 132 880 401
Net profit for the Year/Period		210 058 435	124 739 821
Total equity		**3 352 092 047**	**2 118 092 743**
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	(25)	562 069 940	332 651 343
Total non-current liabilities		**562 069 940**	**332 651 343**
Current liabilities			
Provisions	(14)	23 595 152	43 000 000
Banks-credit Facilities	(15)	107 869 070	163 998 492
Due to Related Parties	(17-2)	183 987	--
Accounts & notes payables	(16)	193 262 469	256 054 920
Income tax liability	(24)	12 586 781	25 081 759
Creditors and other credit balances	(18)	88 102 220	187 262 680
Total current liabilities		**425 599 679**	**675 397 851**
Total liabilities		**987 669 619**	**1 008 049 194**
Total equity and liabilities		**4 339 761 666**	**3 126 141 937**

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

- **Limited report "attached"**

Finance director	Chief executive officer	chairman
Acc/ Mohamed Saeed Abd El-Moniem	Acc/ Ahmed Shawky Montaser	Eng/ Abd El-Salam Abd El-Salam El-Gabaly

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THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS "S.A. E"
INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF INCOME (PROFIT OR LOSS)
For the Financial Period Ended March 31, 2026

	Note No	For the nine months ended 31/3/2026	For the nine months ended 31/3/2025	For the three months ended 31/3/2026	For the three months ended 31/3/2025
Net sales	(21)	1953 953 428	1482 054 541	560 686 024	413 725 430
(Less):					
Cost of sales	(22)	(1869 898 530)	(1388 119 851)	(541 520 311)	(393 028 427)
Gross profit		84 054 898	93 934 690	19 165 713	20 697 003
(Less):					
Selling & distribution expenses		(7 580 023)	(6 021 193)	(1 706 436)	(3 527 494)
Total Operating Expenses		(7 580 023)	(6 021 193)	(1 706 436)	(3 527 494)
Operating Profit		76 474 875	87 913 497	17 459 277	17 169 509
General and administrative expenses	(23)	(48 463 916)	(40 073 722)	(15 081 547)	(15 289 141)
Finance costs		(20 965 266)	(24 159 108)	(5 734 986)	(9 430 066)
Takaful contribution		(5 120 938)	(3 828 981)	(1 445 450)	(1 085 189)
Expected credit losses	(20)	(1 060 117)	(4 118 504)	2 886 321	(4 118 504)
Reverse of Expected credit losses	(20)	1 365 492	1 816 471	(4 210 442)	(555 956)
Board transportation & attendance allowances		(430 500)	(501 000)	(89 250)	(168 000)
Foreign Exchange gains (losses)		(8 495 301)	4 145 975	(4 785 339)	801 538
Income from fair value investments.		188 103 164	85 212 627	--	--
Interests income		49 850 322	43 818 086	10 986 339	19 521 079
Capital gains		157 448	1 436 999	157 448	--
Other revenues		883 475	136 602	(61 597)	27 274
Net profit for the period before tax		232 298 738	151 798 942	80 774	6 872 544
(Less):					
Withholding tax on income from fair value investments		(9 405 158)	(8 521 262)	--	
Income tax	(24)	(12 586 781)	(14 188 937)	(823 300)	(2 838 954)
Deferred tax liability	(25)	(248 364)	(641 573)	(87 158)	(262 093)
Net profit for the period after tax		210 058 435	128 447 170	(829 684)	3 771 497
Earnings per share	(26)	0.45	0.31		

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

Finance director	Chief executive officer	Chairman
Acc/ Mohamed Saeed Abd El-Moniem	Acc/ Ahmed Shawky Montaser	Eng/ Abd El-Salam Abd El-Salam El-Gabaly

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THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS "S.A. E"
INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Financial Period Ended March 31, 2026

	For the nine months ended 31/3/2026	For the nine months ended 31/3/2025	For the three months ended 31/3/2026	For the three months ended 31/3/2025
Net Profit for the period	210 058 435	128 447 170	(829 684)	3 771 497
Other comprehensive income				
Fair value changes of financial investments through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	1 018 534 370	--	(158 119 889)	--
Deferred tax on other comprehensive income items	(229 170 233)	--	(35 576 975)	--
Total other comprehensive income	**789 364 137**	--	**(193 696 864)**	--
Total other comprehensive income	**999 422 572**	**128 447 170**	**(194 526 548)**	**3 771 497**

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

Finance director	Chief executive officer	Chairman
Acc/ Mohamed Saeed Abd El-Moniem	Acc/ Ahmed Shawky Montaser	Eng/ Abd El-Salam Abd El-Salam El-Gabaly

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THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS "S.A. E"
INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Financial period ended March 31, 2026

	Issued&Paid-in Capital	Legal reserve	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Fair Value Change Reserve through Other Comprehensive income	Net Profit for the period	Total
Balance as of July 1,2024	320 000 000	19 782 999	38 843 536	2 603 533	345 699 755	487 489 467	1214 419 290
Transferred to retained earnings	---	---	---	487 489 467	---	(487 489 467)	--
Capital increase (bonus shares)	440 000 000	---	---	(440 000 000)	---	---	--
Transferred to legal reserve	---	24 374 473	---	(24 374 473)	---	---	--
Dividends	---	--	---	(8 247 014)	---	---	(8 247 014)
Total comprehensive income for the period	---	--	---	---	---	128 447 170	128 447 170
Balance as of March 31, 2025	760 000 000	44 157 472	38 843 536	17 471 513	345 699 755	128 447 170	1 334 619 446
Balance as of July 1,2025	760 000 000	44 157 471	38 843 536	17 471 514	1132 880 401	124 739 821	2118 092 743
Transferred to retained earnings	--	--	--	124 739 821	--	(124 739 821)	--
Transferred to legal reserve	--	6 236 991	--	(6 236 991)	--	--	--
Capital increase	234 576 732	--	--	--	--	--	234 576 732
Total comprehensive income for the period	--	--	--	--	789 364 137	210 058 435	999 422 572
Balance as of March 31, 2026	994 576 732	50 394 462	38 843 536	135 974 344	1922 244 538	210 058 435	3 352 092 047

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

Finance director	Chief executive officer	Chairman
Acc/ Mohamed Saeed Abd El-Moniem	Acc/ Ahmed Shawky Montaser	Eng/ Abd El-Salam Abd El-Salam El-Gabaly

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THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS "S.A. E"
INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Financial period ended March 31, 2026

	Note No	For the period ended 31/3/2026	31/3/2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the period before tax		232 298 738	151 798 942
Adjustments to reconcile net profit with cash flows from operating activities			
Depreciation of fixed assets	(4)	6 015 357	5 312 413
used from provision	(14)	(19 404 848)	(863 330)
Capital gains		(157 448)	(1 436 999)
Income from fair value investments		(188 103 164)	(85 212 627)
Finance cost		20 965 266	24 159 108
Expected credit losses		1 060 117	4 118 504
Reverse of Expected credit losses		(1 365 492)	(1 816 471)
Interest income		(49 850 322)	(43 818 086)
Net operating profit		1 458 204	52 241 454
Changes in			
Inventories	(10)	74 807 556	(182 738 914)
Accounts and notes receivable	(11)	112 058 376	(17 884 546)
Debtors and other debit balances	(12)	(12 788 423)	80 825 065
Accounts & Notes payable	(16)	(57 143 670)	126 891 628
Income Tax paid		(15 962 235)	(33 110 671)
Creditors and other credit balances	(18)	(99 160 460)	104 933 530
Employees and Board of Directors' dividends		--	(8 247 013)
Finance costs (paid)		(20 965 266)	(24 159 108)
Net cash flows (used in) provided by operating activities		(17 695 918)	98 751 425
Cash flows from investing activities			
(Payments) for the acquisition of fixed assets and projects under construction		(1 924 985)	(4 973 915)
(Payments) for investments in subsidiaries		(203 260 000)	(71 775 000)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		1 750 000	1 436 999
(Payments) for investments in associates		(100 500 000)	(33 500 000)
Proceeds from fair value financial investments income		178 698 006	123 433 599
Proceeds from interest income		49 850 322	43 818 086
Net cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities		(75 386 657)	58 439 769
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in capital		234 576 732	--
Due to related parties	(17)	210 834	3 915 723
Change in credit facilities	(15)	(56 129 422)	52 069 033
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		178 658 144	55 984 756
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents during the period		85 575 569	213 175 950
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of the period	(13)	382 672 585	245 762 636
Expected credit loss for cash		(1 765 570)	(2 405 229)
Cash and cash equivalents - At the end of the period	(13)	466 482 584	456 533 357

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

Finance director	Chief executive officer	Chairman
Acc/ Mohamed Saeed Abd El-Moneim	Acc/ Ahmed Shawky Montaser	Eng/ Abd El-Salam Abd El-Salam El-Gabaly

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1. Inception of the company

- **THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS "S.A.E** was established in accordance with the provisions of the Law No. 159 for the year 1981 and its executive regulations and the attached appendix for this contract taking into account the provisions of the law No. 95 for the year 1992 and its executive regulations, and the company was registered in the Commercial Register under No. 76464 Mansoura at May 13, 1995 and its head office 79 El-Geish St., Mansoura.

Company's purpose

- The company's purpose is to buy cast cotton from producers, traders or companies, to contract with cotton gin companies to gin cotton, sell products, sell cotton seed from cotton ginning to mills or to the Ministry of Agriculture, trade in cotton hair, spinning internally, and to export externally, buy paddy rice from producers, traders or rice racket companies, trade and manufacture of rice and paddy, production and trade of white rice and its derivatives, sale of rice battering derivatives (break rice - sirs.... etc.), trade and export in white rice, trade in all agricultural crops of field, gardening and vegetables, Production and trade in agricultural seeds, fodder and their related raw materials, trade in fertilizers and insecticides and agricultural pesticides, trade in agricultural machinery and equipment of all kinds and trade in foodstuffs, purchase or lease land, stores, warehouses, ginneries, and rackets for use for the company's purposes, production, manufacture, export, marketing and trade in agricultural crops and agricultural production supplies, work in all fields of agricultural wealth development including animal, poultry, and fish production, reclamation and cultivation of lands, establishment and operation of automated slaughterhouse, and establishment of sorting, packaging, conservation, transport and handling centers and stations for agricultural crops, establishment and operation of plants for sifting and preparing of agricultural seeds, manufacturing, packaging, mixing, and trading of paper and chemical fertilizers and agricultural fertilizers of all kinds, leasing storing and warehousing capacity required for the company's activity, renting the storing and warehousing capacity that exceeds the company's need for others, Refining, packaging, manufacturing, and trading in oils, fats and grease of all kinds, leasing of necessary tanks for these activities, establishing, operating, leasing and renting of refrigerators necessary for the company's activities, manufacturing and trading of fodder and its supplies, and exporting of all mentioned activities, and the activity of operating with others, packaging and importing. and Trading in building materials such as cement, clinker, iron, nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers, sand, and any other related or complementary products, whether directly or as an agent, and engaging in all financial and commercial operations related thereto. This shall be done without prejudice to the provisions of applicable laws, regulations, and decisions, and subject to obtaining the necessary licenses for carrying out such activities the company may also participate in any manner with companies or other entities engaged in similar activities or those that may assist in achieving the company's objectives, whether in Egypt or abroad. It may also merge with, acquire, or affiliate with such entities in accordance with applicable laws the company shall comply with the provisions of Law No. 121 of 1982 regarding the Importers Register. The establishment of the company does not, in itself, confer the right to practice its stated objectives without first obtaining the necessary licenses from the competent authorities and in compliance with the applicable regulatory laws."

Company Duration

The company's duration is twenty-five years starting from the date of registration in the Commercial Register. The financial year of the company begins on the 1st of July and ends on the 30th of June of each year. The company's duration has been renewed for an additional 25 years starting from May 12, 2020, until May 11, 2045, and this renewal was recorded in the Commercial Register on October 30, 2019.

Approval of financial statements

The separate financial statements for the financial period ended March 31, 2026 have been approved by board of directors at its meeting dated **June 1, 2026**

2. BASIS OF PREPRATION OF SEPAEATE THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(A) Compliance with Accounting Standards and Laws

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

(B) 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.

(C) 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 in light of past experience and other factors.
- Actual results may differ from those estimates.
- Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically.
- Changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is changed if the change affects only that period, the period of change and future periods if the change affects both.

(D) 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.

(E) Consolidated financial statements

- The company has subsidiaries, and in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (42) "Consolidated financial statements" and Article 188 of the Executive Regulation of the Corporate Law No. 159 for the year 1981, The company must prepare consolidated financial statements for the group which is considered a reference, if necessary, to obtain an understanding of the financial position, business results and cash flows of the group as a whole.
- Both of transferred amount of consideration and the net value of assets acquired that can be determined at the time of acquisition are measured at fair value.
- Goodwill resulting from acquisition should be tested for impairment annually, and any profits resulting from a negotiated purchase transaction are immediately recognized in profits or losses.
- Costs related to acquisition are treated as expense in periods when costs are incurred and services are received with one exception: issuing financial instruments in exchange for debt or equity.
- The transferred amount of consideration does not include the settlement of previously existing relationships between the acquiring entity and the acquired entity and these amounts are usually recognized in profits or losses.
- The potential amount of consideration is measured at fair value on the date of acquisition. If the obligation to pay the potential consideration satisfies the specific requirements of the definition of the equity instrument, it is classified within equity and is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is recognized within the equity. other than the foregoing, any other potential amount of consideration is remeasured at fair value at the date of preparation financial statements, and any changes in fair value should be recognized in profits or losses.

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 period 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
Buildings	2%
Machinary & Equipment	20%
Vehicles	20%
Fixtures & Installations	12.5%
Office Furniture	6%
Computers	12.5%

(C) Subsequent costs to acquisition

The company recognizes the essential renewable cost to the fixed assets by the replacement of any of this 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 to the income statement. Other costs incurred 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 is transferred to fixed assets when it is finished and available for the purpose of its intended use.

(E) Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are stated at cost less any impairment losses in its value. (Note 3,J) The company remeasures its investments at date of financial position. and if there is an impairment in the recoverable amount of investment than its carrying amount, then the carrying amount of investment is reduced with the value of impairment which is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(F) Non-current assets held for sale

The company measures the non-current asset held for sale with the lower of the carrying amount or the fair value less costs to sell.

(G) 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.

(H) 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 performance 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

(I) 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 period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as 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 periods, 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 period 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. 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. Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method, exchange gains and losses differences and impairment are recognized in profit and loss. 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. Dividends are recognized as income in profit and loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. 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.

(J) 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 balances 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 period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period that must be taken into account when measuring ECL is the maximum contractual period 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 imprest 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 period. 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.

(K) 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.

(L) 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.

(M) 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 periods.
- 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 periods.

(N) Expenses

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

(O) 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.

(P) 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.

(Q) 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 period not exceeding three months.

(R) Dividends

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

(S) Comparative figures

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

THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURE CORPS "S.A.E"

Notes To the Interim Separate Financial Statements for the Financial period Ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in egyptian Pound)

4-1 FIXED ASSETS (Net)

Description	land	& building construction	&machinary equipment	vehicles	fixtures &installations	&computers programs	Office Supplies & Furniture	total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Cost as of July1 , 2025	37 739 227	68 857 945	3 555 083	11 597 059	41 499 955	2 790 707	596 175	166 636 151
Additions during the period	--	1 647 817	--	--	7 320	269 848	--	1 924 985
Disposal during the period	--	--	--	(1 855 015)	--	--	--	(1 855 015)
Cost as of March 31, 2026	37 739 227	70 505 762	3 555 083	9 742 044	41 507 275	3 060 555	596 175	166 706 121
Accumulated Depreciation as July 1,2025	--	7 544 385	3 364 818	6 655 831	11 110 875	1 639 173	403 161	30 718 243
Depreciation of the period	--	1 038 271	37 605	1 189 166	3 560 458	166 897	22 960	6 015 357
Accumlated depreciation of disposals	--	--	--	(335 964)	--	--	--	(335 964)
Accumlated depreciation As March 31,2026	--	8 582 656	3 402 423	7 509 033	14 671 333	1 806 070	426 121	36 397 636
Net book value as of March 31, 2026	37 739 227	61 923 106	152 660	2 233 011	26 835 942	1 254 485	170 054	130 308 485
Net book value as of June 30, 2025	37 739 227	61 313 560	190 265	4 941 228	30 389 080	1 151 534	193 014	135 917 908

- The historical cost of the fully-depreciated assets and still in use as of March 31, 2026 amounted to EGP 11 724 425 stated as follows: -

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
Machinery & Equipment	3 308 706	3 299 699
Office Furniture	102 551	80 023
Vehicles	3 669 289	3 669 289
Fixtures & Installations	3 526 063	3 516 290
Computers	1 117 816	726 145
Total	11 724 425	11 291 446

(All amounts in egyptian Pound)

4-2. FIXED ASSETS (Net)

Description	land	building & construction	machinary &equipment	vehicles	fixtures installations&	&computers programs	Office Supplies & Furniture	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Cost as of July1 , 2024	37 739 227	68 857 945	3 417 031	8 737 287	32 879 665	3 067 604	567 500	155 266 259
Additions during the period	--	--	138 054	1 167 508	7 222 167	584 835	28 671	9 141 235
Disposals during the period	--	--	--	(162 750)	--	--	--	(162 750)
Cost as of March 31, 2025	37 739 227	68 857 945	3 555 085	9 742 045	40 101 832	3 652 439	596 171	164 244 744
Accumulated Depreciation as July 1,2024	--	6 167 226	3 322 240	5 648 852	6 674 712	1 419 771	373 040	23 605 841
Depreciation of the period	--	1 032 870	29 811	808 380	3 259 161	159 813	22 378	5 312 413
Accumlated depreciation of disposals	--	--	--	(162 750)	--	--	--	(162 750)
Accumlated depreciation as of march 31,2025	--	7 200 096	3 352 051	6 294 482	9 933 873	1 579 584	395 418	28 755 504
Net book value as of March 31. 2025	37 739 227	61 657 849	203 034	3 447 563	30 167 959	2 072 855	200 753	135 489 240
Net book value as of june 30. 2024	37 739 227	62 690 719	94 791	3 088 435	26 204 953	1 647 833	194 460	131 660 418

5. project under construction:

The balance of the project under construction as of March 31, 2026, amounted to 132 **978** EGP represented as follows:

	31/3/2026 EGP	30/6/2025 EGP
LED Floodlight Control Unit	132 978	962 539
	132 978	**962 539**

6. Investments In Subsidiaries

The balance of Investments in subsidiaries as of March 31, 2026, amounted to 449 960 000 EGP represented as follows:

	ownership Percentage	Book value as of 31/3/2026 EGP	Book value as of 30/6/2025 EGP
Ebdaa for chemical Industries	70.46%	449 960 000	211 200 000
		449 960 000	**211 200 000**

7. Investments In Associates

The balance of Investments in associates as of March 31, 2026, amounted to 282 438 169 EGP represented as follows:

Name of the company invested in Associates	Shareholding Percentage %	Book value as of 31/3/2026 EGP	Book value as of 30/6/2025 EGP
Poly Serve for agriculture & food industries	24.17	16 916 665	16 916 665
Poly Serve for fertilizers and chemicals	21.068	64 071 504	64 071 504
West Minya for limited agricultures*	45	450 000	450 000
Arab alliance for potato seed production	28.33	201 000 000	67 000 000
		282 438 169	**148 438 169**

- West Minya Agricultural Company Ltd. (a limited liability company), pursuant to the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly convened on July 24, 2024, which approved the cessation of business operations and the formal surrender of the company's tax card.

8. Payments under Investments in subsidiaries

	31/3/2026 EGP	30/6/2025 EGP
Subscription to capital Increase of Ebdaa for Chemical Industries	--	35 500 000
Subscription to capital Increase of Arab alliance for potato seed production	--	33 500 000
	--	69 000 000

9. Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income(FVOCI)

The balance of Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income as of March 31, 2026, amounted to 2 527 312 416 EGP represented as follows:

	Shareholding Percentage %	Book value As of 31/3/2026 EGP	Book value As of 30/6/2025 EGP
Listed Investments			
FERCHEM Egypt for Fertilizers & Chemicals	%7.79	2 472 536 016	1 454 001 646
Unlisted Investments			
The Egyptian for Crops production & Marketing (S.A.E)*	%5	--	--
The Egyptian Ferchem for fertilizers - Sudan (S.A.S)**	%20	--	--
Kafr Al-Shiekh for Investment & Development (S.A.E)	%9,09	54 776 400	54 776 400
		2 527 312 416	**1 508 778 046**

* Investments in Al-Masriya for Crops production & Marketing (S.A.E) amounted to EGP 732 100 are fully impaired during the previous years.

** Investments in The Egyptian Ferchem for fertilizers - Sudan (S.A.S) amounted to EGP 56 620 are fully impaired during the previous years.

10. Inventories:

The balance of Inventory as of March 31, 2026, amounted to 376 756 878 EGP represented as follows:

	31/3/2026 EGP	30/6/2025 EGP
Goods for sale	288 576 288	280 857 042
Commodity composition	75 707 936	74 780 827
Packing materials	12 471 126	11 326 508
Spare parts & supplies	1 428	21 421
Letters of credit	--	84 578 636
	376 756 878	**451 564 434**

11. Account and notes receivable

The balance of Accounts and notes receivable as of March 31, 2026, amounted to 41 365 856 EGP represented as follows:

	31/3/2026 EGP	30/6/2025 EGP
Accounts receivable	29 444 785	53 360 364
Notes receivable	18 577 420	106 720 217
	48 022 205	**160 080 581**
(Less):		
Expected credit losses	(6 656 349)	(7 778 767)
	41 365 856	**152 301 814**

12. Debtors and other debit balances:

The balance of debtors and other debit balances as of March 31, 2026, amounted to 63 895 218 EGP represented as follows:

	31/3/2026 EGP	30/6/2025 EGP
Tax Authority – VAT	7 830 227	6 493 318
Withholding Tax	12 487 245	15 986 607
Employees' custodies	4 111 114	1 380 624
Prepaid expenses	671 202	400 982
Accounts payable - in advance payments	35 128 181	24 783 177
Deposit with others	379 031	341 274
Letters of guarantee covers	1 033 750	1 033 750
Consumer Protection Agency	--	11 360 982
Customs Authority	2 322 613	3 871 119
Other debit balances	1 143 511	920 919
	65 106 874	**66 572 752**
(less):		
Expected credit losses	(1 211 656)	(151 539)
	63 895 218	**66 421 213**

13. Cash at bank and on hand

The balance of cash at banks and on hand as of March 31, 2026, amounted to 466 482 584 EGP represented as follows:

	31/3/2026 EGP	30/6/2025 EGP
Banks		
Current account	467 241 666	382 440 878
Cash on hand	1 006 488	231 707
	468 248 154	**382 672 585**
Less:		
Expected credit losses	(1 765 570)	(2 008 135)
	466 482 584	**380 664 450**

14. Provisions

The balance of provisions as of March 31, 2026, amounted to 23 595 152 EGP represented as follows:

	30/6/2025	Used during period	31/3/2026
Provision For claims	43 000 000	(19 404 848)	23 595 152
	43 000 000	**(19 404 848)**	**23 595 152**

The information required by accounting standards has not been disclosed because management believes that doing so would severely harm the outcome of negotiations with those parties.

15. Banks -Credit Facilities

The balance of Banks - credit facilities as of March 31, 2026, amounted to 107 869 070 EGP represented as follows:

	31/31/2026 EGP	30/6/2025 EGP
Banque Misr – Mansoura branch - Islamic section Murabahat	61 543 569	58 276 608
Agriculture Bank of Egypt	25 585 634	30 326 346
National Bank of Egypt	11 071	36 309 675
Banque du caire	3 714	39 085 863
Saib bank	146 556	--
Commercial International Bank (CIB)	20 578 526	--
	107 869 070	**163 998 492**

A- Banque Misr – Mansoura branch - Islamic section Murabahat

- The first limit is EGP 95 million used to finance the local purchase or import of all raw materials and production supplies related to the company's current activity.
- The second limit is EGP 5 million for the purpose of issuing initial and final letters of guarantee that fall within the company's activity for suppliers and as an insurance for tender entry.

B- Agricultural Bank of Egypt

- Short-term credit facility for one year in the form of current account with an amount of EGP 30 million for the purpose of financing the local purchase of all raw materials and production supplies related to the company's current activity

C- National Bank of Egypt Bank

- A current facility for multi-purposes with a limit of EGP 20 million for the purpose of financing part of the working capital.

D- Banque du caire

- On current account with an amount of Debit EGP 50 million The balance owed to this account shall not exceed returns and commissions for the purpose of financing the payment of domestic and external suppliers' dues for the purchase or import of all raw materials and production

  supplies associated with the company's ongoing activity and financing of operational expenses from the facilitation of exchange on expenses related to taxes, customs, social insurance, utilities, financing and purchase of fertilizers from associate companies.

E- Saib Bank

A current debit facility of 50 million Egyptian pounds used to pay suppliers and contractors' dues from the bank, disburse it to the sister company Verchem Egypt Fertilizers and Chemicals under electronic invoices, pay insurance, customs and taxes, and finance operating expenses (facilities - rents - shipping expenses - customs clearance) with a maximum of 30%

F- Commercial International Bank (CIB)

An overdraft facility of EGP 200 million is used to finance the Company's investment working capital requirements, including purchases of fertilizers, chemicals, raw materials, and packaging materials, as well as ongoing operating expenses such as salaries, customs duties, social insurance, and taxes. The facility carries a 0.5% commission in addition to the Central Bank of Egypt corridor lending rate. The related interest is accrued and added to the overdraft balance, which forms an integral part of the facility.

16. Accounts and notes payable

The balance of Accounts and notes payable as of March 31, 2026, amounted to 193 262 469 EGP represented as follows:

	31/31/2026	30/6/2025
	EGP	EGP
Accounts payable	26 442 944	30 382 058
Notes payable	166 819 525	225 672 862
	193 262 469	**256 054 920**

17. Due from related parties

17-1 Due from related parties

The balanc e of due from related parties as of March 31, 2026, amounted to 1 109 082 EGP represented as follows

	31/3/2026	30/6/2025
	EGP	EGP
Weste Minya for limited agricultures	542 219	536 614
Arab Alliance for Potato Seed Production	564 000	101 147
Ebdaa for Chemical Industries	7 070	260 319
	1 113 289	**898 080**
(less):		
Expected credit losses	(4 207)	(4 716)
	1 109 082	**893 364**

17-2 Due to related parties

The balanc e of due to related parties as of March 31, 2026 amounted to 183 987 EGP represented as follows

	31/3/2026	30/6/2025
	EGP	EGP
Weste Minya for limited agricultures	183 987	--
	183 987	**--**

18. Creditors and other credit balances

The balance of creditors and other credit balances as of March 31, 2026 amounted to 88 102 220 EGP represented as follows:

	31/3/2026	30/6/2025
	EGP	EGP
Withholding tax	2 866 171	689 442
Tax authority-Payroll Tax	85 908	57 099
Accounts receivable –advance payments	72 205 210	172 489 841
Social Insurance Authority	422 730	318 248
Deposit from other	132 310	113 377
Accrued Expenses	106 103	462 435
Workers' profession Training fund	2 777 217	2 777 217
Takaful contribution	6 095 421	6 555 675
Other credit balances	3 411 150	3 799 346
	88 102 220	**187 262 680**

19. Capital

19-1 Authorized capital

- The authorized capital is set at EGP 1000 000 000.

19-2 Issued and paid capital

- The issued and paid capital is set at EGP 168 072 104 allocated into 84 036 052 shares, with par value of EGP 2 per share.
- The General Assembly's held on September 24, 2022 approved the dividend project for the financial year ended June 30, 2022 which is represented in distributing the shareholders' profit share in the form of free shares with one free share for each 10 original shares by increasing the issued and paid capital with a number of 8 403 606 free shares with a an amount of EGP 16 807 212, then, the issued and paid capital amount becomes EGP 184 879 316 for a number of shares of 92 439 658 shares with par value EGP 2 per share and this was registered in the commercial register on June 8, 2023.
- Pursuant to the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on November 15, 2023, the shareholders approved an increase in the Company's issued share capital through the distribution of bonus shares funded from distributable retained earnings amounting to EGP 135,120,684, representing 67,560,342 shares, to increase the issued share capital to EGP 320 million divided into 160 million shares at a nominal value of EGP 2 per share ,The increase was effected in accordance with the financial review report issued by the Economic Performance Sector of the General Authority for Investment No. 2432/2023 dated October 11, 2023, in respect of the distributable profits reflected in the financial statements as at June 30, 2024. The amendment was duly recorded in the Commercial Register on November 29, 2023.

- Based on the decision of the ordinary General Assembly held on 28 September 2024, the dividend project for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 was approved by distributing the shareholders' share in the form of free shares at 1.4 free shares for each original share by increasing the issued and paid capital by a number of 224 000 000 free shares with an amount of 448 000 000 Egyptian pounds.
- Based on the financial examination report issued by the Economic Performance Sector of the General Investment Authority on 12/3/2024 approving a balance available for use in increasing capital as free shares in the amount of 441 959 716 Egyptian pounds, the company's extraordinary general assembly decided at its session held on 1/14/2025 Approval to increase the company's issued and paid-up capital by 440 million Egyptian pounds distributed over 220 million free shares with a nominal value of 2 Egyptian pounds per share, bringing the issued and paid-up capital to 760 million Egyptian pounds distributed over 380 million shares with a nominal value of 2 Egyptian pounds per share. This increase was indicated in the commercial register on February 3, 2025
- The Extraordinary General Assembly, in its session held on 6/21/2025, decided to increase the company's issued and paid-up capital from 760 million Egyptian pounds to one billion Egyptian pounds, an increase of 240 million Egyptian pounds distributed over 120 million shares with a value I call 2 pounds per share, in addition to 0.0089 pounds in issuance expenses for each share. Subscription was made to the old shareholders and buyers of the subscription rights in 117 288 366 shares with a total value of 234 576 732 Egyptian pounds, excluding issuance expenses. Thus, the value of the issued and paid-up capital becomes 994 576 732 Egyptian pounds, distributed over 497 288 366 shares. This increase was indicated in the commercial register on September 21, 2025
- A summary of structure of shareholders is stated as follows: -

Name:	No. of shares	Paid Capital EGP	Percentage %
International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals	109 369 443	218 738 886	21.99
Abdel-Salam Abdel-Salam Mostafa El-Gebaly	38 915 361	77 830 722	7.82
Sherif Mostafa El-Gebaly	38 706 334	77 412 668	7.78
Saleh Abdel-Salam Abdel-Salam Mostafa El-Gebaly	30 602 849	61 205 698	6.15
Nivin Abdel-Moneim Seif	24 455 589	48 911 178	4.91
Al-Safa for Investment and Commercial Agencies LLC	23 216 349	46 432 698	4.66
Medvert Egypt for Investment LLC	20 386 978	40 773 956	4.09
Mostafa Khalil El-Farouk Mostafa Khalil	20 251 366	40 502 732	4.07
Doaa Salah Ahmed Mohamed El-Hosary	19 965 296	39 930 592	4.01
Libya Investment Company	18 176 381	36 352 762	3.65
Nafea Fahmy Fahmy Abdel-Meguid	16 265 084	32 530 168	3.27
Nahla Abdel-Salam Abdel-Salam Mostafa El-Gebaly	15 301 424	30 602 848	3.07
Norhan Abdel-Salam Abdel-Salam Mostafa El-Gebal	15 301 424	30 602 848	3.07
Azaa Mohamed adelrehem shaaban	10 434 946	20 869 892	2.09
Ahmed Nafeh Fahmy Fahmy Abdel Majeed	8 664 339	17 328 678	1.74
Others	87 275 203	174 550 406	17.55
	497 288 366	**994 576 732**	**100**

20. Expected credit losses:

The balance of Expected Credit loss Provision balances as of March 31, 2026, amounted to 9 637 782 EGP represented as follows:

	Account and note reciveable	Debitors and other debits	Due from Related parties	Cash at bank and equivalent	Total
Balance at 30/6/2025	7 778 767	151 539	4 716	2 008 135	9 943 157
formed during the period	--	1 060 117	--	--	1 060 117
reversed during the period	(1 122 418)	--	(509)	(242 565)	(1 365 492)
Balance at 31/3/2026	6 656 349	1 211 656	4 207	1 765 570	9 637 782

21. Net sales

Net sales for the financial period ended March 31, 2026, amounted to 1 953 953 428 EGP and represented as follows:

	For the Nine Months ended 31/3/2026 EGP	For the Nine Months ended 31/3/2025 EGP	For the Three months ended 31/3/2026 EGP	For the Three months ended 31/3/2025 EGP
Total Sales	2 024 469 917	1 488 129 194	571 406 907	416 053 318
Revenue from operation for Others	3 769 734	3 964 740	--	--
Total operating revenue	2 028 239651	1 492 093 934	571 406 907	416 053 318
(Less):				
Sales Returns	(74 286 223)	(10 039 393)	(10 771 360)	(2 327 888)
	1 953 953 428	1 482 054 541	560 635 547	413 725 430

22. Cost of sales (net)

The cost of sales for the financial period ended March 31, 2026, amounted to 1 869 898 530 EGP represented as follows:

	For the Nine Months ended 31/3/2026 EGP	For the Nine Months ended 31/3/2025 EGP	For the Three months ended 31/3/2026 EGP	For the Three months ended 31/3/2025 EGP
Cost of sales	1 890 454 508	1 432 434 530	549 134 858	405 262 154
Purchases	22 035 641	2 175 713	4 159 447	741 725
Filtering station's operating expenses	971 529	2 399 299	246 253	1 675 069
Total activity's cost	1 913 461 678	1 437 009 542	553 540 558	407 678 948
(Less):				
Discount earned	(43 563 148)	(48 889 691)	(12 020 247)	(14 650 521)
	1 869 898 530	1 388 119 851	541 520 311	393 028 427

23. General & Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses for the financial period ended March 31, 2026 amounted to 48 463 916 EGP represented as follows:

	For the Nine Months ended 31/3/2026 EGP	For the Nine Months ended 31/3/2025 EGP	For the Three months ended 31/3/2026 EGP	For the Three months ended 31/3/2025 EGP
Wages and salaries	3 112 830	2 909 584	926 683	1 020 632
Bonuses, allowances and other incentives	18 114 478	14 305 068	5 871 760	6 495 056
Car expenses	3 164 014	3 029 080	984 857	1 069 539
Publicity and advertising expenses	523 850	593 965	183 419	130 232
Transportation expenses and travel allowance	115 155	161 974	69 111	25 346
Social Insurance (Company's Share)	1 824 013	151 375	1 804 698	10 807
Insurance	958 542	869 634	143 058	221 869
Telephone & Fax	265 278	246 225	59 808	89 332
Water & Electricity	479 591	497 852	88 160	85 579
Fees and licenses	764 184	857 948	435 687	227 889
Professional fees	1 194 626	1 498 952	386 416	415 035
Postage and stamp	4 677	3 414	1 991	1 359
Maintenance	1 512 604	1 502 880	587 904	274 042
Rentals	1 053 051	896 168	345 777	315 094
Depreciation	6 015 355	5 312 413	2 011 236	1 862 527
Gratuities	489 904	855 862	104 235	343 749
Donations	434 780	369 408	104 280	264 300
Printing and Stationery	482 161	--	61 676	--
Buffet, Cleaning and Hospitality Expenses	813 198	--	346 135	--
Medical Expenses	167 198	--	96 862	--
Tax Inspection Differences	3 823 919	--	--	--
Other expenses	3 150 508	6 011 920	122 017	2 436 754
	48 463 916	**40 073 722**	**15 081 547**	**15 289 141**

24. Reconciliation for calculating the actual rate of income tax

	31/3/2026 EGP	31/3/2025 EGP
Net income for the year before income tax	232 298 738	151 798 942
Tax adjustments:		
Add un-deductible expenses		
Accounting Depreciation	6 015 357	5 312 413
Un-deductible expenses	3 617 948	2 463 901
Takaful contribution	5 120 938	3 828 981
Donations	434 780	369 408
Cost of investing and financing	4 218 674	--
Board of Directors' attendance allowance	250 500	321 000
Expected credit loss	1 060 117	4 118 504
(Less): Deductible expenses		
Tax Depreciation	(7 119 197)	(8 163 849)
Capital gains	(157 448)	(1 436 999)
Reverse of Expected credit losses	(1 365 492)	(1 816 471)
Revenue from coupons	(188 103 164)	(93 733 889)
Net taxable income	**56 271 751**	**63 061 941**
Deduct:		
Donation	330 500	--
Net taxable Base	**55 941 251**	**63 061 941**
Tax rate	**22.5%**	**22.5%**
Total Income Tax	**12 586 781**	**14 188 937**
Actual Income Tax rate	**%5.42**	**%9.35**

25. Deferred Tax Liabilities

The balance of deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	31/3/2026 EGP	30/6/2025 EGP
Deferred tax liabilities resulting from fixed assets' depreciation	3 998 946	3 750 582
Deferred tax liabilities resulting from revaluation differences of investment at FVTOCI	558 070 994	328 900 761
	562 069 940	**332 651 343**

26. Earnings Per Share

The earnings per share were calculated by dividing the shareholders' share of profits by the number of outstanding shares. The employees' share of profits and the Board of Directors' bonuses were calculated on an estimated basis in accordance with what is stated in the company's articles of association

	31/3/2026 EGP	31/3/2025 EGP
Net Profit for the Period	**210 058 435**	**128 447 170**
(Less):		
Estimated share in profits of Employees	(3 112 830)	(11 971 107)
Net distributable Profit	**206 945 605**	**116 476 063**
Divided by:		
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	461 759 408	380 000 000
Earnings per share	**0.45**	**0.31**

27. 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:

(A) Transactions during the year

	Type of Transaction	31/3/2026 EGP	31/3/2025 EGP
International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals	Sales of goods	36 054 010	333 315 423
	Purchases of goods	190 500	1 719 500
Ferchem Egypt for Fertilizers and Chemicals	Purchases of goods	1 036 865 597	959 624 617
	Sales of goods	--	9 353
	Interest	390 481	--
	Operating services	3 927 880	4 152 126
	Discount Earned	42 556 914	44 650 766
Agreen Serv for services and consulting	Purchases of goods	8 511 200	18 991 894
	Selling of goods	264 000	90 000
Ebdaa for chemical Industries *	Interest Received	1 373 910	--
Arab Alliance for Seed Production Co.	Interest Received	539 861	--
	Selling of goods	8 601 400	--

- Based on the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly convened on April 6, 2025, it was approved to guarantee Ebdaa Chemical Industries Company (a subsidiary) before the Agricultural Bank of Egypt for an amount of EGP 400 million,

(B) Balances shown in the statement of financial position

	31/3/2026 EGP	30/6/2025 EGP
Current assets		
Ferchem Egypt for Fertilizers and Chemicals (Accounts payable – in advance payments)	10 157 408	--
Arab Alliance for Seed Production (Customers)	567 500	--
Due from / to related parties		
Ebdaa for Chemical Industries (Debit)	7 070	260 319
Arab Alliance for Seed Production (Debit)	3 500	101 147
West Minya Agricultural Cultivation Company (Debit)	542 219	536 614
International Fertilizers and Chemicals Company (Credit)	183 987	--
Current liability		
Ferchem Egypt Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals (Accounts Payable)	--	21 389 373
Ferchem Egypt Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals (notes Payable)	99 248 151	113 051 000
International Fertilizers and Chemicals Company (Notes Payable)	312 042	--
International Fertilizers and Chemicals Company (Customers' Advance Payments)	--	24 608 889

28. Contingent liabilities

In addition to the amounts taken into account in items of the financial position, the following contingent liabilities are made as of December 31, 2025, in exchange for the uncovered portion of the letters of guarantee issued by the banks on behalf of the company for the benefit of others, as follows:

	31/3/2026	30/6/2025
	EGP	EGP
Letters of Guarantee – uncovered portion	900 000	900 000
	900 000	**900 000**

29. Tax position

a. Corporate tax

- The company's profits are subject to the provisions of the amended corporate Income Tax Law No. 187 for the year 1993 which was replaced by Law No. 91 for the year 2005 and the company provides the approved tax returns on the legal dates and the last tax return provided was of the financial year ended June 30, 2025.
- The years from the start of the activity till June 30, 2022, were examined, settled and paid.
- The year from July 1, 2022, till June 30, 2023, were examined, notification, and appeal procedures related to Form 19 have been completed, and the dispute is currently under review by the Internal Committee
- The years from July 1, 2023, till June 30, 2025, were not examined

b. Payroll tax

- The examination and settlement have been done till June 30, 2022.
- The years from July 1, 2023, till June 30, 2025, were not examined

c. Stamp tax

- The examination and settlement have been done till June 30, 2022
- The examination has not been done till present for years from July 1, 2022, till June 30, 2025.

d. Value added tax

- The Company presents monthly tax returns regularly.
- The examination, settlement, and payment have been done till June 30, 2021.
- The examination has not been done till present for years from July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2024.
- The years from July 1, 2024, till June 30, 2025, were not examined.

e. Withholding tax in tax account

- The examination, settlement, and payment have been done till June 30, 2019.
- The examination for years from July 1, 2019, to June 30, 2024, is in process.
- The years from July 1, 2024, till June 30, 2025, were not examined.

30. Insurance position

The company's management pays its dues to Social Insurance Authority on its insured employees and the last payment receipt was to Social Insurance Authority with number 2025990165585931580 on January6, 2026, with an amount of EGP 111 090.

31. Legal Position

No civil or criminal proceedings have been instituted against the company and, in accordance with the Legal Consultant's statement, for its part, it has not brought civil or criminal proceedings against others.

32. Financial instruments and risk management

32-1Fair 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).

32-2 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.

32-3 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.

32-4 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.

As stated in Note No. (3-A), the balances of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies were re-translated using the official rate on the date of the financial position.

32-5 Liquidity and Cash Flow Risks

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.

32-6 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.

33. Significant events

- The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt, at its meeting held on Thursday, April 2, 2026, decided to maintain the Central Bank's key policy rates unchanged. Accordingly, the overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation were maintained at 19.00%, 20.00%, and 19.50%, respectively. The discount rate was also maintained at 19.50%. This decision reflects the Committee's assessment of the latest inflation developments and outlook since its previous meeting.
- On April 10, 2026, S&P Global Ratings affirmed Egypt's sovereign credit rating at B/B with a stable outlook.

Finance director	Chief executive officer	Chairman
Acc/ Mohamed Saeed Abd El-Moniem	Acc/ Ahmed Shawky Montaser	Eng/ Abd El-Salam Abd El-Salam El-Gabaly

الشركة الدولية للمحاصيل الزراعية
ش.م.م
س.ت ٧٦٤٦٤
إستثمار القاهرة
ب.ض ٠٦٧ _ ١٠٣ _ ٢٠٠
م.ض ١٤٥ / ٣ / ٠٠ / ٥
مأمورية ضرائب مركز
كبار الممولين