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

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

WITH REPORT ON LIMTED REVIEW

Table of Content

	Page
- Report on Limited Review	--
- The Separate Interim Statement of Financial Position as of September 30, 2026	1
- The Separate Interim Statement of profit or loss for the financial Period ended September 30, 2026	2
- The Separate Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Financial Period ended September 30, 2026	3
- The Separate Interim Statement of Changes in Equity for the Financial Period ended September 30, 2026	4
- The Separate Interim Statement of Cash Flows for the Financial Period ended September 30, 2026	5
- Notes to the Separate Interim Financial Statements for the Financial Periods ended September 30, 2026	6 – 29

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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 separate statement of financial position of **THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS"S.A.E"**, as of September 30, 2026, and the related separate statements of income (profit or loss), comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three 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 September 30, 2026, and its financial performance, and its cash flows for the three months then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Cairo at :11 November 2026

Ahmed Mohamed Abou El-Ata

Record of auditors' register with the Financial Regulatory Authority no. (429)

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.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS "S.A. E"
SEPARATE INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT SEPTEMBER 30,2026
(All amounts in egyptian Pound)

	Notes No	30/9/2026	30/6/2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	(4)	128 281 396	128 429 462
Projects under construction	(5)	8 143 162	716 726
Investments in subsidiaries	(6)	449 960 000	449 960 000
Investments in associates	(7)	332 688 169	282 438 169
Payments under Investments in subsidiaries/associates	(8)	113 758 300	50 250 000
Investments at FVTOCI	(9)	2 509 196 122	2 489 431 136
Total non-current assets		**3 542 027 149**	**3 401 225 493**
Current assets			
Inventories	(10)	421 029 837	519 707 856
Accounts and notes recievable	(11)	34 818 678	31 108 337
Debtors and other debit balances	(12)	331 923 207	334 754 605
Due from Related Parties	(17)	3 251 809	1 394 715
Cash at banks and on hand	(13)	329 808 155	127 768 304
Total current assets		**1 120 831 686**	**1 014 733 817**
Total assets		**4 662 858 835**	**4 415 959 310**
Equity			
Issued and paid-In Capital	(19)	994 576 732	994 576 732
Legal reserve		50 394 462	50 394 462
Retained earnings		562 147 504	129 177 311
Capital Reserve		38 843 536	38 843 536
Reserve for change in investments at FVTOCI		1908 204 410	1 892 886 546
Net income for the period / the year		38 278 780	432 970 193
Total equity		**3 592 445 424**	**3 538 848 780**
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	(25)	558 011 019	553 529 299
Total non-current liabilities		**558 011 019**	**553 529 299**
Current liabilities			
Provisions	(14)	42 438 306	80 821 993
Banks-Credit Facilities	(15)	28 166 883	25 913 905
Accounts and notes payables	(16)	324 962 412	122 018 386
Income tax liability	(24)	41 825 656	30 163 430
Creditors and other credit balances	(18)	75 009 135	64 663 517
Total current liabilities		**512 402 392**	**323 581 231**
Total liabilities		**1 070 413 411**	**877 110 530**
Total equity and liabilities		**4 662 858 835**	**4 415 959 310**

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

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

Finance director	Chief executive officer	Chairman
Mohamed Saeed Abd El-Moniem	Ahmed Shawky Montaser	Abd El-Salam Abd El-Salam El-G

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THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS "S.A. E"
SEPARATE INTERIM STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
For the Financial period Ended September 30, 2026
(All amounts in egyptian Pound)

	Note No	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Net sales	(21)	651 768 815	782 317 139
(Less):			
Cost of sales (net)	(22)	(593 705 411)	(743 589 928)
Gross profit		**58 063 404**	**38 727 211**
(Less):			
Selling and distribution expenses		(3 246 160)	(1 858 538)
Operating Profit		**54 817 244**	**36 868 673**
Add /(less) :			
General and administrative expenses	(23)	(16 061 641)	(19 389 922)
Finance costs		(3 814 208)	(9 576 975)
Takaful contribution		(1 694 894)	(2 040 196)
Expected credit losses		(766 257)	(3 945 143)
Reversal of Expected credit losses		2 909 790	629
Board transportation & attendance allowances		(515 000)	(164 250)
Foreign Exchange (losses) /gains		(456 400)	(2 220 925)
Credit interest		15 544 422	17 906 659
Other income		12 548	756 182
Net profit for the period before tax		**49 975 604**	**18 194 732**
(Less):			
Income tax	(24)	(11 662 226)	(5 520 305)
Deferred tax	(25)	(34 598)	(80 405)
Net profit for the period after tax		**38 278 780**	**12 594 022**
Earnings per share	(26)	**0.07**	**0.03**

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Report on limited review "attached"

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

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THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS "S.A. E"
SEPARATE INTERIM STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Financial period Ended September 30, 2026
(All amounts in egyptian Pound)

	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Net Profit for the period	38 278 780	12 594 022
Other comprehensive income		
Fair value changes of financial investments through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	19 764 986	1733 580 564
Deferred tax on other comprehensive income items	(4 447 122)	(390 055 627)
Total other comprehensive income	15 317 864	1343 524 937
Total comprehensive income for the period	53 596 644	1 356 118 959

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Mohamed Saeed Abd El-Monem	Ahmed Shawky Montaser	Abd El-Salam Abd El-Salam El-Gabaly

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THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS "S.A. E"
SEPARATE INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Financial period ended September 30, 2026
(All amounts in egyptian Pound)

	Issued and Paid-in Capital	Legal Reserve	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Reserve for change in investments at FVTOCI	Net Profit for the period	Total
Balance as of July 1,2025	760 000 000	44 157 471	38 843 536	17 471 514	1132 880 401	124 739 821	2 118 092 743
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
Dividends	--	--	--	(6 797 033)	--	--	(6 797 033)
Total comprehensive income for the period	--	--	--	--	760 006 145	432 970 193	1192 976 338
Balance as of September 30, 2025	994 576 732	50 394 462	38 843 536	129 177 311	1 892 886 546	432 970 193	3 538 848 780
Balance as of July 1,2026	994 576 732	50 394 462	38 843 536	129 177 311	1892 886 546	432 970 193	3 538 848 780
Transferred to retained earnings	--	--	--	432 970 193	--	(432 970 193)	--
Total comprehensive income for the period	--	--	--	--	15 317 864	38 278 780	53 596 644
Balance as of September 30, 2026	994 576 732	50 394 462	38 843 536	562 147 504	1 908 204 410	38 278 780	3 592 445 424

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

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

Finance director
Mohamed Saeed Abd El-Moniem

Chief executive officer
Ahmed Shawky Montaser

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Chairman
Abd El-Salam Abd El-Salam El-Gabaly

THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS "S.A. E"
SEPARATE INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Financial period ended September 30, 2026
(All amounts in egyptian Pound)

	Note No	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the period before tax		49 975 604	18 194 732
Adjustments to reconcile net profit with cash flows from operating activities			
Depreciation of fixed assets	(4)	1 855 359	2 002 100
used from provision	(14)	(38 383 687)	(19 404 846)
Finance costs		3 814 208	9 576 975
Expected credit losses		766 257	3 945 143
Reversal of Expected credit losses		(2 909 790)	(629)
Credit interest		(15 544 422)	(17 906 659)
Net operating profit before changes in working capital		(426 471)	(3 593 184)
Changes in			
Inventories	(10)	98 678 019	(47 434 405)
Accounts and notes receivable	(11)	(820 935)	42 895 383
Debtors and other debit balances	(12)	2 811 010	(170 715 645)
Accounts and Notes payable	(16)	202 944 026	321 900 392
Creditors and other credit balances	(18)	10 345 618	(106 553 550)
Finance costs (paid)		(3 290 395)	(9 576 975)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		310 240 872	26 922 016
Cash flows from investing activities			
(Payments) for the acquisition of fixed assets and projects under construction		(9 133 729)	(29 210)
(Payments) for investments in subsidiaries		(113 758 300)	(74 700 000)
Proceeds from credit interest		15 544 422	17 906 659
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		(107 347 607)	(56 822 551)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in capital		--	234 576 732
Due from related parties	(17)	(1 864 138)	119 712
Change in credit facilities	(15)	2 252 978	(14 374 841)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		388 840	220 321 603
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents during the period		203 282 105	190 421 068
Cash and cash equivalents - Openning balance	(13)	127 768 304	382 672 585
Expected credit loss		(1 242 254)	(3 004 864)
Cash and cash equivalents - Ending balance	(13)	329 808 155	570 088 789

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- Report on limited review "attached"

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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 September 30, 2026, have been approved by board of directors at its meeting dated **11 November 2026.**

2. BASIS OF PREPRATION OF THE SEPAEATE 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 are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(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) 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.

(F) 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

(G) **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.

(H) 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.

(I) 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.

(J) 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.

(K) 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 of 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.

(L) Expenses

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

(M) 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.

(N) 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.

(O) 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.

(P) Dividends

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

(Q) 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 Separate interim Financial Statements for the Financial period Ended September 30, 2026

(All amounts in egyptian Pound)

4-1 FIXED ASSETS (Net)

Description	Land	Building & construction	Machinary& equipments	Vehicles	Fixtures installations&	Computers and programs	Office Supplies & Furniture	Total
Cost as of July 1, 2026	37 739 227	70 595 762	3 931 712	9 672 855	40 541 003	3 919 314	617 271	165 926 949
Additions during the period	--	--	193 715	1 509 560	--	4 218	--	1 707 293
Cost as of September 30, 2026	37 739 227	70 595 762	5 125 427	11 182 415	40 541 003	3 923 532	617 271	167 634 242
Accumulated Depreciation as July 1,2026	--	8 935 184	3 791 369	7 730 [illegible]	15 810 965	1 798 823	431 029	37 497 487
Depreciation of the period	--	352 529	12 320	242 [illegible]	1 182 854	58 388	7 024	1 855 359
Accumulated depreciation As of September 30,2026	--	9 287 713	3 803 689	7 972 36[illegible]	16 993 819	1 857 211	438 053	39 352 846
Net book value as of September 30, 2026	37 739 227	61 218 049	321 738	3 209 654	23 547 189	2 066 321	179 218	128 281 396
Net book value as of June 30, 2026	37 739 227	61 570 578	140 343	1 942 535	24 730 043	2 120 491	186 242	128 429 462

- The historical cost of the fully-depreciated assets and still in use as of September 30, 2026 amounted to 13,957,002 EGP stated as follows: -

	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Machinery & Equipment	2 685 330	3 299 689
Office Furniture	149 140	83 621
Vehicles	5 028 764	3 669 289
Fixtures & Installations	4 942 804	3 523 471
Computers	1 150 964	1 071 215
Total	13 957 002	11 647 285

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

Notes To the Separate interim Financial Statements for the Financial period Ended September 30, 2026

(All amounts in egyptian Pound)

4-2 FIXED ASSETS (Net)

Description	land	& building construction	&machinary equipment	vehicles	Fixtures installations&	Computers and programs	Office Supplies & Furniture	total
Cost as of July 1, 2025	37 739 227	68 857 945	3 555 085	11 597 061	41 499 955	2 790 707	596 171	166 636 151
Additions during the period	--	--	--	--	--	29 210	--	29 210
Cost as of September 30, 2025	37 739 227	68 857 945	3 555 085	11 597 061	41 499 955	2 819 917	596 171	166 665 361
Accumulated Depreciation as July 1,2025	--	7 544 385	3 364 820	6 655 831	11 110 875	1 639 173	403 166	30 718 250
Depreciation of the period	--	344 290	12 767	396 388	1 186 858	54 108	7 689	2 002 100
Accumulated Depreciation As of September 30,2025	--	7 888 675	3 377 587	7 052 219	12 297 733	1 693 281	410 855	32 720 350
Net book value as of September 30, 2025	37 739 227	60 969 270	177 498	4 544 842	29 202 222	1 126 636	185 316	133 945 011
Net book value as of June 30, 2025	37 739 227	61 313 560	190 265	4 941 230	30 389 080	1 151 534	193 005	135 917 901

5. projects under construction:

	30/9/2026	30/6/2026
	EGP	EGP
Supply and Installation of a Filling Scale and Room Insulation	1 312 151	453 748
Preparation of Two Warehouses at the New Land Site	4 846 171	162 978
Replacement and Renewal of the Firefighting System at the Screening Station and Fertilizer Plant	1 984 840	100 000
	8 143 162	**716 726**

6. Investments In Subsidiaries

	Ownership Percentage	Book value as of 30/9/2026	Book value as of 30/6/2026
Ebdaa for chemical Industries	70.46%	449 960 000	449 960 000
		449 960 000	**449 960 000**

7. Investments In Associates

Name of the company invested in Associates	Shareholding Percentage %	Book value as of 30/9/2026	Book value as of 30/6/2026
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 Seed production	32.82	251 250 000	201 000 000
		332 688 169	**282 438 169**

*Pursuant to the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on July 24, 2024, approval was granted to cease the company's activity and surrender its tax card.

8. Payments under Investments in subsidiaries /Associates

	30/9/2026	30/6/2026
Ebdaa for Chemical Industries	113 758 300	--
Arab alliance for Seed production	--	50 250 000
	113 758 300	**50 250 000**

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

	Shareholding Percentage %	Book value as of 30/9/2026	Book value as of 30/6/2026
Listed Investments			
FERCHEM Egypt for Fertilizers & Chemicals (S.A.E)	7.79	2 366 060 122	2 346 295 136
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	143 136 000	143 136 000
		2 509 196 122	**2 489 431 136**

* 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:

	30/9/2026 EGP	30/6/2026 EGP
Goods for sale	230 052 039	372 443 761
Work in progress	167 784 509	97 911 914
Packing materials	28 499 251	22 696 271
Letters of credit	--	39 860 873
	426 335 799	**532 912 819**
(less) :		
Inventory impairment	(5 305 962)	(13 204 963)
	421 029 837	**519 707 856**

11. Account and notes receivable

	30/9/2026 EGP	30/6/2026 EGP
Accounts receivable	36 668 907	38 030 198
Notes receivable	3 528 403	1 346 177
	40 197 310	**39 376 375**
(Less):		
Expected credit losses Note No. (20)	(5 378 632)	(8 268 038)
	34 818 678	**31 108 337**

12. Debtors and other debit balances:

	30/9/2026	30/6/2026
	EGP	EGP
Withholding Tax receivable	17 264 874	17 264 874
Employees' custodies	1 581 291	1 139 216
Prepaid expenses	1 183 429	471 525
Suppliers in advance payments	55 752 189	59 281 840
Deposit with others	386 531	379 031
Letters of guarantee covers	2 033 750	2 033 750
Customs Authority	9 283 326	6 740 619
Dividends from Associates (POLY SERVE)	208 578 716	208 578 716
Dividends from Associates (Ferchem)	35 863 887	35 863 887
Other debit balances	1 153 514	4 179 831
	333 081 507	**335 933 289**
(less):		
Expected credit losses Note No. (20)	(1 158 300)	(1 178 684)
	331 923 207	**334 754 605**

13. Cash at bank and on hand

	30/9/2026	30/6/2026
Banks	EGP	EGP
Bank - current accounts	328 750 859	127 832 247
Cash on hand	2 299 550	419 098
	331 050 409	**128 251 345**
Less:		
Expected credit losses Note No. (20)	(1 242 254)	(483 041)
	329 808 155	**127 768 304**

14. Provisions

	30/6/2026	Used during the Period	Formed during the Period	30/9/2026
Provision For claims	80 821 993	38 383 687	--	42 438 306
	80 821 993	**38 383 687**	--	**42 438 306**

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

	30/9/2026 EGP	30/6/2026 EGP
Banque Misr – Mansoura branch - Islamic section Murabaha	28 133 289	12 532 159
National Bank of Egypt	--	210 820
Banque du Caire	--	22 259
Commercial International Bank (CIB)	33 594	13 148 667
	28 166 883	**25 913 905**

A- Banque Misr – Mansoura branch - Islamic section Murabaha

- 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- National Bank of Egypt

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

C- 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.

D- 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

	30/9/2026 EGP	30/6/2026 EGP
Accounts payable	45 662 534	2 882 759
Notes payable	279 299 878	119 135 627
	324 962 412	**122 018 386**

17. Due from related parties

	30/9/2026	30/6/2026
	EGP	EGP
Weste Minya for limited agricultures	536 614	536 614
Arab Alliance for Seed Production	1 349 828	1 043 885
Ebdaa for Chemical Industries	1 914 316	356 121
	3 800 758	**1 936 620**
(less):		
Expected credit losses Note No. (20)	(548 949)	(541 905)
	3 251 809	**1 394 715**

18. Creditors and other credit balauces

	30/9/2026	30/6/2026
	EGP	EGP
Withholding tax payable	3 908 413	2 719 324
Tax Authority VAT	1 745 427	676 571
Tax authority-Payroll Tax	79 699	68 682
Customers in advance payments	53 103 366	44 491 740
Social Insurance Authority	396 528	829 958
Deposit from other	353 054	122 308
Accrued Expenses	130 030	80 115
Workers' profession Training fund	2 778 162	2 778 162
Takaful contribution	9 454 493	7 759 599
Other credit balances	3 059 963	5 137 058
	75 009 135	**64 663 517**

19. Capital

19-1 Authorized capital

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

19-2 Issued and paid capital

- Based on the decision of the ordinary General Assembly held on 28 September 2024, the dividend project for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 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 up capital by a number of 224 000 000 free shares with an amount of 448 000 000 Egyptian pounds at a par value of EGP 2 per share.
- Based on the financial examination report issued by the Economic Performance Sector of the General Investment Authority on 3/12/2024 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 14/1/2025 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 21/6/2025, 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 nominal value of 2 Egyptian pounds per share, in addition to 0.0089 Egyptian 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 at a nominal value of 2 Egyptian pounds per share. This increase was indicated in the commercial register on September 21, 2025.
- Pursuant to the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 6 July 2026, the attendees unanimously approved an increase in the company's authorized capital by EGP 500,000,000 (Five Hundred Million Egyptian Pounds), and the amendment of Article (6) of the Company's Articles of Association to increase the authorized capital to EGP 1,500,000,000 (One Billion Five Hundred Million Egyptian Pounds)

19-3 The company's shares are held centrally with Misr for Central Clearing, Depository & Registry (MCDR) for settlement and central depository purposes and are traded through the Egyptian Exchange (EGX).

20. Expected credit losses:

	Account and note receivable	Debtors and debits balances	Due from Related parties	Cash at banks and on hand	Total
Balance at 30/6/2026	**8 268 038**	**1 178 684**	**541 905**	**483 041**	**10 471 668**
formed during the period	--	--	7 044	759 213	**766 257**
reversed during the period	(2 889 406)	(20 384)	--	--	**(2 909 790)**
Balance at 30/9/2026	**5 378 632**	**1 158 300**	**548 949**	**1 242 254**	**8 328 135**

21. Net sales

	For the financial period ended	
	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Total Sales	662 669 958	795 301 455
(Less):		
Sales Returns	(10 901 143)	(12 984 316)
	651 768 815	**782 317 139**

22. Cost of sales (net)

	For the financial period ended	
	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Cost of sales	593 976 517	750 535 751
Costs directly attributable to purchases	9 785 760	7 624 365
Filtering station's operating expenses	574 997	528 253
Total activity's cost	**604 337 274**	**758 688 369**
(Less):		
Discount earned	(10 631 863)	(15 098 441)
	593 705 411	**743 589 928**

23. General And Administrative Expenses

	For the financial period ended	
	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Wages and salaries	1 098 555	1 096 486
Bonuses, allowances and other incentives	6 214 006	5 969 895
Car expenses	1 399 658	1 036 769
Publicity and advertising expenses	585 776	273 308
Social Insurance (Company's Share)	63 650	9 658
Professional fees	705 250	601 170
Maintenance	707 260	522 383
Depreciation	1 855 399	2 002 100
Donations	540 850	290 200
Tax Inspection Differences	--	3 823 919
Other expenses	2 891 277	3 764 034
	16 061 641	**19 389 922**

24. Income tax

	For the financial period ended	
	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Net profit for the period before tax	49 975 604	18 194 732
Tax adjustments:		
Add: Non-deductible expenses and charges:		
Accounting depreciation	1 855 358	2 002 107
Non-deductible expenses	3 698 513	618 100
Takaful contribution	--	2 040 196
Donations (temporarily added back)	300	290 200
Board of Directors' attendance allowances	455 000	94 500
Expected credit losses	766 257	3 945 142
(Less) Deductible expenses and charges:		
Tax depreciation	(2 009 127)	(2 359 462)
Reversal of expected credit losses	(2 909 790)	(629)
Net taxable profit	**51 832 115**	**24 824 887**
Less:		
Donations	--	(290 200)
Net taxable base	**51 832 115**	**24 534 687**
Tax rate	22.5%	22.5%
Total Income Tax	**11 662 226**	**5 520 305**
Actual Income Tax rate	**23.34%**	**30.34%**

25. Deferred Tax Liabilities

The balance of deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	30/9/2026	30/6/2026
Deferred tax liabilities resulting from fixed assets' depreciation	4 016 191	3 981 593
Deferred tax liabilities resulting from revaluation differences of investment at FVTOCI	553 994 828	549 547 706
	558 011 019	**553 529 299**

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

	For the financial period ended	
	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Net Profit for the period	**38 278 780**	**12 594 022**
(Less):		
Estimated share in profits of Employees and Board of directors	(1 098 555)	(1 096 486)
Net distributable Profit	**37 180 225**	**11 497 536**
Divided by:		
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	497 288 366	391 473 861
Earnings per share	**0.07**	**0.03**

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:

Transactions during the period

	Type of Transaction	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
International Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals	Sales of goods	30 180 943	243 809 311
	Operating services	--	43 701
Ferchem Egypt for Fertilizers and Chemicals	Purchases of goods	341 617 404	367 152 645
	Discount Earned	9 825 403	15 098 441
Agreen Serv for services and consulting	Purchases of goods	--	8 511 200
	Sales of goods	13 500	
Arab Alliance for Seed Production Co.	Interest received	1 799 302	--
	Sales of goods	2 237 666	--

Balances shown in the statement of financial position

	30/9/2026	30/9/2025
Current assets		
International Fertilizers and Chemicals Company (Customers)	---	10 489 130
Arab Alliance for Seed Production (Suppliers in advance payments)	30 286	--
Arab Alliance for Seed Production (Customers)	2 901 166	--
Due from related parties		
Ebdaa for Chemical Industries	1 914 316	87 959
Arab Alliance for Seed Production	1 349 828	104 594
Weste Minya for limited agricultures	536 614	542 114
International Fertilizers and Chemicals Company	--	43 701
Current liability		
Ferchem Egypt Company for Fertilizers and Chemicals (Accounts and notes Payable)	278 754 249	509 345 089

28. Professional Fees

In accordance with the instructions of the Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA) and pursuant to Resolution No. 26 of 2026, the annual audit fees amounted to EGP 500,000 (Five Hundred Thousand Egyptian Pounds).

29. Contingent liabilities

- Based on the decision of the Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) held on April 6, 2025, which approved guaranteeing Ebda for Chemical Industries (a subsidiary) to the Agricultural Bank of Egypt for an amount of EGP 400 million instead of EGP 80 million.

30. 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.
- From July 1, 2022, till June 30, 2023, were examined, settled and paid.
- The years from July 1, 2023, till June 30, 2025, were not examined.

b. Payroll tax

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

c. Stamp tax

- The examination, settlement, and payment 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 company was examined from the commencement date up to June 30,2024 and the examination results were settled and paid.
- The years from July 1, 2024, till June 30, 2025, were not examined.

e. Withholding tax

- 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.

31. Insurance position

The Company's management pays the amounts due to the Social Insurance Authority on behalf of its insured employees

32. 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.

33. Financial instruments and risk management

33-1 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).

33-2 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.

33-3 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.

33-4 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.

33-5 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.

33-6 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.

34. 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	Chief executive officer	Chairman
Mohamed Saeed Abd El-Moniem	Ahmed Shawky Montaser	Abd El-Salam Abd El-Salam El-Gabaly