Suez Canal For Technology Settling (S.A.E)

Separate Interim Financial Statements For The Nine Months Ended May 31, 2026

&

Limited Review Report

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Limited Review Report On The Separate Interim Financial Statement

TO: THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR OF SUEZ CANAL FOR TECHNOLOGY SETTLING (S.A.E)

INTRODUCTION

We have performed a limited review for Separate Interim Financial Statements of **Suez Canal For Technology Settling (S.A.E)** which comprise the separate interim statement of financial position as of May 31, 2026 and the related separate Interim statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, change of shareholders' equity and cash flows for the nine-month period ended as of that date, 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 the Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these Separate Interim Financial Statements based on our limited review.

SCOPE OF LIMITED REVIEW

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

CONCLUSION

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Separate Interim financial statements do not present fairly in all material respects the Separate Interim financial position of the company as of May 31, 2026 and its separate interim financial performance and its separate interim cash flows for the nine months then ended in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Cairo, Egypt
July 09, 2026

مورايجيبت محاسبون قانونيون ومستشارون
MOORE Egypt
Moore Egypt - Public Accountants & Consultants

Suez Canal Co. For Technology Settling
بطاقة ضريبية ٥٢٨٦
سجل تجاري ٦٥٣

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Moore Egypt

Separate Interim Statement Of Financial Position

	Note No	31/05/2026 Thousand EGP	31/08/2025 Thousand EGP
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets (Net)	(4)	8,044	8,516
Intangible Assets (Net)	(5)	100	149
Investment Properties (Net)	(6)	115,286	117,131
Investments In Subsidiaries	(7)	955,700	955,700
Deferred Tax Assets	(15)	5,427	5,364
Total Non-Current Assets		**1,084,557**	**1,086,860**
Current Assets			
Debtors & Other Debit Balances	(8)	30,469	12,750
Cash & Cash Equivalents	(9)	2,241,847	1,080,560
Total Current Assets		**2,272,316**	**1,093,310**
Total Assets		**3,356,873**	**2,180,170**
Equity & Liabilities			
Equity			
Issued & Paid Up Capital	(10)	909,000	909,000
Reserves	(11)	651,756	590,087
Retained Earnings		71,020	35,487
Interim Dividends		(1,202,624)	(1,040,989)
Net Profit For The Period/Year		1,609,383	1,233,372
Total Equity		**2,038,535**	**1,726,957**
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	(12)	50,672	50,672
Due To Related Parties	(21)	--	300,000
Dividends Creditors		1,181,700	--
Creditors & Other Credit Balances	(13)	7,016	4,583
Accrued Income Tax	(14)	78,950	97,958
Total Current Liabilities		**1,318,338**	**453,213**
Total Equity & Liabilities		**3,356,873**	**2,180,170**

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate Interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.
- Limited Review Report "Attached"
- Date July 09, 2026

Mr. Ashraf Mohamed Ibrahim
General Manager - Financial Affairs

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Amr Ali El-Garhy
Chairman Of The Board

Suez Canal Co. For Technology Settling

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Separate Interim Statement Of Profit Or Loss

	Note No	For The Nine Months Ended 31/05/2026 Thousand EGP	For The Nine Months Ended 31/05/2025 Thousand EGP	For The Three Months Ended 31/05/2026 Thousand EGP	For The Three Months Ended 31/05/2025 Thousand EGP
Rental Fixed Assets Revenue (Investment Properties)	(16)	31,494	30,199	10,505	9,810
Income From Financial Investments In Subsidiaries		1,495,200	996,800	398,720	--
Revenue		**1,526,694**	**1,026,999**	**409,225**	**9,810**
(Less)					
Cost Of Revenue	(17)	(3,948)	(3,950)	(1,315)	(1,317)
Cost Of Revenue		**(3,948)**	**(3,950)**	**(1,315)**	**(1,317)**
Gross Profit		**1,522,746**	**1,023,049**	**407,910**	**8,493**
Add/(Less)					
Other Income	(18)	--	299	--	--
Fixed Assets & Intangible Assets Depreciation	(4,5)	(521)	(523)	(175)	(174)
General & Administrative Expenses	(19)	(4,824)	(4,907)	(1,700)	(1,942)
Salaries, Bonuses & Allowances Of Board Members		(11,154)	(9,150)	(3,745)	(3,075)
Provisions Formed		--	(5)	--	(1)
		(16,499)	**(14,286)**	**(5,620)**	**(5,192)**
Net Operating Profit		**1,506,247**	**1,008,763**	**402,290**	**3,301**
Add/(Less)					
Finance Income		178,360	245,487	66,191	82,246
Income From Treasury Bills Investments		--	31,408	--	--
FOREX (Gain / Losses)		3,663	492	4,319	(860)
Net Finance Income		182,023	277,387	70,510	81,386
Profit For The Period Before Tax		**1,688,270**	**1,286,150**	**472,800**	**84,687**
Add/(Less)					
Income Tax	(14)	(78,950)	(88,918)	(25,556)	(19,996)
Deferred Tax	(15)	63	20	1	(13)
Net Profit For The Period After Tax		**1,609,383**	**1,197,252**	**447,245**	**64,678**
Earnings Per Share For The Period (EGP/Share)	(20)	**17.70**	**13.17**	**4.92**	**0.71**

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate Interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Mr. Ashraf Mohamed Ibrahim
Ashrne
General Manager - Financial Affairs

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr
Chef Executive Officer

Mr. Amr Ali El-Garhy
Chairman Of The Board

شركة القناة للتوطين التكنولوجي ش.م.م
بطاقة ضريبية ٥٢٨٦
سجل تجاري ١٥٣
Suez Canal Co. For Technology Settling

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Separate Interim Statement Of Comprehensive Income

	For The Nine Months Ended		For The Three Months Ended	
	31/05/2026	31/05/2025	**31/05/2026**	31/05/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	**Thousand EGP**	Thousand EGP
Net Profit For The Period After Tax	1,609,383	1,197,252	447,245	64,678
Add/(Less)				
Other Comprehensive Income	--	--	--	--
Total Comprehensive Income For The Period	**1,609,383**	**1,197,252**	**447,245**	**64,678**

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate Interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Mr. Ashraf Mohamed Ibrahim	Prof. Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr	Mr. Amr Ali El-Garhy
General Manager - Financial Affairs	Chief Executive Officer	Chairman Of The Board

Suez Canal Co. For Technology Settling

Separate Interim Statement Of Changes In Shareholders Equity

	Issued & paid up Capital Thousand EGP	Reserves Thousand EGP	Retained Earnings Thousand EGP	Interim Dividends Thousand EGP	Net Profit For The Period Thousand EGP	Total Equity Thousand EGP
For The Nine Months Ended May 31,2025						
Balance As Of September 1, 2024	**909,000**	**548,243**	**50,826**	--	**836,880**	**2,344,949**
Transactions With Shareholders						
Transfer To Retained Earnings	--	--	836,880	--	(836,880)	--
Transfer To Legal Reserves	--	41,844	(41,844)	--	--	--
Divdends Distribution	--	--	(810,376)	--	--	(810,376)
Total Transactions With Shareholders	--	**41,844**	**(15,340)**	--	**(836,880)**	**(810,376)**
Comprehensive Income						
Net Profit For The Period	--	--	--	--	1,197,252	1,197,252
Total Comprehensive Income	--	--	--	--	**1,197,252**	**1,197,252**
Balance As Of May 31, 2025	**909,000**	**590,087**	**35,486**	--	**1,197,252**	**2,731,825**
For The Nine Months Ended May 31, 2026						
Balance As Of September 1, 2025	**909,000**	**590,087**	**35,487**	**(1,040,989)**	**1,233,372**	**1,726,957**
Transactions With Shareholders						
Transfer To Retained Earnings	--	--	1,233,372	--	(1,233,372)	--
Transfer To Legal Reserves	--	61,669	(61,669)	--	--	--
Closing Period Divdends Distribution	--	--	(1,040,989)	1,040.989	--	--
Period Divdends Distribution According To The Ordinary General Assembly At May,24 2026	--	--	--	(1,202,624)	--	(1,202,624)
Divdends Distribution	--	--	(95,181)	--	--	(95,181)
Total Transactions With Shareholders	--	**61,669**	**35,533**	**(161,635)**	**(1,233,372)**	**(1,297,805)**
Comprehensive Income						
Net Profit For The Period	--	--	--	--	1,609,383	1,609,383
Total Comprehensive Income	--	--	--	--	**1,609,383**	**1,609,383**
Balance As Of May 31, 2026	**909,000**	**651,756**	**71,020**	**(1,202,624)**	**1,609,383**	**2,038,535**

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate Interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Mr. Ashraf Mohamed Ibrahim	Prof. Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr	Mr. Amr Ali El-Garhy
General Manager - Financial Affairs	Chief Executive Officer	Chairman Of The Board

Suez Canal Co. For Technology Settling

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Separate Interim Statement Of Cash Flows

	Note No	For The Nine Months Ended 31/05/2026	31/05/2025
		Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Net Profit For The Period Before Tax		1,688,270	1,286,150
Adjustments For The Following:			
Fixed Assets & Intangible Assets Depreciation	(4,5)	521	523
Investment Properties Depreciation	(6)	1,845	1,846
Income From Financial Investments In Subsidiaries		(1,495,200)	(996,800)
Income From Treasury Bills Investments		--	(31,408)
Provisions Formed	(12)	--	5
Finance Income		(178,360)	(245,487)
		17,076	**14,829**
Change In Notes Receivables		--	7,670
Change In Debitors & Other Debit Balance		(17,719)	3,834
Change In Creditors & Other Credit Balance		2,433	1,178
Change In Advance Revenue		--	(299)
Dividends Payment For Employees & Board Of Directors		(24,296)	(15,001)
		(22,506)	**12,211**
Paid Income Tax		(97,958)	(54,597)
Net Cash (Used In) Operating Activities		**(120,464)**	**(42,386)**
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Proceeds From Investments In Subsidiaries		1,195,200	696,800
(Payments) For Investments In Treasury Bills		--	(600,592)
Proceeds From Investments In Treasury Bills		--	632,000
Proceeds From Finance Income		178,360	245,487
Net Cash Provided From Investing Activities		**1,373,560**	**973,695**
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Dividends Paid To Shareholders		(91,809)	(795,375)
Net Cash (Used In) Financing Activities		**(91,809)**	**(795,375)**
Net Change In Cash & Cash Equivalents During Period		**1,161,287**	**135,934**
Cash & Cash Equivalents At The Beginning Of Period	(9)	1,080,560	1,601,354
Cash & Cash Equivalents At The End Of The Period	**(9)**	**2,241,847**	**1,737,288**

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate Interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Mr. Ashraf Mohamed Ibrahim	**Prof. Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr**	**Mr. Amr Ali El-Garhy**
General Manager - Financial Affairs	Chef Executive Officer	Chairman Of The Board

Suez Canal Co. For Technology Settling
بطاقة ضريبية ٥٢٨٦
سجل تجاري ٦٥٣

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Notes To The Separate Interim Financial Statements

1- General Information

1-1 Legal Entity

- Suez Canal For Technology Settling (S.A.E)., established in March 14, 1996 under the name International Hospital for Cancer and Microsurgery under the Law No. 230 for 1989, and replaced by the law No. 8 for 1997 In accordance with Law No. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations, and pursuant to the decision of the Chairman of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones No. 3097 of 2000, the company's name was amended to "Suez Canal for Technology settling," and the change was registered in the Commercial Register on November 26, 2000.
- On May 15, 2004, the Extraordinary General Assembly of Suez Canal for Technology settling (S.A.E) the "Merging Company" and Suez Canal Educational Services Company (S.A.E) the "Merged Company" approved the merger, with February 29, 2004 adopted as the basis for the valuation and the merger.
- On November 4, 2004, the Extraordinary General Assembly of both companies approved the valuation issued by the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones pursuant to the Authority's letter No. 1534 dated October 13, 2004.
- On December 27, 2004, the merger was approved by Prof. Dr. the Chairman of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones.
- The merger was registered in the company's Commercial Register on March 7, 2005.

1-2 Company's Activities

- Establishing and managing technology zones, science incubators, and training centers for preparing researchers, technology transfer, and providing related services.
- Software design and electronic content production – designing and developing software, operating systems, embedded systems, data entry using electronic means, and creating electronic data and information systems in various forms including audio, video, and data.
- Development of computer programs and systems – designing and producing computer programs and systems of all types, operating them, and providing training thereon.
- Housing – leasing units entirely for residential purposes (non-administrative), provided that the number of units is not less than 50.
- Establishment of integrated hospitals and all associated internal therapeutic or service activities for the purposes of the merging company, provided that 10% of the beds occupied are offered free of charge annually during the tax exemption period.
- Establishment and management of universities, institutes, schools, educational institutions, and higher education institutions.
- investment property.

1-3 Company Headquarters

9 Abdel Qader Street – Garden City, Unit No. 301, 3rd Floor – Cairo. The company's branch was inaugurated at Plot 1/1, Central Axis – within the campus of 6th of October University, 6th of October City – Giza, and the registration has been recorded in the Commercial Register.

1-4 Commercial Register

Commercial Register No. 653 – Investment – Cairo.

1-5 Financial Year

The company's financial year begins on September 1 and ends on August 31 of each year.
The Separate financial statements were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors in its meeting dated July 09, 2026.

1-6 Listing On The Stock Exchange & Central Depository

The company is listed in the official schedule of the Egyptian Exchange.
The company is registered with the Misr for Central Clearing, Depository, and Registration Company (MCDR).

2- Basis Of Preparation Of The Separate Financial Statements

The Separate financial statements are prepared based on the going concern assumption and the historical cost principle, except for financial assets and liabilities, which are recognized at fair value and amortized cost. Historical cost generally depend on the fair value of the consideration actually paid for the assets.

1-1 Accounting Standards & Legal Principles

- The accompanying Separate Interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Egyptian accounting standards ("EAS").
- Significant Accounting policies applied on the company are disclosed in Note (3).

1-2 Functional & Presentation Currency

The Separate financial statements are presented in Egyptian Pound referred to as "Egyptian Pound" or "EGP", which is the Company's functional currency.

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2- Basis Of Preparation Of The Separate Interim Financial Statements (Continued)

1-3 Use Of Estimates & Judgments

The preparation of The Separate Interim financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are based on past experience and other relevant factors. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which those estimates were revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The Following Are The Explanatory & Main Items & Notes Used In These Estimates & Personal Judgments:

1. Fixed assets & Intangible Assets useful lives
2. Recognition of deferred tax assets and contingent liabilities.
3. Impairment of trade receivables, other debtors and Due from related parties.
4. Provisions
5. Classification of Lease Contracts
6. Revenue Recognition: Revenue is recognized in accordance with the detailed provisions of the applied accounting policies.

A- Personal Judgment

Information regarding judgments applied in the implementation of accounting policies that have a significant impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements includes the following:

- Revenue Recognition: Revenue is recognized in accordance with the detailed provisions of the applied accounting policies.
- Classification of Lease Contracts.

B- Uncertain Assumptions & Estimates

Information regarding assumptions and uncertain estimates that may result in an effective adjustment to the book value of assets and liabilities in the next financial period is:

- Revenue recognition and estimation of sales returns (if any).
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and liabilities: Key assumptions regarding the likelihood and magnitude of resource outflows.
- Measurement of expected credit losses on financial assets.
- Useful lives of property, plant, and equipment.
- Recognition of deferred tax assets.

C- Impairment Of Non-Financial Assets

On the date of preparing the Separate Interim financial statements, the company evaluates the asset whether there is an indication that the asset has decreased in value. If there is an indication of this, the company evaluates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of the asset is the fair value of the asset less selling costs or its value in use. Whichever is higher, when assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows of the asset are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. When determining the fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account.

If the recoverable value of an asset is estimated at less than its book value, the book value of the asset is reduced to its recoverable value, and the impairment loss is recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss.

If the impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the adjusted recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if there had been no impairment loss in the carrying amount of the asset in prior years. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognized directly in the separate statement of profit or loss.

D- Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle this obligation. and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. The amount recognized as a provision represents the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows required to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Where it is expected that some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision will be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

E- Useful Lives Of Fixed Assets & Intangible Assets

The company's management determines the estimated useful lives of fixed assets and intangible assets for the purpose of calculating depreciation and amortization. This estimate is made after taking into account the expected use of the asset or actual obsolescence. The management periodically reviews the useful lives on an annual basis at least and the depreciation method to ensure that the method and periods of depreciation are consistent with The expected pattern of economic benefits of assets.

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2- Basis Of Preparation Of The Separate Interim Financial Statements (Continued)

1-4 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 in the principal, as the fair value measurement depends on the assumption that the transaction concerning the asset or transferring the liabilities will take place:
In the principal asset's market or liabilities or In the absence of the principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The fair value of the assets or liability is measured by using estimates that will be used by market participants when the asset or liability is quoted, assuming that the market participants act on their best interest regarding their economic benefit. The fair value measurement for the non-financial asset takes into consideration the participants' ability in generation of the economic benefits in the market by the optimal usage of the asset or selling it to another participant to use it with the same quality standards.

The company use evaluation techniques that is appropriate to the circumstances and the required information is sufficient for the fair value measurement, by optimizing the related noticed input benefit, limiting the unnoticed inputs.
All the classified assets and liabilities are measured or disclosed in the financial statements with fair values which are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

3- Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these Separate Interim financial statements.

3- 1 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the date of the financial position statement are translated to Egyptian Pound at the foreign exchange rate in effect at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.
However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognized in OCI:

- A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective.
- Qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

3- 2 Fixed Assets

a) Recognition & Initial Measurement

- Fixed Assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
- Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.
- Where parts of an item of fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as items of fixed assets.
- Gains or losses resulting from the disposal of fixed assets are recognized in the income statement.

b) Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing a component of an asset is recognized in the carrying amount of the asset when the Company incurs the cost, provided that it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the replacement component will flow to the Company and the cost of the component can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized.
Major components of certain items of fixed assets may require replacement at regular intervals. Such major components are accounted for as separate items of fixed assets, as their estimated useful lives differ from the estimated useful life of the related main asset. All other subsequent expenditure is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as an expense when incurred.

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3- Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3- 2 Fixed Assets (Continued)

c) Depreciation

- Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of fixed assets less their estimated residual values at the end of its estimated useful life. The residual value of an asset represents the estimated net amount that the Company would currently obtain from the disposal of the asset, assuming the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its estimated useful life.
- using the (straight-line method) over their estimated useful lives for each item, and is generally recognized in profit or loss.
- Land is not depreciated. Estimated depreciation rates for each type of assets for current period are as follow:

Item	Years
Buildings	50
Vehicles	6.67
Furniture & Office Equipment	10

Depreciation begins when the asset is available for use. The asset's remaining values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each financial period.

3- 3 Intangible Assets

Individually acquired intangible assets are initially recognized at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.
Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over the economic life of the asset. An impairment test is performed whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year.
Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset, as follow:

Item	Years
Computers Software	4

3- 4 Investment Properties

Investment properties represent properties held to earn rental income, for capital appreciation, or for both purposes, and are not held for sale in the ordinary course of the Company's business. Investment properties are initially recognized using the cost model, at acquisition cost or at the date of exchange, as applicable.
At the end of each financial year, investment properties are assessed for impairment, taking into account the conditions of an active market for such properties. Any decrease in the recoverable amount below the acquisition cost is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. In the event of an increase in the recoverable amount, such increase is recognized in the same line item, but only to the extent of impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss in prior financial periods.
Investment properties do not include properties held solely for subsequent disposal in the near future, or properties acquired for development or resale in the ordinary course of the Company's business.
Investment properties are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each investment property. The estimated useful lives of each category are as follows:

Item	Years
Buildings	50
Furniture, Machines & Equipment	5-10

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3- 5 Investments In Subsidiaries

- Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any impairment loss in their value. The Company assesses its investments for impairment whenever there is an indication that such investments may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of an investment is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the investment is reduced by the amount of the impairment loss, which is recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss.

3- 6 Cash & Cash Equivalents

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

3- 7 Related Party Transactions

- Transactions with related parties entered into by the Company are recorded in the ordinary course of business on terms consistent with those applied in transactions with third parties.

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3- Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3- 8 Impairments

Non-Derivative Financial Assets

Financial Instruments & Assets Arising From The Contract

The Company Recognizes Loss Provision For Expected Credit Losses For The Following:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Investments in debt instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; And
- The assets arising from the contract.

The Company Measures Loss Allowances At An Amount Equal To The Lifetime ECL, Except For The Following, Which Are Measured At An Amount Equal To The 12-Month ECL:

- Debt instruments that were identified as having low credit risk at the reporting date; And
- The other debt instruments and bank balances in which the credit risk (i.e., the risk of default over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since the first recognition.
- Provisions for losses of commercial customers and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over their life.

In determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportive information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's

- historical experience and known credit assessment, including forward-looking information.
- The company assumes that the credit risk pf a financial asset has increased significantly if it more than 30 days past due.

The Company Considers A Financial Asset To Be In Impaired When:

- It is unlikely that the borrower will pay its credit obligations to the group in full, without resorting to the company by measures such as liquidating the guarantee (if any); or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days old.
- The company considers debt instruments to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equal to the globally understood definition of "investment degree"
- The expected credit losses over the life span of the asset are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible failures over the life expectancy of the financial Instruments.
- Expected credit losses over 12 months are Part of expected credit losses resulting from possible failures within 12 months after the date of the report (shorter period if the instrument's life expectancy is less than 12 months) Maximum period taken into account when estimating expected credit losses and maximum contractual period in which the company is exposed to credit risks.

Measuring Expected Credit Losses

- It is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. The present value of all cash shortfalls is measured (that is, the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the company expects to receive).

Expected credit losses are discounted at the financial asset's effective interest rate.

Credit Impaired Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at FVOCI are credit-impaired. The financial asset is considered "credit impairment ,"When one or more events that have a detrimental effect on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset occur.

Evidence That Financial Assets Are Credit Impaired Includes Observable Data.

- Significant financial difficulty for the lender or issuer and
- Violation of the contract such as failure or being overdue for a period of more than 90 days and
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the company on terms that the company will not take into account in one way or another; And the
- It is probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or another form of financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active stock market due to financial difficulties.

Presentation Of Provision For Expected Credit Losses In The Statement Of Financial Position

- The loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost is deducted from the total carrying amount of the assets
- For securities in debt securities that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is charged to the profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Write-Off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion. For individual customers, the Company has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is two years past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

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3- Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3- 9 Cash Flows Statement

The cash flows statement has been prepared according to the indirect method.

3- 10 Capital

a) Common Shares

The direct costs related to ordinary shares issuance and shares subscription options are recorded as a decrease to shareholders equity.
Income tax related to the costs of transacting equity is accounted for in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (24) "Income Taxes"

b) Repurchase Of Share Capital (Treasury Shares)

When share capital recognized as equity is repurchased, the amount of consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, is recognized as a change in equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and presented as deduction from total equity.
Upon the sale or reissue of treasury shares, the proceeds received are recognized as an increase in equity, and any resulting surplus or deficit from the transaction is presented within reserves. If treasury shares are held for a period exceeding one year, the share capital is reduced accordingly in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law.

c) Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability in the year in which they are declared and with the decision of the company's general assembly.

3- 11 Reserves

Legal Reserves

In accordance with the requirements of Law No. 159 of 1981, its Executive Regulations, and the Company's Articles of Association, at least 5% of net profit is appropriated to form the statutory reserve. Such appropriation may be discontinued when the statutory reserve reaches 50% of the issued share capital.

3- 12 Creditors & Other Credit Balances

Creditors are stated at nominal value, and liabilities (accruals) are recognized for values to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

3- 13 Provisions

- A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. It can be reliably estimated, and the company reviews the provisions at the date of preparing the financial position and adjusts it according to the best estimate.
- Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the book value of the provision resulting from using the discount to find the present value, which reflects the time value of money, is recognized as borrowing cost.

a) Legal Claims

The recognition of the provision for legal claims when there are legal claims against the Company and after receiving appropriate legal advice.

b) Other Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there are other expected claims from third parties with respect to the activities of the Company and, according to the latest developments and discussions and agreements with those parties.

3- 14 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when the Company satisfies its performance obligations by transferring the service to the customer, which occurs upon the transfer of control, provided that the associated costs and any related returns can be reliably measured, management has no continuing involvement or effective control over the service, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) – Revenue From Contracts With Customers

Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) establishes a comprehensive framework for determining the amount and timing of revenue recognition and replaces the following Egyptian Accounting Standards EAS No. (11) "Revenue", EAS No. (8) "Construction Contracts"

- Revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining whether control is transferred over time or at a point in time requires the use of professional judgment.
- Incremental costs incurred to obtain a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset if the Company expects to recover those costs.

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3- Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3- 14 Revenue Recognition (Continued)

a. Finance Lease Revenue

Finance income is recognized over the term of the lease based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the finance lease. Finance income is allocated over the lease term on a systematic and rational basis. Lease payments relating to the period are applied against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal amount and the unearned finance income.

b. Operating Lease Revenue

Lease payments from operating lease contracts are recognized by the lessor as income on a straight-line basis or on another systematic basis.

An alternative systematic basis is used if it is more representative of the pattern in which the benefit from the use of the leased asset is diminished.

Interest income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method. Accordingly, interest income is allocated over the life of the asset using the effective interest rate, which discounts the estimated future cash payments. In determining the effective interest rate, the Company considers all contractual terms.

c. Investment Income

Income from financial investments is recognized to the extent of dividends received from investee companies, provided such dividends relate to profits earned after the date of acquisition. Dividend income is recognized from the date on which the shareholders' general assemblies of the investee companies approve the dividend distributions.

d. Finance Income

Finance income is recognized on a time-apportioned basis using the effective interest method. Where impairment exists in the receivable balance arising from the recognition of interest income, the carrying amount is reduced to the amount expected to be recovered.

3- 15 Employees' Share In Profit

The Company pays 10% from cash dividends as employees share in profit and not exceeding total annual salaries for the employees. Employees' share in profit is recognised as dividends within changes in owner's equity statement and as a liability during the financial period whereas the Company's shareholders approved these dividends. No dividends to be recognised to the employees as a share in profits for the undistributed profits

3- 16 Expenses

All expenses, including administrative and general expenses and selling and marketing expenses, are to be reflected in the income statement for the financial period that such expenses were incurred.

A. Borrowing Cost

Debit Interest and interest related to interest bearing loans and credit facilities are recognized in the income statement using the effective interest rate method (applicable) according to the accrual basis.
The borrowing cost related to the acquisition or construction of fixed assets is capitalized and added to the cost of the assets and depreciated over its useful life, the capitalization starts when expenses have been incurred on the assets and during the period the company incurred Borrowing cost. The capitalization ceases in the period of temporary stopping construction of the assets or when it is ready for use.

B. Employees' Benefits

Benefit plans contribution schemes are recognized as an expense when the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that the advance payment leads to a reduction in future payments or cashback. The Company participates in the governmental social insurance of the employees' benefits according to social insurance law no.79 for the year 1975. The Company participate according to this law in the system by a fixed percentage of salaries basis. The Company's obligations are limited in its value of participation; the Companies participations are charged in the income statement according to accrual basis.

C. Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss statement except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised – in the same year or a different one - directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income "OCI".

1- Current Income Tax

The current income tax is recognized for the current year and prior years, as it is not paid as a liability, if the tax was already paid in the current year and prior years is more than the due value from these years, this increase will be recognized as assets. The value of the liabilities (assets) current tax for the current year and previous years is measured by the expected payment (retrieved from) to tax authority, by applying the applicable tax prices (and tax laws) or in the process to be issued at the end of the financial year. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

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3- Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3- 16 Expenses (Continued)

C. Income Tax (Continued)

2- Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized for temporary differences between the accounting basis of assets and liabilities and the tax basis of those assets and liabilities. Deferred tax shall be recognized for all temporary discrepancies expected to be taxed except:

- First recognition of fame,
- Or first recognition of the origin or obligation of the process by which:

(1) It's not business combination.

(2) Does not affect net accounting profit or tax profit (tax loss).

- Temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associate companies and stakes in joint ventures to the extent that the timing of the reversal of such temporary differences can be controlled and such differences are likely not to be reversed in the foreseeable future.
- Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.
- Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.
- The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

D. Finance Income & Finance Costs

The Company's finance income and finance costs include the following:

- Finance income
- Finance Cost
- Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from financial assets and financial liabilities

finance income and finance cost are recognized using the effective interest rate method.

3- 17 End Of Service Benefits

In accordance with Board of Directors' Resolution No. (175) dated 04 October 2022, the entitlement to end-of-service benefits is recognized at the rate of half a month's salary for each of the first five years of service and one month's salary for each subsequent year, calculated based on the employee's last total gross salary.

3- 18 Dividend Distributions

Dividend distributions are recognized as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

3- 19 Earnings Per Share

The Company presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares at the date of financial position.

3- 20 Treasury Bills

Treasury bills are initially recognized at acquisition cost. At the end of the financial period, such investments are measured at their net recoverable value by amortizing the difference between the acquisition cost and the recoverable value over the period from the date of acquisition to the date of maturity. The amortized amount is added to the carrying amount of the investment, with the corresponding amount recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

3- 21 Financial Instruments

1) Recognition & Initial Measurement

Other current assets are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

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3- Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3- 21 Financial Instruments (Continued)

2) Classification & Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets

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

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

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

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

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

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.
- All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.
- The accounting policies related to the application is similar to the accounting policies applied by the entity except the following accounting policy

Financial Assets- Business Model Assessment

- The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:
- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management; and
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.
- How managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.
Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed (if any) and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial Assets – Assessment Whether Contractual Cash Flows Are Solely Payments Of Principal & Interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.
In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows.
- Terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features.
- Prepayment and extension features; and
- Terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g., non-recourse features).

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3- Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3- 21 Financial Instruments (Continued)

2) Classification & Subsequent Measurement (Continued)

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual per amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial Assets – Subsequent Measurement, Gains & Losses

Financial assets classified at FVTPL (If any)	Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost (if any)	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI (if any)	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI (if any)	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

3) Disposal

Financial Assets

The company excludes the financial asset when the period of validity of the contractual right to obtain cash flows from the financial asset ends, or transfers the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset in a transaction in which all risks and benefits of ownership of the financial asset have been materially transferred. Or if the company does not substantially transfer or retain all the risks and benefits of ownership of the financial asset and the company does not retain control.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers the assets recognized in its financial position list, but retains all or all of the risks and benefits of the assets transferred. In these cases, transferred assets are not excluded.

Financial Liabilities

The company excludes the financial obligation when it ends either by disposing of it, cancelling it or expiring its period of contract. The company also excludes the financial obligation when its terms are amended and the cash flows of the adjusted obligations are materially different. In this case, a new financial obligation based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

When the financial obligation is excluded, the difference between the book value paid and the payable (including any non-cash assets transferred or obligations incurred) in profits or losses is recognized.

4) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Suez Canal Co. For Technology Settling
بطاقة ضريبية ٥٢٨٦
سجل تجاري ٦٥٣

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4- Fixed Assets (Net)

	Land	Building	Furniture & Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Cost At September 01, 2025	**1,859**	**5,241**	**2,604**	**2,143**	**11,847**
Cost At May 31, 2026	**1,859**	**5,241**	**2,604**	**2,143**	**11,847**
Accumulated Depreciation At September 1, 2025	--	595	1,484	1,252	**3,331**
Depreciation For The Period	--	78	171	223	**472**
Accumulated Depreciation At May 31, 2026	**--**	**673**	**1,655**	**1,475**	**3,803**
Net Book Value At May 31, 2026	**1,859**	**4,568**	**949**	**668**	**8,044**

	Land	Building	Furniture &Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Cost At September 01, 2024	**1,859**	**5,241**	**2,604**	**2,143**	**11,847**
Cost At August 31, 2025	**1,859**	**5,241**	**2,604**	**2,143**	**11,847**
Accumulated Depreciation At September 01, 2024	--	490	1,254	955	2,699
Depreciation For The Year	--	105	230	297	632
Accumulated Depreciation At August 31, 2025	**--**	**595**	**1,484**	**1,252**	**3,331**
Net Book Value At August 31, 2025	**1,859**	**4,646**	**1,120**	**891**	**8,516**

- There are fully depreciated assets with a total historical cost of approximately EGP 471 thousand.

Depreciation During The Period Appears In The Statement Of Profit Or Loss Allocation As Follows:

	For The Nine Months Ended	
	31/05/2026	31/05/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Administrative Fixed Assets Depreciation	472	474
	472	**474**

5- Intangible Assets (Net)

<u>**May 31,2026**</u>	Computer Software	Total
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Cost At September 01, 2025	264	264
Cost At May 31, 2026	**264**	**264**
Accumulated Amortization At September 01, 2025	115	115
Amortization For The Period	49	49
Accumulated Amortization At May 31, 2026	**164**	**164**
Net Book Value At May 31, 2026	**100**	**100**

<u>**August 31, 2025**</u>	Computer Software	Total
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Cost At September 01, 2024	264	264
Cost At August 31, 2025	**264**	**264**
Accumulated Amortization At September 01, 2024	49	49
Amortization For The Year	66	66
Accumulated Amortization At August 31, 2025	**115**	**115**
Net Book Value At August 31, 2025	**149**	**149**

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6- Investment Property (Net)

	Land	Building	Furniture & Office Equipment	Total
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
May 31, 2026				
Cost At September 01, 2025	48,499	123,073	36,207	207,779
Cost At May 31, 2026	**48,499**	**123,073**	**36,207**	**207,779**
Accumulated Depreciation At September 01, 2025	--	54,441	36,207	90,648
Depreciation For The Period	--	1,845	--	1,845
Accumulated Depreciation May 31, 2026	**--**	**56,286**	**36,207**	**92,493**
Net Book Value At May 31, 2026	**48,499**	**66,787**	**--**	**115,286**

	Land	Building	Furniture &Office Equipment	Total
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
August 31, 2025				
Cost At September 01, 2024	48,499	123,073	36,207	207,779
Cost At August 31, 2025	**48,499**	**123,073**	**36,207**	**207,779**
Accumulated Depreciation At September 01, 2024	--	51,980	36,207	88,187
Depreciation For The Year	--	2,461	--	2,461
Accumulated Depreciation August 31, 2025	**--**	**54,441**	**36,207**	**90,648**
Net Book Value At August 31, 2025	**48,499**	**68,632**	**--**	**117,131**

- There are fully depreciated assets with a total historical cost of approximately EGP 36 million.

Depreciation During The Period Appears In The Statement Of Profit Or Loss Allocation As Follows:

	Note No	For The Nine Months Ended 31/05/2026	31/05/2025
		Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Cost of Revenue	(17)	1,845	1,846
		1,845	**1,846**

Net Book Value :

	31/05/2026 Net Book Value	Investment Property Net Fair Value
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Sheraton & 6th Of October Institutes	114,764	607,421
El Mohandsen Apartment	522	3,045
	115,286	**610,466**

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7- Investments In Subsidiaries

Entity Name	Country Of Incorporation	Shareholding	Acquisition Cost	31/05/2026	31/08/2025
		%	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
6th Of October University	Egypt	99.68%	955,700	955,700	955,700
			955,700	955,700	955,700

Pursuant to Board of Directors' Resolution No. (155), the Company approved a change in its accounting policy whereby the investment in 6th of October University was reclassified from an investment in an associate to an investment in a subsidiary. This reclassification is based on the Company's ownership of 99.68% of the share capital of 6th of October University and the fact that the Board of Trustees of the University is appointed by the Company's Board of Directors, thereby providing the Company with full control over the financial and operating policies of the University. This assessment of control is further supported by the resolution of the dispute between the Company and 6th of October University pursuant to the agreement signed between the Company and Prof. Sayed Tounsi Mahmoud on December 6, 2018. In addition, the Cairo Economic Court issued its judgment in Case No. 622 of Judicial Year 8 on December 25, 2019, confirming the Company's withdrawal from the litigation, as well as its judgment in Case No. 162 of Judicial Year 11 dated November 24, 2019, which affirmed the validity of the formation of the current Board of Directors. Further confirmation was provided by the letter of the Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research No. 195 dated April 3, 2019 approving the formation of the Board of Trustees of 6th of October University in accordance with the resolution of the Founders' Assembly dated 5 December 2018.

Moreover, Prof. Sayed Tounsi Mahmoud acknowledged, pursuant to Power of Attorney No. 4665 for the year 2022 dated December 6, 2022, that he does not own any interest in the share capital of 6th of October University and confirmed that he has no present or future claim or dispute regarding the ownership of 6th of October University by Suez Canal Company for Technology Localization. He also waived any judgments issued, if any.

8- Debtors & Other Debit Balances

	31/05/2026	31/08/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Accrued Revenues	29,614	12,250
Prepaid Expenses	845	500
Custody	10	--
Total Debtors & Other Debit Balances	**30,469**	**12,750**

9- Cash & Cash Equivalents

	31/5/2026	31/08/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Current Accounts - Local Currency With Daily Yield	1,117,401	520,825
Current Accounts - Foreign Currency	51,615	995
Deposit Accounts - Foreign Currency	--	46,282
Deposit Accounts - Local Currency	1,072,831	512,458
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	**2,241,847**	**1,080,560**

10- Capital Share

- The authorized capital of the company was determined to be EGP 4 billion, and the issued and fully paid-up capital amounts to EGP 909 million represented in 90,900,000 shares with nominal value EGP 10 per share, all of which are cash shares
- The Company's shares are centrally deposited with Misr for Central Clearing, Depository and Registry (MCDR) and are traded on the Egyptian Exchange (EGX).

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11- Reserves

	31/05/2026 Thousand EGP	31/08/2025 Thousand EGP
Legal Reserve	454,500	247,319
General Reserve*	197,256	342,768
Total Reserve	**651,756**	**590,087**

* Pursuant to the resolution of the Ordinary General Assembly held on November 28, 2018, the formation of an amount of EGP 100 million was approved under the General Reserve to strengthen the Company's financial position. Furthermore, based on the resolution of the Ordinary General Assembly held on December 9, 2021, an additional general reserve amounting to EGP 242 million was established.
Pursuant to the resolution of the Ordinary General Assembly meeting held on May, 24 2026, approval was granted to transfer EGP 145 million from the General Reserve to the Legal Reserve. As a result, the Legal Reserve has reached 50% of the Company's share capital, in accordance with Article (56) of the Company's Articles of Association.

12- Provisions

	31/05/2026 Thousand EGP	31/08/2025 Thousand EGP
Provision For Claims	50,672	50,672
Total Provisions	**50,672**	**50,672**

13- Creditors & Other credit Balances

	31/05/2026 Thousand EGP	31/08/2025 Thousand EGP
Accrued Expenses	356	568
Supplementary Pension Liability	2,672	2,321
Tax Authority	1,386	690
Social Contribution	536	948
Deposit From Others	48	40
Social Insurance Authority	18	16
Other Creditors	2,000	--
Total Creditors & Other Credit Balances	**7,016**	**4,583**

14- Accrued Income Tax

	31/05/2026 Thousand EGP	31/08/2025 Thousand EGP
Balance As Of September 01, 2025	**97,958**	**48,315**
Income Tax For The Period / Year	78,950	97,958
Taxes On Treasury Bills	--	6,320
Total Income Tax On Profit Or Loss Statement	**78,950**	**104,278**
Prior Years' Income Tax Settlements	--	12,453
Paid During The Period / Year	(97,958)	(67,088)
Total Accrued Income Tax	**78,950**	**97,958**

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14- Accrued Income Tax (Continued)

Reconciliation Of Effective Income Tax Rate

	31/05/2026 Thousand EGP	31/08/2025 Thousand EGP
Profit Before Tax	1,688,270	1,350,103
Tax Rate	22.50%	22.50%
Income Tax Using National Tax Rate	**379,861**	**303,773**
Solidarity Contribution In The Comprehensive Health Insurance	120	223
Depreciation	(16)	(74)
Provisions	79	75
Attendance Allowance	2,510	2,751
Costs Of Bond & Treasury Bill Yields	--	22
Income From Financial Investments In Subsidiaries	(302,778)	(201,852)
Yields On Bonds & Treasury Bills	--	(7,109)
Unrealized Foreign Currencies Exchange	(826)	150
Income Tax	**78,950**	**97,958**
Effective Income Tax Rate	**4.68%**	**7.26%**

15- Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax is calculated on temporary differences arising from the difference between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income taxes have been calculated using the liability method. The movement in the deferred tax account relating to the differences in depreciation of fixed assets is as follows:

	31/05/2026 Thousand EGP	31/08/2025 Thousand EGP
Balance As Of September 1	5,364	5,364
Recognised On Profit Or Loss	63	--
Ending Balance for The Period / Year	**5,427**	**5,364**

16- Rental Fixed Assets Revenue (Investment Properties)

	For The Nine Months Ended		For The Three Months Ended	
	31/05/2026 Thousand EGP	31/05/2025 Thousand EGP	31/05/2026 Thousand EGP	31/05/2025 Thousand EGP
Rental Fixed Assets Revenue (Investment Properties)				
Engineers' District Apartment – Operating Lease	196	149	72	9,750
October Institutes & Sheraton Institutes – Operating Lease	31,298	30,050	10,433	60
Total Rental Fixed Assets Revenue (Investment Properties)	**31,494**	**30,199**	**10,505**	**9,810**

17- Cost Of Revenue

	For The Nine Months Ended		For The Three Months Ended	
	31/05/2026 Thousand EGP	31/05/2025 Thousand EGP	31/05/2026 Thousand EGP	31/05/2025 Thousand EGP
Investment Properties Depreciation	1,845	1,846	615	615
Real Estate Tax	2,103	2,104	700	702
Total Cost Of Revenue	**3,948**	**3,950**	**1,315**	**1,317**

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18- Other Income

	For The Nine Months Ended		For The Three Months Ended	
	31/05/2026	31/05/2025	**31/05/2026**	31/05/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	**Thousand EGP**	Thousand EGP
Accrued Credit Interest - Institutes	--	299	--	--
Total Other Income	--	**299**	--	--

19- General & Administrative Expenses

	For The Nine Months Ended		For The Three Months Ended	
	31/05/2026	31/05/2025	**31/05/2026**	31/05/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	**Thousand EGP**	Thousand EGP
Salaries, Wages & Other Benefits	1,518	1,370	510	464
Professional & Consultation Fees	1,109	784	443	254
Subscription Fees	583	478	210	121
Advertising & Marketing	211	92	102	--
Solidarity Contribution In The Comprehensive Health Insurance	533	812	203	272
Supplementary Defined Benefit Liabilities Plans	352	335	30	26
Others	518	1,036	202	805
Total General & Administrative Expenses	**4,824**	**4,907**	**1,700**	**1,942**

20- Earnings Per Share For The Period (EGP/Share)

The Earnings Per Share For The Financial Period As Follows: -

	For The Nine Months Ended		For The Three Months Ended	
	31/05/2026	31/05/2025	**31/05/2026**	31/05/2025
Net Profit For The Period (Thousand EGP)	1,609,383	1,197,252	447,245	64,678
Weighted Average Number Of Shares Outstanding During The Period (Thousand Shares)	90,900	90,900	90,900	90,900
Earnings Per Share For The Period (EGP/Share)	**17.70**	**13.17**	**4.92**	**0.71**

21- Related Party Transactions

During the financial period ended May 31, 2026, certain transactions were carried out with related parties at arm's length prices, which represent the amounts at which the Company would transact with unrelated parties. The most significant of these transactions are as follows:

	Relationship	**31/05/2026**	31/08/2025
		Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
6 th Of October University	Subsidiary	--	300,000
Total Due To Related Parties		--	**300,000**

	Relationship	Nature Of Transaction	Transactions	
			31/05/2026	31/08/2025
			Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
6 th Of October University	Subsidiary	Dividends (Income)	1,495,200	996,800
		Headquarters Rent (Expenses)	9	12
		Under Dividends Payables (Current)	(300,000)	300,000

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22- Objective And Policies Of Financial Instrument Risk Management

22-1 Financial Risk Management

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

a) Credit risk.
b) Liquidity risk.
c) Market risk.
d) Foreign Currency Exchange Risk
e) Interest Rate 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.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has established the Risk Management, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The company's current financial risk management framework is a combination of formally documented risk management policies in specific areas and undocumented risk management policies used in other areas.

The Company's Management Aims To Minimize The Potential Negative Effects Of These Risks On The Financial Performance Of The Company.

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to meet its obligations, exposing the other party to a financial loss. This risk arises primarily from trade receivables, notes receivable, other receivables, as well as from the Company's financial activities.

Other Financial Assets & Cash Deposits

With regard to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the Company at amortized cost, the entity is exposed to credit risk as a result of default by the counterparty up to a maximum amount equal to the carrying amount of these assets.

The financial department manages the credit risks arising from balances with banks, and the company limits its exposure to credit risks by depositing balances with reputable local banks, and local banks are subject to the supervision of the Central Bank of Egypt, and therefore the risk of exposure to credit risks is weak.

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The company also ensures the availability of sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operating expenses for an appropriate period, including financial obligations, excluding the potential impact of severe conditions that cannot be reasonably predicted, such as natural disasters.

c) Market Risk

Market risk arises from the fluctuation of the fair value of the future cash flows of the financial instrument as a result of changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and equity instruments prices, which are risks that will affect the company's income, and financial instruments that are affected by market risk include interest loans and deposits, and the goal of market risk management is to manage and control risks within acceptable limits and at the same time achieve rewarding returns.

d) Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk, which arises from its various activities primarily denominated in US dollars and Euro. The foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions, assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency as of the date of the separate financial statements.

e) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from fluctuations in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument as a result of changes in market interest rates, and the Company's exposure to the risk of whether or not to change in market interest rates is mainly related to the Company's obligations at a variable interest rate and interest deposits.

The company is not exposed to interest rate risk due to the absence of long-term borrowings.

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22- Objective and polices of financial instrument Risk management (Continued)

22-2 Financial Instrument

22-2-1 Credit Risk

The book value of the financial assets is the maximum credit risk to which the company is exposed, and the maximum exposure to credit risk on the date of the Separate financial position is as follows:

	Note No	31/05/2026	31/08/2025
		Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Debtors & Other Debit Balances	(8)	29,624	12,250
Cash In Banks	(9)	2,241,847	1,080,560
		2,271,471	**1,092,810**

22-2-2 Liquidity Risk

The Following Are The Contractual Terms Of Financial Obligations As Per The Separate Financial Statements Date:-

	Note No	Carrying Amount	12 Month Or Less
		Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
May 31,2026			
Creditors & Other Credit Balances	(13)	5,076	5,076
Total		**5,076**	**5,076**
August 31, 2025			
Creditors & Other Credit Balances	(13)	2,929	2,929
Total		**2,929**	**2,929**

22-2-3 Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign currency risk arises from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, which affect payments and receipts in foreign currencies as well as the valuation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. To mitigate this risk, the Company, whenever possible, maintains a net open foreign currency position. Accordingly, this risk is considered relatively low.

Furthermore, balances of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been measured using the official exchange rate at the reporting date. The primary currency giving rise to this risk is the US Dollar (USD).

The following indicates the company's exposure to the risk of foreign currency exchange rates fluctuations as shown in the main foreign currencies: -

	Thousand USD	Equivalent Thousand EGP
31/05/2026		
Banks Current Accounts	988	51,615
Total Assets In Currency	**988**	**51,615**
Total Liabilities In Currency	--	--
Surplus Exposure To Risk	**988**	**51,615**
Equivalent In EGP	**51,615**	**51,615**

	Thousand USD	Equivalent Thousand EGP
31/08/2025		
Banks Current Accounts	21	995
Time Deposit	954	46,282
Total Assets In Currency	**974**	**47,277**
Total Liabilities In Currency	--	--
Surplus Exposure To Risk	**974**	**47,277**
Equivalent In EGP	**47,277**	**47,277**

Suez Canal Co. For Technology Settling
بطاقة ضريبية ٥٢٨٦
سجل تجاري ١٥٣

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23- Legal Status (Continued)

- The case was resumed for hearing on 6/10/2021 regarding the complaint submitted to the Public Funds Prosecution in Case No. 323 of 2017, Supreme Public Funds. On the same session, it was postponed to 4/1/2022 to review a certificate from the Public Funds Prosecution, then to 5/4/2022, and 7/6/2022. At the last session, the court suspended the case pending the conclusion of investigations in Case No. 323 of 2017, Supreme Public Funds.
- The suspension was lifted by Misr Insurance Company for the session on 5/8/2023. At this session, the court postponed the case to 1/10/2023 and allowed the Suez Canal Company and the University to obtain a certificate regarding the Public Funds investigations mentioned above. The case was then reserved for judgment on 7/11/2023, when the court rejected the Company's appeal and upheld the lower court's ruling. The Company recorded a cash provision for the judgment under entry No. 35750 of Judicial Year 93, in the urgent proceedings, including scheduling the earliest session for the urgent matter and ordering a stay of execution of the contested judgment pending the outcome of the current appeal.

On The Merits

- Primarily: To annul the contested judgment and return the case to the suspension issued under the judgment dated 7/6/2022.
- Alternatively: To annul the contested judgment and refer the case to the Cairo Court of Appeal to be heard by another panel. A session for the urgent matter is being scheduled.
  A session was scheduled on 13/10/2025 to consider the stay of execution, during which the court accepted the appeal and stayed the execution of the contested judgment, setting 24/11/2025 to hear the merits.
  On 24/11/2025, the appeal was heard, and at the end of the session, the court accepted the Company's appeal, annulled the prior judgment, and referred the case to the Court of Appeal to be heard by a different panel.
  The appeal has been expedited before a new appellate circuit (No. 55), and a hearing session has been scheduled for April 4, 2026.
  The case was adjourned to June 1, 2026, for the inclusion of the appeal file from the previous circuit and for the appellant to submit the original appeal petition and supporting documents.
  At the hearing on June 1, 2026, as the appeal file from the previous circuit had not yet been received, the Court adjourned the case to September 6, 2026, for inclusion of the appeal file and for review of documents and submission of memoranda and supporting documents.

24- Tax Status

First: Corporate Income Tax

Year From The Commencement Of Operations To 31/08/2004:

- The Company's tax for this year has been accounted for, and there are no outstanding tax liabilities.

Years From 1/09/2004 To 31/08/2009:

- The Company's tax for these years has been accounted for, and Form 19 was issued on 26/06/2024. The tax amounts were as follows:
- 01/09/2004 – 31/08/2005: EGP 24,551,400
- 01/09/2005 – 31/08/2006: EGP 1,275,758
- 01/09/2006 – 31/08/2007: EGP 3,078,126
- 01/09/2007 – 31/08/2008: EGP 2,936,680
- 01/09/2008 – 31/08/2009: EGP 18,830,613
- Total: EGP 50,672,577.
- An appeal was filed on 23/07/2024, with a hearing scheduled for January 2026. A provision has been made to cover this liability.

Years From 1/09/2009 To 31/08/2019:

- The Company's tax for these years has been accounted for and paid, including Article 87 and late payment charges.
- A settlement was received from the Large Taxpayers Center confirming that all corporate tax and late payment obligations up to 31/08/2019 were fully settled. A separate settlement for Article 87 was also received confirming full payment.

Year From 1/09/2019 To 31/08/2020:

- The Company was notified by Form 19 of a total assessment difference of EGP 27,065,943, with tax payable on the differences of EGP 6,089,837.
- An internal committee reviewed the differences, resulting in assessment differences of EGP 2,821,843 and tax payable of EGP 626,795.
- All differences were fully paid, and Article 87 charges of EGP 62,679 were settled. A settlement regarding Article 58 is in progress.
- Years from 01/09/2020 to 31/08/2023:
- Based on the tax examination, the corporate tax and Article 58 assessments for these years are as follows:
- 2020/2021: Corporate tax base EGP 135,286,752, Article 58 base EGP 8,570,000, tax assessment EGP 1,590,869, fully paid.

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24- Tax Status (Continued)

- 2021/2022: Corporate tax base EGP 187,389,282, Article 58 base EGP 40,017,000, tax assessment EGP 2,594,862, fully paid.
- 2022/2023: Corporate tax base EGP 179,190,594, Article 58 base EGP 132,412,000, tax assessment EGP 7,577,247, fully paid.
- Accordingly, no corporate income tax is payable by the Company up to 31/08/2023.
- Regarding Article 58, an appeal has been filed, referred to the appeals committee, and a date for resolution is pending.

Second: Payroll Tax

Year from the commencement of operations to 31/12/2019:

- The Company's payroll tax for these years has been assessed and fully paid, including late payment charges of EGP 199,699 up to 31/12/2019. Based on the settlement received from the Large Taxpayers Center, no further payroll tax is payable by the Company up to 31/12/2019.
- The Company's payroll tax for the years from 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2022 has been assessed, and all payroll tax differences up to 31/12/2022 have been fully settled.

Third: Stamp Tax:

Year from the commencement of operations to 31/12/2020:

- The Company was audited up to 31/12/2019, and the total tax due amounted to EGP 38,754, which has been fully paid.
- The Company was audited up to 31/12/2020, and the total tax due amounted to EGP 2,029, which has been fully paid, and no further liabilities exist.
- The Company was audited for the years from 01/09/2020 to 31/08/2022, and all amounts due have been fully settled.

Fourth: Withholding Tax

- Withholding tax is remitted in accordance with statutory deadlines.

Fifth: Property Tax

- Payments have been made up to 31/12/2025.
- The Company received the real estate tax assessment for its headquarters located at 9 Abdel Qader Hamza Street, and the tax has been paid up to 31/12/2025 in the amount of EGP 43,641.9.

Sixth: Requirements Of Article (12) Of The Unified Tax Procedures Law No. 206 Of 2020

- In light of the issued financial statements, there are no transactions with related parties that would require the submission of a local file or a master file.

25- Significant Events

a- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on 10 January 2019 approved the agreement to resolve the ownership dispute of October 6 University, signed on 6 December 2018. The agreement acknowledged the Company's ownership of 99.68% of the University's share capital. The Assembly reviewed the University's financial statements for the years 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018, as well as the financial position as of 30 December 2018, which were amended, corrected, and approved by the University's auditors. The Assembly confirmed that, according to these amended financial statements, Suez Canal Technology settling Localization Company owns 99.68% of the University's share capital, as approved by the University's Board of Trustees, the University President, and the Chief Financial Officer, and certified by the University's auditors. The Company's review of these financial statements and of the auditors' work was limited to balances between the Company and the University and the Company's share in the University's capital. The preparation and approval of the University's financial statements remain the responsibility of the Board of Trustees, the University President, and the University's auditors, as required by law. This approval remains valid after the University delivers the relevant documents to the Company and the current President and members of the Board of Trustees resign. The Assembly also approved the discharge of Mr. Sayed Tounsi Mahmoud from any liabilities toward the University and the Company, while reserving the Company's right to take legal action if any undisclosed violations are discovered. The Assembly emphasized taking all necessary legal measures to protect the rights of Suez Canal Technology settling Localization Company in the University. Any agreements harming the Company or its investments will be legally challenged. On 6 December 2022, under Power of Attorney No. 4665 of 2022, Mr. Sayed Tounsi Mahmoud acknowledged that he owns no shares in the University's capital and waived any claim against Suez Canal Technology settling Localization Company, both currently and in the future, and also renounced any judgments in his Favor under a specific power of attorney.

b- The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt, at its meeting on Thursday, February 12, 2026, decided to reduce the overnight deposit and lending rates, as well as the Central Bank's main operation rate, by 100 basis points to 19.00%, 20.00%, and 19.50%, respectively. It also decided to reduce the discount rate by 100 basis points to 19.50%.

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25- Significant Events (Continued)

c- Geopolitical Developments & Their Economic Impacts

As of **February 28, 2026** there has been a significant escalation in geopolitical tensions in the Gulf and Middle East regions. These events have resulted in broad economic repercussions affecting both local and regional business environments. The key impacts include the following:

Exchange Rate Volatility: The local currency (Egyptian Pound) has experienced a decline against major foreign currencies, potentially impacting import costs and outstanding foreign currency-denominated liabilities.

Energy & Logistics Costs: These developments led to a surge in both global and local fuel prices, resulting in a direct increase in transportation and shipping costs.

Supply Chain Disruptions: The ongoing tensions have caused global supply chain interruptions and delays in deliveries, which may affect operational and production schedules.

Accounting Impact

These occurrences are classified as "Non-adjusting Events" in accordance with accounting standards, as they originated after the balance sheet date. The Company's management is currently evaluating the quantitative impact of these events on future cash flows and results of operations. At present, management believes that the "Going Concern" assumption remains valid and has not been fundamentally compromised

26- New Standards Or Amendments To The Accounting Standards

On October 23, 2024, the Prime Minister issued Decree amending some provisions of the Egyptian Accounting Standards, and the following is a summary of the most important of those amendments:

New Amended Standards	Summary Of The Most Significant Amendments	Impact On The Financial Statements	Effective Date
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (51) "Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Economies"	On October 23, 2024, the Egyptian Cabinet issued a decision to add Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (51) "Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Economies." The standard shall apply to the separate and consolidated financial statements of any company or group whose recording currency is in a hyperinflationary economy. This standard shall also apply to any group that has a foreign currency (including a branch, subsidiary, sister company, joint venture, etc.) in a hyperinflationary economy. This standard essentially requires adjusting the financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.	No decision was issued by the Prime Minister or his authorized representative specifying the beginning and end dates of the financial period or periods during which this standard must be applied.	This decision shall be implemented and activated by a decision from the Prime Minister or his delegate.

Mr. Ashraf Mohamed Ibrahim
General Manager - Financial Affairs

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr
Chef Executive Officer

Mr. Amr Ali El-Garhy
Chairman Of The Board

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