Translated from Arabic

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
For the period ended 30 June 2026
Limited Review Report

Translated from Arabic

Juhayna Food Industries

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

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Translation the original issued in Arabic

Report on Review of Interim Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
To the Board of Directors of Juhayna Food industries S.A.E

Introduction

We have performed a review on the accompanying 30 June 2026 consolidated interim financial statements of Juhayna Food Industries "An Egyptian Joint Stock Company", and its subsidiaries "the Group", which comprises:

- The consolidated statement of financial position as of 30 June 2026.
- The consolidated statements of profit or loss for the three-month and six-month period ended 30 June 2026;
- The consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three-month and six-month period ended 30 June 2026;
- The consolidated statements of changes in equity for six months period ended 30 June 2026;
- The consolidated statements of cash flows for six-month period ended 30 June 2026;
- The notes to the consolidated interim financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards including the requirement of the Egyptian accounting standard number (30) "Interim Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

we conducted our review in accordance with the Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements number (2410), " Review of Interim Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters in the Company and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these consolidated interim financial statements.

KPMG

Hazem Hassan

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying 30 June 2026 consolidated interim financial statements do not present fairly in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards including the requirements of the Egyptian accounting standard (30) " interim financial reporting ".

Emphasis of a matter

Without qualifying our conclusion, we draw attention to the mentioned in detail in Note (18) of the notes to the interim consolidated financial statements, which indicate that one of the group companies has a dispute regarding its entitlement to a tax exemption for a period of ten years, from 2009 to 2018.A decision was issued by the Appeals Committee denying the recognition of the tax exemption for the company and subjecting it to taxation for the years from 2009 to 2014. The company filed a lawsuit to contest the Appeals Committee's decision, particularly regarding the cancellation of the tax exemption previously granted by a decision of the Chairman of the General Authority for Investment, the group, along with its legal and tax advisors, had previously assessed its entitlement to this exemption, and the conclusion reached was that it is more likely that the company will obtain a favorable ruling. Accordingly, no provision has been recognized for any obligation on the group related to this matter, and it has been treated as a contingent liability.

Ibrahim Mostafa Elsheikh
Financial Regulatory Authority Register No. (411)
KPMG Hazem Hassan

Cairo, August 4, 2026

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants
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Juhayna Food Industries

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As of 30 June 2026

Translated from Arabic

L.E	Note No.	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	(14)	5 072 951 948	5 175 562 196
Projects under construction	(15)	3 803 734 916	2 722 175 926
Biological assets	(16) - (17-1)	664 199 334	574 493 531
Other investment measured at amortized cost	(13-2)	108 944 781	109 946 586
Right of use assets	(31-2)	194 150 669	184 421 330
Good will	(35)	97 092 890	97 092 890
Other long term asset		686 649	690 785
Non-current assets		**9 941 761 187**	**8 864 383 244**
Current assets			
Inventory	(19)	8 168 868 744	5 815 744 221
Trade and other receivables	(20)	2 782 660 395	2 033 905 286
Other biological assets	(17-2)	76 984 176	66 662 132
Other Investment measured at amortized cost	(13-1)	379 582 717	537 771 276
Cash and cash equivalents	(21)	1 040 601 076	1 091 755 742
Current assets		**12 448 697 108**	**9 545 838 657**
Total assets		**22 390 458 295**	**18 410 221 901**
Equity			
Issued and paid up capital	(22)	1 176 756 353	1 176 756 353
Legal reserve		64 601 032	-
Other reserve	(23)	259 470 145	259 470 145
Retained earnings		7 239 878 585	6 595 203 300
Total equity attributable to owners of the company		**8 740 706 115**	**8 031 429 798**
Non-controlling interest		1 341 905	1 114 421
Total equity		**8 742 048 020**	**8 032 544 219**
Non-current liabilities			
Loans	(24-1)	2 049 698 595	1 542 076 348
Deferred tax liabilities	(28-1)	493 487 876	509 294 125
Lease contract liabilities	(31-1)	186 553 088	156 429 712
Deferred Revenues - Government Grants	(37)	45 810	386 954
Non-current liabilities		**2 729 785 369**	**2 208 187 139**
Current liabilities			
Loans	(24-1)	181 626 171	178 796 516
Bank credit facilities	(25)	6 014 218 660	5 330 641 186
Provisions	(26)	124 525 647	130 598 404
Creditors and other credit balances	(27)	4 219 960 659	2 343 539 038
Income tax liabilities	(28-2)	283 848 771	102 308 058
Lease contracts liabilities	(31-1)	58 010 815	52 958 214
Dueto related party	(34-1)	35 397 677	28 836 424
Deferred Revenues - Government Grants	(37)	1 036 506	1 812 703
Current liabilities		**10 918 624 906**	**8 169 490 543**
Total liabilities		**13 648 410 275**	**10 377 677 682**
Total equity and total liabilities		**22 390 458 295**	**18 410 221 901**

The accompanying notes from No.(1) to No.(38) form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements and should be read therewith.

Deputy CFO	CFO	Chairman
Mr/Ibrahim Badr	Mr/Tarek Elwan	Mr/Ahmed Elwakil

Limited Review Report "attached"

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Interim Consolidated statement of profit or loss
For the financial period ended in 30 June 2026

Translated from Arabic

		For the Six month period ended		For the Three month period ended	
		30/6/2026	30/6/2025	30/6/2026	30/6/2025
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Net sales	(12)	17 677 935 871	14 165 087 997	9 078 222 716	7 362 177 408
Cost of sales	(5)	(13 352 163 540)	(11 223 164 426)	(6 921 009 102)	(5 547 961 501)
Gross profit		4 325 772 331	2 941 923 571	2 157 213 614	1 814 215 907
Other operating income	(6)	75 353 629	77 085 553	28 554 354	27 372 797
Selling and Distribution expenses	(7)	(1 405 398 066)	(1 112 481 048)	(731 486 394)	(623 682 611)
General and administrative expenses	(8)	(611 764 181)	(350 791 340)	(311 883 503)	(224 443 642)
Net Losses of trade and other receivables	(26)	3 145 845	(9 619 917)	4 362 142	(4 601 417)
Other expenses	(9)	(48 103 925)	(68 222 396)	(22 744 064)	(40 553 320)
Results from operating activities		2 339 005 633	1 477 894 423	1 124 016 149	948 307 714
Losses from jointly controlled entities		-	(4 316 345)	-	70 159
Net finance cost	(10)	(573 161 276)	(484 388 288)	(194 447 493)	(345 578 059)
Net profit for the period before income tax		1 765 844 357	989 189 790	929 568 656	602 799 814
Current income tax	(28-4)	(399 820 356)	(192 199 831)	(215 321 146)	(115 406 906)
Defferd tax		15 806 248	(16 166 954)	(1 133 579)	(6 241 773)
Net profit for the period after tax		1 381 830 249	780 823 005	713 113 931	481 151 135
Distributed as follows					
Owners of the company		1 381 535 487	780 731 180	712 914 293	481 116 061
Non-controlling interests		294 762	91 825	199 638	35 074
		1 381 830 249	780 823 005	713 113 931	481 151 135
Earning per share for the year (L.E /share)	(36)	1.17	0.66	0.61	0.41

The accompanying notes from No.(1) to No.(38) form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements and should be read therewith.

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Interim Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
For the financial period ended in 30 June 2026

Translated from Arabic

	Note No.	For the Six month period ended 30/06/2026	3/06/2025	For the Three month period ended 30/06/2026	30/06/2025
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Net profit for the period		1 381 830 249	780 823 005	713 113 931	481 151 135
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		**1 381 830 249**	**780 823 005**	**713 113 931**	**481 151 135**
Distributed as follows					
Parent owners of the company		1 381 535 487	780 731 180	712 914 293	481 116 061
Non-controlling interests		294 762	91 825	199 638	35 074
		1 381 830 249	**780 823 005**	**713 113 931**	**481 151 135**

The accompanying notes from No.(1) to No.(38) form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements and should be read therewith.

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Interim Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the financial period ended 30 June 2026

	Issued & paid up capital L.E	Legal reserve L.E	General reserve-issuance premium L.E	Other reserve L.E	* Retained earnings L.E	Minority rights L.E	Total L.E
Balance as at 1 January 2025	941 405 082	742 112 963	330 920 428	-	4324 257 529	628 468	6 339 324 470
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	780 731 180	91 825	780 823 005
Adjustments arising from a merger process	-	(742 112 963)	(330 920 428)	259 470 145	1 144 558 892	(673)	330 994 973
Balance as at 30 June 2025	941 405 082	-	-	259 470 145	6 249 547 601	719 620	7 451 142 448
Balance as at 1 January 2026	1 176 756 353	-	-	259 470 145	6 595 203 300	1 114 421	8 032 544 219
Transferred to legal reserve	-	64 601 032	-	-	(147 913 811)	(67 278)	(83 380 057)
Employees' Profit Distribution and Board of Directors' Remuneration	-	-	-	-	(588 946 391)	-	(588 946 391)
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1 381 535 487	294 762	1 381 830 249
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	1 381 535 487	294 762	1 381 830 249
Balance as at 30 June 2026	1 176 756 353	64 601 032	-	259 470 145	7 239 878 585	1 341 905	8 742 048 020

The notes from No.(1) to No.(38) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements and should be read there to.

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Interim Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the financial period ended 30 June 2026

Translated from Arabic

Cash flows from operating activities	Note No.	30/06/2026 L.E.	30/06/2025 L.E.
Net profit for the period before income tax and non-controlling interests		1 765 844 357	989 189 790
Adjustments for:			
PPE depreciation	(14)	295 397 793	223 247 192
Capital (gain)	(6)	(3 836 157)	-
Amortization of Bioloigical Wealth	(17-1)	16 732 487	7 277 845
Impairment of biological assets		967 863	967 864
Cost of drying period		(94 495 574)	(78 910 782)
Change in Investment Accounted for Under the Equity Method	(13)	-	4 316 345
Amortization of right of use	(31)	24 585 578	15 969 262
Lease liabilities interest	(31)	21 379 074	12 082 840
Biological wealth due to newborn	(17)	(14 994 000)	(10 627 500)
Gain of sale of Biological wealth	(6)	(15 378 751)	(22 558 759)
Expected Credit Losses on cash		(329 871)	(441 597)
Foreign currencies exchange differences	(10)	(99 109 304)	13 246 988
Foreign currencies exchange differences from loans		32 611 960	-
Interest income	(10)	(101 431 853)	(31 637 670)
Inventory write-down reversal		-	(10 159 499)
Finance interests & expenses	(10)	719 711 399	502 778 970
		2 547 655 000	**1 614 741 289**
Changes in:			
Inventories	(19)	(2 353 124 523)	(1 484 514 978)
Biological assets- Existing Agriculture		(10 322 044)	4 664 672
Trade and other receivables	(20)	(682 227 309)	(1 278 194 966)
Due to related parties	(34-1)	(90 896 804)	13 266 267
Creditors & other credit balances	(27)	1 876 421 621	1 445 292 461
Change (Paid) Provisions	(26)	(6 072 757)	3 483 836
Net cash flows from operating activities		**1 281 433 185**	**318 738 581**
Interest proceedes from deposits		26 234 129	31 637 670
Employees' Profit Sharing Paid		(158 451 029)	(187 972 269)
Income tax paid		(218 279 643)	(814 972 771)
		930 936 641	**(652 568 789)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of PPE & projects under construction	(14-15)	(1 272 613 535)	(1 510 288 305)
Proceeds from sale of PPE		5 569 157	1 985 552
Proceed from Loans	(24)	1 195 076 751	-
Payment to plant wealth	(16-15)	4 136	4 136
Proceeds from sale of livestock		27 569 792	32 373 168
Proceeds from compensation for livestock		7 908 377	10 141 861
Proceeds from the sale of productive plant wealth	(16-15)	(33 394 748)	(6 875 474)
Investment measured at amortized cost		159 190 364	-
Interest proceedes from deposits		75 197 724	-
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		**164 508 018**	**(1 472 659 062)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net proceeds from credit facilities	(25)	683 577 474	1 939 759 662
Payment of Lease Liability	(31)	(20 518 013)	(48 663 741)
Payments (Proceeds) for bank loans	(24)	(718 354 150)	554 556 092
Gains from merged companies		-	341 010 356
Finance interests & expenses paid		(719 711 399)	(502 778 970)
Dividends Paid to Shareholders		(470 702 541)	-
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		**(1245 708 629)**	**2 283 883 399**
Change in cash & cash equivalents during the period		**(150 263 970)**	**158 655 548**
Foreign currency exchange	(10)	99 109 304	(13 246 988)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period		1091 755 742	1811 244 599
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	(21)	**1 040 601 076**	**1 956 653 159**

The notes from No.(1) to No.(38) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements and should be read there t

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
For the period ended 30 June 2026

1- Background

The Company was established in 1995 according to the Investment Law No. (230) of 1989 as replaced by the investment incentives and guarantees law No. (8) 1997 and the decree of the Minister of Economic and Foreign Trade No. 636 of 1994 approving the Company's establishment.

The Company was registered in the commercial registry under No. 100994 on 10/1/1995. Company's period is 50 years starting from the date of registration in the commercial registry.

The address of the Company's registered office is building no.2 Polygon Sodic West Sheikh Zayed Giza.
The factory address: 6th Oct. city industrial zone No. 1 plot No. 3940.
Mr. Ahmed El wakil is the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
The Company is considered a holding Company.

Merger of the group of industrial subsidiaries into the company.

The Extraordinary General Assembly of Juhayna Food Industries Company, held on December 26, 2024, decided to approve the merger of International Company for Modern Food Industries, the Egyptian Dairy Products Company, the Egyptian Food Industries Company Egyfood, and Al-Marwa Food Industries Company in the company.

This is based on the book value of the merging company and the merging companies according to the companies' financial statements on December 31, 2023, which is the date taken as the basis for the merger (Note 39)

The Company's purpose.

The company's purpose is to produce, manufacture, package and package all types of dairy products, all their derivatives, all kinds of cheeses, various fruit juices, drinks and iced materials, and to prepare, manufacture, package and package all types of foodstuffs and in general the manufacture of agricultural products.

The Extraordinary General Assembly held on December 26, 2024 approved amending Article No.3 of the company's bylaws so that the company's purpose is:

- Production manufacturing packaging and wrapping of all types of dairy products and their derivatives including all types of cheese and their derivatives.
- Production manufacturing packaging and wrapping of all types of juices juice pulp fruit and vegetable concentrates beverages frozen items jams preserved fruits and their derivatives.
- Refrigerated preservation of dairy products and juices and frozen preservation of juice concentrates.
- Establishment construction and operation of factories for the production preparation manufacturing and packaging of all types of food products and in general agricultural products.
- Establishment and operation of cold storage facilities for the preservation cooling freezing and storage of food products Company products agricultural crops vegetables and fruits for both the Company and third parties.
- Importation of all production inputs necessary to serve the Company's activities subject to applicable laws and regulations.
- Storage of the Company's products and other food items for the Company and third parties in compliance with all applicable laws regulations and required licenses.

In addition the Company may participate in merge with or acquire other companies or entities engaged in similar or complementary activities whether within Egypt or abroad in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws.

Registration in the Stock Exchange

The Company is listed in Schedule (A) the Egyptian Stock Exchanges.

2- Basis of preparation

2-1 Statement of compliance with laws and regulation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards ("EAS"), and in the light of prevailing Egyptian laws.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 4, 2026.

2-2 Basis of measurement

- The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except some financial instruments are measured subsequently by either F.V or amortized cost.
- The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

2-3 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Egyptian pound which represents the currency of the company.

2-4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Egyptian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Accounting policy, no (3-11): lease classification.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk resulting in a material adjustment within the future financial statements are included in the following notes:

- Note (20): impairment of trade and other debit balances.
- Note (16): decrease in non-current assets.
- Note (26): Recognition and Measurement of Current and Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities.

Note (1-4) : Biological Assets.
Note (25) : Provisions and Contingent Liabilities.

2-5 Estimates and Judgements

The Company uses estimates and assumptions related to the future, the accounting estimates rarely match the related actual outcome, and below are the estimates and assumptions with significant risk that could lead to important adjustment to the book value of the assets and liabilities in the next financial years.

Expected credit losses "ECL" on accounts receivable's balances.

The Company uses provision records to calculate expected credit losses for commercial customers; the provision rates are based on the customer Company's delayed days.
The provision record is initially based on the observed historical Group default rates; the Company calculates the matrix accurately to adjust the historical credit loss experiment with forward-looking information. For example, if the expected economic conditions (i.e. GDP and the overall inflation rate) are expected to deteriorate over the next year, which may increase the number of defaults in the industrial sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At each reporting date, the historical default rates are updated and observed and changes in future-oriented estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the relationship between the historical default rates that are observed, the expected economic conditions and the expected credit losses is a significant estimate. The experiment of the historical credit loss and expectations of the Company's economic conditions may not represent the actual default of the customer's payment in the future.

Impairment of non-current assets

At the end of each financial period, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that the carrying amount of any asset is lower than the recoverable amount and the extent of any impairment loss that may have happened and requires recognition. Determining the existence of impairment indicators requires the best possible estimates available to management based on the information obtained from the Company and through the market depending on previous experience.

When determining indicators for impairment in the asset, the Company estimates impairment loss using suitable valuation methods. Determining indicators for impairment and estimation of impairment value depends on elements that may vary from time to another in a way that may affect management's estimates.

Recognition and measurement of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Income tax, whether current or deferred, is determined by the Company according to the requirements of Tax law.

Company's profits are subject to current income tax which implies the usage of material estimates to determine the total tax burden on income, and because it is hard to surely determine the final tax in some transactions through the financial period so the Company recognizes the deferred tax liability according to the estimate of the extent of final applicability of the transactions to tax and also the extent of a possibility of formation of additional tax during tax inspection. And when there are differences between the final result of tax inspection and previously recorded amounts, these differences are recognized in income tax and current tax liability in the period in which these differences are realized as it is considered as a change in accounting estimates.

To recognize deferred tax assets, the management uses assumptions about the extent of availability of sufficient future tax profits that allows the usage of recognized deferred tax assets and the Company uses assumptions related to the tax rate prevailing on the date of the separate financial statements which is expected to settle all tax assets and liabilities in the future.

This process requires using several complex estimates to estimate and determine the tax brackets and temporary discountable tax differences and subject to tax arising from the difference between the accounting basis and tax basis for some assets and liabilities, in addition to estimating the possibility of using deferred tax assets arising from deferred tax losses and this is along with performing estimates about future tax profits and the future plans for the operations of the Company.

Contingent Liabilities and Provisions

Management studies events and indicators that may give rise to an obligation for the company during its normal operating activities. Management uses such estimates and key assumptions to assess whether the recognition criteria for a liability are met in the standalone financial statements.

This includes analyzing available information to determine whether past events have resulted in a present obligation on the company and estimating the expected future cash outflows required to settle that obligation, as well as its timing. In addition, management selects the appropriate measurement basis to determine the value of the obligation with reasonable reliability.

3- Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

3-1 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements of the Group incorporate the financial statements of the Parent Company and entities (including special purpose entities) controlled by the Parent Company (its subsidiaries).

Control is achieved when the Group (i) has power over the investee, (ii) is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and (iii) has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. Non-controlling interests (NCIs) in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein and are initially measured as described in accounting policy 4-3 of business combinations below.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a (deficit balance).

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of a group entity to bring its accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Company's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

3-2 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. In general currency gain or loss are recognized in the profit and loss statement.

3-3 Investments under joint control

Investments under joint control represent entities that are subject to joint control by the Company. Joint control exists when decisions regarding the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in jointly controlled entities are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method. They are initially recognized at cost, including directly attributable acquisition costs. Subsequently, the carrying amount is adjusted to reflect the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the investee.

3-4 Financial instruments

3-4-1 Financial assets

Classification:

The Group classified its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income, and
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing those financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Recognition and derecognition:

The normal way of buying and selling financial assets, on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group has a commitment to buy or sell the financial asset. A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire, or those rights are transferred in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred.

Measurement:

On initial recognition, the Group measures the financial asset at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss statement, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

Embedded financial assets are considered entirely embedded derivatives when determining whether their cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

Debt instruments:

The measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business for managing the asset and characteristics of cash flow of the asset, there are three measurement categories by which the Group classifies debt instruments:

- Amortized cost: Assets held to maturity date to collect contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent only payment of original amount and interest, are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in financing income using the interest rate method.

  Any gains or losses resulting from the disposal of investments are recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss, and they are classified under other income / (expenses). Impairment losses are presented as a separate item in the statement of profit or loss.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income: Assets held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and also for the purpose of selling financial assets, where the cash flows of assets represent only payment of original amount and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in carrying amount are taken into other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

  When the financial asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income from equity is reclassified to profit or loss and recognized in other income/(expenses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in financing income using the interest rate method, and impairment expense is presented as a separate item in the statement of profit or loss.

- Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for depreciated cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses on investment in debt instruments that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss and are presented as a separate item in the statement of profit or losses in the period in which they arise.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all investments in equity instruments at fair value. When the company's management chooses to present the fair value gains and losses on investments in equity instruments in the statement of other comprehensive income, it is not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit or loss after disposal of the investment. Dividends from these investments continue to be recognized in the statement of profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive dividends is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in other income/(expenses) in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses (and reversals of impairment losses) on investments in equity instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are not recognized separately from other changes in fair value.

Impairment:

The Group assesses the expected credit losses associated with the investment in debt instruments, which are carried at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. Where the applied impairment methodology depends on whether there is a significant deterioration in the credit risk of customers, the Group applies the simplified approach allowed by Egyptian Accounting Standard no. 47, which requires recognizing expected losses over the life of the initial recognition of customers.

3-4-2 Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group

Classification as debt or equity

Financial instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement at the date of issuance of these instruments.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments represent any contract that gives the Group the right to the net assets of an entity after deducting all of its obligations.

Equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded at the value of the proceeds received or the net value of the assets transferred, deduct the costs of issuance directly attributable to the transaction.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities "at fair value through profit or loss" or other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities

The Group has classified its financial liabilities as trade payables, due to related parties' borrowings and other credit balances, which are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest rate is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

3-4-3 De-recognition of financial instruments

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity, If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

Effective interest rate method

An effective interest rate method is used to calculate the amortized cost of debt financial assets and to allocate interest income over the relevant periods. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method for all debt instruments except for those classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities (including liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

The Company classifies non – derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities' category. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at the fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, and trade and other payables. Generally, trade payables are recorded at their nominal value.

Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

3-5 Goodwill

Recognition & Measurement

Goodwill arises from acquisition of subsidiaries. Goodwill is initially measured at its cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. After initial recognition, the group measures acquired goodwill at cost less impairment losses. Recognized goodwill impairment losses are not subsequently reversed. Goodwill is not amortized.

3-6 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (note 14).

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalized borrowing costs.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

The gain and loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and is recognized net within other income/other expenses in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs
The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation
Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated.
The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Description	Estimated useful life (Years)
Buildings & Constructions	13.3- 50
Machinery & Equipment	More than1 year -13
Transportation & Transport Vehicles	5- 8
Tools	3 – 10
Empty plastic containers & pallets	5
Display Refg.'s	5 years
Wells	25 or Wells useful life
Office equipment & Furniture	More than 1 year -10 years
Computers	3.33-5

Depreciation commences when the fixed asset is completed and made available for use. The depreciation method, useful life and residual value are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted as appropriate.

3-7 Projects under construction
Expenditures incurred on purchasing and constructing fixed assets are initially recorded in projects under construction until the asset is completed and becomes ready for use. Upon the completion of the assets, all related costs are transferred to fixed assets. Projects under construction are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses (note no. 15). No depreciation is charged until the project is completed and transferred to fixed assets.

Impairment of Non-financial assets
The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than biological assets, investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives, the recoverable amount is tested annually for impairment.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash – generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3-8 Government grants

The company government grant is in the form of a loan at below prevailing market interest rate. The differences of the interest rates is initially recognized as deferred income and then recorded in the profit or loss in other income according to a regular systematic base over the loan period.

3-9 Plant wealth and Biological assets

Biological assets are measured by fair value less cost to sell unless the fair value cannot be measured reliably. If the fair value cannot be measured reliable, the biological assets acquired during the Financial Year are presented according to their cost at the date of acquisition Also biological assets which are internally grown are presented at cost of breeding or growth until commercial production (called the increase in the value of the biological assets), less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, If any. The cost of small bio-assets is determined by the cost of breeding or growth according to the age group. These young ones are also not consumed. The biological assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis to their estimated residual values over periods, as summarized below.

Cows	4 years
Orange trees	35 Years

3-10 ROU

Items of ROU are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives or the lease term which ever is less

3-11 Lease Contracts

Operating lease contracts

The company recognizes, at the commencement date of each lease, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability measured at the present value of unpaid lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments include fixed payments, variable payments dependent on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, purchase options reasonably certain to be exercised, and termination penalties, where applicable. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines the incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from several external financing sources and making certain adjustments to reflect rent terms and the leased asset.
Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments including fixed payments in its substance.
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as of the commencement date.
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee.

- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

Short-term Leases and Low-value Asset Leases

Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less at the commencement date and that do not contain a purchase option.
Leases of low-value assets represent assets that are individually of low value and are considered immaterial to the company's financial position as a whole.
Payments related to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the statement of profit or loss.

Extension & Termination

In determining the lease term, management considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option.
Extension options (or periods after termination options) are included in the lease term when the company is reasonably certain to exercise the extension option or not to exercise the termination option.
The company reassess the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its assessment.

Finance leases contracts (sale and lease back):

If an entity (the lessee) transfers an asset to another entity (the lessor) and re-leases the asset the entity must determine whether the asset is being accounted for as a sale transaction on that asset or not.

In case the transfer of the asset is not a sale transaction

The lessee must continue to recognize the transferred asset and must recognize a financial liability equal to the proceeds of the transfer.

The company as a Lessor:
At the inception of, or upon modification of, a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative standalone price of the lease component.
At the commencement of the lease, the Company shall classify each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease.
To classify each lease, the Company performs an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset. In such case, the lease is a finance lease; otherwise, it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company takes into consideration certain indicators, such as whether the lease term represents the major part of the economic life of the asset.

3-12 Inventories

Inventories of raw materials, supplies, packing materials and spare parts are measured at the lower cost or net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price, in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of the completion and selling expenses.

The inventory is measured at the lower of cost, which is determined based on the cost of last process reached, or net realizable value.

Finished production is measured at the lower manufacturing cost or net realizable value. The manufacturing cost comprises raw materials, direct labor, and cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

3-13 Defined contribution plans

The Company contributes to the government social insurance system for the benefits of its personnel in accordance with the social insurance Law No. 79 of 1975 and its amendments. Under this Law the employees and the employers contribute into the system on a fixed percentage – of- salaries basis. The Company's contributions are recognized in the income statement using the accrual basis of accounting. The company's obligation in respect of employees' pensions is confined to the amount of contributions.

3-14 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

3-15 Revenue

Sales of goods

Revenue for sale of goods is recognized based on the transaction price of the received or receivable payment. The transaction price is determined considering returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized in the income statement when pervasive evidence exists of the settlement of contractual performance obligation by transfer of goods to the customer. Pervasive evidence usually exists in the form of an executed sales agreement. Settlement of the performance obligation has pervasively occurred when control over the goods has been transferred to the customer, associated costs and possible return of goods can then be estimated reliably and there in no continuing control or involvement with the goods.

Discounts are recognized as a reduction of revenues when they will probably be granted, and the discounts amount can be measured reliably. When discounts are granted over past performance obligations, a provision is recognized in the balance sheet. In case a discount will be granted over future performance obligations, a contract liability will be recognized.

No revenue is recognized if there is significant uncertainty regarding the collectability of the consideration or the associated costs or expected sales returns, or where the company retains continuing managerial involvement or effective control over the goods.
Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer.

<u>Determination of the transaction price</u>

The company determines the transaction price in its contracts with customers. In making this determination, the company estimates the effect of any variable consideration in the contract, such as discounts, rebates or penalties, and the existence of any significant financing component or any non-cash consideration specified in the contract.

Export subsidy revenue

Government subsidies on export sales are recognized as a percentage of the value of exported goods when there is appropriate assurance that the company will deserve support and all the necessary conditions for obtaining support are met.

3-16 Finance income and Finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, impairment losses recognized on financial assets.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

3-17 Income tax

Current tax

Current tax is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized at the next years.

3-18 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets (or disposal group) are classified as held for sale when their carrying amount is expected to be recovered principally through sale rather than through continuing use.

Upon Classification, such assets are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any resulting impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized and are presented separately in the statement of financial position.

3-19 Legal reserve

According to the Companies Law requirements and the statutes of the Company, 5% of the annual net profit shall be transferred to a legal reserve until the accumulated reserve reaches 50% of the issued share capital. The reserve is un-distributable; however, it can be used to increase the share capital or to offset losses. If the reserve falls below the defined level (50% of the issued share capital), then the Company is required to resume setting aside 5% of the annual profit until it reaches 50% of the issued share capital.

3-20 Employee Termination benefits

When the company is committed clearly-without having the possibility of cancellation – a formal detailed plan to either finish the work before the normal retirement date or to provide end of service benefits as a result of resignations (voluntary) / left the work voluntary according to law (14) of 2025 and related Egyptian Laws.

3-21 End of service benefits

When the company is committed clearly-without having the possibility of cancellation – a formal detailed plan to either finish the work before the normal retirement date (Voluntary resignations / Voluntary termination of employment) , in accordance with Egyptian laws No.(14) of 2025 and the related regulations and policies approved by the company.

3-22 Segmentation reporting

A segment is a group of associated assets and processes that are characterized by risks and rewards that differ from those of other segments or within a same economic environment with risks and rewards that are related to other segments operating in a different economic environment. All the operating results of the operating segments are reviewed regularly by the Group's business leaders , where the Group makes decisions about the resources allocated to the segments and assesses their performance, which provides detailed financial information.

The group has (3)operational segments, which represent segments for which financial reporting is provided to high management. These reports present different products and services and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. The operation of each sector is reported below:

Segmentation reports	Operations
Dairy sectors	Manufacture and sell dairy products & its derivatives
Juice & concentrate sector	Manufacture and sell various products of juice & fruit concentrates
Other sectors	Produce agriculture crops in- addition to livestock farm that produce dairy product and sell to diary sector

4- Determination of fair value

A group of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non- financial assets and liabilities.

The fair value of financial assets is determined based on the current purchase prices of those assets, while the fair value of financial liabilities is determined based on the current prices at which those liabilities could be settled.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

When the discounted cashflow method is used as a valuation technique, future cash flows are estimated based on the best estimates of management. The discount rate used is determined with reference to the prevailing market rate at the date of the financial statements for similar financial instruments in terms of nature and terms.

Disclosures are provided in the notes to the separate financial statements regarding assets and liabilities whenever possible, as well as any additional information about the assumptions used in determining fair value in the notes related to those assets and liabilities.

The carrying amount of the company's monetary instruments measured at amortized cost approximates their fair value.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the group uses observable market data the extent possible.

Thus, the Group categorizes the fair values into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1	Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2	Inputs other than the quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
Level 3	Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

- Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized at the end of the reporting year during which the change has occurred.

- The carrying amount of the group's financial instruments measured at amortized cost approximates their fair value.

5- Cost of sales

	Period from 1/1/2026 to 30/06/2026	Period from 1/1/2025 to 30/06/2025	Period from 1/4/2026 to 30/06/2026	Period from 1/4/2025 to 30/06/2025
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Operating expenses and wages	12 343 594 964	10 015 734 616	6 850 132 954	5 005 476 007
Changes in inventory	708 665 890	974 196 236	(85 509 290)	429 927 943
Depreciation	156 771 793	135 437 912	78 831 720	59 707 472
Cost of replaced items	143 130 893	107 955 159	77 553 718	59 176 861
Reversal of inventory write-down	-	(10 159 497)	-	(6 326 782)
	13 352 163 540	**11 223 164 426**	**6 921 009 102**	**5 547 961 501**

6- Other operating income

	Period from 1/1/2026 to 30/6/2026	Period from 1/1/2025 to 30/06/2025	Period from 1/4/2026 to 30/06/2026	Period from 1/4/2025 to 30/06/2025
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Export support revenues	25 655 310	24 814 730	10 340 520	6 412 365
Increase in livestock resulting from births	15 378 751	22 558 759	5 167 443	5 585 159
Capital gains	3 836 157	-	(524 081)	-
Revenue from sale of scrap and waste	29 366 069	19 408 569	15 621 428	13 411 488
Other revenues	-	8 904 762	(2 566 458)	923 158
Government grant revenues	1 117 341	1 398 733	515 502	1 040 627
	75 353 629	**77 085 553**	**28 554 354**	**27 372 797**

7- Selling and Distribution expense

	Period from 1/1/2026 to 30/06/2026	Period from 1/1/2025 to 30/06/2025	Period from 1/4/2026 to 30/06/2026	Period from 1/4/2025 to 30/06/2025
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Advertising expenses	213 429 525	266 024 591	135 513 309	163 610 078
Salaries and wages	576 028 403	384 292 516	271 743 008	205 290 979
Depreciation	100 535 408	73 226 920	48 756 298	37 193 853
Vehicles expenses	152 508 423	125 562 837	79 512 835	66 234 653
Shipping & export expenses	196 633 131	113 654 216	101 656 567	59 883 181
Rent*	16 446 296	11 030 692	9 679 991	5 920 304
Temporary labor contractors	59 265 125	50 977 642	36 722 722	33 166 984
Others	90 551 755	87 711 634	47 901 664	52 382 579
	1 405 398 066	**1 112 481 048**	**731 486 394**	**623 682 611**

* This expense is represented in the rental value of short-term leases, which are exempted from processing as a right of use asset in accordance with the requirements of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) Lease Contracts.

8- General and administrative expenses

	Period from 1/1/2026 to 30/06/2026 L.E	Period from 1/1/2025 to 30/06/2025 L.E	Period from 1/4/2026 to 30/06/2026 L.E	Period from 1/1/2025 to 30/06/2025 L.E
Salaries and wages	293 916 824	151 106 926	133 978 866	102 249 620
Depreciation expense	38 090 594	14 582 360	20 855 679	10 078 566
Rent expense*	25 496 414	8 245 737	14 085 043	6 930 680
Subscription fees and licenses	81 090 463	74 423 206	49 259 476	55 466 478
Repair and maintenance expenses	7 138 951	4 557 568	3 330 766	3 724 862
Cars insurance	8 419 762	7 783 347	4 476 563	3 932 332
End of service expenses	29 090 856	24 473 773	4 151 294	6 118 214
BOD Allowances and bonus (34-3)	1 030 000	1 125 000	260 000	765 000
Consulting fees	4 677 657	2 930 826	774 989	1 820 232
Transportation Expenses	36 396 314	6 882 875	35 055 926	4 600 026
Consulting expenses	7 318 128	7 691 352	2 845 013	3 315 292
Research and Development	8 306 432	8 352 832	5 143 678	6 674 168
Donations	10 060 488	10 308 830	8 286 018	4 254 065
Other administrative expenses	60 731 298	28 326 708	29 380 192	14 514 107
	611 764 181	**350 791 340**	**311 883 503**	**224 443 642**

9- Other expenses

	Period from 1/1/2026 to 30/06/2026 L.E	Period from 1/1/2025 to 30/06/2025 L.E	Period from 1/4/2026 to 30/06/2026 L.E	Period from 1/4/2025 to 30/06/2025 L.E
Real estate tax	281 533	238 528	145 600	197 899
Provision for Claims	127 930	7 199 587	–	6 317 584
Health insurance contribution	44 389 059	57 384 110	23 045 637	34 891 927
Others	3 305 403	3 400 171	(447 173)	(854 090)
	48 103 925	**68 222 396**	**22 744 064**	**40 553 320**

10-Net finance cost

	Period from 1/1/2026 to 30/06/2026	Period from 1/1/2025 to 30/06/2025	Period from 1/4/2026 to 30/06/2026	Period from 1/4/2025 to 30/06/2025
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Interest and finance costs	741 090 473	502 778 970	395 233 653	360 166 309
Credit Interest	(101 431 853)	(31 637 670)	(50 329 823)	(27 644 253)
Net (Gains / losses) from foreign currency exchange	(66 497 344)	13 246 988	(150 456 337)	13 056 003
	573 161 276	**484 388 288**	**194 447 493**	**345 578 059**

11 Segmentation reports

11-1 Segmentation reports for the financial period ended 30 June 2026

The segmentation reports was prepared on an activity segments basis, the primary report for the activity segments was prepared in accordance with the organizational and managerial chart of the group.
Activity segmentations results include a direct participation unit in each sector activity.
The primary report for activity segmentations:
Revenues and expenses according to activity segmentat as follows:

	For the Six month period ended Activity Segments				For the Three month period ended Activity Segments			
	Dairy sector	Concentrates & Juices sector	Other Segments	Total	Dairy sector	Concentrates & Juices sector	Other Segments	Total
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
	30/06/2026	30/06/2026	30/06/2026	30/06/2026	30/06/2026	30/06/2026	30/06/2026	30/06/2026
Total sales	24 749 036 555	7 215 130 500	1 006 594 282	32 970 761 337	11 663 436 658	4 588 721 781	462 163 952	16 714 322 391
Sales between segments	(11 629 152 848)	(2 976 777 689)	(686 894 930)	(15 292 825 467)	(5 609 012 160)	(1 658 790 202)	(368 297 314)	(7 636 099 676)
Net Sales	13 119 883 707	4 238 352 811	319 699 353	17 677 935 871	6 332 124 962	2 539 314 759	206 782 995	9 078 222 716
COGS, SG&A	(10 856 470 359)	(4 228 915 050)	(332 044 303)	(15 417 429 712)	(5 296 798 880)	(2 469 363 061)	(219 744 823)	(7 985 906 764)
Other operating income	34 142 461	9 266 309	35 090 704	78 499 474	27 707 557	(10 333 024)	14 325 664	31 700 197
Finance and investment expences	(397 339 440)	(154 081 065)	(21 740 771)	(573 161 276)	(115 755 648)	(64 575 542)	(14 116 303)	(194 447 493)
Net profit before tax	1 900 216 369	(135 376 995)	1 004 983	1 765 844 357	947 277 991	(4 956 868)	(12 752 466)	929 568 656
Taxes	(346 794 673)	(30 377 565)	(6 841 870)	(384 014 108)	(181 814 024)	(30 377 565)	(4 263 136)	(216 454 725)
	1 553 421 696	(165 754 560)	(5 836 887)	1 381 830 249	466 268 821	265 375 583	(18 530 472)	713 113 931
Other Information								
Depreciation	212 859 590	58 431 457	24 106 748	295 397 795	108 098 199	29 246 355	11 099 142	148 443 696
Assets	11 531 086 022	8 732 278 735	2 127 093 538	22 390 458 295	11 531 086 022	8 732 278 735	2 127 093 538	22 390 458 295
Liabilities	9 253 622 166	4 271 952 416	122 835 692	13 648 410 275	9 253 622 166	4 271 952 416	122 835 692	13 648 410 275

* The Group operates in one geographical sector - Arab Republic of Egypt - Operating revenues primarily result from activities related to the foodstuffs, which are recognized at a point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

11 Segmentation reports

11-2 Segmentation reports for the financial period ended 30 June 2025

	For the Six month period ended Activity Segments				For the Three month period ended Activity Segments			
	Dairy sector	Concentrates & Juices sector	Other Segments	Total	Dairy sector	Concentrates & Juices sector	Other Segments	Total
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
	30/6/2025	30/6/2025	30/6/2025	30/6/2025	30/6/2025	30/6/2025	30/6/2025	30/6/2025
Total sales	**20 108 995 558**	**6 188 213 461**	**652 324 453**	**26 949 533 472**	**9 974 882 034**	**3 538 454 121**	**331 605 440**	**13 844 941 595**
Sales between segments	(9 671 305 750)	(2 577 778 836)	(535 360 889)	**(12 784 445 475)**	(4 770 537 935)	(1 442 331 739)	(269 894 513)	**(6 482 764 187)**
Net Sales	10 437 689 808	3 610 434 625	116 963 564	**14 165 087 997**	5 204 344 099	2 096 122 382	61 710 927	**7 362 177 408**
COGS, SG&A	(9 501 255 245)	(3 148 409 740)	(114 614 142)	**(12 764 279 127)**	(4 551 578 332)	(1 830 516 735)	(59 147 424)	**(6 441 242 491)**
Other operating income	36 932 714	40 161 020	(8 181)	**77 085 553**	14 736 942	12 641 021	(5 166)	**27 372 797**
Finance and investment expenses	(377 594 184)	(109 421 705)	(1 688 744)	**(488 704 633)**	(263 767 928)	(80 292 019)	(1 447 953)	**(345 507 901)**
Net profit before tax	595 773 093	392 764 201	652 496	**989 189 790**	403 734 781	197 954 649	1 110 384	**602 799 813**
Taxes	(121 125 877)	(85 034 548)	(2 206 360)	**(208 366 785)**	(78 653 000)	(41 641 214)	(1 354 464)	**(121 648 678)**
	474 647 216	307 729 653	(1 553 864)	**780 823 005**	325 081 780	156 313 435	(244 080)	**481 151 135**
Other Information								
Depreciation	161 423 197	46 474 322	15 349 673	**223 247 192**	79 777 540	24 330 375	7 799 798	**111 907 713**
Total Assets	9 301 582 637	7 043 916 949	1 715 825 923	**18 061 325 509**	9 301 582 637	7 043 916 949	1 715 825 923	**18 061 325 509**
Total Liabilities	7 193 704 115	3 320 987 298	95 491 648	**10 610 183 061**	7 193 704 115	3 320 987 298	95 491 648	**10 610 183 061**

* The Group operates in one geographical sector - Arab Republic of Egypt - Operating revenues primarily result from activities related to the foodstuffs which are recorded at a point in time when control is transferred to the client.

12- Revenues from Segmentation reports for the financial period ended 30 June 2026

Revenues according to activity segmentat as follows:

Activity Segments	For the Six month period ended		For the Three month period ended	
	30/06/2026	**30/06/2025**	**30/06/2026**	**30/06/2025**
	L.E	**L.E**	**L.E**	**L.E**
Dairy sector	7 885 348 586	7 068 257 675	3 892 368 509	3 624 118 482
Refrigeration sector	5 234 535 122	3 369 432 133	2 439 756 454	1 580 225 617
Juices sector	3 560 753 923	2 715 067 825	2 032 540 297	1 540 976 236
Concentrates	677 598 888	895 366 800	506 774 460	555 146 145
Distribution to others	319 699 352	116 963 564	206 782 996	61 710 928
Total	**17 677 935 871**	**14 165 087 997**	**9 078 222 716**	**7 362 177 408**

Assets and Liabilities arising from contracts with customers

	30/6/2026	**31/12/2025**	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
	L.E	**L.E**	**L.E**	**L.E**
Contract Assets	-	-	-	-
Contract liabilities (Advances from Customers)	34 261 420	31 178 896	34 261 420	31 178 896

13- Investment measured at amortized cost

13-1 Financial Investments at Amortized Cost – Short-term Treasury Bills

	30June 2026	31Dec 2025
Held-to-Maturity Treasury Bills -181-Day	-	87 034 350
Held-to-Maturity Treasury Bills -271-Day	129 606 399	229 578 709
Held-to-Maturity Treasury Bills -352-Day	20 002 496	20 002 496
Held-to-Maturity Treasury Bills -355-Day	88 485 100	88 485 100
Held-to-Maturity Treasury Bills -360-Day	99 997 970	99 997 970
	338 091 965	**525 098 624**
Accrued Interest on Investments at Amortized Cost	41 490 752	12 672 652
	379 582 717	**537 771 276**

- Treasury Bills with a nominal value of EGP 413 475 000 at an interest rate of 23%

2-13 Financial Investments at Amortized Cost – Long-term Treasury Bonds

	30June 2026	31Dec 2025
Investment measured at amortized cost	101 720 570	101 720 570
Transaction Costs	6 104 066	6 104 066
	107 824 636	**107 824 636**
Accrued Interest on Investments at Amortized Cost	1 120 145	2 121 950
	108 944 781	**109 946 586**

•• Debt Instruments At Amortized Cost – Fixed Return Listed in Market

The Financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. The objective of the business model is to retain the financial assets to collect contractual cash flows representing the principal amount invested and the related interest income.

Sales are considered an incidental and exceptional event for the purpose of this model, and in accordance with the conditions set out in the standard : which relate to the principal amount of the investment and the related interest income.

- Deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer of the financial instrument.
- Low level of sales in terms of value, as the Bank's business model objective does not permit, when applicable, the disposal of these instruments before their contractual maturity, except within the limits allowed by the standard, namely (sales that are insignificant in value, infrequent, or close to maturity).
- Clear documentation should be maintained to support any sale and its compliance with the standard .

According to Prime Minister Decree No.4575 of 2023, debt instruments issued by the Egyptian government, as well as current accounts held with Egyptian banks in local currency, are exempt from the recognition and measurement of expected credit lossess

14 Property, plant and equipment

Description	Land	Buildings & Constructions	Machinery & Equipment	Transportation &transport vehicles	Tools	Empty plastic containers & Palettes	Display refrigerators	Wells	Office furniture & equipment	Computers	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Cost as at 1/1/2025	303 310 452	1 695 356 042	3 269 037 207	686 350 870	250 268 502	112 648 320	354 542 954	39 738 984	63 025 092	194 348 383	6 968 626 806
Additions of the period *	60 317	26 452 989	270 464 297	5 773 201	22 511 452	35 910 000	72 345 015	-	5 093 084	6 179 060	444 789 415
Disposals of the year	-	(147 543)	-	(250 000)	(760 663)	(4 927 812)	(1 409 643)	-	(53 333)	-	(7 548 994)
Revaluation Adjustments of Fixed Assets at Acquisition Date	2 382 082	7 631 100	30 241 732	11 084	907 092	-	-	-	-	-	41 173 090
Cost as of 30/06/2025	305 752 851	1 729 292 588	3 569 743 236	691 885 155	272 926 383	143 630 508	425 478 326	39 738 984	68 064 843	200 527 443	7 447 040 317
Cost as of 1/1/2026	567 792 862	1 816 160 479	4 104 369 671	861 148 169	312 270 963	143 630 508 #	542 353 425 #	39 738 984	74 410 439	240 347 811	8 702 223 311
Additions during the period*	-	325 653	8 912 657	3 830 000	7 571 637	53 845 734	6 987 166	-	3 183 645	68 283 904	152 940 396
Disposals during the period	-	(35 393)	(12 804 271)	-	(442 935)	-	(40 222)	-	(99 677)	-	(13 422 498)
transfer from PUC	-	3 709 545	12 214 390	-	22 190 214	-	-	-	-	-	38 114 149
Cost as of 30/06/2026	567 792 862	1820 160 284	4112 692 447	864 978 169	341 589 879	197 476 242	549 300 369	39 738 984	77 494 407	308 631 715	8879 855 358
Accumulated depreciation as of 1/1/2025	-	395 186 559	1 876 476 087	267 638 121	135 051 441	62 011 680	105 834 261	17 202 702	35 021 078	165 722 094	3 060 144 023
Depreciation of the period	-	18 068 233	110 363 637	33 288 806	11 143 079	10 711 002	29 623 692	744 817	2 173 783	7 130 142	223 247 191
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	(24 836)	-	(42 423)	(711 158)	(4 927 812)	(1 407 591)	-	(38 644)	-	(7 152 464)
Revaluation Adjustments of Fixed Assets at Acquisition Date	-	7 631 100	30 241 732	11 084	907 092	-	-	-	-	-	38 791 008
Accumulated depreciation as of 30/06/2025	-	420 861 056	2017 081 456	300 895 588	146 390 454	67 794 870	134 050 362	17 947 519	37 156 217	172 852 236	3 315 029 758
Accumulated depreciation as of 1/1/2026	-	439 054 424	2 112 171 182	338 460 016	153 061 842	80 236 443	# 174 578 875	# 18 692 336	39 087 939	157 320 078	3512 663 135
Depreciation of the period	-	18 760 332	131 081 582	41 682 578	15 032 554	15 525 717	46 820 156	730 705	2 578 584	23 185 587	295 397 795
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	(12 564)	(12 293 518)	-	(442 935)	-	(40 222)	-	(62 119)	-	(12 851 358)
consolidation elimination	-	-	(2 304 141)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2 304 141)
Accumulated depreciation as of 30/06/2026	-	457 802 192	2228 655 105	380 142 594	167 651 461	95 762 160	221 358 809	19 423 041	41 604 404	180 505 665	3792 905 431
Fixed assets impairment as of 30/6/2026	10 354 591	4 204 889 #	(791 429)	-	-	- #	- #	229 928	-	-	13 997 979
Net book value as of 30/6/2026	557 438 271	1 358 153 203	1 884 828 771	484 835 575	173 938 418	101 714 082	327 941 560	20 086 015	35 890 003	128 126 050	5 072 951 948
Fixed assets impairment as of 30/6/2025	10 354 591	4 407 390	6 591 855	-	-	-	-	229 929	-	-	21 583 765
Net book value as of 30/6/2025	295 398 260	1 304 024 142	1 546 069 925	390 989 567	126 535 929	75 835 638	291 427 964	21 561 536	30 908 626	27 675 207	4 110 426 794

Fully depreciated assets is amount to L.E 1 344 810 463 LE in 30 June 2026 (amount to L.E 911 043 543 LE in 30 June 2025) .

The depreciation expense for the year / year distributed as follow:-

	Period ended in 30/06/2026	Period ended in 30/6/2025
Cost of sales	156 771 793	135 437 912
Selling and distribution expenses	100 535 408	73 226 920
General and administrative	38 090 594	14 582 360
	295 397 795	223 247 192

15- Projects under construction

	Nature	% of completion	Timeline	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
				L.E	L.E
Buildings and constructions in progress	Building	65%-85%	Within one year	816 879 946	711 218 490
Machineries under installation	Machinery	75%-85%	Within one year	2 822 988 955	1 978 047 020
Computer software	Software Programs	85%-95%	Within one year	35 222 619	32 910 416
Transport vehicles under preparation	Cars	80%-90%	Within one year	128 643 396	-
				3 803 734 916	**2 722 175 926**

15-1 Movement of projects under construction

	Opening Balance	Additions	Capitalized	Ending Balance
Building	711 218 490	107 982 024	(2 320 568)	816 879 946
Machinery	1 978 047 020	858 336 304	(13 394 369)	2 822 988 955
Computer Software	32 910 416	2 312 203	-	35 222 619
Transportation	-	128 643 396	-	128 643 396
	2 722 175 926	**1 097 273 927**	**(15 714 937)**	**3 803 734 916**

16- Biological assets- Plant wealth

16-1 Plant wealth - productive

	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
	L.E	L.E
Cost at the beginning of the period	**70 323 096**	**70 323 096**
Additions during the period	-	-
Selling of harvest during the period	-	-
Cost at end of the period	**70 323 096**	**70 323 096**
Less:		
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the period	(8 344 751)	(6 409 024)
Amortization of productive plant wealth during the period	(483 932)	(1 935 727)
Accumulated depreciation at end of the period	**(9 312 614)**	**(8 344 751)**
Net	**61 010 482**	**61 978 345**

16-2 Plant wealth – unproductive

	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
	L.E	L.E
Balance at the beginning of year	**101 331 114**	**56 792 920**
Additions	33 394 748	44 538 194
Balance at end of the year	**134 725 862**	**101 331 114**

17-Biological assets

17-1 Biological Assets – Livestock:

	Biological assets (Flock of dairy livestock - productive)	Biological assets (Flock of dairy livestock - unproductive)	Total	
			Financial Year-End 30/06/2026	Financial Year-End 31/12/2025
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Amount of flock of livestock at the beginning of the period / year	**294 440 199**	**207 215 742**	**501 655 941**	**402 748 709**
Adding:				
Transferred from biological assets (Flock of dairy livestock - unproductive)	67 598 866	(67 598 866)	-	-
* **Births of flock**				
Female	-	14 994 000	14 994 000	30 815 000
Capital cost during drying -off	2 365 178	92 130 396	94 495 574	157 740 179
	364 404 243	246 741 272	611 145 515	591 303 888
Biological assets sales	22 152 996	5 416 796	27 569 792	70 384 012
The death of live stock losses	3 837 054	4 071 323	7 908 377	19 263 935
	25 990 050	9 488 119	35 478 169	89 647 947
Cost of flock of livestock as of 30 June	338 414 193	237 253 153	575 667 346	501 655 941
Accumulated depreciation at the Beginning of the period / Year	90 471 869	-	90 471 869	77 751 069
Depreciation of the year	28 747 176	-	28 747 176	44 594 715
Accumulated depreciation of disposals of sales case	(10 407 349)	-	(10 407 349)	(27 484 587)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals of death case	(1 607 340)	-	(1 607 340)	(4 389 328)
Accumulated Depreciation at the end of the period	107 204 356	-	107 204 356	90 471 869
Net Carrying Amount of Livestock at the period / Year	231 209 837	237 253 153	468 462 990	411 184 072

Births of flock are measured at fair value less costs to sell, and any increase or decrease in their fair value at the balance sheet date is recognized in profit or loss.
The company's management evaluates dairy cattle at cost due to the absence of an active market that can be relied upon to determine their fair value.

17-2 Other Biological wealth

	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
	L.E	L.E
Agriculture	76 798 604	65 673 116
Births of male	185 572	989 016
	76 984 176	**66 662 132**

18-Tax status

Pre-Merger Period

A: Juhayna Food Industries Company (the Merging Company)

1- Corporate Income Tax:

The Company submits tax returns within the legal deadlines in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Law No. 91 of 2005 and its amendments, and Unified Tax Procedures Law No. 206 of 2020 and its amendments.

Period from commencement of activity on 17/01/1996 to 31/12/2019:

The competent tax authority conducted a tax inspection for this period. All tax disputes were resolved, and the Company paid the due taxes.

Years 2020–2025:

Tax returns were submitted on time. The Company has not been requested for inspection by the tax authority.

2- Payroll Tax:

Period from commencement of activity on 17/01/1996 to 31/12/2022:

The competent tax authority inspected this period. All tax disputes were resolved, and the Company paid the due taxes.

Years 2023–2025:

Quarterly adjustments and returns are submitted within the legal due dates.

3- Stamp Duty:

Period from commencement of activity on 17/01/1996 to 31/12/2022:

The competent tax authority inspected this period. All tax disputes were resolved, and the Company paid the due taxes.

Years 2023–2025:

Monthly returns are submitted on time in accordance with the law. No inspection have been conducted.

4- Sales Tax / Value-Added Tax (VAT):

Period from commencement of activity on 17/01/1996 to 31/12/2020:

The competent tax authority inspected this period. All tax disputes were fully resolved, and the Company paid the due taxes.

Years 2021–2025:

Tax returns are submitted on time. Preparation for inspection is in progress.

5- Tax Withheld at Source:

The Company regularly submits quarterly returns within the legal due dates.

B: International Modern Food Industries Company

1- Corporate Income Tax

Commencement of Activity:

- The Company commenced operations on 31/05/2008 as stated in its tax card.
- The company is subject to Law No. 8 of 1997 (Investment Guarantees and Incentives Law), and was exempt from corporate income tax until 31/12/2018.
- The Company submits tax returns in accordance with Income Tax Law No. 91 of 2005 and its amendments, and Unified Tax Procedures Law No. 206 of 2020 and its amendments.

Years 2009–2014:

- The Large Taxpayers Center conducted a book inspection for these years and according to a re- inspection memorandum dated 20/11/2019, the automatic tax exemption certificate issued by the competent authority (General Authority for Investment) was not acknowledged.
- The tax authority issued a tax assessment (Form 19 Taxes), and the Company filed an objection within the legal timeframe.
- The dispute was referred to the Tax Appeal Committee under appeal No. 580/2022, which, in its session dated 30/08/2022, upheld the authority's decision not to recognize the tax exemption.
- Although the committee's decision lacked sound legal justification, it nonetheless obligates the Company to pay the tax, even if contested in court, as per the last paragraph of Article 64 of Law No. 206 of 2020 (Unified Tax Procedures Law).
- Therefore, it is recommended that the Company pays the due tax in execution of the appeal committee's decision to avoid administrative seizure of bank accounts, while continuing legal proceedings before the administrative judiciary.
- Based on the legal advisor's report submitted to us, the Company is entitled to the tax exemption.
- We support this conclusion — from our legal and technical perspective — regarding the Company's right to exemption for the disputed years, relying on the automatic exemption certificate issued by the General Authority for Investment dated 23/12/2008, Supporting letters dated 10/11/2009 and 25/03/2021,The Appeal Committee's decision violates Article 64 of Investment Law No. 8 of 1997, and Circulars from the Tax Authority (Nos. 27/2006 and 21/2015) obliging all affiliated entities to apply exemptions stated in certificates issued by the Investment Authority.
- The Company submitted a request on 13 December 2022 to bring the case before the Dispute Resolution Committee, and the file is currently under review.
- On December 13, 2022, the company submitted a request to the Dispute Resolution Committee to review the file for those years, and the file is currently under discussion and review before the committee.
- On November 3, 2022, a lawsuit was filed before the Administrative Court to consider the dispute. On July 17, 2025, a hearing was held to examine the company's request, and the case was referred to an expert for review. The expert's sessions were attended in December 2025, and the case was reserved for the issuance of the expert's report to be submitted to the court; however, the report has not yet been issued.

Years 2015–2018:

A provisional assessment (Form 19) was received and objected to within legal time limits. A decision was issued to perform an actual inspection.

Years 2019–2025:

Tax returns were submitted on time. The Company has not been selected for inspection.

2- Payroll Tax:

Period from 31/05/2008 to 31/12/2022:

The tax authority completed its inspection for this period. Disputes were resolved and the Company paid the due taxes.

Years 2023–2025:
The Company submits quarterly returns and the annual reconciliation within the legal due dates.

3- Stamp Duty:
Period from commencement of activity until 31/12/2022:
The Company was inspected and paid the due tax.

Years 2023–2025:
The inspection is being under preparation .
4- Sales Tax / Value-Added Tax (VAT):
The Company submits monthly VAT returns on time.
Period from commencement of activity until 31/12/2020:
The tax authority inspected the Company and the due differences were paid.

Years 2021–2025:
VAT returns are submitted on time and no inspection has been conducted.

5- Withholding Tax:
The Company regularly submits quarterly returns within the legal due dates.

C: The Egyptian Dairy Products Company
1- Corporate Income Tax:
The Company submits tax returns within the legal deadlines in accordance with Income Tax Law No. (91) of 2005 and its amendments, and the Unified Tax Procedures Law No. 206 of 2020 and its amendments.

Period from the start of operations on 03/10/2001 to 31/12/2004:
The competent tax authority inspected the Company for this period. Tax disputes were resolved and the due taxes were paid.

Years 2005–2008:
The tax authority has not inspected the Company for this period. Tax returns are submitted on time in accordance with the law.

Years 2009–2017:
The Company was inspected and paid all due amounts.

Years 2018–2025:
The Company submit its tax returns on time and has not been selected for inspection.

2- Payroll Tax:
Period from the start of operations on 03/10/2001 to 31/12/2022:
The competent tax authority inspected the Company for this period. Disputes were resolved and the due taxes were paid.

Years 2023–2025:

The Company submits quarterly returns and annual reconciliations within the legal deadlines in accordance with tax law.

3- Stamp Duty:

Period from the start of operations on 03/10/2001 to 31/12/2022:

The Company was inspected and paid the due stamp duty.

Years 2023–2025:

Preparation for the tax examination is currently in progress.

4- Sales Tax / Value-Added Tax (VAT):

Period from the start of operations on 03/10/2001 to 31/12/2022:

The Company was inspected and settled all dues up to 31/12/2022.

Years 2023–2025:

The Company submits its VAT returns on time and has not been selected for inspection.

5- Withholding Tax:

The Company regularly submits quarterly returns within the legal deadlines.

D: Egyptian Food Industries Company "Egyfood"

1. **Corporate Income Tax**

The company submits tax returns on time in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Law No. 91 of 2005 and its amendments, as well as the Unified Tax Procedures Law No. 206 of 2020 and its amendments.

2.

Period from the beginning of activity until 2005:

The company was not notified with any tax forms during the year and was not selected as part of the inspection sample by the relevant tax authority.

Years 2006–2012:

These years were inspected and the due tax amounts were paid.

Years 2013–2019:

These years were inspected, and the company received the results of the re-inspection. The company filed an objection, and the dispute is currently under review by the Internal Committee.

Years 2020–2025:

Tax returns are submitted on time, and the company has not been requested for inspection.

2. **Payroll Tax**

Period from the beginning of activity until 2022:

Inspected and the due amounts have been paid.

Years 2023–2025:

Monthly returns are submitted on time in accordance with the law, and no inspection has been conducted.

3. **Stamp Duty**

Years 2021/2022:

Inspected and settled.

Years 2023–2025:

Monthly returns are submitted on time in accordance with the law, and no inspection has been conducted.

4. **Sales Tax / Value Added Tax (VAT)**
The company submits monthly tax returns on time.

Period from the beginning of activity until 2022:
The tax authority completed its inspection for this period. Disputes were resolved and the Company paid the due taxes.

Years 2023–2025:
The company are submitted it's tax return on time in accordance with the law.

5. **Withholding Tax**
The company submits quarterly withholding tax returns regularly and on time.

E: Al Marwa Food Industries Company

1. **Corporate Income Tax**

Period from the beginning of activity in 13/8/1999 until 13/12/2022:

The inspection was conducted and the dispute was settled, with all due differences settled .

Years 2023–2025:

The company submits tax returns on time in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Law No. 91 of 2005 and its amendments, as well as the Unified Tax Procedures Law No. 206 of 2020 and its amendments.

2- Payroll Tax

Period from the beginning of activity until 2022:
- Inspected and settled.

Years 2023–2025:

The monthly tax returns are filed within the legal deadlines in compliance with the applicable tax law and have not been subject to tax audit to date.

3- Stamp Duty

Period from the beginning of activity until 2022:
- Inspected and settled.

Years 2023–2025:
- The company pays the due tax in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

4- **Sales Tax / Value Added Tax (VAT)**

Period from the beginning of activity until 2022:
- Inspected and settled.

Years 2023–2025:

- Inspected and settled.

Years 2025
The company submits its quarterly tax returns within legal deadlines, and they have not yet been audited.

5- Withholding Tax

- The company pays the withheld amounts deducted from counterparties to the Tax Authority on time.

Merging Company: Juhayna Food Industries Company

Post-Merger Period

Juhayna Food Industries Company (the merging company) merged as of **27/02/2025** with:

- International Company for Modern Food Industries
- Egyptian Company for Dairy Products
- Egyptian Food Industries Company " Egyfood"
- Al Marwa Food Industries Company

The merged companies (International Company for Modern Food Industries, Egyptian Company for Dairy Products, Egyptian Food Industries " Egyfood", and Al Marwa Food Industries) were dissolved and officially closed on **27/02/2025**. Accordingly, the following outlines the **tax position** of Juhayna Food Industries Company.

1. Corporate Income Tax

The company submits its tax returns on time in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Law No. 91 of 2005 and its amendments, as well as the Unified Tax Procedures Law No. 206 of 2020 and its amendments.

Period from start of activity on 17/01/1996 to 31/12/2019:
The competent tax office inspected the company for this period, and all tax disputes were resolved. The company paid the due taxes.

Years 2020–2025:
Tax returns were submitted on time, and the company has not been selected for inspection by the tax authority.

2- Payroll Tax

Period from the start of activity on 17/01/1996 to 31/12/2022:
The competent tax authority inspected the company for this period, resolved any tax disputes, and the company paid the due taxes.
Years 2023–2026:
The company submits both quarterly returns and the annual reconciliation in accordance with legal deadlines.

3. Stamp Duty

Period from the start of activity on 17/01/1996 to 31/12/2022:
Inspected by the competent authority, disputes were resolved, and the company paid the due stamp duty.
Years 2023–2026:
Monthly returns are submitted on time as per the law, and the company has not been inspected.

4. Sales Tax / Value Added Tax (VAT)

Period from the start of activity on 17/01/1996 to 31/12/2020:
Inspected by the tax authority, all tax disputes were resolved, and the company paid the due VAT.

Years 2021–2026:
VAT returns are submitted on time, and the company has not been requested for inspection.

5. Withholding Tax

The company regularly submits its quarterly withholding tax returns on time in compliance with the legal requirements.

Tax position of subsidiaries
Tiba Company's tax position

1- Corporate Income Tax:
The company submits tax returns on time in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Law No. 91 of 2005 and its amendments, as well as the Unified Tax Procedures Law No. 206 of 2020 and its amendments.

The period from the beginning of the activity until 2008
The company was not requested for inspection from beginning of its activity

Years from 2009 to 2012
The company was examined for these years and the dispute was ended by the internal committee and payment.
Years from 2013 until 2017
The company was examined for these years and the dispute was ended by the tax appeals committees .

Years from 2018 until 2019
The company was examined for these years and the dispute was ended by the internal committee and payment.

Years from 2020 until 2024
The tax return was submitted within the legal due dates and the company was not requested for examination by the Tax authority.

Second: Salaries and wages tax

The period from the beginning of activity until 2019
Performed and settled.

Years from 2020 until 2022
Performed and settled.

Years from 2023 until 2026
The company submits quarterly returns as well as settlement within the legal due dates in accordance with the tax law.

Third: Stamp tax

The period from the beginning of activity until 2020
The competent office examined the company for this period, the tax disputes were ended, and the company paid the due tax.

Years 2021/2022
Performed and settled

Years 2023/2025
The company was not requested for inspection by the tax authority.

Fourth: Sales tax/value added tax

The period from the beginning of activity until 2019
The competent office examined the company for this period, the tax disputes were ended, and the company paid the due tax.

Years 2020/2023
Performed and settled until 2023.

Years 2024/2026

Declarations were submitted within the legal due dates.

Fifth: Withholding Tax:

The Company regularly submits quarterly returns within the legal due dates

EAD Company's tax position

1- Corporate Income Tax:

The company have tax exemption from the tax stipulated in Law No.91 of 2005 as follows: -

- Land reclamation, processing and cultivation activity in accordance with Article (3 section 1 of the Executive Regulations of the Law).

- Livestock breeding and fattening pens and the milk they produce, provided that the activity of trading milk and its products is not carried out independently in accordance with Articles (3, Section 1) and (4, Section 1) of the executive regulations of the law.

- Domestic production in accordance with Article (3, Section 2 of the Executive Regulations of the Law), while the rest of the birds are subject to all types of taxes.

- The company is exempt from taxes for a period of ten years, starting from 3/20/2011 until 3/19/2021, in accordance with the exemption issued by the tax card on the activity of reclaiming and equipping lands with basic facilities that make them suitable for cultivation and cultivating reclaimed lands to the exclusion of other activities.
- No examination was conducted for the years from the beginning of activity until 2010, as the company began activity on 30/6/2008, and examination procedures are underway until 2010.
- The company was notified of an estimated form (19) for the years 2011 to 2012 and it was objected to within the legal due dates.
- The company was notified of an estimated form (36) for the years 2013 to 2014 and it was objected to within the legal due dates.
- The company was notified of an estimated form (19) for the years 2015 to 2018 and it was objected to within the legal due dates.
- The annual tax returns for the years 2019 to 2025 were filed within the legal due dates in accordance with the provisions of Law 91/2005.

B - Stamp tax

- The years from the beginning of activity until 2017 were examined and payment was made.
- The examination has been conducted, and the results of the examination have been objected to, and the date of the internal committee is being determined for the years 2018 and 2019.
- An estimated form (19) and objection have been received, and the dispute is being resolved in the internal committee for the year 2020.
- Tax returns are submitted within the legal due dates in accordance with the law for the years 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025 and the examination has not been completed.

C- Salaries tax and its equivalents

The company was examined for the years from the beginning of activity until 31/12/2023 and payment was made for that year.

Tax returns are submitted and not examined from 2024 until 2026.

D- Withholding tax

The company supplies the deducted amounts to the Tax Authority in accordance with the law within the legal due dates.

E - Value added tax

The company was checked for the years from the beginning of the activity until 31/12/2019 and payment was made for that year 2014 and we are currently awaiting the result 2015/2019.

The company submits monthly returns within the legal due dates and pays the tax due on them and the inspection has not taken place yet (2020/2025).

EAL Company's tax position

A- Corporation tax

Enmaa Livestock Company was established in accordance with the provisions of Investment Law No.8 of 1997 and Law No.91 of 2005 and the beginning of activity on 3/15/2012 and the date of issuance of the tax card 3/19/2012.

The tax return was submitted until 2025 within the legal time in accordance with the provisions of Law No.91 of 2005& 2019
The company is exempt from corporate tax for the period from 3/11/2019 until 2/11/2029.

B- Payroll Tax

The company was inspected for the years from the beginning of activity until 12/31/2024 and payment was made for that period.

Quarterly returns as well as annual settlement are submitted within the legal due dates for the period 2025.

C- Value added tax

The company was examined for the years from the beginning of activity until August 2016 and payment was made for that period.

You did not request an examination for the years from 1/9/2016 until 31/07/2025

The company submits the returns within the legal due dates and pays the tax due on them from 01/08/2025 till now.

D- Stamp tax

The years from the beginning of activity until 31 December 2017 were examined and payment was made.
The company was inspected for the years from 2018-2020 and payment in progress.

Declarations are submitted within the legal due dates, and the examination was not conducted for the period 2021 to 2025.

E- Withholding tax

The company supplies the amounts deducted from the dealing parties to the Tax Authority within the legal due dates.

EAR Company's tax position

A- Corporate Income Tax:

Enmaa Reclamation and Agriculture Company was established in accordance with the provisions of Investment Law No.8 of 1997 and Law No.91 of 2005 and the beginning of the activity on 15/3/2012 and the date of issuance of the tax card 19/03/2012.

The tax return was submitted within the legal time limit, in accordance with the provisions of Law 91 of 2005.

B - Stamp tax

The stamp tax was checked from the beginning of the activity until December 31, 2019, the assessment was made and the due was paid.

The years from 2020 until 2025 have not been examined and the company submits declarations within the legal due dates.

D-Payroll tax

Checked and paid from the beginning of the activity until December 31, 2019.

For the years 2020/2026, the company submits the quarterly declarations as well as the annual settlement within the established legal due dates.

E – Withholding tax

The company remits the amounts withheld from third parties to the Tax Authority on time and in accordance with legal requirements.

F- Value added tax

Checked and paid for the year from the beginning of the activity until 31 August 2016.
Did not request for examination for the years 1/9/2016 until 2025.

The company submits the returns within the legal time limits and pays the tax due on them.

19-Inventories

	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
	L.E	L.E
Raw materials	3 248 056 492	1 685 638 677
Packaging and packing materials	1 689 576 968	1 422 590 941
Finished goods	2 583 763 161	1 875 097 271
Consumables and miscellaneous supplies	559 381 155	752 291 463
Goods in transit - L/C's for goods purchase	88 090 968	80 125 869
	8 168 868 744	**5 815 744 221**

20-Trade and other receivables

	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
	L.E	L.E
Trade receivables	1 632 185 180	1 117 763 513
Less: Expected credit losses	(29 830 933)	(32 646 907)
	1 602 354 247	**1 085 116 606**
Suppliers – advance payments	701 288 369	377 552 041
Prepaid expenses	2 572 491	8 761 756
Export subsidy*	230 348 178	270 492 189
Customs Authority	65 965 824	143 655 397
Tax Authority	92 137 185	13 970 625
Trade discounts from suppliers	-	77 867 443
Deposits with others	54 822 573	40 841 163
Debtors of fixed assets	9 614 181	9 614 181
Other debit balances	38 289 347	20 765 885
	2 797 392 395	**2 048 637 286**
Less: Impairment in other debit balances	(14 732 000)	(14 732 000)
	2 782 660 395	**2 033 905 286**

* The company collect 65 799 324 ECL during the period from January 1, 2026 to 30 June, 2026 compared to an amount of 71 227 932 EGP during the year 2025.

21-Cash and cash equivalent

	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
	L.E	L.E
Banks – current accounts	1 037 172 448	946 747 711
Cash on hand	6 684 235	5 379 509
Time deposits	-	143 214 000
Total	**1 043 856 683**	**1 095 341 220**
Less: impairment on cash	(3 255 607)	(3 585 478)
	1 040 601 076	**1 091 755 742**

22- Share capital

	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
	L.E	L.E
Authorized capital	5 000 000 000	5 000 000 000
Issued & paid-up capital (divided into 1 176 756 353 shares with nominal value L. E 1 each)	1 176 756 353	1 176 756 353

The shareholder's structure on 30 June 2026 is as follows:

Shareholder	No. of shares 30/06/2026	Owner percentage 30/06/2026	No. of shares 31/12/2025	Owner percentage 31/12/2025
PHARON INVESTMENT LIMITED	589 164 000	50.07%	589 164 000	50.07%
Baladna Company	191 208 995	16.25%	191 208 995	16.38%
RIMCO E G T INVESTMENT LLC	128 121 786	10.89%	128 121 786	10.89%
Other Shareholders	268 261 572	22.79%	268 261 572	22.66%
	1 176 756 353	**100%**	**1 176 756 353**	**100%**

On August 21, 2025, the Extraordinary General Assembly resolved to increase the company's issued capital within the limits of the authorized capital, from EGP 941 405 082 to EGP 1 176 756 353, representing an increase of EGP 235 351 271.

The full amount of the amount of the increase of EGP 235 351 271(Two hundred thirty-five million three hundred fifty -one thousand two hundred seventy-one Egyptian pounds) was fully funded from merger reserve.

Accordingly, the issued and paid-up capital of the company became 1 176 756 353 shares (one billion, one hundred seventy-six million, seven hundred fifty-six thousand, three hundred fifty-three fully paid shares as at the financial statements date.

The company's extraordinary general assembly, held on April 28, 2026, decided to increase the issued capital within the limits of the licensed capital from 1 176 756 353 Egyptian pounds to 1 470 945 441 Egyptian pounds, an increase of 294 189 088 Egyptian pounds, by issuing free additional shares at a rate of a quarter of a free share for each share of the company's shares, provided that this increase is financed from the merger reserve. This was indicated in The company's commercial register dated July 13, 2026.

23- Other Reserves

The balance represents other reserves resulting from adjustments made by the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones to preserve the book value of the assets and liabilities of both the acquiring and acquired companies, in accordance with the report of the committee formed to verify the accuracy of the preliminary valuation of the in-kind shares under assessment. As of 30 June 2026, the balance amounted to EGP 259 470 145.

	L.E
Fixed Assets	96 504 213
Projects Under Construction	2 396 461
Other Debit Balances	64 442 600
Goodwill	97 092 890
Due from Related Parties	2 442 940
Impact of Land Revaluation in Al Marwa Food Industries Company	2 382 082
Impact of Intercompany Investments among Merged Companies	(5 791 041)
	259 470 145

24-Loans

24-1 The long-term loans and short-term that are granted to the group companies are as follow:

	Long term loans		
	Current portion	**Non-current portion**	**Total**
	L.E	L.E	L.E
Commercial International Bank (CIB)	181 626 171	1 971 881 505	**2 153 507 676**
Bank NXT	-	77 817 090	**77 817 090**
Balance at 30/06/2026	**181 626 171**	**2 049 698 595**	**2 231 324 766**
Balance at 31/12/2025	**178 796 516**	**1 542 076 348**	**1 720 872 864**

These loans are subject to variable interest rates and guaranteed by promissory notes from group companies and the interest rate is (corridor rate from CBE + variable interest rate) according to each loan. Loan matures from 4 to 5 years.

24-2 Adjustments on the movement of borrowing to access the net cash financing activities.

	30/06/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Balance of borrowing at 1 January	**1 720 872 864**	**849 570 509**
Withdrawals from Loans	577 100 200	2 146 860 518
Paid from loans	(100 377 599)	(1 231 324 960)
FX differences	32 611 960	(48 056 661)
Depreciation of deferred income (note 37)	1 117 341	3 823 459
Balance of loans and financial liabilities as of 30 June	**2 231 324 766**	**1 720 872 865**

25-Bank credit facilities

The balance of the item, amounting to EGP 6 014 218 660 as of June 30, 2026 (compared to EGP 5 330 641 186 as of December 31, 2025), represents the utilization of credit facilities granted to the Group's companies by certain banks, totaling approximately EGP 6.6 billion at a variable interest rate. These facilities are secured by various guarantees obtained by the banks that provided these facilities to the Group's companies.

26-Provisions

A- Provision for claims

Description	Balance at 01/01/2026 L.E	Formed during the year L.E	No longer require for the year L.E	Used during the year L.E	Balance at 30/06/2026 L.E
Provision for claims	**130 598 404**	**127 930**	-	**(6 200 687)**	**124 525 647**

- The provisions represent the value of claims for legal, tax and other claims that can be estimated reliably related to the company's activities. The management reviews these provisions yearly and adjusts the amount of the provision according to the latest coordination of developments, discussions and agreements.

- The information usually disclosed regarding provisions according to Egyptian accounting standards has not been disclosed because the company management believes that doing so may significantly affect the final settlements of those potential claims.

B- Movement of Impairment

	Balance as of 1/1/2026 L.E	Formed during the year L.E	Used during the year L.E	Balance as of 30/06/2026 L.E
Impairment of other receivable	**14 732 000**	-	-	**14 732 000**
Impairment of trade receivables	**32 646 907**	(2 815 974)	-	**29 830 933**
Impairment of Cash and cash equivalent	**3 585 478**	(329 871)	-	**3 255 607**
	50 964 385	**(3 145 845)**	-	**47 818 540**

27-Creditors and other credit balances

	30/06/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Suppliers	3 496 092 688	1 635 912 451
Notes Payables	500 000	500 000
Dividends payable	37 778 550	77 545 729
Accrued expenses	338 546 477	271 982 033
Tax authority	77 271 410	140 289 721
Deposits for others	14 376 050	13 469 750
Social Insurance Authority	15 346 419	7 061 276
Due to health insurance	176 300 606	130 607 394
Advances from customers	34 261 420	31 178 896
Other credit balances	29 487 039	34 991 788
	4 219 960 659	**2 343 539 038**

28- Deferred tax liabilities

- Deferred tax liability amounted to L.E **493 487 876** at 30 June 2026, with LE **509 294 125** at 31 December 2025.

28-1 Deferred Tax liabilities

	30/06/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Deferred tax liability Lease Contracts	-	20 305 196
Deferred tax liability from fixed assets	493 487 874	488 988 929
Deferred tax assets from unrealized foreign exchange	-	-
Net deferred tax liability	**493 487 876**	**509 294 125**

28-2 Income tax – current

	30/06/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Income tax liability at the beginning of the period	102 308 058	834 874 242
Income tax expense (26-4)	**399 820 356**	**485 841 473**
Taxes paid during the period	(102 308 058)	(1 218 407 657)
Income tax liability at the end of the period	**399 820 356**	**102 308 058**
Withholding Tax Receivable	(115 971 585)	-
Income tax liability at the end of the period	**283 848 771**	**102 308 058**

28-3 Effective Tax Rate

	30/06/2026	30/06/2025
	L.E	L.E
Net profit before tax	**1 765 844 357**	**989 189 789**
Tax rate	22.5%	22.5%
Income tax calculated according to the tax rate (22.5%)	**397 314 980**	**222 567 703**
Tax settlements:		
Tax exemption	(110 070 534)	(125 022 995)
Non deductible expenses	96 769 662	83 343 790
Income tax according to the tax return	**384 014 108**	**208 366 785**
Effective tax rate	**22%**	**21%**

28-4 Income tax for the period

	30/06/2026	30/06/2025
	L.E	L.E
Current income tax	399 820 356	192 199 831
Deferred tax expense	(15 806 248)	16 166 954
	348 014 108	**208 366 785**

28-5 Unrecognized deferred tax asset

	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
Tax losses carryforward	12 910 908	11 938 802

- The Group has not formed DTA for these losses due to the lack of appropriate assurance to benefit from these losses and future tax deductions.

29- Group companies

The following sets out the subsidiaries of Juhayna Food Industries Company controlled by the Company as at 30/06/2026 and the investment under joint control which are shown together with their respective contribution percentage held as at the financial position date.

Subsidiary Name	Contribution % 30/06/2026	Contribution % 31/12/2025	Country
Tiba For Trading & Distributing	99.90 %	99.90 %	Egypt
Inmaa for Agriculture Development Co. and Livestock	99.994 %	99.994 %	Egypt
Inmaa for Livestock	Indirect 99.862 %	Indirect 99.862 %	Egypt
Inmaa for Agriculture and improvement	Indirect 99.964 %	Indirect 99.964 %	Egypt
Arju Company for Food Industries	99.75 %	99.75 %	Egypt
Merged Companies			
Egyptian Co. for Dairy Products	-	100	Egypt
International Co. for Modern Food Industries	-	100	Egypt
The Egyptian Company for Food Industries “Egyfood”	-	100	Egypt
Al-Marwa for Food Industries	-	100	Egypt

30-Financial instruments

Financial risk management

Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's Board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Company's Board is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the B.O.D.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. It arises principally from trade receivables and financial investments.

Aging Category	Total Balance	Expected Credit Loss
Not due	1 332 313 706	1 266 177
Due from 1 to 120 days	258 131 785	6 009 085
Due more than 120 days	41 739 689	22 555 671
Total	**1 632 185 180**	**29 830 933**

Trade and other receivables

The group has dealt with a major client (related party), who in turn distributes credit risks to a number of clients with strong and stable financial positions. The group also deals with its clients through contracts and agreements signed with them. Additionally, the group (related party) reviews the credit limits granted to its clients periodically and obtains adequate collateral from its clients. A client is considered in default if the payment is delayed for 120 days.

Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Note	Carrying amount 30/06/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Trade and other receivables	(20)	2 782 660 395	2 033 905 286
Cash	(21)	1 040 601 076	1 091 755 742
Investment measured at amortized cost	(13)	488 527 498	647 717 862

The Company assesses credit risk of its customers based on forward-looking information related to expected credit losses, including the evaluation of default risk using external sources and publicly available information, in addition to data derived from the company's historical experience and management judgment. Credit risk is measured using quantitative and qualitative approaches to assess customers' ability to meet their contractual obligations and is benchmarked against external credit rating sources.

Credit risk on receivable and bank balances is limited as:

- Cash balances and time deposits held with banks that have a credit rating ranging from B to BBB+.
- The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. These adjusted loss rates in the current year are similar to the effective loss rates observed in the prior year. The Group has identified the GDP, unemployment rate, inflation rate and interest rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors and accordingly adjusted the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have enough liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company uses activity-based costing to cost its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments. Typically, the company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a year of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. In addition, the Company maintains the following lines of credit.

Banks - credit facilities in a principal amount of L.E 6 014 218 660 on which the interest is charged at a variable interest rate for facilities in Egyptian pound.

Liquidity risk

The liabilities on the group at reporting date of the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

30/06/2026

	Total book value	Contractual cash flows	6-12 months	1-5 years
Trade payables	3 496 092 688	3 496 092 688	3 496 092 688	-
Loans	2 231 324 766	2 722 725 211	317 044 311	2 405 680 899
Credit facilities	6 014 218 660	6 053 764 207	6 053 764 207	-
Lease liabilities	244 563 903	411 031 665	97 996 352	313 035 313

31/12/2025

	Total book value	Contractual cash flows	6-12 months	1-5 years
Trade payables	1 635 912 451	1 635 912 451	1 635 912 451	-
Loans	1 720 872 864	2 312 198 133	284 508 950	2 027 689 184
Credit facilities	5 330 641 186	5 365 691 977	5 365 691 977	-
Lease liabilities	209 387 926	365 074 823	88 448 843	276 625 980

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return.

The Company incurs financial liabilities, in order to manage market risks. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the management.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Company, primarily the L.E The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are Euro, USD, and Swiss Francs (CHF).

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Company's policy is to ensure that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

Foreign currency risk

Exposure to currency risk

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

	USD	Euro
Trade and other receivables	41 412 786	6 122 759
Cash and cash equivalents	16 298 837	1 797 536
Creditors and other credit balances	(72 395 587)	(11 788 293)
30 June 2026	**(14 683 964)**	**(3 867 998)**
31 December 2025	**647 074**	**(2 720 074)**

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		Closing Rate	
	30/06/2026	**31/12/2025**	**30/06/2026**	**31/12/2025**
USD	50.95	49.31	49.3	47.74
Euro	59.46	55.85	56.21	56.09

Sensitivity analysis

Any reasonably possible strengthening (weakness) of the EUR, USD or GBP/EGP 31 December by 10% would affect the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affect profit or loss in the amounts set out below. This analysis assumes that all other variables particularly interest rates remain constant and ignore any influence of expected sales and purchases.

	30 June 2026
	10% Effect
USD	(72 391 943)
Euro	(21 742 017)

Interest rate risk

The Company adopts a policy of ensuring that its exposure to changes in interest rates on borrowings is on a fixed-rate basis, considering assets with exposure to changes in interest rates.

A reasonable possible change of 1% in interest rates at the reporting date could increase (decrease) equity and profit or loss by the amounts described below. This analysis assumes that all other variables particularly foreign exchange rates, remain constant.

The effect is in Egyptian pounds	**Profit or Loss**	
	1% increase	1% decrease
30 June 2026 (variable interest rate)	8 245 543	(8 245 543)
31 December 2025 (variable interest rate)	70 515 140	(70 515 140)

Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of paid-up capital and retained earnings. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to shareholders.

	30/06/2026	**31/12/2025**
	L.E	**L.E**
Total liabilities	13 648 410 275	10 377 677 682
Less: cash and cash equivalent	(1 040 601 076)	(1 091 755 742)
Net debt	**12 607 809 199**	**9 285 921 940**
Total equity	**8 742 048 020**	**8 032 544 219**
Net debt to equity ratio	**144%**	**116%**

There were no changes in the company's approach to capital management during the period.

31- Lease contracts

31-1 Operating Lease contracts liabilities

The group is renting buildings and stores, and this rent is performed individually, and each contract has it`s special terms, the contracts year ranges from 1.5 to 10 years and some of these contracts has a term for extending the lease which provides more flexibility for the group with 14% implicit interest rate. During the period ended 30 June 2026 the group has been charged by L.E 21 379 074 as interest from leasing contracts.

Operating lease contract liability

	30/06/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Opening Balance	52 958 214	43 764 742
Paid during the period	(20 518 014)	(65 101 328)
Interest	21 379 074	25 294 702
Additions during the period	4 191 541	49 000 098
Liability from lease contracts-current portion	**58 010 815**	**52 958 214**
Opening Balance	156 429 712	84 041 450
Additions during the period	30 123 376	72 388 262
Liability from lease contracts non-current portion	**186 553 088**	**156 429 712**
Total	**244 563 903**	**209 387 926**

Payment of lease contracts liabilities are as follows:

	Payment of liability principal		Accrued interest	
	30/06/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E	30/06/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Liabilities for one year	97 996 352	83 396 211	39 985 537	35 490 629
Liabilities between 2-5 years	261 471 070	247 540 344	109 786 663	109 324 364
Liabilities more than 5 years	51 564 243	34 138 268	16 695 562	10 871 904

31-2 Right of use assets

	30/06/2026 L.E	31/12/2025 L.E
Cost		
Opening Balance	273 421 064	152 032 704
Additions during the period	34 314 917	121 388 360
Cost at End of the Period	**307 735 981**	**273 421 064**
Depreciation		
Opening Balance	88 999 734	58 994 000
Depreciation for the Period	24 585 578	30 005 734
Accumulated Depreciation	**113 585 312**	**88 999 734**
Net Book Value	**194 150 669**	**184 421 330**

32- Contingent Liabilities

The Contingent Liabilities are represented in IDC'S during the year ended 30 June 2026 and due after the that date amounting to L.E 709 379 544 which is due for payment during the period following the date of the consolidated financial statements.

The contingent tax liabilities related to group subsidiaries are disclosed in Note (17).

33- Capital commitments

The capital commitments related to setting up and acquiring fixed assets amounted to L.E 266 421 420 on 30/06/2026.

34 Related party transactions

The related parties are represented in the Group shareholders and companies in which they own directly or indirectly shares giving them significant influence or control over these companies.

The following is a summary of significant transactions concluded, during the year, between the Group and its related parties.

34 -1 Due to related parties

Company's name	Nature of transaction	Total value of transactions		Balance as at	
		30/06/2026	31/12/2025	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
		L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Wakalex Company	Purchases	(169 846 229)	(522 955 882)		
	Payments	163 284 976	-	35 397 677	28 836 424
	Consolidation Adjustments	-	(8 970 000)		
				35 397 677	**28 836 424**

34-2 Board of Director's remuneration

The total amount of attendance and transportation allowances received by members of the Board of Directors during the year is 17 030 000 Egyptian pounds, For 1 125 000 Egyptian pounds during the period end on 30/06/2025.

35- Goodwill

	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
	L.E	L.E
Goodwill resulting from acquiring the Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	46 433 934	46 433 934
Goodwill resulting from acquiring Al-Marwa for Food Industries Company	50 658 956	50 658 956
	97 092 890	**97 092 890**

Overview of the Group's Investments in the Subsidiaries That Were Merged

	L.E
Amount Paid to Acquire Investments in Subsidiaries	284 267 515
Investment Cost	113 011 535
The Difference Between the Amounts Paid to Acquire the Investments and the Value of the Investments was Allocated as Follows:	**171 255 980**
Goodwill	130 082 890
Increase in the Value of Fixed Assets in Al Marwa Food Industries Company	41 173 090
	171 255 980

It was allocated as follows:

(a) Goodwill at the Acquisition Date:	L.E
Goodwill in the Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	79 423 934
Goodwill in Al Marwa Food Industries Company	50 658 956
Total Goodwill	**130 082 890**
Subsequent Impairment of Goodwill in the Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	(33 000 000)
	97 082 890

(b) Increase in the Value of Fixed Assets in Al Marwa Food Industries Company

It was allocated as follows:	L.E
Machinery and Equipment	30 241 732
Buildings, Constructions, and Utilities	7 631 100
Land	2 382 082
Tools and Instruments	907 092
Vehicles and Transportation Means	11 084
Total	**41 173 090**
Accumulated Depreciation of These Amounts as of the Merger Date	(38 791 008)
Net Amount (Representing Land Value Only)	**2 382 082**

Impairment of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if there are indications of impairment. For cash-generating units (CGUs) to which goodwill has been allocated because of a business combination, the impairment test is performed by comparing the carrying amount of each CGU with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined based on the value in use calculation using cash flow projections derived from financial forecasts approved by senior management, covering a five-year period. A pre-tax discount rate is applied to the projected cashflows of the relevant CGUs, ranging from 20.9% to 26.3%.

For the terminal value, the Gordon growth model is applied to the cashflows of the final year of the forecast period, using a long-term growth rate of 3%. The value in use is most sensitive to changes in the assumptions relating to the pre-tax discount rate.

Management has determined the values assigned to each of the key assumptions based on the following:

(a) Sales growth assumption

Sales growth rate, representing the average annual growth rate over the expected five-year period, based on past performance and management's expectations for market development.

(b) Pre-tax Discount Rate

Pre-tax discount rate A discount rate, namely weighted average cost of capital (WACC), is applied for specific business areas based on assumptions regarding interest rates, tax rates and risk premiums and is recalculated to a before-tax rate ('Pre-tax discount rate').

The assumptions used in the value in use calculations, for which the recoverable amount is most sensitive, are follows:

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions – Egyptian Company for Dairy Products

The following assumptions are most sensitive to changes in key assumptions:

(a) Sales growth assumption

Sales growth during the forecast period has been estimated at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8%, assuming all other assumptions remain constant, the value in use is not significantly affected by reasonably possible changes in the pre-tax discount rate.

(b) Pre-tax Discount Rate

The pre-tax discount rate during the forecast period has been estimated at 20.9%. Assuming all other assumptions remain constant, the value in use is not significantly affected by reasonably possible changes in the pre-tax discount rate.

Sensitivity to changes in Assumptions- Al Marwa Food Industries Company

The following assumptions are the most sensitive to changes in the key assumptions:

(c) Sales Growth Assumption

Sales growth during the forecast period has been estimated at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3%. Assuming all other assumptions remain constant, the value in use is not significantly affected by reasonably possible changes in the compound annual growth rate.

(d) Pre-tax Discount Rate

The pre-tax discount rate during the forecast period has been estimated at 26.3%. Assuming all other assumptions remain constant, the value in use is not significantly affected by reasonably possible changes in the pre-tax discount rate.

36- Earnings per share / Diluted in the net profit for the period

The Company presents basic/ diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic / Diluted EPS are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period after reducing dividends to employees and BOD as follows:

	Period from 1/1/2026 to 30/06/2026	Period from 1/1/2025 to 30/06/2025	Period from 1/4/2026 to 30/6/2026	Period from 1/4/2025 to 30/6/2025
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Net profit attributable to the parent company's shareholders for the period, as per the statement of profit or loss.	1 381 535 487	780 731 180	712 914 293	481 116 061
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	1 381 535 487	780 731 180	712 914 293	481 116 061
Weighted average to number of shares**	1 176 756 353	1 176 756 353	1 176 756 353	1 176 756 353
Basic/Diluted earnings per share from net profit for the period (EGP/share)	**1.17**	**0.66**	**0.61**	**0.41**

37-Deferred government grants

The subsidiary of the group obtained a loan L.E 91.4 million loan from the Commercial International Bank (CIB) in August 2022 as part of 91.4 million the Central Bank of Egypt's initiative to support industrial companies, at an interest rate of 8%, which is lower than the prevailing market rate for a similar loan which equal average 19.25%. The difference between the two interest is recognized amounted to L.E 2 199 657 as follows:

a) Deferred income – non-current Liabilities L.E 45 810
b) Deferred income - current liabilities L.E 1 036 506
c) Other income – income statement L.E 1 117 341 as of 30/6/2026 no income was recorded during the corresponding year (Note 6)

The following is a statement of the loan balances and deferred income of government grants:

	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
	L.E	L.E	L.E
Loan	22 850 000	11 425 000	34 275 000
Discount: Deferred (grant) obligations	(1 036 506)	(45 810)	(1 082 316)
Balance at 30/06/2026	**21 813 494**	**11 379 190**	**33 192 684**

38- Merger

The Extraordinary General Assembly of the Company, convened on 26 December 2024, approved the report of the committee formed by the decision of the Minister of Investment and International Cooperation No. 95 of 2018, issued under registration No. 1290 dated 10 November 2024 by the Economic Performance Sector of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones, for the purpose of evaluating the net equity of both the merging company (Juhayna Food Industries Company) and the merged companies (International Company for Modern Food Industries, Egyptian Company for Dairy Products, Egyptian Company for Food Industries – Egyfood, and Al Marwa Company for Food Industries) at book value based on the financial statements of these companies as of 31 December 2023. This was recorded in the commercial register of the Company on 27 February 2025. Accordingly, the balances of the merged companies listed below were merged into the merging company on the same date.

Income Statement	**Amount in EGP From 1/1/2025 To 27/2/2025**
Revenues	4 113 988 095
Cost of revenues	(3 162 634 260)
Gross profit	**951 353 835**
Other operating Income	59 435 853
General & Administrative expenses	(287 864 240)
Juhayna Expense allocation	(105 448 461)
Other operating Expenses	(8 203 160)
Total Expenses	**(342 080 008)**
Finance Income and Costs	**(153 744 255)**
Income tax expense	(89 843 769)
Deferred tax	(24 675 447)
Current and Deferred Income Tax Expense	**(114 519 216)**
Net profit for the period	**341 010 356**