OBOUR LAND FOR FOOD INDUSTRIES COMPANY (S.A.E)
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2026
TOGETHER WITH AUDITORS' LIMITED REVIEWED REPORT

OBOUR LAND FOR FOOD INDUSTRIES COMPANY (S.A.E)

Consolidated Financial Statements For
the three months ended 31 March 2026

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Limited Review Report of Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

To The members of the Board of Directors of Obour Land for Food Industries (S.A.E.)

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated interim financial position of **Obour Land for Food Industries (S.A.E.)** as of 31 march 2026, as well as the related consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the related three months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate interim financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements No. 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of person responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements does not give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the consolidated financial position of the entity as of 31 march 2026, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the three months then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Cairo on: 5 May 2026

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OBOUR LAND FOR FOOD INDUSTRIES COMPANY (S.A.E)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of 31 March 2026

	Note	31 March 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	(6)	**1,351,759,149**	1,081,524,965
Right to use assets	(8)	**48,717,770**	30,286,361
Biological assets	(7)	**255,942,379**	241,231,361
Projects under construction	(9)	**289,835,084**	391,322,587
Total non-current assets		**1,946,254,382**	1,744,365,274
Current assets			
Inventory	(10)	**3,268,232,626**	2,643,144,734
Accounts and notes receivable	(11)	**263,636,957**	195,052,913
Due from related parties	(20)	**4,476,670**	492,976
Prepaid expenses and other debit balances	(12)	**305,146,807**	196,830,523
Letters of credit	(13)	**89,776,511**	12,399,730
Cash on hand and at banks	(14)	**770,032,070**	1,083,487,430
Total current assets		**4,701,301,641**	4,131,408,306
TOTAL ASSETS		**6,647,556,023**	5,875,773,580
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Issued and paid up capital	(15)	**400,000,000**	400,000,000
Legal reserve		**200,026,207**	184,309,978
Retained earnings		**547,694,716**	179,460,713
Profits for the Period/Year		**208,031,820**	853,950,232
Total equity attributable to shareholders		**1,355,752,743**	1,617,720,923
Non-controlling interest		**4,267,520**	4,189,849
Total equity		**1,360,020,263**	1,621,910,772
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Notes payable-finance lease liabilities- noncurrent portion	(33)	**15,801,998**	6,658,524
Creditors for purchase of fixed assets-noncurrent portion		**59,282,396**	72,285,441
Deferred tax liabilities	(16)	**47,937,895**	57,262,056
Total non-current liabilities		**123,022,289**	136,206,021
Current liabilities			
Provision for expected claims	(17)	**29,754,374**	29,768,349
Credit Facilities	(18)	**4,341,529,380**	3,396,084,370
Accounts and notes payable	(19)	**231,985,659**	287,280,874
Notes payable-finance lease liabilities-current portion	(33)	**17,691,573**	14,182,099
Accrued expenses and other credit balances	(21)	**163,286,904**	97,709,478
Tax payable	(22)	**7,368,083**	6,413,199
Creditors for purchase of fixed assets-current portion		**139,395,753**	111,450,275
Income tax payable	(16)	**233,501,745**	174,768,143
Total current liabilities		**5,164,513,471**	4,117,656,787
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**5,287,535,760**	4,253,862,808
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**6,647,556,023**	5,875,773,580

Board Member **Chairman**

عبورلاند
OBOUR LAND

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (35) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
- Auditors' limited reviewed report attached.

OBOUR LAND FOR FOOD INDUSTRIES COMPANY (S.A.E)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of 31 March 2026

	Note	**For the three months ended 31 March 2026 EGP**	For the three months ended 31 March 2025 EGP
Sales		**2,959,107,715**	2,551,541,396
Cost of sales		**(2,257,824,640)**	(2,053,721,548)
GROSS PROFIT		**701,283,075**	497,819,848
Selling and marketing expenses	(23)	**(260,084,413)**	(154,408,102)
General and administrative expenses	(24)	**(35,564,126)**	(33,659,815)
Expected credit loss - Account receivable	(11)	**(4,528,935)**	(1,545,010)
Reversal of Expected credit loss - Account receivable	(11)	**4,399,588**	1,610,893
Impairment in inventory	(10)	**(253,752)**	352,880
Other operating income	(25)	**2,819,521**	2,877,757
Operating profits		**408,070,958**	313,048,451
interest income	(26)	**34,177,276**	8,903,091
interest expenses	(27)	**(90,470,842)**	(81,038,736)
Revaluation of foreign currency		**(73,112,789)**	4,276,312
PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX AND TAKAFUL CONTRIBUTION		**278,664,603**	245,189,118
Takaful contribution		**(7,680,798)**	(6,435,376)
Income tax expense	(16)	**(62,874,314)**	(54,731,851)
PROFITS FOR THE PERIOD		**208,109,491**	184,021,891
Attributable to:			
Shareholders		**208,031,820**	184,032,742
Non-controlling interest		**77,671**	(10,851)
PROFITS FOR THE PERIOD		**208,109,491**	184,021,891
Earnings per share – basic and diluted	(29)	**0.44**	0.39

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (35) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statement.

OBOUR LAND FOR FOOD INDUSTRIES COMPANY (S.A.E)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the three months ended 31 March 2026

	For the three months ended 31 March 2026	For the three months ended 31 March 2025
	EGP	EGP
PROFITS FOR THE PERIOD	**208,109,491**	184,021,891
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**208,109,491**	184,021,891
Attributable to:		
Shareholders	**208,031,820**	184,032,742
Non-controlling Interest	**77,671**	(10,851)
PROFITS FOR THE PERIOD	**208,109,491**	184,021,891

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (35) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statement.

OBOUR LAND FOR FOOD INDUSTRIES COMPANY (S.A.E)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the three months ended 31 March 2026

	Shareholders						
	Issued and paid up capital	Legal reserve	Retained Earnings	Profits for the Period	Total	Non- controlling Interest	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Balance on 1 January 2026	**400,000,000**	**184,309,978**	**179,460,713**	**853,950,232**	**1,617,720,923**	**4,189,849**	**1,621,910,772**
Transferred to legal reserve and retained earnings	-	**15,716,229**	**838,234,003**	**(853,950,232)**	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	**(470,000,000)**	-	**(470,000,000)**	-	**(470,000,000)**
Profits for the Period	-	-	-	**208,031,820**	**208,031,820**	**77,671**	**208,109,491**
Balance on 31 March 2026	**400,000,000**	**200,026,207**	**547,694,716**	**208,031,820**	**1,355,752,743**	**4,267,520**	**1,360,020,263**
Balance on 1 January 2025	400,000,000	134,234,796	147,147,391	1,000,124,422	1,681,506,609	3,960,115	1,685,466,724
Transferred to legal reserve and retained earnings	-	50,048,975	950,075,447	(1,000,124,422)	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	(534,277,530)	-	(534,277,530)	-	(534,277,530)
settlements	-	-	1,035,116	-	1,035,116	-	1,035,116
Profits for the Period	-	-	-	184,032,742	184,032,742	(10,851)	184,021,891
Balance on 31 March 2025	400,000,000	184,283,771	563,980,424	184,032,742	1,332,296,937	3,949,264	1,336,246,201

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (35) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statement.

OBOUR LAND FOR FOOD INDUSTRIES COMPANY (S.A.E)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

For the three months ended 31 March 2026

	Note	**For the three months ended 31 March 2026 EGP**	For the three months ended 31 March 2025 EGP
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profits before income tax		**270,983,805**	238,753,742
Adjusted to:			
Depreciation of fixed assets	**(6)**	**31,593,484**	17,465,347
Depreciation of right to use assets	**(8)**	**968,591**	941,172
Depreciation of Biological Assets	**(7)**	**10,694,309**	35,328
Impairment in inventory	**(10)**	**253,752**	(352,880)
Expected credit loss - Account receivable	**(11)**	**4,515,479**	1,545,010
Reversal of Expected credit loss - Account receivable	**(11)**	**(4,399,588)**	(1,610,893)
Interest income	**(26)**	**(34,177,276)**	(8,903,091)
Interest expenses	**(27)**	**90,470,842**	81,038,736
Gain from sale of fixed assets	**(6)**	**(67,505)**	(56,231)
Losses of Biological Assets	**(7)**	**3,997,383**	524,492
		374,833,276	329,380,732
Change in inventory	**(10)**	**(625,341,644)**	131,417,152
Change in accounts and notes receivable	**(11)**	**(68,699,935)**	(6,395,029)
Change in due from related parties	**(20)**	**(3,983,694)**	-
Change in prepaid expenses and other debit balances	**(12)**	**(108,316,284)**	109,887,049
Change in letters of credit	**(13)**	**(77,376,781)**	(10,903,387)
Change in accounts and notes payable	**(19)**	**(55,295,215)**	30,833,912
Change in due to related parties		**-**	2,502,363
Change in accrued expenses and other credit balances	**(21)**	**25,245,557**	(19,691,594)
Change in tax payable	**(22)**	**954,884**	838,716
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN)/ PROVIDED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITES		**(537,979,836)**	567,869,914
Provision for expected claims used during the Period	**(17)**	**(13,975)**	(4,869,027)
Interest expense paid	**(27)**	**(90,470,842)**	(81,038,736)
Income tax paid		**(13,464,873)**	(10,010,187)
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN)/ PROVIDED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**(641,929,526)**	471,951,964
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest income received	**(26)**	**34,177,276**	8,903,091
Payments for purchasing fixed assets	**(6)**	**(117,901,436)**	(11,831,291)
Payments for purchasing right to use assets		**(19,400,000)**	(4,060,000)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	**(6)**	**991,946**	63,866
Change in creditors for purchase of fixed assets		**14,942,433**	1,482,875
Payments to purchasing biological assets	**(7)**	**(30,311,555)**	(52,214,618)
Payments to purchasing projects under construction	**(9)**	**(82,454,325)**	(144,510,643)
Payments to notes payable-finance lease liabilities	**(33)**	**12,652,948**	2,355,563
Payments to current accounts and restricted time deposits	**(14)**	**599,030,200**	6,749,078
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED FROM/ (USD IN) INVESTING ACTIVITES		**411,727,487**	(193,062,079)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Credit facilities	**(18)**	**945,445,010**	154,844,269
Dividends paid		**(429,668,131)**	(470,968,216)
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED FROM/ (USD IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**515,776,879**	(316,123,947)
Net change in cash and cash equivalent	**(14)**	**285,574,840**	(37,234,062)
Cash and cash equivalent - beginning of the Period	**(14)**	**165,374,316**	202,371,053
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT - END OF THE PERIOD		**450,949,156**	165,136,991
Cash and cash equivalent:			
Cash on hand and at banks	**(14)**	**770,032,070**	195,852,635
Restricted time deposits	**(14)**	**(316,571,258)**	(30,585,105)
Restricted current accounts	**(14)**	**(2,511,656)**	(130,539)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT - END OF THE PERIOD		**450,949,156**	165,136,991

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (35) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statement.

1 BACKGROUND

Obour Land for Food Industries Company (S.A.E) (the Company) was established according to law No. 159 for 1981 and its Executive Regulations.

The Company was registered in the Commercial Register under No. 304035 on 4 May 1997.

The Company's registered location is area (7,8, 12,13,1415,16) block 13012, El Obour city first industrial zone.

The age of company is 50 Periods starts from 04\05\1997 till 03\05\2047

The Company's main purpose is manufacturing all dairy products including packing and pasteurization of liquid dairies, cream, natural butter and all types of white cheese, dry cheese and cooked cheese and all types of yogurt , in addition to any other manufacturing that fall under the dairy products and all kinds of ice cream, ice cream biscuits, manufacturing and mixing stabilizers of ice cream and natural fruit juices, also importing all production requirements related to the Company's business, along with exporting the Company'sproducts.

The production of manufactured ghee, and all types of sweets, while complying with all active laws and regulations, subject to the issuance ofrequired operational permits. The Company may also maintain vested interest in and/or venture with other Companies with similar business operations and/or operating in similar industries that might add value to the Company, in Egypt or abroad, and may also merge into these entities and/or acquire them according to the respective Egyptian laws and executive regulations.

On 18 October 2017 Extraordinary General Assembly was held, and they agreed to add the livestock breeding activity for dairy production and fattening to the Company and amending article (3) of the Company's articles of association.

These consolidated financial statements for the three months ended 31 March 2026 were authorized for issuance in accordance with the resolution of the board of directors on 05 May 2026.

Below is a brief background about the subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements:

Obour Farm for Agriculture Investment and Animal production

Obour Farm Company for Agricultural Investment and Animal Production Company (S.A.E) was established according to law No. 72 for 2017 and its Executive Regulations.

The Company was registered in the Commercial Register under No. 114344 on 19 December 2017.
The company's registration in the Commercial Register was amended under number 22356 on July 30, 2025.
The Company's registered location is blocks 293,300,301,308, the tenth District,Cooperative Association for Land Reclamation and Development,Al-Adliya,Al-Salam Village-Belbeis.
The company's term is 25 Periods, starting from 19/12/2017 to 18/12/2042.
The Company's main purpose is breeding all kinds of livestock, whether to produce breeds, dairy, or meat. Subject to the provisions of the laws, regulations and decisions in force, the Company shall obtain all the necessary licenses to carry out the activity. The Company may also maintain vested interest in and/or venture with other Companies with similar business operations and/or operating in similar industries that might add value to the Company, in Egypt or abroad, and may also merge into these entities and/or acquire them according to the respective Egyptian laws and executive regulation.

SHAREHOLDERS' STRUCTURE IS AS FOLLOWS:

	Ownership	No. of shares	Issued capital.	Paid up capital.
	%		EGP	EGP
Obour Land for Food Industries (S.A.E)	98	196,000,000	196,000,000	196,000,000
Mr. Ashraf Mohamed Hamed Sherif	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Mr. Ayman Mohamed Hamed Sherif	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	100	**200,000,000**	**200,000,000**	**200,000,000**

2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of the holding company are combined with the financial statements of the subsidiary by combining similar items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, and expenses so that the consolidated financial statements present the financial information of the group as if it was a single entity.

The following steps are taken when preparing the consolidated financial statements:

a) The carrying amount of the parent company's investment in the subsidiary is eliminated, with the share of the holding company in equity of the subsidiary.
b) Non-controlling interests are determined in the consolidated subsidiaries' net profit / loss during the reporting Period as well as in the net assets of the consolidated subsidiary.
c) The balances between the group companies are eliminated.
d) Transactions between group companies are eliminated, including sales, expenses, and dividends.
e) Profits or losses resulting from transactions between group companies recognized in the asset such as inventory and fixed assets are eliminated.

3 SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3-1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared under the going concern assumption on a historical cost basis.

The Consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared and presented in Egyptian pound, which is the Company's functional currency.

Statement of compliance

The Consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and the applicable laws and regulations.

The accounting policies applied this Period are in line with those implemented in the previous Period, except for changes in new accounting policies.

3-2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in this Period are consistent with those applied in the previous Period.

As Shown in disclosure 35 On 6 March 2024 the Central Bank of Egypt issued a decision to allow the exchange rate of the Egyptian pound to be determined according to market mechanisms. The Central Bank also decided to raise interest rates by 600 basis points, equivalent to 6%, to reach levels of 27.25%. The company is currently studying the impact on future financial statements.

3-3 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

3-3-1 Judgments

Recognition of revenue from the sale of products

In making its judgments, management has taken into account the detailed requirements for recognizing revenue arising from the sale of products as set out in Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) "Revenue", in particular with regard to whether the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards arising from ownership of the goods This usually occurs when the goods are delivered, and the invoice is issued.

3-3-2 Estimates

Decreased value of customer balances and notes receivable

An estimate of the collectible amount is made from customer balances and notes receivable when collection of the full amount is no longer expected. For individually significant amounts, the estimation is made on an individual basis. As for amounts that are not individually significant, but which are past their due date, they are assessed collectively, and a provision is made according to the Period that has elapsed since their maturity date based on historical recovery rates.

3 SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIE (Continued)

3-3 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (Continued)

3-3-2 Estimates (Continued)

Useful life of fixed assets

The company's management determines the estimated useful life of fixed assets for the purpose of calculating depreciation. This estimate shall be determined after considering the expected useful life of the asset or the physical depreciation of the assets. Management Periodically reviews the estimated useful life and the method of depreciation to ensure that the method and duration of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits arising from these assets.

Taxes

The company is subject to income tax imposed in Egypt. Important judgments are required to determine the total provisions for current and deferred taxes. The company has made provisions, based on reasonable estimates, bearing in mind the potential consequences of the examinations conducted by the tax authorities in Egypt. The amount of this provision is based on several factors, including experience with previous tax checks and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the company and the responsible tax authority. Such differences in interpretation may arise in several issues according to the conditions prevailing in Egypt at the time.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused and carried forward tax losses so that it is probable that they will be offset by taxable profits that these losses can be used to offset. Substantial management judgments must determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based on the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, as well as future tax planning strategies.

Depreciation of non-financial assets

The company assesses whether there are indications of impairment of non-financial assets in each of the reporting Periods. Non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable. When calculating value in use, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and chooses the appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

3-4 Summary of significant accounting policies

3-4-1 Financial instruments

The standard deals with three aspects of accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement, impairment, and coverage accounting.

Classification and measurement

According to Egyptian Accounting Standard 47, debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profits, losses, amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification is based on two classification criteria: the company's business model for asset management; and whether the contractual cash flows of the instruments represent "principal and interest payments only" on the outstanding principal amount.

The Company's business model was evaluated as of the date of initial application and assessed whether the contractual cash flows of debt instruments consisted only of principal amount and interest based on the facts and circumstances at the initial recognition of the assets.

Impairment

The new impairment model in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard 47 requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses rather than only credit losses incurred as in Egyptian Accounting Standard 26. Applicable to financial assets classified at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, Egyptian Accounting Standard 48 contract assets "Revenue from contracts with customers", rental receipts, loan commitments and certain financial guarantee contracts.

Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial obligation or proprietary instrument of another entity.

A) Financial assets

Financial assets, at initial recognition, as measured later, are classified by depreciated cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition is based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flow of the financial asset and the company's business model for its management. For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value by other comprehensive income, it must result in cash flows that are "principal and interest payments only" on the outstanding principal amount.

3-4 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

3-4-1 Financial instruments (Continued)

Classification and measurement (Continued)

This test is referred to as the "principal and interest payments only" test and is performed at the instrument level. Financial assets that do not pass the "principal and interest payments only" test are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of business model. A company's business model for financial asset management refers to how it manages its financial assets to generate cash flows.

The business model determines whether cash flows will result from the collection of contractual cash flows, the sale of financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at depreciated cost are held within the business model for the purpose of holding financial assets for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows, while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within the business model for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and selling.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes the provision for expected credit losses for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due under the contract and all cash flows expected by the Company, discounted at a rate close to the original effective interest rate.

The provision for expected credit losses is recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses for credit losses are measured by the value of credit losses resulting from potential defaults over the next 12 months (expected credit losses 12-month).

For credit exposures for which credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition, expected credit losses are measured over the remaining life of exposure, regardless of the timing of default (expected credit losses over a lifetime).

When determining whether the credit risk of the financial asset has increased materially since the initial recognition and when estimating the expected credit losses, the Company shall consider reasonable, supportive, and available information at no cost or excessive effort, including quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's experience, enhanced credit ratings and future information.

The Company may also consider a financial asset in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before considering any credit enhancements held by the Company the financial assets are excluded when there is no reasonable recovery expectation of expected cash flows. At the date of each report, the Company assesses whether financial assets recorded at amortized cost and debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income have experienced credit impairment.

An asset is considered to have experienced an impairment when one or more events occur that have a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

B) Financial obligations

All financial obligations are recognized primarily at fair value and in the case of loans, debts, and credit balances less the cost directly attributable to the transaction.

3-4-2 Revenue from contracts with customers

The new Egyptian Accounting Standard “Revenue from contracts with customers” No. 48 establishes a new five-step model, which will be applied to revenue arising from contracts with customers as follows:

Step 1: Define the contract(s) with the customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations. It outlines the bases and criteria that must be met for each contract.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is an undertaking in the contract to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations stipulated in the contract. For contracts that have more than one performance obligation, the Group will allocate a transaction price to each performance obligation in the amount to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for meeting each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenue when the entity fulfills the performance obligation.

The company fulfills the performance obligation and recognizes revenue over a Period, if one of the following conditions is met:

3 SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
3-4 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)
3-4-2 Revenue from contracts with customers (Continued)

A. It does not create performance for the company and that the company has an enforceable right to a payment for the performance completed to date.
B. The performance of the company creates or improves the asset that the customer controls while the asset is being built and improved.
C. The customer receives the benefits provided by the performance of the facility and consumes them at the same time if the company performs.
For performance obligations, if any of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.
If the company fulfills the performance obligation by providing the services that were promised, this leads to the creation of an asset based on a contract in exchange for the consideration gained from the performance. If the consideration received by the customer exceeds the amount of revenue that has been recognized, this may create a contract obligation.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after considering the contractual terms of payment, and after excluding taxes and fees. The Company reviews its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to ascertain whether it is acting as principal or agent.
Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and that the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

A. The provision of services
Revenue from providing services is recognized when services are provided, and this is done based on contracts with customers.

B. financing income
Finance income is recognized using the effective commission rate, which represents the rate at which estimated future cash receipts are discounted over the expected life of the financial instrument or less, whichever is appropriate to the net book value of the financial asset.

C. Dividends
Revenue is recognized when the company's eligibility to receive it is recognized, which is usually done by the distribution decision issued by the general assemblies of the investee companies.

3-4-3 Financial leasing
Egyptian Accounting Standard 49 replaces Egyptian Accounting Standard 20 "Accounting Rules and Standards Related to Financial Leasing Operations".
Egyptian Accounting Standard 49 now requires tenants to recognize lease obligations that reflect future rent.
Payments and "right of use asset" for almost all leases. There is an optional exemption for some short-term leases and leases for low-value assets.
When the contract arises, it is evaluated whether the contract is a lease contract or includes a lease contract. The contract is a lease contract or includes a lease if it transfers the right of control over the use of the specified asset for a Period for a fee.
A single recognition and measurement policy applies to all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of small-value assets.
Rent obligations are recognized for rent payments and "usufruct assets" which represent the right to use the assets subject to the lease contract.

A) Right of Use Assets
Right of use assets are recognized at the beginning of the lease (on the date on which the asset becomes available for use). Right of use assets are measured at cost minus any combined depreciation or impairment losses and adjusted by any revaluation of lease liabilities. Usufruct Asset Cost includes the amount of recognized lease obligations plus any direct costs or down payments made on or before the contract date minus any rental incentives received. The depreciation of the right of use assets shall be made based on the fixed premium over the term of the lease contract or the estimated useful life of the assets in accordance with the depreciation policy applied in the establishment, whichever is less. If the ownership of the asset subject to the contract devolves to the lessee at the end of the contract or the cost reflects the right of the lessee to exercise the purchase option at the end of the contract, the original usufruct right shall be depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset in accordance with the depreciation policy applied in the establishment.
Right of use assets are subject to an impairment policy.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-4 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

3-4-3 Financial leasing (Continued)

B) Rent obligations

The "lease obligation" at the beginning of the lease is recognized by calculating the present value of the unpaid lease payments on that date using the interest rate implied in the lease if determined. If it cannot be easily determined, the interest rate on the additional borrowing of the tenant is used.

Lease payments on the date of commencement of the lease included in the measurement of the lease obligation shall consist of the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the term of the lease that have not been paid on the lease commencement date and include:

Fixed payments less any receivable rental incentives.

Variable lease payments based on an index or rate and are initially measured using the index or rate on the lease start date.

Amounts expected to be paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees.

The price of exercising the call option if the lessee is sure that the option is reasonably exercised.

Penalty payments for termination of the lease if the duration of the lease reflects the tenant's exercise of the option to terminate the lease.

3-4-4 Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated using the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. All differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Nonmonetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the initial recognition. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date when the fair value is determined.

3-4-5 Fixed assets

Initial recognition

The cost of any fixed asset item is recognized as an asset only when:

A- Metabolic economic benefits are likely to flow from this item.

B - The cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Subsequent measurement

The entity must choose either the cost model or the revaluation model as the accounting policy, and that policy must be applied to each class of fixed assets in its entirety.

First: Cost Model

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the fixed assets when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major improvement is made, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the fixed assets as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the standalone statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and is computed using the straight-line method according to the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

	Periods
Buildings	50
Machines	10
Motor vehicles	10
Offices furniture	16
Equipment and tools	8
Computers and software	3

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-4 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

3-4-5 Fixed assets (Continued)

Fixed assets are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognizing the asset is included in the standalone statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Post-acquisition costs

The cost of substantial renovations is recognized on the cost of fixed assets by the cost of replacing a component of that item when it is likely to bring future economic benefits to the company with the possibility of reliably measuring the cost and depreciating over the remaining useful life of the asset or the expected useful life of such renovations, whichever is less, and other costs are recognized in the statement of profits or losses as expenses when incurred.

The residual values of assets, their useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each fiscal Period.

The company Periodically on the date of each budget

The assets residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial Period end.

The company Periodically on the date of each budget the Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is an indication that fixed assets may be impaired. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the standalone statement of profit or loss.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior Periods. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3-4-6 Projects under construction

Assets under construction represent the amounts that are incurred for the purpose of constructing or purchasing fixed assets until it is ready to be used in the operation, upon which it is transferred to fixed assets. Assets under construction are valued at cost less impairment.

3-4-7 Investments

Investing in a subsidiary

Investments in a subsidiary are investments in companies in which the company has control. Control is assumed when the holding company owns, directly or indirectly, through its subsidiaries, more than half of the voting rights in the investee company, except for those exceptional cases in which it is clearly shown that such ownership does not represent control.

The investment in a subsidiary company is accounted for at cost, including the cost of acquisition, and in the event of impairment in the value of those investments, the book value is adjusted by the value of this impairment and included in the consolidated statement of profits or losses for each investment separately.

The value of the loss resulting from the impairment of the value shall be refunded in the consolidated statement of profits or losses in the Period in which the refund occurred.

Investments through comprehensive income

Investments through comprehensive income are non-derivative financial assets that have been classified as assets available for sale, unclassified as loans and debts or as investments held to maturity or as investments at fair value through profit or loss.

Upon initial recognition, available-for-sale investments are measured at fair value including expenses directly related to them.

After the initial measurement, the investments available for sale are measured at fair value with the recognition of unrealized gains or losses directly within equity until the financial asset is excluded from the books, at which point the accumulated gains or losses recorded in equity are recognized in the statement of profits or losses, Or if it is determined that the asset has decayed, in which case the accumulated losses recorded in equity are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. If the fair value of investments in equity instruments cannot be measured in a reliable manner, the value of those investments is measured at cost.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-4 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

3-4-7 Investments (Continued)

Equity investments: in the event of evidence of impairment, Accumulated losses are excluded from equity and derecognized in the statement of profits or losses. Impairment losses on equity investments cannot be recovered through the statement of profit or loss, and the increase in fair value immediately after impairment is recognized within equity.

3-4-8 non-current assets held for sale.

Long-term assets or the group disposed include assets and liabilities classified as held for sale if there is a significant possibility that the value will be recovered mainly from sale and not continued to be used.

Prior to classification as held for sale or distribution, those assets or components of the group disposed are remeasured according to the other accounting policies of the company. Later, in general, the assets or group disposed are measured at the book value or fair value, whichever is less, deducting the cost of sale from it. Losses are charged to the excluded group. They are charged proportionally to the assets and liabilities for a Period in which they are excluded, except that losses are not loaded on the stock, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, real estate investment, or Biological Assets that continue to be measured according to the other company's policies. Losses of impairment at classification of assets held for sale and subsequent gains and losses upon remeasurement are recognized in profit and loss. They are not quoted excessively at any accumulated impairment losses.

Once classified as assets held for sale, these intangible assets and fixed assets are not depreciated or amortized, nor are they held accountable for any assets by way of equity in this way.

3-4-9 Inventories

The inventory elements are valued as follows:

a) Raw materials, spare parts, and supplies: at the lower of cost (using the moving average method) or net realizable value.
b) Finished goods: at the lower of the cost of production (based on the costing sheets) or net realizable value.

Cost includes direct materials, direct labor and allocated share of manufacturing overhead excluding borrowing cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The amount of any write down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories shall be recognized in cost of sales in the statement of income in the Period the write down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, shall be recognized as reduction from cost of sales in consolidated statement of profit or loss in the Period in which the reversal occurs.

The refund of the decrease in the inventory resulting from the increase in the net selling value is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as a reduction from the cost of sales in the Period in which this response occurred.

3-4-10 Accounts and notes receivables, prepaid expenses, and other debit balances

Accounts receivable and notes receivables are stated at original invoice amount net of any impairment losses.

Impairment losses are measured as the difference between the accounts and notes receivables carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Reversal of impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the Period in which it occurs.

3-4-11 Accounts and notes payable, accrued expenses and other credit balances.

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

3-4-12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation because of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are reviewed at the consolidated financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision should be the present value of the expected expenditures required to settle the obligation. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-4 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

3-4-13 Social insurance
The Company makes contributions to the Social Insurance Authority calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Company's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

3-4-14 Legal reserve
According to the Company's articles of association, 5% of the net profits of the Period is transferred to the legal reserve until this reserve reaches 50% of the issued capital. The reserve is used upon a decision from the general assembly meeting based on the proposal of the board of directors.

3-4-15 Borrowings
Borrowings are initially recognized at the value of the consideration received. Amounts maturing within one Period are classified as current liabilities, unless the Company has the right to postpone the settlement for a Period exceeding one Period after the consolidated financial position date, then the loan balance should be classified as non-current liabilities.
After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.
Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortization is included in finance expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3-4-16 Income taxes
Income tax is calculated in accordance with the Egyptian tax law.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior Periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authority.

Deferred income tax
Deferred income tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences between the amount attributed to an asset or liability for tax purposes (tax base) and its carrying amount in the balance sheet (accounting base) using the applicable tax rate.
Deferred tax asset is recognized when it is probable that the asset can be utilized to reduce future taxable profits and the asset is reduced by the portion that will not create future benefit.
Current and deferred tax shall be recognized as income or an expense and included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the Period, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or an event which is recognized, in the same or a different Period, directly in equity.

3-4-17 Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, and value added taxes or duty.
The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

- **Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and an invoice is issued.

- **Interest income**

Interest income is recognized as interest accrues using the effective interest "EIR" method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter Period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

3-4-18 Expenses
All expenses including cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses and other expenses are recognized and charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss For the Period ended 31 December 2025 in which these expenses were incurred.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-4 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

3-4-19 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial Period to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are incurred in the Period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

3-4-20 Lease liabilities

Financial leasing contracts are classified as non-current assets in accordance with the amended Egyptian Accounting Standard No (49).

3-4-21 Related party transactions

Related parties represent associated companies, major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled, or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the board of directors.

3-4-22 Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the Consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. a contingent asset is not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3-4-23 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, if market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

For assets traded in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices.

The fair value of interest-bearing items is estimated based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for items with similar terms and risk characteristics.

For unquoted assets, fair value is determined by reference to the market value of a similar asset or is based on the expected discounted cash flows.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – Fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in an active market (that are unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within 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 – Fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting Period.

For fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the values of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses during the financial Periods. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3-4 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

3-4-24 Impairment

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment because of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

A previously recognized impairment loss is only reversed if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior Periods. Such a reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3-4-25 Statement of cash flows

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

3-4-26 Cash and cash equivalent

For preparing the consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash and cash equivalent comprise cash on hand, current accounts with banks and time deposits maturing within three months less bank credit balances.

3-4-27 The inclusive health insurance

On 11 January 2018, Law No. 2 of 2018 promulgating the Comprehensive Health Insurance System Law was issued and shall come into force from the day following the expiration of nine months from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Employers are obliged to pay their monthly dues to the National Organization for Social Insurance.

Business owners are also obligated to pay a Takaful contribution at the rate of (0.0025) two and a half per thousand of the total annual revenues of individual establishments and companies, whatever their nature or the legal system to which they are subject, and this contribution is not considered one of the costs deductible in the application of the provisions of the Income Tax Law, and the Ministry of Finance shall collect this Takaful contribution in accordance with the financial report of the establishment submitted to the Tax Authority.

4 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Currently the Company's main business segment is manufacturing and selling cheese products, and the production and sale of milk and juice and the production and sale of cooked cheese and the livestock production. The company's revenues For the Period ended 31 December 2025 were reported under three segments in the consolidated interim financial statements.

5 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell unless fair value cannot be reliably measured. If fair value cannot be reliably measured, purchased biological assets are stated at their purchase cost. Internally raised biological assets are stated at the cost of raising or growing to commercial production (called the increase in the value of biological assets), less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of young biological assets is determined by the cost of rearing or growing them according to their age group. These young assets are not depreciated. Biological assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis to their estimated residual values over Periods as summarized below:

Milking cows	5 Periods

6- FIXED ASSETS

	Lands	Buildings	Machines	Motor Vehicles	Office Furniture	Equipment and tools	Computers and software	Water wells	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Cost									
1 January 2026	147,982,476	303,048,407	884,924,021	86,290,743	190,940	121,373,792	39,560,276	11,947,904	**1,595,318,559**
Additions	75,000,000	56,428	31,437,535	-	-	-	1,253,535	-	**107,747,498**
Transferred from project under construction	-	32,902,974	151,038,854	-	-	-	-	-	**183,941,828**
Transferred from inventory	2,317,250	7,836,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10,153,938**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(14,600)	(38,379)	-	**(52,979)**
31 March 2026	**225,299,726**	**343,844,497**	**1,067,400,410**	**86,290,743**	**190,940**	**121,359,192**	**40,775,432**	**11,947,904**	**1,897,108,844**
Accumulated depreciation									
1 January 2026	-	(32,216,518)	(376,785,262)	(56,288,992)	(123,127)	(22,495,661)	(25,283,911)	(600,123)	(513,793,594)
Depreciation for the Period	-	(1,589,653)	(22,428,781)	(1,974,775)	(2,474)	(3,696,276)	(1,705,121)	(196,404)	(31,593,484)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	12,210	25,173	-	37,383
31 March 2026	**-**	**(33,806,171)**	**(399,214,043)**	**(58,263,767)**	**(125,601)**	**(26,179,727)**	**(26,963,859)**	**(796,527)**	**(545,349,695)**
Net Book Value as of 31 March 2026	**225,299,726**	**310,038,326**	**668,186,367**	**28,026,976**	**65,339**	**95,179,465**	**13,811,573**	**11,151,377**	**1,351,759,149**

-There is no mortgage or restriction on fixed assets

-Borrowing costs have not been capitalized during the Period

Depreciation expense is allocated as follows:

	31 March 2026
	EGP
Cost of sales	26,943,184
Selling and marketing expenses (Note.23)	1,926,533
General and administrative expenses (Note.24)	2,199,833
Transferred to biological assets	523,934
Total depreciation expenses	31,593,484

Gain from sale of fixed assets as follows:

	31 March 2026	
	EGP	EGP
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		**83,101**
Cost of disposed assets	**(52,979)**	
Accumulated depreciation of disposed fixed assets	**37,383**	
Net book value of disposed assets		**(15,596)**
Gain from sale of fixed assets (Note.25)		**67,505**

6- FIXED ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Lands	Buildings	Machines	Motor Vehicles	Office Furniture	Equipment and tools	Computers and software	Water wells	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Cost									
1 January 2025	147,982,476	236,308,098	404,969,206	94,330,719	190,940	20,612,484	29,511,838	-	933,905,761
Additions	-	5,355,199	60,666,100	1,083,000	-	11,784,847	4,430,252	-	83,319,398
Transferred from project under construction	-	61,385,110	276,872,986	-	-	88,748,779	4,976,621	11,947,904	443,931,400
Transferred from right to use assets	-	-	142,521,478	-	-	-	-	-	142,521,478
Transferred from inventory	-	-	-	-	-	262,154	904,953	-	1,167,107
Disposals	-	-	(105,749)	(9,122,976)	-	(34,472)	(263,388)	-	(9,526,585)
31 December 2025	147,982,476	303,048,407	884,924,021	86,290,743	190,940	121,373,792	39,560,276	11,947,904	1,595,318,559
Accumulated depreciation									
1 January 2025	-	(26,622,682)	(257,194,293)	(54,390,348)	(113,088)	(13,985,360)	(20,369,251)	-	(372,675,022)
Depreciation for the Period	-	(5,593,836)	(61,607,845)	(8,589,869)	(10,039)	(8,537,362)	(5,080,639)	(600,123)	(90,019,713)
Transferred from right to use assets	-	-	(58,059,262)	-	-	-	-	-	(58,059,262)
Disposals	-	-	76,138	6,691,225	-	27,061	165,979	-	6,960,403
31 December 2025	-	(32,216,518)	(376,785,262)	(56,288,992)	(123,127)	(22,495,661)	(25,283,911)	(600,123)	(513,793,594)
Net Book Value as of 31 December 2025	147,982,476	270,831,889	508,138,759	30,001,751	67,813	98,878,131	14,276,365	11,347,781	1,081,524,965

-There is no mortgage or restriction on fixed assets except for the finance lease (Note 33)

-Borrowing costs have not been capitalized during the Period.

Depreciation expense is allocated as follows:

	31 December 2025
	EGP
Cost of sales	70,301,017
Selling and marketing expenses (Note.23)	8,409,512
General and administrative expenses (Note.24)	6,256,048
Transferred to biological assets	5,053,136
Total depreciation expenses	90,019,713

Gain from sale of fixed assets as follows:

	31 December 2025	
	EGP	EGP
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		20,671,474
Cost of disposed assets	(9,526,585)	
Accumulated depreciation of disposed fixed assets	6,960,403	
Net book value of disposed assets		(2,566,182)
Gain from sale of fixed assets (Note.25)		18,105,292

7- Biological Assets

	Pregnant Dry Cows EGP	Dry Non-pregnant Cows EGP	Lactating Cows EGP	Breading calves	Weaned calves EGP	Suckling calves EGP	Total EGP
Cost							
1 January 2026	52,118,789	-	191,974,426	-	1,124,314	6,167,818	**251,385,347**
Transferred from Pregnant Cows to Milking Cows	(50,158,194)	-	50,158,194	-	-	-	-
Transferred from suckling calves to weaned calves	-	-	-	-	7,968,467	(7,968,467)	-
Transferred from weaned calves to breading calves	-	-	-	9,179,655	(9,179,655)	-	-
Capitalization of Costs during the Period	6,358,626	-	-	9,482,211	8,318,874	4,016,589	**28,176,300**
Capitalization of depreciation of fixed assets	523,934	-	-	-	-	-	**523,934**
Capitalization of finance expenses	1,611,321	-	-	-	-	-	**1,611,321**
Disposals	(1,596,405)	-	(3,327,135)	-	-	(77,440)	**(5,000,980)**
31 March 2026	**8,858,071**	-	**238,805,485**	**18,661,866**	**8,232,000**	2,138,500	**276,695,922**
Accumulated depreciation							
1 January 2026	-	-	(10,153,986)	-	-	-	**(10,153,986)**
Depreciation for the Period	-	-	(10,694,309)	-	-	-	**(10,694,309)**
Disposals	-	-	94,752	-	-	-	**94,752**
31 March 2026	-	-	**(20,753,543)**	-	-	-	**(20,753,543)**
Net Book Value as of 31 March 2026	**8,858,071**	-	**218,051,942**	**18,661,866**	**8,232,000**	**2,138,500**	**255,942,379**

Depreciation expense is allocated as follows:

	31 March 2026 EGP
Cost of sales	10,694,309
Total depreciation expenses	**10,694,309**

Losses from Biological Assets as follows:

	31 March 2026 EGP	EGP
Proceeds from Sale of Biological Assets		908,845
Cost of disposed Biological assets	(5,000,980)	
Accumulated depreciation of disposed biological assets	94,752	
Net book value of disposed assets		(4,906,228)
Losses on Biological Assets		**(3,997,383)**

7- Biological Assets (CONTINUED)

	Pregnant Dry Cows EGP	Dry Non-pregnant Cows EGP	Lactating Cows EGP	Weaned calves EGP	Suckling calves EGP	Total EGP
Cost						
1 January 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	187,176,820	2,118,370	-	-	-	189,295,190
Transferred from Pregnant Cows to Milking Cows	(197,408,688)	-	197,408,688	-	-	-
Transferred from Dry Cows to Pregnant Cows	2,118,370	(2,118,370)	-	-	-	-
Capitalization of Costs during the year	54,754,348	-	-	1,124,314	6,207,422	62,086,084
Capitalization of depreciation of fixed assets	5,053,136	-	-	-	-	5,053,136
Capitalization of finance expenses	3,562,596	-	-	-	-	3,562,596
Disposals	(3,137,793)	-	(5,434,262)	-	(39,604)	(8,611,659)
31 December 2025	52,118,789	-	191,974,426	1,124,314	6,167,818	251,385,347
Accumulated depreciation						
1 January 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	(10,316,132)	-	-	(10,316,132)
Disposals	-	-	162,146	-	-	162,146
31 December 2025	-	-	(10,153,986)	-	-	(10,153,986)
Net Book Value as of 31 December 2025	52,118,789	-	181,820,440	1,124,314	6,167,818	241,231,361

Depreciation expense is allocated as follows:

	31 December 2025 EGP
Cost of sales	10,316,132
Total depreciation expenses	10,316,132

Losses from Biological Assets as follows:

	31 December 2025 EGP	EGP
Proceeds from Sale of Biological Assets		1,022,100
Cost of disposed Biological assets	(8,611,659)	
Accumulated depreciation of disposed biological assets	162,146	
Net book value of disposed assets		(8,449,513)
Losses on Biological Assets		(7,427,413)

8 RIGHT TO USE ASSETS

	Machines EGP	Motor Vehicles EGP	Total EGP
Cost			
1 January 2026	15,051,272	25,057,000	**40,108,272**
Additions	-	19,400,000	**19,400,000**
31 March 2026	**15,051,272**	**44,457,000**	**59,508,272**
Accumulated depreciation			
1 January 2026	(6,902,966)	(2,918,945)	**(9,821,911)**
Depreciation for the Period	(37,127)	(931,464)	**(968,591)**
31 March 2026	**(6,940,093)**	**(3,850,409)**	**(10,790,502)**
Net book value as of 31 March 2026	**8,111,179**	**40,606,591**	**48,717,770**

	31 March 2026
	EGP
Cost of sales	37,127
Selling and marketing expenses (Note.23)	931,464
Total depreciation expenses	**968,591**

	Machines EGP	Motor Vehicles EGP	Total EGP
Cost			
1 January 2025	157,572,750	20,997,000	178,569,750
Additions	-	4,060,000	4,060,000
Transferred to fixed assets	(142,521,478)	-	(142,521,478)
31 December 2025	15,051,272	25,057,000	40,108,272
Accumulated depreciation			
1 January 2025	(63,457,101)	(460,946)	(63,918,047)
Transferred to fixed assets	58,059,262	-	58,059,262
Depreciation for the Year	(1,505,127)	(2,457,999)	(3,963,126)
31 December 2025	(6,902,966)	(2,918,945)	(9,821,911)
Net book value as of 31 December 2025	8,148,306	22,138,055	30,286,361

	31 December 2025
	EGP
Cost of sales	1,505,127
Selling and marketing expenses (Note.23)	2,457,999
Total depreciation expenses	3,963,126

9 PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP	EGP
Buildings	**16,917,498**	17,897,489
Machinery & Equipment	**38,280,684**	164,484,348
Suppliers-advance payment of fixed assets	**234,636,902**	208,940,750
	289,835,084	391,322,587

The movement of projects under construction during the Period/Year is as follows.

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP	EGP
Beginning balance	**391,322,587**	324,817,634
Additions during the Period/Year	**55,591,343**	441,393,174
Transferred from inventory during the Period/Year	**26,862,982**	69,043,179
Transferred to fixed assets during the Period/Year	**(183,941,828)**	(443,931,400)
Ending balance	**289,835,084**	391,322,587

10 INVENTORY

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP	EGP
Raw materials	**2,546,178,121**	2,039,106,385
Spare parts and supplies	**103,014,275**	71,153,564
Finished goods	**312,125,478**	267,544,833
Male calves	**6,895,550**	2,844,848
Work in Process	**21,699,907**	4,002,818
Goods in transit	**280,612,821**	260,532,060
	3,270,526,152	2,645,184,508
Impairment in inventory	**(2,293,526)**	(2,039,774)
	3,268,232,626	2,643,144,734

Impairment in inventory

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP	EGP
Beginning balance	**(2,039,774)**	(1,297,353)
Impairment in inventory	**(253,752)**	(742,421)
Ending balance	**(2,293,526)**	(2,039,774)

11 ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP	EGP
Accounts receivable	**248,072,432**	186,574,194
Notes receivable	**22,635,905**	15,420,752
	270,708,337	201,994,946
Expected credit loss - Account receivable	**(7,071,380)**	(6,942,033)
	263,636,957	195,052,913

11 ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS – Account receivable

	31 March 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Beginning balance	**(6,942,033)**	(6,471,048)
Expected credit loss - Account receivable	**(4,528,935)**	(7,974,475)
Reversal of Expected credit loss - Account receivable	**4,399,588**	7,503,490
Ending balance	**(7,071,380)**	(6,942,033)

On 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025, the aging analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:

	Total EGP	Less 3 months EGP	From 4-6 Months EGP	From 7-9 months EGP	More than 9 months EGP
31 March 2026	**248,072,432**	**236,790,821**	**9,624,017**	**61,378**	**1,596,216**
31 December 2025	186,574,194	173,093,693	9,139,695	3,041,947	1,298,859

12 PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES

	31 March 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Accounts payable and prepaid expenses	**116,698,410**	62,623,523
Value added tax (VAT)	**10,852,255**	12,477,308
Deposit to others	**26,293,524**	16,121,673
letters of guarantee *	**2,773,932**	2,773,932
Other debit balances	**148,528,686**	102,834,087
	305,146,807	196,830,523

***CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

The letter of guarantee issued at the Company's request by Banque du Cairo in favor of third parties as of 31 March 2026 amounted to EGP **250,000** and the letter of guarantee issued at the company's request from Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank in favor of a third parties as of 31 March 2026 amounted to EGP 2,511,656 and the cash cover margin amounted to EGP **2,773,932**.

13 LETTERS OF CREDIT

	31 March 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Letters of credit	**89,776,511**	12,399,730
	89,776,511	12,399,730

Letters of credit for an amount 1,646,499 USD were opened in bank Credit Agricole.

14 CASH ON HAND AND AT BANKS

	31 March 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
a) Egyptian pound		
Cash on hand	**4,726,043**	8,486,505
Current accounts*	**298,652,596**	71,219,596
Checks under collection	**13,911,110**	16,961,965
Time deposits (maturity within 3 months) **	**316,571,258**	915,601,458
	633,861,007	1,012,269,524

14 CASH ON HAND AND AT BANKS (CONTINUED)

b) foreign currency	31 March 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Cash on hand	**18,786,765**	-
Current accounts	**117,384,298**	71,217,906
	136,171,063	71,217,906
	770,032,070	1,083,487,430

* Current accounts include retained amounts of EGP 2,511,656 to cover letter of guarantee.
** Time deposits includes restricted amounts reach EGP262,276 to cover letter of guarantee and issued on request from company for third party (Note 12) and other deposits for 3 months

15 CAPITAL

On 22 September 2015 the Extraordinary General Assembly approved the increase of authorized capital by LE 850,000,000 to reach LE 1,000,000,000 and approved the increase of issued capital by LE 100,000,000 (including LE 30,000,000 as bonus shares) divided over 200,000 shares at par value LE 1,000 each to reach LE 200,000,000. Accordingly, the issued and paid-up capital as of 31 December 2015 amounted to LE 200,000,000.

On 16 May 2016 the Extraordinary General Assembly decided to split the shares from 200 thousand shares to 200 million shares and notarized in the Commercial Register on 21 September2016.

On 9 December 2018 the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting decided to increase the issued capital from LE 200,000,000 to LE 400,000,000 with the increase of LE 200,000,000 divided over 200,000,000 shares at par value LE 1 per share from retained earnings and the Company completely paid all the increased amount of capital, reflected in the commercial register dated 6 November 2018.

	Ownership %	No. of shares	Issued and paid capital EGP
Mr. Mohamed Hamed Mohamed Sherif	21.33	85,327,044	85,327,044
Mr. Ashraf Mohamed Hamed Sherif	15.86	63,438,690	63,438,690
Mr. Ayman Mohamed Hamed Sherif	11.03	44,095,500	44,095,500
Ms. Samya Elshafei Sadek Elkafrawy	3.24	12,969,264	12,969,264
Ms. Ghada Mohamed Hamed Sherif	3.24	12,969,264	12,969,264
Ms. Rasha Mohamed Hamed Sherif	3.24	12,969,264	12,969,264
Ms. Abeer Mohamed Hamed Sherif	3.24	12,969,264	12,969,264
Other shareholders	38.82	155,261,710	155,261,710
	100	**400,000,000**	**400,000,000**

16 - INCOME TAX

	For the three months ended 31 March 2026 EGP	For the three months ended 31 March 2025 EGP
Current tax	**(72,198,475)**	(48,608,469)
Deferred income tax	**9,324,161**	(6,123,382)
	(62,874,314)	(54,731,851)

16 - INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

Adjustment OF THE INCOME TAX RATE

		For the three months ended 31 March 2026		For the three months ended 31 March 2025
		EGP		EGP
Profits before income tax		**270,983,804**		238,753,742
Fixed assets		**(13,443,447)**		4,534,570
Non-deductible costs		**7,860,798**		6,519,376
Expected Credit Loss		**4,528,935**		1,545,010
Reversal of expected credit loss		**(4,399,588)**		(1,610,893)
Impairment in inventory		**253,752**		(352,880)
Foreign currency differences		**32,483,686**		-
Foreign currency differences from previous Years		**22,084,879**		(31,073,466)
Gain from sale of fixed assets		**(67,505)**		(56,231)
Finance lease payments		**(586,729)**		-
Payments for finance lease		**1,183,523**		-
Losses on Biological Assets		**-**		524,492
Provision no longer required		**-**		(725,631)
Retained losses		**-**		(2,020,448)
Taxable base		**320,882,108**		216,037,641
Income tax according to enacted tax rate (22.5%)		**(72,198,475)**		(48,608,469)
Deferred income tax		**9,324,161**		(6,123,382)
Income taxes on the actual income tax rate	**23.20%**	**(62,874,314)**	22.92%	(54,731,851)

Deferred tax	**Statement of financial position**		**Statement of profit or loss**	
	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	**For the three months ended 31 March 2026**	For the three months ended 31 March 2025
	EGP	EGP	**EGP**	EGP
Fixed assets	**(59,684,927)**	(56,644,963)	**(3,039,964)**	1,125,637
Expected credit loss	**1,591,062**	1,561,959	**29,103**	(14,824)
Impairment in inventory	**516,045**	458,950	**57,095**	(79,398)
Revaluation of foreign currency	**8,410,959**	(3,866,968)	**12,277,927**	(6,991,530)
Provision for expected claims	**-**	-	**-**	(163,267)
settlements	**1,228,966**	1,228,966	**-**	-
Deferred tax (Liability)	**(47,937,895)**	(57,262,056)	**9,324,161**	(6,123,382

Accordingly,the income tax payable on 31 March 2026 amounts to 58,733,602 EGP.

17 PROVISIONS FOR EXPECTED CLAIMS

	Balance as of 1 January 2026	**Charged during the Period**	**No longer required during the Period**	**Used during the Period**	**Balance as of 31 March 2026**
	EGP	**EGP**	**EGP**	**EGP**	**EGP**
Provision for expected claims	29,768,349	-	-	(13,975)	29,754,374
	29,768,349	**-**	**-**	**(13,975)**	**29,754,374**

	Balance as of 1 January 2025	Charged during the Period	No longer required during the Period	Used during the Period	Balance as of 31 December 2025
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Provision for expected claims	9,804,028	20,000,000	-	(35,679)	29,768,349
	9,804,028	20,000,000	-	(35,679)	29,768,349

The usual information has not been clarified in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards because the management believes that this may significantly affect the outcome of the negotiations with the parties related to the dispute. These allocations are reviewed by the management every Period and are modified on the basis of the latest developments, discussions and agreements with those parties.

18 CREDIT FACILITIES

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP	EGP
EGP	4,341,529,380	3,396,084,370
	4,341,529,380	3,396,084,370

The company was granted credit facilities in EGP and USD from (bank NXT-Arab African bank – Attjariwafa bank- credit agricole bank- CIB – NBD – FAB MISR1 – QNB– NBE–ADIB-EG bank-suez canel bank-ABK) with an annual interest rate of (20%) for EGP and (8.63%) for USD. The balance of the facilities as of 31 March 2026 amounted to EGP 4,341,529,380 and there are no guarantees granted to others.

19 ACCOUNTS AND NOTES PAYABLE

	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	EGP	EGP
Accounts payable	183,933,050	234,559,427
Notes payable	48,052,609	52,721,447
	231,985,659	287,280,874

20 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party's transactions

For preparing the consolidated financial statements, a party is considered related to the company if the company could control or has influential influence, directly or indirectly, in making financial and operational decisions or vice versa, or if the company and this party are under the joint control of other individuals or companies.

The following were dealings with related parties during the Period that occurred during the normal course of business according to the agreements between the parties:

	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
			EGP	EGP
Foody For Import Company	Under common control	Purchases	27,035,600	22,805,000
Best Trade for Import and Export Company	Under common control	Purchases	9,803,400	5,390,070
Mora Plast Company	Under common control	Purchases	12,487,777	13,006,031
Andulas for printing	Under common control	Purchases	4,644,282	12,328,960
Voila Company	Under common control	Sales	865,108	745,215
Odfi for food industries	Under common control	Sales	6,811,808	-
Odfi for food industries	Under common control	Purchases	310,442	-

Balances of related party's transactions are as follow

	31 March 2026		31 December 2025	
	Due From	Due to	Due From	Due to
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Mora Plast Company	749,843	-	-	-
Odfi for food industries	3,779,518	918,167	-	-
Voila Company	865,476	-	492,976	-
	5,394,837	**918,167**	492,976	-

21 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CREDIT BALANCES

	31 March 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Accrued expenses	**34,207,374**	27,255,844
Other credit balances	**129,079,530**	70,453,634
	163,286,904	97,709,478

22 TAX PAYABLE

	31 March 2026 EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Tax authority - withholding tax	**4,079,100**	4,611,965
Tax authority – salary tax	**3,288,983**	1,801,234
	7,368,083	6,413,199

23 SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES

	For the three months ended 31 March 2026 EGP	For the three months ended 31 March 2025 EGP
Wages and social insurance	**18,154,909**	16,102,381
Marketing and advertisement	**136,581,354**	99,615,574
Car expenses	**25,185,032**	19,604,692
Fees and subscriptions	**10,575,871**	10,313,495
Marketing activities	**66,729,250**	6,046,820
Fixed assets depreciation (note 6)	**1,926,533**	1,783,968
Right to use assets depreciation (note 8)	**931,464**	941,172
	260,084,413	154,408,102

24 GENERAL AND ADMINSTRATIVE EXPENSES

	For the three months ended 31 March 2026 EGP	For the three months ended 31 March 2025 EGP
Wages and social insurance	**16,846,824**	15,764,251
Allowance for attendance	**180,000**	84,000
Fees and subscriptions	**16,337,469**	16,550,766
Fixed assets depreciation (note 6)	**2,199,833**	1,260,798
	35,564,126	33,659,815

25 OTHER INCOME

	For the three months ended 31 March 2026 EGP	For the three months ended 31 March 2025 EGP
Other income	**2,752,016**	2,821,526
Gain from sale of fixed assets (Note 6)	**67,505**	56,231
	2,819,521	2,877,757

26 INTEREST INCOME

	For the three months ended 31 March 2026 EGP	For the three months ended 31 March 2025 EGP
interest income of current accounts	**7,203,241**	8,149,755
interest income of time deposits	**26,974,035**	753,336
	34,177,276	8,903,091

27 INTEREST EXPENSES

	For the three months ended 31 March 2026 EGP	For the three months ended 31 March 2025 EGP
Debit interest	**77,905,326**	72,595,689
Finance interest	**12,350,584**	8,443,047
Finance interest – Leasing	**214,932**	-
	90,470,842	81,038,736

28 TAX SITUATIONS

1- Mother Company (Obour land for food industries company)

A. Corporate Tax

- The Company regularly submits the annual tax return at legal times.
- The Company was inspected from the inception of the company's activities till 2019 and the taxes due were paid.
- The Company was inspected from 2020 to 2022 and the taxes due were paid and the Settlement is in progress.
- The company was not notified of the inspection for the Period 2023, 2024 and 2025.

B. Salary Tax

- The Company is committed to deducting the tax on employees' salaries and paying them monthly.
- The Company's records were inspected till the Period 2022 and the taxes due were paid.
- The company was not notified of the inspection for the Period 2023, 2024 and 2025.

C. Sales Tax – VAT

- The company was registered with the Egyptian Tax Authority - Value Added Tax - the monthly tax returns were submitted till March 2026.
- The Company's records were inspected on VAT from the inception of the company's activities till Period 2023 and the taxes due were paid and the Settlement is in progress.
- The company was not notified of the inspection for the Period 2024 and 2025.

D. Stamp Tax

The Company's records were inspected from the inception of the company's activities till 2022 and the taxes due were paid.

The company was not notified of the inspection for the Period 2023, 2024 and 2025.

E. Withholding Tax

-The Company regularly applies withholding tax laws under the tax calculation.

-The Company's records were inspected from the inception of the company's activities till the Period 2020 and the taxes due were paid.

-The company was not notified of the inspection for the Period 2021,2022,2023,2024and 2025.

-preparing of form No. (41) for the first quarter of 2026 was submitted.

F. Property Tax

-The company is regular in paying real estate taxes annually until 2021.

-The company was exempted from paying real estate taxes from the first of January 2022 till 31 December 2026 based on Minister of Finance Resolution No. 61 of 2022.

2- Subsidiary Company (Obour Farm Company for Agricultural Investment and Animal Production)

A. Corporate Tax

- The Company regularly submits the annual tax return at legal times.
- The Company was inspected from the inception of the company's activities till 2019 and the taxes due were paid.
- The Company was inspected from 2020 to 2022 and the taxes due were paid and the Settlement is in progress.
- The company was not notified of the inspection for the Period 2023, 2024 and 2025.

B. Salary Tax

- The Company is committed to deducting the tax on employees' salaries and paying them monthly.
- The Company's records were inspected till the Period 2022 and the taxes due were paid.
- The company was not notified of the inspection for the Period 2023, 2024 and 2025.

C. Sales Tax – VAT

- The company was registered with the Egyptian Tax Authority - Value Added Tax - the monthly tax returns were submitted till March 2026.
- The Company's records were inspected on VAT from the inception of the company's activities till Period 2023 and the taxes due were paid and the Settlement is in progress.
- The company was not notified of the inspection for the Period 2024 and 2025.

28 TAX SITUATIONS (CONTINUED)

2- Subsidiary Company (Obour Farm Company for Agricultural Investment and Animal Production) (CONTINUED)

D. Stamp tax

- The Company's records were inspected from the inception of the company's activities till 2022 and the taxes due were paid.
- The company was not notified of the inspection for the Period 2023, 2024 and 2025

E. Withholding Tax

- The Company regularly applies withholding tax laws under the tax calculation.
- The Company's records were inspected from the inception of the company's activities till the Period 2020 and the taxes due were paid.
- The company was not notified of the inspection for the Period 2021,2022,2023,2024and 2025.
- preparing of form No. (41) for the first quarter of 2026 was submitted.

F. Property Tax

- The company is regular in paying real estate taxes annually until 2021.
- The company was exempted from paying real estate taxes from the first of January 2022 till 31 December 2026 based on Minister of Finance Resolution No. 61 of 2022.

29 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the Period. The Company has no dilutive shares.

	For the three months ended 31 March 2026 EGP	For the three months ended 31 March 2025 EGP
Net profits for the Period	**208,109,491**	184,021,891
Employees' share	**(20,810,949)**	(17,409,640)
Board of directors' share	**(10,405,475)**	(8,704,820)
Net profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders	**176,893,067**	157,907,431
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted	**400,000,000**	400,000,000
EPS – basic and diluted	**0.44**	0.39

30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Overview

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

a) Credit risk,
b) Market risk, and
c) Liquidity risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

The Board of Directors of the Company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's senior management are responsible for developing and monitoring the risk management policies and report regularly on their activities.

The Company's current financial risk management framework is a combination of formally documented risk management policies in certain areas and informal risk management policies in other areas.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk principally from its trade and notes receivable, other debit balances and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Trade and notes receivable

The customer credit risk is established by the Company' policies, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis.

30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Other financial assets and cash deposits

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise mainly bank balances and cash, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these assets.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by Company's finance division. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by only placing balances with international banks and local banks of good reputation. Given the profile of its bankers, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, such as currency risk and interest rate risk, which will affect the Company's income. Financial instruments affected by market risk include interest-bearing loans and borrowings and deposits. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's obligations with floating interest rates and interest-bearing time deposits. Interest in financial instruments having floating rates is re-priced at intervals of less than one Period.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings

There is no impact on the Company's equity other than the profit impact stated below.

	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Change in interest rate	**Effect on profit before tax EGP**	Change in interest. rate	Effect on profit before tax EGP
Financial asset	**+1%**	**625,941**	+1%	102,684
	-1%	**(625,941)**	- 1%	(102,684)
Financial liability	**+1%**	**2,734,294**	+1%	2,854,377
	-1%	**(2,734,294)**	- 1%	(2,854,377)

Interest rates on loans from financial institutions are disclosed in note (18).

Exposure to foreign currency risk

The foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of the financial assets and liabilities and the related cash inflows and outflows in foreign currencies will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The total assets in foreign currencies on 31 March 2026 amount to 29,570 (EGP 1,853,208) whereas, the total liabilities in foreign currencies on 31 March 2026 amount to 30,042,266 (EGP 1,638,075,583).

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, EUR, exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Assets		**Liabilities**	
	Amount in Currency	EGP	Amount in Currency	EGP
USD	-	-	30,042,266	1,638,075,583
EUR	29,570	1,853,208	-	-

30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

	Change in rate	**Effect on profit before tax** *EGP*	Change in rate	Effect on profit before tax *EGP*
USD	**+10%**	**163,807,561**	+10%	78,974,909
	- 10%	**(163,807,561)**	- 10%	(78,974,909)
EUR	**+10%**	**185,321**	+10%	-
	- 10%	**(185,321)**	- 10%	-

C) Liquidity risk

The cash flows, funding requirements and liquidity of the Company are monitored by Company's management. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility by bank credit facilities. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and credit facilities, by continuously monitoring forecasted and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company currently has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations.

The table below Summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Financial liabilities

31 March 2026	**Less than 3 Months**	**3 to 12 Months**	**1 to 5 Periods**	**Over 5 Periods**	**Total**
Liabilities (Notes payable finance lease)-noncurrent portion	**-**	**-**	**15,801,998**	**-**	**15,801,998**
Creditors for purchase of fixed assets-noncurrent portion	**-**	**-**	**59,282,396**	**-**	**59,282,396**
Provision for expected claims	**3,212,357**	**26,542,017**	**-**	**-**	**29,754,374**
Credit facilities	**2,297,234,345**	**2,044,295,035**	**-**	**-**	**4,341,529,380**
Accounts and notes payable	**231,985,659**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**231,985,659**
Liabilities (Notes payable finance lease)-current portion	**4,457,172**	**13,234,401**	**-**	**-**	**17,691,573**
Accrued expenses and other credit Balances	**86,032,968**	**77,253,936**	**-**	**-**	**163,286,904**
Tax payable	**7,368,083**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,368,083**
Creditors for purchase of fixed assets-current portion	**-**	**139,395,753**	**-**	**-**	**139,395,753**
Income tax payable	**175,690,098**	**57,811,647**	**-**	**-**	**233,501,745**
Total undiscounted financial Liabilities	**2,805,980,682**	**2,358,532,789**	**75,084,394**	**-**	**5,239,597,865**

31 March 2026	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Periods	Over 5 Periods	Total
Liabilities (Notes payable finance lease)	-	-	6,658,524	-	6,658,524
Creditors for purchase of fixed assets-noncurrent portion	-	-	72,285,441	-	72,285,441
Provision for expected claims	3,226,332	26,542,017	-	-	29,768,349
Credit facilities	2,220,767,641	1,175,316,729	-	-	3,396,084,370
Accounts and notes payable	287,280,874	-	-	-	287,280,874
Liabilities (Notes payable finance lease)-current portion	4,593,274	9,588,825	-	-	14,182,099
Accrued expenses and other credit Balances	69,474,595	28,234,883	-	-	97,709,478
Tax payable	6,413,199	-	-	-	6,413,199
Creditors for purchase of fixed assets-current portion	26,327,904	85,122,371	-	-	111,450,275
Income tax payable	-	174,768,143	-	-	174,768,143
Total undiscounted financial Liabilities	2,618,083,819	1,499,572,968	78,943,965	-	4,196,600,752

31 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets of the Company include accounts and notes receivable and due from related parties, cash on hand and at banks and other debit balances. Financial liabilities of the Company include long term liabilities, notes payable, provision for expected claims, credit facilities, accounts, and notes payables, due to related parties, tax payable, accrued income taxes, accrued expenses, and other credit balances.

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying value unless stated otherwise.

32 OPERTAING SEGMENT

For the three months ended 31 March 2026

	Cheese	Milk and Juice products	Animal production	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Segment's sales	2,732,899,953	222,220,083	3,987,679	**2,959,107,715**
Segment's cost of sales	(2,079,037,305)	(175,934,079)	(2,853,256)	**(2,257,824,640)**
Gross profit	**653,862,648**	**46,286,004**	**1,134,423**	**701,283,075**
Operating expenses less other operating income				**(366,324,906)**
Interest income				**34,177,276**
Interest expenses				**(90,470,842)**
Profits before income tax and takaful contribution				**278,664,603**

For the three months ended 31 March 2025

	Cheese EGP	Milk and Juice products EGP	Animal production	Total EGP
Segment's sales	2,368,642,553	182,898,843	-	2,551,541,396
Segment's cost of sales	(1,902,984,263)	(149,962,021)	(775,264)	(2,053,721,548)
Gross profit	465,658,290	32,936,822	(775,264)	497,819,848
Operating expenses less other operating Income				(180,495,086)
Interest income				8,903,092
Interest expenses				(81,038,736)
Profits before income tax and takaful contribution				245,189,118

SEGMENTS' ASSETS

	Cheese	Milk and juice	Animal production	Not Specified	Total
31 March 2026	**EGP**	**EGP**	**EGP**	**EGP**	**EGP**
Fixed assets	**856,948,046**	**232,980,040**	**261,831,063**	**-**	**1,351,759,149**
Right to use assets	**48,717,770**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48,717,770**
Biological Assets	**-**	**-**	**255,942,379**	**-**	**255,942,379**
Projects under construction	**96,318,413**	**717,000**	**25,055,378**	**167,744,293**	**289,835,084**
Inventory	**2,948,635,858**	**258,606,858**	**60,989,910**	**-**	**3,268,232,626**
Accounts and notes receivable	**-**	**-**	**827,514**	**262,809,443**	**263,636,957**
Due from related parties	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,476,670**	**4,476,670**
Prepaid expenses and other debit balances	**94,135,049**	**-**	**6,025,295**	**204,986,463**	**305,146,807**
Letters of credit	**89,776,511**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**89,776,511**
Cash on hand and at banks	**-**	**-**	**2,446,979**	**767,585,091**	**770,032,070**
Total assets	**4,134,531,647**	**492,303,898**	**613,118,518**	**1,407,601,960**	**6,647,556,023**

32 OPERTAING SEGMENT (CONTINUED)

SEGMENTS' ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Cheese	Milk and juice	Animal production	Not Specified	Total
31 March 2026	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Fixed assets	756,063,265	91,297,769	234,163,931	-	1,081,524,965
Right to use assets	30,286,361	-	-	-	30,286,361
Biological Assets	-	-	241,231,361	-	241,231,361
Projects under construction	204,334,310	145,657,115	38,745,671	2,585,491	391,322,587
Inventory	2,372,656,872	215,603,584	54,884,278	-	2,643,144,734
Accounts and notes receivable	-	-	-	195,052,913	195,052,913
Due from related parties	492,976	-	-	-	492,976
Prepaid expenses and other debit balances	-	-	4,258,042	192,572,481	196,830,523
Letters of credit	12,399,730	-	-	-	12,399,730
Cash on hand and at banks	-	-	1,917,712	1,081,569,718	1,083,487,430
Total assets	3,376,233,514	452,558,468	575,200,995	1,471,780,603	5,875,773,580

33 FINANCE LEASE

	Total Contractual amount	**Paid Amount from contract**	**Bank Cheques**	**Unpaid amount from contract**
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Equipment and Machines	15,077,416	-	15,077,416	-
Motor Vehicles	35,963,840	5,011,400	30,952,440	-

The obligations of the notes payable financial lease on 31 March 2026 are amounted EGP 33,493,571 that is current portion EGP 17,691,573 and non- current portion amounted to EGP 15,801,998 against EGP 20,840,623 on 31 December 2025 that is current portion EGP 14,182,099 and non- current portion amounted to EGP 6,658,524

The financial lease obligations have been recognized as follows:

1-contract for a spread cheese machine for an amount of USD 750,584 and checks will be issued in quarterly installments starting from 31 March 2022 until 31 December 2026.
2-contract for eight Chevrolet cars for the amount of 11,654,032 EGP,Monthly checks were issued starting from 20 September 2024 till 20 Augest 2027.
3-contract for tewelve Chevrolet cars for the amount of 18,487,076 EGP,Monthly checks were issued starting from 20 October 2024 till 20 September 2027.
4- contract for four Chevrolet cars for the amount of 5,822,732 EGP,Monthly checks were issued starting from 15 Febraury 2025 till 15 January 2028.

- The company applied Standard No. (49) based on Paragraph C (C) -2-A, and the usufruct assets were recognized.
-From the start date of the finance lease contract within the company's assets, the lease obligation, which represents the current value of the unpaid lease payments, has also been recognized within the company's obligations.

34 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Balance of capital commitments contracted at 31 March 2026 reach EGP 94,007,850 as follow

	Total Contractual amount	**Paid amount**	**Unpaid amount**
	EGP	EGP	EGP
Machinery and Equipment	94,007,850	-	94,007,850
	94,007,850	-	94,007,850

35 Significant Events

The monetary policy committee of the central bank of Egypt decided in its meeting on Thursday, Febraury 12,2026, to reduce the deposit and lending rates and the price of the bank's main operation by 100 point to reach 19%,20%,19.5% respectively, it also decided to reduce the credit and discount rates to reach 19.50%,and The Central Bank's board of directors also decided to reduce the reserve requirement ratio that banks are obligated to maintain with the Central Bank of Egypt from 18% to 16%. These decisions reflect the committee's assessment of the latest inflation developments and forecasts since its previous meeting

Following the financial statements, the region has witnessed an escalation in geopolitical tensions between the United States and Iran, resulting in military and political developments that could impact the global and regional economy. These developments could lead to potential disruptions in global supply chains, particularly regarding increased shipping, insurance, and transportation costs, as well as potential volatility in energy and commodity prices. These events could also put pressure on foreign exchange markets, This includes the potential for fluctuations in the exchange rate of the US dollar against other currencies, including the Egyptian pound, which could affect import costs and the prices of some inputs used in the company's operations. The company's management is continuously monitoring these developments to assess any potential financial impacts on the company's operations and financial position. As of the date of the financial statements, management has not been able to accurately determine the financial impact of these events on future financial statements.