Translated from Arabic

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial period ended
30 September 2025
And Limited Review Report

Translated from Arabic

Juhayna Food Industries

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

<u>Consolidated Financial Statements (Merging Company) for the Financial Period Ended 30 September 2025</u>

Contents	**Page**

KPMG

Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

B (105) – Avenue (2) – Smart Village
Km 28 Cairo – Alex Desert Road
Giza – Cairo – Egypt
Postal Code : 12577

Telephone : (202) 35 37 5000 – 35 37 5005
E-mail : Egypt@kpmg.com.eg
Fax : (202) 35 37 3537
P.O. Box : (5) Smart Village

Translation from Arabic

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

Introduction

We have reviewed on the accompanying 30 September 2025 consolidated interim financial statements of Juhayna Food Industries "An Egyptian Joint Stock Company", and its subsidiaries "the Group", which comprises:

- The consolidated statement of financial position as of 30 September 2025.
- The consolidated statement of profit or loss for the three months and nine months period ended 30 September 2025;
- The consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the three months and nine months period ended 30 September 2025;
- The consolidated statement of changes in equity for nine months period ended 30 September 2025;
- The consolidated statement of cash flows for nine months period ended 30 September 2025;
- The notes to the interim consolidated financial statements.

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

Scope of Review

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

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying 30 September 2025 consolidated interim financial statements do not present fairly in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards including the requirements of the Egyptian accounting standard (30) " interim financial reporting ".

Emphasis of a matter

Without qualifying our conclusion, we draw attention to the following: -

- As mentioned in detail in note. (17) of the accompanying notes to the consolidated interim financial statements, which describes that one of the merged subsidiaries has a dispute regarding its tax exemption for a period of ten years from 2009 to 2018. A decision was issued by the Appeal Committee not to recognize the tax exemption for this merged subsidiary and to subject it to tax for the years 2009 to 2014. The merged subsidiary has filed a lawsuit to contest the decision of the Appeal Committee regarding the cancellation of the tax exemption granted by the decision of the Chairman of the General Investment Authority. The merged subsidiary, along with its legal and tax advisors, has studied the subsidiary's entitlement to this exemption, and the opinion concluded that the merged subsidiary is likely to receive a ruling in its favor. Therefore, no provision has been made for any obligation related to this matter, and it is considered a possible obligation for the merged subsidiary.

- As mentioned in detail in note [37] from the accompanying notes to the consolidated interim financial statements, which describes that the Company's Extra Ordinary General Assembly meeting has agreed the merge for manufacturing sector companies and the process was registered in the commercial registry on 27 February 2025.

Samy Abdelhafez Ahmed Ibrahim
Financial Regulatory Authority Register No. (377)
KPMG Hazem Hassan

Cairo, 9 November 2025

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants
15

Juhayna Food Industries **Translated from Arabic**

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Interim Consolidated statement of financial position

As of 30 September 2025

L.E	Note No.	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	(13)	4 609 507 713	3 886 899 018
Projects under construction	(14)	2 688 472 219	1 511 945 561
Biological assets	(15) - (16-1)	524 319 264	445 704 631
Equity accounted investees	(12)	-	18 025 552
Right of use assets	(29-2)	107 358 481	93 038 704
Good will	(33)	97 092 890	97 092 890
Other long term asset		692 854	699 057
Non-current assets		**8 027 443 421**	**6 053 405 413**
Current assets			
Investments held for sale			
Inventory	(18)	5 402 855 779	4 177 070 922
Trade and other receivables	(19)	3 128 721 682	1 501 832 833
Due from related party	(32 -1)	-	3 421 436
Other biological assets	(16-2)	59 472 168	43 487 421
Cash and cash equivalents	(20)	1 426 342 414	1 811 244 599
Current assets		**10 017 392 043**	**7 537 057 211**
Total assets		**18 044 835 464**	**13 590 462 624**
Equity			
Issued and paid up capital	(21)	941 405 082	941 405 082
Legal reserve		-	742 112 963
General reserve - issuance premium	(21-1)	-	330 920 428
Merge reserve	(21-2)	2 573 404 723	-
Other reserve	(21-3)	259 470 145	-
Retained earnings		3 618 293 814	4 324 257 529
Total equity attributable to owners of the company		**7 392 573 764**	**6 338 696 002**
Non-controlling interest		843 507	628 468
Total equity		**7 393 417 271**	**6 339 324 470**
Non-current liabilities			
Loans	(22-1)	1 507 488 923	578 066 880
Lease contract liabilities	(29-1)	109 774 293	84 041 450
Deferred tax liabilities	(26-1)	471 378 809	387 421 265
Deferred income	(35)	699 241	2 199 658
Non-current liabilities		**2 089 341 266**	**1 051 729 253**
Current liabilities			
Provisions	(24)	221 995 342	228 224 163
Bank credit facilities	(23)	4 625 571 691	2 909 495 624
Creditors and other credit balances	(25)	3 389 113 371	2 006 712 301
Income tax liabilities	(26-2)	9 910 135	712 162 570
Due from related party	(32 -2)	46 581 335	-
Lease contracts liabilities	(29-1)	19 526 982	67 487 158
Loans	(22-1)	247 121 223	271 503 629
Deferred income	(35)	2 256 848	3 823 456
Current liabilities		**8 562 076 927**	**6 199 408 901**
Total liabilities		**10 651 418 193**	**7 251 138 154**
Total equity and total liabilities		**18 044 835 464**	**13 590 462 624**

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

Associate chief financial officer	CFO	Chairman
Mr/Ibrahim Badr	Mr/Tarek Elwan	Mr/Ahmed Elwakil

Limited review report (attached)

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Interim Consolidated statement of profit or loss
For the financial period ended in 30 Septamber 2025

Translated from Arabic

		Financial period From 1/1/2025 To 30/9/2025 L.E.	Financial period From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	Financial period From 1/7/2025 To 30/9/2025 L.E.	Financial period From 1/7/2024 To 30/6/2024 L.E.
Net sales	(11 -3)	22 136 695 237	18 333 879 709	7 971 607 240	6 863 671 472
Cost of sales	(5)	(17 155 356 312)	(12 472 346 144)	(6 029 987 548)	(4 828 605 923)
Gross profit		**4 981 338 925**	**5 861 533 565**	**1 941 619 692**	**2 035 065 549**
Other operating income	(6)	131 336 252	379 520 894	44 091 202	153 231 563
Selling and Marketing expenses	(7)	(1 951 303 124)	(1 523 287 436)	(730 866 917)	(554 591 151)
General and administrative expenses	(8)	(554 102 082)	(401 408 364)	(213 619 572)	(131 450 226)
Net (Losses) of trade and other receivables	(24)	(6 337 838)	(3 887 085)	3 282 079	633 278
Other expenses	(9)	(130 088 174)	(137 106 255)	(51 556 948)	(45 748 832)
Results from operating activities		**2 470 843 959**	**4 175 365 319**	**992 949 536**	**1 457 140 181**
Share of net (Loss) /profit of Equity accounted investees		-	436 585	4 316 345	633 375
Net finance (cost)	(10)	(844 432 541)	(972 533 245)	(360 044 252)	(230 989 456)
Net profit for the period before income tax		**1 626 411 418**	**3 203 268 659**	**637 221 629**	**1 226 784 100**
Current income tax	(26-4)	(296 947 882)	(750 325 851)	(104 748 052)	(254 538 109)
Defferd tax		(57 895 418)	(15 097 633)	(41 728 464)	(14 655 019)
Net profit for the period after tax		**1 271 568 118**	**2 437 845 175**	**490 745 113**	**957 590 972**
Distributed as follows					
Owners of the company		1 271 352 400	2 437 723 959	490 621 220	958 455 298
Non-controlling interests		215 718	121 216	123 893	(864 326)
		1 271 568 118	2 437 845 175	490 745 113	957 590 972
Earning per share for the period (L.E /share)	(34)	0.84	2.07	0.18	0.81

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

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Interim Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
For the financial period ended in 30 Septamber 2025

Translated from Arabic

	Note No.	Financial period From 1/1/2025 To 30/9/2025 L.E.	Financial period From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.	Financial period From 1/7/2025 To 30/9/2025 L.E.	Financial period From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E.
Net profit for the period after tax		1 271 568 118	2 437 845 175	490 745 113	957 590 972
Losses of foreign currency evaluation (EAS 13 - appendix H)		-	(348 492 067)	-	-
Total comprehensive income		**1 271 568 118**	**2 089 353 108**	**490 745 113**	**957 590 972**
Distributed as follows					
Parent owners of the company		1 271 352 400	2 089 231 892	490 621 220	958 455 298
Non-controlling interests		215 718	121 216	123 893	(864 326)
		1 271 568 118	**2 089 353 108**	**490 745 113**	**957 590 972**

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

Juhayna Food Industries
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Interim Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the financial period ended 30 September 2025

	Issued & paid up capital L.E	Legal reserve L.E	General reserve-Issuance premium L.E	Merge reserve L.E	Other reserve L.E	Retained earnings L.E	Non-controlling interest L.E	Total L.E
Balance as at 1 January 2024	941 405 082	742 112 963	330 920 428	-	-	2 233 885 644	1 444 468	4 249 768 585
Total other comprehensive income for the period ended 31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	2 089 231 892	121 216	2 089 353 108
Transaction with owners of the company						-	-	
Shareholder distributions	-	-	-	-	-	(188 281 016)	-	(188 281 016)
Employee distributions and board of directors bonus	-	-	-	-	-	(103 276 807)	-	(103 276 807)
Holding Company's share in reserves of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(4 671 943)	(806 127)	(5 478 070)
Balance as at 30 September 2024	941 405 082	742 112 963	330 920 428	-	-	4 026 887 770	759 557	6 042 085 800
Balance as at 1 January 2025 (1)	941 405 082	742 112 963	330 920 428	-	-	4 324 257 529	628 468	6 339 324 470
Total comprehensive income for the period from 27/2/2025 to 30/9/2025 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1271 352 400	215 718	1 271 568 118
Transaction with owners of the company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closure of Net Equity of Merged Companies as of 31 December 2023 (Merger Date)	-	-	-	2519 100 058	257 088 063	-	-	2 776 188 121
Dividends Distributed During 2024 by the Merged Companies	-	-	-	(94 774 825)	-	-	-	(94 774 825)
Investment Cost in the Merged Companies	-	-	-	(1449 362 233)	-	-	-	(1 449 362 233)
Closure of Legal Reserve to Merger Surplus	-	(742 112 963)	-	470 702 541	-	-	-	(271 410 422)
Closure of Retained Earnings of the Merging Company	-	-	-	796 818 754	-	-	-	796 818 754
Impact of Land Revaluation in Al Marwa Food Industries Company	-	-	-	-	2 382 082	-	-	2 382 082
Acquisition's Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	679	(679)	-
Closure of Share Premium	-	-	(330 920 428)	330 920 428	-	-	-	-
Dividends Distributed for employees and board remuneration		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The holding company's share of reserves and carried forward profits of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(1417 377 273)	-	(1417 377 273)
Total adjustments arising from a merger process (3)		(742 112 963)	(330 920 428)	2 573 404 723	259 470 145	(146 024 194)	215 039	1 614 032 322
Transactions with shareholders, and other transactions								
Shareholder distributions						(282 421 523)		(282 421 523)
Employee distributions and board of directors bonus						(277 517 998)		(277 517 998)
Total transactions with company owners and others	-	-	-	-	-	(559 939 521)	-	(559 939 521)
Balance as at 30 September (1+2+3)	941 405 082	-	-	2 573 404 723	259 470 145	3 618 293 814	843 507	7 393 417 271

The notes from No.(1) to No.(39) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read there to.

Interim Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the financial period ended 30 September

	Note No.	30/9/2025	30/9/2024
Cash flows from operating activities		**L.E.**	**L.E.**
Net profit for the year before income tax		1 626 411 418	3 203 268 659
Adjustments for:			
PPE depreciation	(13)	339 056 083	244 037 321
Capital (gain)	(6)	-	(56 046 397)
Amortization of Bioloigical Wealth	(14-1)	-	24 768 728
Amortization of productive plant wealth		8 837 346	1 463 685
Amortization of plant wealth (productive)	(16-1)	1 451 795	-
Cost of drying period		(118 391 447)	(105 395 417)
Net profits in equity accounted investees	(12)	-	(436 585)
Amortization of right of use	(29)	21 857 863	8 794 026
Lease liabilities interest	(29)	16 085 512	15 557 932
Biological wealth due to newborn	(16)	(19 803 000)	(30 866 200)
Gain of sale of Biological wealth	(16)	(34 489 508)	(20 518 608)
Investment Loss		-	522 059 902
Foreign currencies exchange differences	(10)	(41 262 926)	50 695 235
Interest income	(10)	(74 145 830)	(35 331 177)
Finance interests & expenses	(10)	877 315 445	520 941 823
		2 602 922 750	**4 342 992 928**
Changes in:			
Inventories	(18)	(1 225 784 857)	(1 177 160 991)
Biological assets- Existing Agriculture		(15 984 747)	(25 673 860)
Trade and other receivables	(19)	(1 371 268 757)	(1 299 814 183)
Due to related parties	(32-2)	46 581 335	(877 077)
Creditors & other credit balances	(25)	1 382 401 070	(518 229 177)
Due from related parties		3 421 436	8 688 250
Provisions	(24)	(6 228 821)	17 406 324
Net cash flows from operating activities		**1 416 059 409**	**1 347 332 214**
Income tax paid		(1 148 718 243)	(297 119 050)
Dividends paid to employees		(277 517 998)	(103 276 807)
		(10 176 832)	**946 936 357**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of PPE & projects under construction	(13-14)	(2 246 606 007)	(1 255 574 477)
Proceeds from sale of PPE		(8 414 571)	58 775 954
Payments of ROU assets		(36 177 640)	(43 147 198)
Proceeds from sale of biological wealth		53 293 569	64 282 576
Payment to plant wealth productive		-	(916 651)
Proceeds from death compensation		15 765 705	10 796 379
Proceeds from the sale of productive plant wealth	(16-15)	-	3 332 837
Payment to plant wealth unproductive		(19 768 600)	(16 378 125)
other noncurrent assets		6 204	6 204
acquisition adjustments		-	(5 478 070)
Payments for the purchase of shares		(10 049 544)	(831 200 366)
Proceeds from sale of shares		-	309 140 464
Interest on deposits collected		74 145 830	35 331 177
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		**(2 177 805 054)**	**(1 671 029 296)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net proceeds from credit facilities	(23)	1 716 076 067	2 585 168 322
Paid of right of use	(29)	(38 312 845)	14 874 257
(Payments for) bank loans	(22)	902 780 163	(52 137 878)
Gains from merged companies		341 010 356	-
Finance interests & expenses paid		(877 315 445)	(520 941 823)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(282 421 523)	(188 281 016)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**1 761 816 775**	**1 838 681 862**
Change in cash & cash equivalents during the year		**(426 165 111)**	**1114 588 923**
Foreign currency exchange	(10)	41 262 926	(395 509 622)
Cash & cash equivalents at 1 January		1811 244 599	1093 526 328
Cash & cash equivalents at 30 September	(20)	**1 426 342 414**	**1 812 605 629**

The notes from No.(1) to No.(39) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read there to.

1 Background

The Company was established in 1995 according to the Investment Law No. (230) of 1989 as replaced by the investment incentives and guarantees law No. (8) 1997 and the decree of the Minister of Economic and Foreign Trade No. 636 of 1994 approving the Company's establishment.
The Company was registered in the commercial registry under No. 100994 on 10/1/1995. Company's period is 50 years starting from the date of registration in the commercial registry.
The address of the Company's registered office is building no.2 Polygon Sodic West Sheikh Zayed Giza.
The factory address: 6th Oct. city industrial zone No. 1 plot No. 39 40.
Mr. Ahmed El wakil is the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
The Company is considered a holding Company.

Merger of the group of industrial subsidiaries into the company.
The Extraordinary General Assembly of Juhayna Food Industries Company, held on December 26, 2024, decided to approve the merger of International Company for Modern Food Industries, the Egyptian Dairy Products Company ,the Egyptian Food Industries Company Egyfood ,and Al-Marwa Food Industries Company in the company.
This is based on the book value of the merging company and the merging companies according to the companies' financial statements on December 31, 2023, which is the date taken as the basis for the merger (Note 39)

The Company's purpose.
The company's purpose is to produce, manufacture, package and package all types of dairy products, all their derivatives, all kinds of cheeses, various fruit juices, drinks and iced materials, and to prepare, manufacture, package and package all types of foodstuffs and in general the manufacture of agricultural products.
The Extraordinary General Assembly held on December 26, 2024 approved amending Article No.3 of the company's bylaws so that the company's purpose is:

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

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

Registration in the Stock Exchange

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

2 Basis of preparation

2-1 Statement of compliance with laws and regulation

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

The interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 9 November 2025.

2-2 Basis of measurement

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

2-3 Functional and presentation currency

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

2-4 Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

- Accounting policy no (3-10): lease classification.

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

- Note (19): impairment of trade and other debit balances.
- Note (24): provisions
- Note (26): deferred tax.
- Note (4-1): biological assets

3 Material accounting policies

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

3-1 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The interim consolidated financial statements of the Group incorporate the financial statements of the Parent Company and entities (including special purpose entities) controlled by the Parent Company (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved when the Group (i) has power over the investee, (ii) is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and (iii) has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

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

3-2 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

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

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

3-3 Equity accounted investees

Companies under joint control are companies over which the group exercises control jointly with another party. Joint control is in place when decisions on main activities require the unanimous consent of the controlling parties. Investments under joint control entities are presented in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method so that initial recognition is recognized at cost including costs associated with the acquisition and the subsequent measurement in the consolidated financial statements increases or decreases the carrying amount of the investment by the Group's share of profit or loss.

3-4 Financial instruments

3-4-1 Financial assets

Classification:

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

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

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

Recognition and derecognition:

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

Measurement:

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

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

Debt instruments:

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

- Amortized cost: Assets held to maturity date to collect contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent only payment of original amount and interest, are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in financing income using the interest rate method. Any gains or losses resulting from the disposal of investments are recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss, and they are classified under other income / (expenses). Impairment losses are presented as a separate item in the statement of profit or loss.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income: Assets held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and also for the purpose of selling financial assets, where the cash flows of assets represent only payment of original amount and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in carrying amount are taken into other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. When the financial asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income from equity is reclassified to profit or loss and recognized in other income/(expenses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in financing income using the interest rate method, and impairment expense is presented as a separate item in the statement of profit or loss.

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

Equity instruments

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

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

Impairment:

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

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

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

Other financial liabilities

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

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

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

3-4-3 De-recognition of financial instruments

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

Debtors

Debtors are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Generally, short-duration trade and other receivables with no stated interest rate are stated at their nominal value (original invoice amount) less an allowance for any doubtful debts.

Debtors comprise cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

3-5 Goodwill

Recognition & Measurement

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

3-6 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (note 13).

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

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

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

Subsequent costs

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

Depreciation

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

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

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

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

3-7 Projects under construction

Expenditures incurred on purchasing and constructing fixed assets are initially recorded in projects under construction until the asset is completed and becomes ready for use. Upon the completion of the assets, all related costs are transferred to fixed assets. Projects under construction are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses (note no. 14). No depreciation is charged until the project is completed and transferred to fixed assets.

Impairment of Non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

3-8 Government grants

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

3-9 Plant wealth and Biological assets

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

Cows	4 years
Orange trees	35 Years

3-10 ROU

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

3-11 Lease Contracts

Operating lease contracts

The group assess whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. The assessment involves the exercise of judgment about whether it depends on a specified asset, whether the Group obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset, and whether the group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At inception, the ROU asset comprises the initial lease liability, initial direst costs, and the obligations to refurbish the asset, less any incentives granted by the lessors. The ROU asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset. The ROU asset is subject to testing of impairment if there is an indicator for impairment, as for owned assets.

The group recognize right of use (ROU) asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date, except for short term leases of 12 months or less which are expensed in the income statement in a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the group uses an incremental borrowing rate specific to the country, term, and currency of the contract. Lease payments can include fixed payments; variable payment that depends on an index or rate known at the commencement date; and extension option payments or purchase options, if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and remeasured (with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset) when there is a change in future lease payments in case of renegotiation, change of an index or rate or in case of reassessment of options.

- **Extension options**

  The Group assesses at the lease commencement date whether it is reasonable certain to exercise the extension options. The Group reassess whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is significant event or significant changes in circu
  mstances within its control

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

- **In case the transfer of the asset is not a sale transaction**
  The lessee must continue to recognize the transferred asset and must recognize a financial liability equal to the proceeds of the transfer.

3-12 Inventories

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

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

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

Non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

3-13 Defined contribution plans

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

3-14 Provisions

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

3-15 Revenue

Sales of goods

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

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

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer. The group recognize any amounts of variables in its contract with customer due to rebates, or significant financing component or non- cash component.

Export subsidy revenue

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

3-16 Finance income and finance costs

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

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

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

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

3-17 Income tax

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized at the next years.

3-18 Legal reserve

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

3-19 Termination benefits

When the company is committed clearly-without having the possibility of cancellation – a formal detailed plan to either finish the work before the normal retirement date or to provide end of service benefits as a result of resignations (voluntary) / left the work voluntary according to law (12) of 2003 and related Egyptian Laws.

3-20 Segmentation reporting

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

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

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

4 Determination of fair value

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non- financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

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

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

- The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirement of EAS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified. Thus, in estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available.
- Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized at the end of the reporting year during which the change has occurred.
- The company's financial instruments recognized at amortized cost is close to it is fair value.
- As of 30 September 2025, and 31 December 2024, the Group has no financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value, and they are measured at amortized cost, Group's assets and liabilities represented in balances of cash and cash equivalents, Trade and other receivables and payables, loans and credit facilities, investments in debt instruments, in addition to related parties' balances. The carrying amounts of the Group's assets and liabilities is a reasonable approximation of their fair value

5 Cost of sales

	Financial Period From 1/1/2025 To 30/9/2025 L.E	Financial Period From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E	Financial Period From 1/7/2025 To 30/9/2025 L.E	Financial Period From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E
Operating expenses and wages	16 235 914 747	12 469 729 719	6 220 180 131	5 225 123 955
Changes in inventory	723 061 237	(166 991 827)	(251 134 999)	(452 726 538)
Depreciation	196 380 328	169 608 252	60 942 416	56 208 506
	17 155 356 312	**12 472 346 144**	**6 029 987 548**	**4 828 605 923**

6 Other operating income

	Financial Period From 1/1/2025 To 30/9/2025 L.E	Financial Period From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E	Financial Period From 1/7/2025 To 30/9/2025 L.E	Financial Period From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E
Export support revenues	38 468 302	270 722 072	13 653 572	84 688 761
Capital gains (losses)	-	56 046 397	-	54 078 952
Profits from selling cows	34 489 508	20 518 608	11 930 749	3 299 725
Revenue from sale of scrap and waste	34 813 708	18 450 711	15 405 112	7 270 975
Reversal of no longer required provision	7 576 995	-	7 576 995	-
Reversal of decrease in inventory	10 159 497	-	-	-
Government grant revenues	2 259 473	6 180 462	860 740	2 143 232
Other revenues	3 568 769	7 602 644	(5 335 967)	1 749 918
	131 336 252	**379 520 894**	**44 091 201**	**153 231 563**

7 Selling and marketing expenses

	Financial Period From 1/1/2025 To 30/9/2025	Financial Period From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024	Financial Period From 1/7/2025 To 30/9/2025	Financial Period From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Advertising expenses	453 478 478	401 140 780	179 070 197	143 327 935
Salaries and wages	612 338 095	448 949 063	228 045 579	155 420 308
Cost of replaced items	169 381 738	163 594 790	61 426 579	55 923 321
Depreciation	117 886 077	55 845 742	44 659 157	22 506 652
Vehicles expenses	190 324 239	147 703 910	64 761 402	54 881 895
Shipping & export expenses	184 247 285	138 592 586	78 976 759	61 953 248
Rent*	17 663 165	12 796 828	6 632 473	5 550 981
Temporary labor contractors	73 117 527	49 365 080	22 139 885	20 153 448
Others	132 866 520	105 298 657	45 154 886	34 873 363
	1 951 303 124	**1 523 287 436**	**730 866 917**	**554 591 151**

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

8 General and administrative expenses

	Financial Period From 1/1/2025 To 30/9/2025	Financial Period From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024	Financial Period From 1/7/2025 To 30/9/2025	Financial Period From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Salaries and wages	248 760 047	211 094 121	92 998 047	69 337 962
Depreciation expense	24 789 678	18 583 327	10 207 318	6 689 870
Rent expense*	23 448 221	17 284 026	15 202 484	6 600 302
Subscription fees and licenses	113 142 836	61 500 880	38 719 630	12 294 077
Repair and maintenance expenses	9 609 057	10 961 265	5 051 489	4 294 569
Cars insurance	11 847 804	23 125 614	4 064 457	15 764 171
End of service expenses	28 625 342	-	4 151 569	-
BOD Allowances and bonus (32-3)	1 420 000	630 000	295 000	-
Consulting fees	18 328 672	8 589 014	11 323 698	3 835 833
Other administrative expenses	52 227 643	30 969 764	17 813 763	7 570 620
Research and development expenses	21 902 782	18 670 353	13 792 117	5 062 822
	554 102 082	**401 408 364**	**213 619 572**	**131 450 226**

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

9 Other expenses

	Financial Period From 1/1/2025 To 30/9/2025	Financial Period From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024	Financial Period From 1/7/2025 To 30/9/2025	Financial Period From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Donations	14 567 817	10 365 089	4 258 987	3 195 778
Real estate tax	295 675	1 486 020	57 147	1 055 502
Provision for Claims	7 804 990	24 154 358	605 403	4 801 449
Health insurance contribution	94 554 097	85 453 990	37 169 987	29 203 255
Fixed asset sale losses	4 142 135	-	3 745 604	-
Others	8 723 460	15 646 798	5 719 820	7 492 848
	130 088 174	**137 106 255**	**51 556 948**	**45 748 832**

10 Net finance cost

	Financial Period From 1/1/2025 To 30/9/2025	Financial Period From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024	Financial Period From 1/7/2025 To 30/9/2025	Financial Period From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Interest expense	(877 315 445)	(536 499 755)	(374 536 475)	(250 252 821)
Interest income	74 145 830	35 331 177	42 508 160	8 618 231
Losses of selling investments at fair value through profits and losses Note (36)	-	(522 059 902)	-	-
Net (Loss) from foreign currency exchange	(41 262 926)	50 695 235	(28 015 937)	10 645 134
	(844 432 541)	**(972 533 245)**	**(360 044 252)**	**(230 989 456)**

11 Segmentation reports

11-1 Segmentation reports for the financial period ended 30 June 2025

The segmentation reports was prepared on an activity segments basis, the primary report for the activity segments was prepared in accordance with the organizational and managerial chart of the Company and Activity segmentations results include a direct participation unit in each sector activity.

The primary report for activity segmentations:

Revenues and expenses according to activity segmentat as follows:

	Activity Segments			
	Dairy sector L.E 9/30/2025	Concentrates & Juices sector L.E 9/30/2025	Other Segments L.E 9/30/2025	Total L.E 9/30/2025
Total sales	**30 890 404 797**	**10 165 910 071**	**949 185 055**	42 005 499 923
Sales between segments	(14 697 084 541)	(4 355 519 551)	(816 200 595)	**(19 868 804 687)**
Net Sales	16 193 320 256	5 810 390 521	132 984 460	**22 136 695 237**
COGS, Selling expenses, G&A	(14 462 931 391)	(5 218 080 454)	(116 175 686)	**(19 797 187 531)**
Other operating income	12 617 231	117 485 338	1 233 684	**131 336 253**
Finance expenses	(621 607 416)	(215 720 063)	(7 105 062)	**(844 432 541)**
Net profit before tax	1 121 398 680	494 075 343	10 937 396	**1 626 411 418**
Income Tax	(244 661 839)	(107 795 188)	(2 386 273)	**(354 843 300)**
	876 736 840	386 280 155	8 551 123	**1 271 568 118**
Other Information				
Depreciation	242 988 691	73 158 471	22 908 922	**339 056 083**
Total Assets	9 293 090 264	7 037 485 831	1 714 259 369	**18 044 835 464**
Total Liabilities	7 221 661 535	3 333 893 894	95 862 764	**10 651 418 193**

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

11 Segmentation reports

11-2 Segmentation reports for the financial period ended 30 September 2024

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

	Activity Segments			
	Dairy sector L.E 9/30/2024	Concentrates & Juices sector L.E 9/30/2024	Other Segments L.E 9/30/2024	Total L.E 9/30/2024
Total sales	**22 943 813 941**	9 793 955 643	1 021 768 749	33 759 538 332
Sales between segments	(10 980 638 711)	(3 686 729 656)	(758 290 256)	(15 425 658 623)
Net Sales	11 963 175 229	6 107 225 987	263 478 493	18 333 879 709
COGS, Selling expenses, G&A	(10 223 001 212)	(4 116 481 567)	(198 552 505)	(14 538 035 284)
Other operating income	90 941 891	279 861 489	8 717 513	379 520 894
Finance expenses	(655 733 918)	(316 185 782)	(176 960)	(972 096 660)
Net profit before tax	1 175 381 991	1 954 420 127	73 466 542	3 203 268 659
Income Tax	(279 787 229)	(468 145 680)	(17 490 575)	(765 423 484)
	895 594 762	1 486 274 446	55 975 967	2 437 845 175
Other Information				
Depreciation	164 237 714	57 146 773	22 652 834	244 037 321
Assets	7 644 512 880	4 607 267 080	664 214 530	12 915 994 491
Liabilities	4 488 517 196	2 329 260 294	56 131 200	6 873 908 691

* The Group operates in one geographical sector - Arab Republic of Egypt - Operating revenues primarily result from activities related to the foodstuffs.

11 Segmentation reports

11-3 Revenues from Segmentation reports for the financial period ended 30 September 2025

Revenues according to activity segmentat as follows:
Activity Segments

	30/9/2025	30/9/2024
	L.E	L.E
Dairy sector	10 980 524 470	8 303 565 036
Refrigeration sector	5 212 795 785	3 659 610 193
Juices sector	4 607 460 602	3 421 370 856
Concentrates	1 202 929 919	2 685 855 131
Distribution to others	132 984 460	263 478 493
Total	**22 136 695 237**	**18 333 879 709**

12 Equity accounted investees

Name of the investee company	Share percentage %	Current assets L.E	Total assets L.E	Current liabilities L.E	Total liabilities L.E	Carrying amount of investment L.E
Arju Company For food Industrial*	50.75% *	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 30 Septamber 2025		-	-	-	-	-
Arju Company For food Industrial*	50.75%	20 079 566	20 079 566	2 054 014	2 054 014	18 025 552
Balance as of 31 December 2024		**20 079 566**	**20 079 566**	**2 054 014**	**2 054 014**	**18 025 552**

* On November 30, 2021, the Board of Directors of Juhayna Company, upon the request of Arla Company, decided to terminate the partnership agreements concluded between Argo Company and the other compani The Board also approved the liquidation of the company. However, the Extraordinary General Assembly was not convened to ratify this decision. Subsequently, on February 18, 2024, Juhayna's Board of Directors approved the agreement concluded with the foreign shareholder, under which the foreign shareholder would sell its shares to Juhayna Food Industries Company. The purchase transaction was completed during the year 2025.

13 Property, plant and equipment

Description	Land	Buildings & Constructions	Machinery & Equipment	Transportation &transport vehicles	Tools	Empty plastic containers & Palettes	Display refrigerators	Wells	Office furniture & equipment	Computers	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Cost as at 1/1/2024	183 500 802	1 668 365 028	2 944 189 106	432 675 624	194 224 032	87 593 240	95 543 065	39 738 984	56 599 691	170 284 601	5 872 714 173
Additions of the year	120 000 000	32 507 869	331 421 483	272 137 516	56 213 875	40 503 460	260 932 444	-	6 474 679	24 120 088	1144 311 414
Disposals of the year	(190 350)	(5 516 855)	(6 573 382)	(18 462 270)	(169 405)	(15 448 380)	(1 932 555)	-	(49 278)	(56 306)	(48 398 781)
Cost as of 31/12/2024	**303 310 452**	**1 695 356 042**	**3 269 037 207**	**686 350 870**	**250 268 502**	**112 648 320**	**354 542 954**	**39 738 984**	**63 025 092**	**194 348 383**	**6 968 626 806**
Additions during the period*	1 657 577	2 981 474	145 841 339	21 210 900	18 563 780	8 172 500	30 009 145	-	6 905 565	12 444 582	247 786 861
Disposals during the period		(876 337)	(11 741 498)	(4 795 860)	(3 189 137)	(4 927 812)	(1 424 880)	-	(137 201)	(28 710 598)	(55 803 323)
transfer from PUC		30 651 370	564 772 725	115 788 150	12 287 440	27 737 500	68 419 482	-	-	2 635 821	822 292 488
Revaluation Adjustments of Fixed Assets at Acquisition Date	2 382 082	7 631 100	30 241 732	11 084	907 092	-	-	-	-	-	41 173 090
Cost as of 30/9/2025	**307 350 111**	**1 735 743 649**	**3 998 151 505**	**818 565 145**	**278 837 676**	**143 630 509**	**451 546 700**	**39 738 984**	**69 793 456**	**180 718 187**	**8 024 075 922**
Accumulated depreciation as of 1/1/2024	-	**359 264 457**	**1 698 692 690**	**245 600 630**	**118 185 111**	**56 722 836**	**86 357 192**	**15 713 068**	**30 602 227**	**151 627 721**	**2 762 765 932**
Depreciation of the year	-	39 113 588	184 139 067	40 225 497	17 035 735	19 233 687	21 404 563	1 489 634	4 468 129	14 150 679	341 260 579
Accumulated depreciation of disposals of the year	-	(3 191 486)	(6 355 670)	(18 188 006)	(169 405)	(13 944 843)	(1 927 494)		(49 278)	(56 306)	(43 882 488)
Accumulated depreciation as of 31/12/2024	-	**395 186 559**	**1 876 476 087**	**267 638 121**	**135 051 441**	**62 011 680**	**105 834 261**	**17 202 702**	**35 021 078**	**165 722 094**	**3 060 144 023**
Depreciation of the period	-	27 194 169	161 059 985	51 586 524	17 393 645	17 278 091	48 794 844	1 117 226	3 370 985	11 260 615	339 056 083
Accumulated depreciation of disposals of the period	-	(117 778)	(9 715 945)	(1 251 616)	(3 118 882)	(4 927 812)	(1 422 828)	-	(122 512)	(28 703 114)	(49 380 487)
consolidation elimination	-	18,416.55	4 355 401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 373 817
Revaluation Adjustments of Fixed Assets at Acquisition Date	-	7 631 100	30 241 732	11 084	907 092	-		-	-	-	38 791 008
Accumulated depreciation as of 30/9/2025		**429 912 466**	**2 062 417 260**	**317 984 113**	**150 233 296**	**74 361 960**	**153 206 276**	**18 319 928**	**38 269 551**	**148 279 595**	**3 392 984 444**
Fixed assets impairment as of 30/9/2025	**10 354 591**	**4 204 889**	**6 794 356**	-	-	-	-	**229 929**	-	-	**21 583 765**
Net book value as of 30/9/2025	**296 995 520**	**1 301 626 295**	**1 928 939 889**	**500 581 031**	**128 604 380**	**69 268 549**	**298 340 424**	**21 189 128**	**31 523 905**	**32 438 592**	**4 609 507 713**
Impairment of fixed assets 31/12/2024	**10 354 591**	**4 407 390**	**6 591 855**	-	-	-	-	**229 929**	-	-	**21 583 765**
Net book value as of 31/12/2024	**292 955 861**	**1 295 762 094**	**1 385 969 265**	**418 712 749**	**115 217 061**	**50 636 640**	**248 708 693**	**22 306 353**	**28 004 014**	**28 626 288**	**3 886 899 018**

*The additions include new transportation flute and display refrigerators.
Fully depreciated assets is amount to L.E 1 158 697 238 LE in 30 September 2025 (amount to L.E 1 112 693 303 LE in 31 December 2024).

The depreciation expense for the period / year distributed as follo	Period ended in	Year ended in
	2025/9/30	**31/12/2024**
Cost of sales	196 380 328	228 327 103
Selling and Marketing expenses	117 886 077	87 943 216
General and administrative	24 789 678	24 990 260
	339 056 083	341 260 579

14 Projects under construction

	Nature	% of completion	Timeline	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
				L.E	L.E
Buildings and constructions in progress	Building	50%-70%	Within one year	627 576 710	530 862 152
Machineries under installation	Machinery	70%-80%	Within one year	1 989 310 313	935 189 085
Computer software	Software Programs	70%-80%	Within one year	54 446 673	44 819 304
Transport vehicles under preparation	Cars	80%	Within one year	17 138 523	1 075 020
				2 688 472 219	**1 511 945 561**

14-1 Movement of projects under construction

	Opening Balance	Additions	Capitalized	Ending Balance
Building	530 862 152	204 845 615	(108 131 057)	627 576 710
Machinery	935 189 085	1 627 158 635	(573 037 407)	1 989 310 313
Computer Software	44 819 304	12 263 190	(2 635 821)	54 446 673
Transportation	1 075 020	131 851 653	(115 788 150)	17 138 523
	1 511 945 561	1 976 119 093	(799 592 435)	2 688 472 219

*The amount represents advance payments for vehicles, tools and palettes.

15 Biological assets- Plant wealth

15-1 Plant wealth - productive

	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
Cost at the beginning of the period /year	**70 323 096**	**72 215 496**
Additions during the period /year	-	1 440 436
Selling of harvest during the period /year	-	(3 332 837)
Cost at end of the period /year	**70 323 096**	**70 323 095**
Less:		
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the period /year	(6 409 024)	(4 461 406)
Amortization of productive plant wealth during the period /year	(1 451 795)	(1 947 617)
Accumulated depreciation at end of the period /year	**(7 860 819)**	**(6 409 023)**
Net	**62 462 277**	**63 914 072**

15-2 Plant wealth – unproductive

	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
Balance at the beginning of period/year	**56 792 920**	**512 395**
Additions	19 768 600	56 280 523
Balance at end of the period/year	**76 561 520**	**56 792 918**

16-Biological assets	Biological assets (Flock of dairy livestock - productive)	Biological assets (Flock of dairy livestock - unproductive)	Total	
			2025/9/30	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Amount of flock of livestock at the beginning of the period	230 734 484	172 014 225	402 748 709	307 226 644
Adding:				
Transferred from biological assets (Flock of dairy livestock - unproductive)	88 013 570	(88 013 570)	-	-
Births of flock				
Female	-	19 803 000	19 803 000	28 598 200
Capital cost during drying -off	4 964 418	113 427 029	118 391 447	151 511 783
	323 712 472	**217 230 684**	**540 943 156**	**487 336 627**
Biological assets sales	41 524 864	11 768 705	53 293 569	64 761 099
The death of live stock losses	10 244 338	5 521 367	15 765 705	19 826 818
	51 769 202	**17 290 072**	**69 059 274**	**84 587 917**
Cost of flock of livestock as of 30 September	**271 943 270**	**199 940 612**	**471 883 882**	**402 748 710**
Accumulated depreciation at the Beginning of the period	77 751 069	-	77 751 069	70 378 909
Depreciation of the period	32 495 218	-	32 495 218	33 384 102
Accumulated depreciation of disposals of sales case	(20 032 579)	-	(20 032 579)	(21 629 006)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals of death case	(3 625 293)	-	(3 625 293)	(4 382 936)
Accumulated depreciation as of period end	**86 588 415**	-	**86 588 415**	**77 751 069**
Net Balance of flock of livestock as of period end 30 September 2025	**185 354 855**	**199 940 612**	**385 295 467**	**324 997 641**

16-2 Other Biological wealth

	30/09/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
Agriculture	58 867 939	42 460 256
Births of male	604 229	1 027 165
	59 472 168	**43 487 421**

17 Tax status

Pre-Merger Period

A: Juhayna Food Industries Company (the Merging Company)

1- Corporate Income Tax:

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

Period from commencement of activity on 17/01/1996 to 31/12/2018:

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

Years 2019–2024:

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

2- Payroll Tax:

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

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

Years 2023–2024:

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

3- Stamp Duty:

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

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

Years 2023–2024:

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

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

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

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

Years 2021–2024:

Tax returns are submitted on time. No inspection has been requested.

5- Tax Withheld at Source:

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

B: International Modern Food Industries Company

1- Corporate Income Tax:

Commencement of Activity:

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

Years 2009–2014:

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

Years 2015–2018:

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

Years 2019–2024:

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

2- Payroll Tax:

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

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

Years 2023–2024:

The Company submits quarterly returns and the annual reconciliation within the legal due dates.

3- Stamp Duty:

Period from commencement of activity until 31/12/2022:

The Company was inspected and paid the due tax.

Years 2023–2024:
No inspection has been requested by the authority.

4- Sales Tax / Value-Added Tax (VAT):
The Company submits monthly VAT returns on time.
Period from commencement of activity until 31/12/2020:
The tax authority inspected the Company and the due differences were paid.
Years 2021–2024:
VAT returns are submitted on time and no inspection has been conducted.

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

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

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

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

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

Years 2018–2024:
The Company submit its tax returns on time and has not been selected for inspection.

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

Years 2023–2024:
The Company submits quarterly returns and annual reconciliations within the legal due dates in accordance with tax law.

3- Stamp Duty:
Period from the start of operations on 03/10/2001 to 31/12/2020:
The Company was inspected and paid the due stamp duty.

Years 2021–2024:
Preparation for the tax examination is currently in progress.

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

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

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

Years 2023–2024:

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

5- Withholding Tax:

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

D: Egyptian Food Industries Company "Egyfood"

1. **Corporate Income Tax**
   The company submits tax returns on time in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Law No. 91 of 2005 and its amendments, as well as the Unified Tax Procedures Law No. 206 of 2020 and its amendments.
2.
   Period from the beginning of activity until 2005:
   The company was not notified with any tax forms during the year and was not selected as part of the inspection sample by the relevant tax authority.

   Years 2006–2012:
   These years were inspected and the due tax amounts were paid.

   Years 2013–2019:
   These years were inspected, and the company received the results of the re-inspection. The company filed an objection, and the dispute is currently under review by the Internal Committee.

   Years 2020–2024:
   Tax returns are submitted on time, and the company has not been requested for inspection.

2. **Payroll Tax**
   Period from the beginning of activity until 2022:
   Inspected and the due amounts have been paid.

   Years 2023–2024:
   Monthly returns are submitted on time in accordance with the law, and no inspection has been conducted.
3. **Stamp Duty**
   Years from the beginning of activity until 2020:
   Inspected and settled.

   Years 2021–2024:
   Monthly returns are submitted on time in accordance with the law, and no inspection has been conducted.

4. **Sales Tax / Value Added Tax (VAT)**
   The company submits monthly tax returns on time.
   Period from the beginning of activity until 2022:
   Inspected and settled.

   Years 2023–2024:
   Quarterly returns are submitted on time in accordance with the law, and no inspection has been conducted.

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

E: Al Marwa Food Industries Company

1. **Corporate Income Tax**
   The tax period ended on 22/06/2022 (the date of the merger). The company submitted a tax return for the period ending on 22/06/2023.
2. **Payroll Tax**
   The company submits quarterly returns and will submit the annual reconciliation on time.
3. **Stamp Duty**
   The company pays the due tax in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
4. **Sales Tax / Value Added Tax (VAT)**
   Monthly tax returns are submitted on time in accordance with the law.
5. **Withholding Tax**
   The company pays the withheld amounts deducted from counterparties to the Tax Authority on time.

Merging Company: Juhayna Food Industries Company

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

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

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

1. **Corporate Income Tax**
   The company submits its tax returns on time in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Law No. 91 of 2005 and its amendments, as well as the Unified Tax Procedures Law No. 206 of 2020 and its amendments.
   Period from start of activity on 17/01/1996 to 31/12/2018:

   The competent tax office inspected the company for this period, and all tax disputes were resolved. The company paid the due taxes.

   Years 2019–2023:
   Tax returns were submitted on time, and the company has not been selected for inspection by the tax authority.

2. **Payroll Tax**
   Period from the start of activity on 17/01/1996 to 31/12/2022:
   The competent tax authority inspected the company for this period, resolved any tax disputes, and the company paid the due taxes.

   Years 2023–2024:
   The company submits both quarterly returns and the annual reconciliation in accordance with legal due dates.

3. **Stamp Duty**

Period from the start of activity on 17/01/1996 to 31/12/2022:
Inspected by the competent authority, disputes were resolved, and the company paid the due stamp duty.

Years 2023–2024:
Monthly returns are submitted on time as per the law, and the company has not been inspected.

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

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

Years 2021–2024:
VAT returns are submitted on time, and the company has not been requested for inspection.

5. **Withholding Tax**

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

Tax position of subsidiaries

Tiba Company's tax position

1- Corporate Income Tax:

The company is subject to the provisions of Income Tax Law No. 91 of 2005. The company submits its tax returns for the financial years and pays the tax due based on those returns.

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

Years from 2009 to 2012
The company was examined for these years and the dispute was ended by the internal committee and payment.

Years from 2013 until 2019
form 19 has been notified and the objection was made in legal date and the dispute is being resolved in the internal committee

Years from 2020 until 2023
The tax return was submitted within the legal due dates and the company was not requested for examination by the Tax authority.

Second: Salaries and wages tax
The period from the beginning of activity until 2019
Performed and settled.

Years from 2020 until 2024
The company submits quarterly returns as well as settlement within the legal due dates in accordance with the tax law.

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

Years 2021/2024
The company was not requested for inspection by the tax authority.

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

Years 2020/2023
The inspection and payment were completed until November 2020, and the inspection is underway from 12/2020 to 2023.

Years 2024
Declarations were submitted within the legal due dates.

Fifth: Withholding Tax:
The Company regularly submits quarterly returns within the legal due dates

EAD Company's tax position

1- Corporate Income Tax:
The company have tax exemption from the tax stipulated in Law No.91 of 2005 as follows: -
Land reclamation, processing and cultivation activity in accordance with Article (3 section 1 of the Executive Regulations of the Law).

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

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

The company is exempt from taxes for a period of ten years, starting from 3/20/2011 until 3/19/2021, in accordance with the exemption issued by the tax card on the activity of reclaiming and equipping lands with basic facilities that make them suitable for cultivation and cultivating reclaimed lands to the exclusion of other activities.

No examination was conducted for the years from the beginning of activity until 2010, as the company began activity on 6/30/2008, and examination procedures are underway until 2010.
The company was notified of an estimated form (19) for the years 2011 to 2012 and it was objected to within the legal due dates.
The company was notified of an estimated form (36) for the years 2013 to 2014 and it was objected to within the legal due dates.
The company was notified of an estimated form (19) for the years 2015 to 2018 and it was objected to within the legal due dates.
The annual tax returns for the years 2019 to 2025 were filed within the legal due dates in accordance with the provisions of Law 91/2005.

B - Stamp tax
The years from the beginning of activity until 2017 were examined and payment was made.
The examination has been conducted and the results of the examination have been objected to, and the date of the internal committee is being determined for the years 2018 and 2019.

An estimated form (19) and objection have been received, and the dispute is being resolved in the internal committee for the year 2020.

Tax returns are submitted within the legal due dates in accordance with the law for the years 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and the examination has not been completed

T- salaries tax and its equivalents
The company was examined for the years from the beginning of activity until 12/31/2015 and payment was made for that year.
Tax returns are submitted and not examined from 2016 until 2024.

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

C - Value added tax
The company was checked for the years from the beginning of the activity until 31/12/2019 and payment was made for that year.
The company submits monthly returns within the legal due dates and pays the tax due on them and the inspection has not taken place yet.

EAL Company's tax position

Corporation tax
Enmaa Livestock Company S.A.E.was established.M.M in accordance with the provisions of Investment Law No.8 of 1997 and Law No.91 of 2005 and the beginning of activity on 3/15/2012 and the date of issuance of the tax card 3/19/2012.The tax return was submitted until 2022 within the legal time in accordance with the provisions of Law No.91 of 2005. The company is exempt from corporate tax for the period from 11/3/2019 until 11/2/2029

The years from the beginning of the company's activity on 3/15/2012 until 2015 were not examined by the tax authority was not requested for examination for the years from 2016 to 2024.

C- **Stamp tax**
The years from the beginning of activity until 2017 were examined and payment was made.
Declarations are submitted within the legal due dates, and the examination was not conducted for the period 2018 to 2024.

D – **Salaries tax**
The company was examined for the years from the beginning of activity until 12/31/2021 and payment was made for that period.
Quarterly returns as well as annual settlement are submitted within the legal due dates for the period from 2022 to 2024.

E – **Withholding tax**
The company supplies the amounts deducted from the dealing parties to the Tax Authority within the legal due dates.

F – **Value added tax**
The company was examined for the years from the beginning of activity until 8/31/2016 and payment was made for that period.

You did not request an examination for the years from 9/1/2016 until 2024.
The company submits the returns within the legal due dates and pays the tax due on them.

EAR Company's tax position
A- Corporate Income Tax:
Enmaa Reclamation and Agriculture Co.Ltd was established.M.M in accordance with the provisions of Investment Law No.8 of 1997 and Law No.91 of 2005 and the beginning of the activity on 3/15/2012 and the date of issuance of the tax card 3/19/2012.

The tax return was submitted until 2024 within the legal time limit, in accordance with the provisions of Law 91 of 2005.
The company has not been requested for examination by the competent office to date.

B-Payroll tax
Checked and paid from the beginning of the activity until December 31, 2019.
For the years 2020/2024, the company submits the quarterly declarations as well as the annual settlement within the established legal due dates.

C - Value added tax
Checked and paid for the year from the beginning of the activity until August 2016.
Did not request for examination for the years 1/9/2016 until 2024.
The company submits the returns within the legal time limits and pays the tax due on them.

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

The years from 2020 until 2024 have not been examined and the company submits monthly declarations within the legal due dates.

E – Withholding tax
The company withholds the tax and supplies it to the General Administration of Deduction and Collection under the tax account on the forms prepared for this purpose within the legal due dates.

18 Inventories

	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
Raw materials	1 394 783 821	1 166 500 302
Packaging and packing materials	1 435 382 010	1 019 131 873
Finished goods	1 782 333 301	1 059 272 064
Consumables and miscellaneous supplies	722 733 593	623 396 191
Goods in transit - L/C's for goods purchase	67 623 054	308 770 492
	5 402 855 779	**4 177 070 922**

19 Trade and other receivables

	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
Trade receivables	1 184 376 551	927 260 513
Less: Expected credit losses	(48 275 426)	(33 846 853)
	1 136 101 125	**893 413 660**
Suppliers – advance payments	1 321 696 719	113 891 401
Prepaid expenses	10 994 872	2 456 769
Export subsidy*	278 730 655	227 857 068
Tax Authority	9 680 737	167 267 530
Customs Authority	290 506 693	42 536 078
Deposits with others	31 405 411	36 484 028
Debtors of fixed assets	13 250 000	-
Debtors- payment for PP&E (under recollection)	-	10 214 181
Other debit balances	51 087 470	28 400 664
	3 143 453 682	**1 522 521 379**
Less: Impairment in other debit balances	(14 732 000)	(20 688 546)
	3 128 721 682	**1 501 832 833**

* The company collect 39 261 255 EL during the period from January 1, 2025 to 30 September, 2025 compared to an amount of 66 million EGP during the year 2024.

20 Cash and cash equivalent

	30/09/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
Banks – current accounts	1 343 150 429	1 455 298 494
Cash on hand	5 204 870	5 540 650
Time deposits	-	356 254 822
Banks-Treasury notes	81 702 293	-
Cash and cash equivalent	**1 430 057 592**	**1 817 093 966**
Less: impairment on cash	(3 715 178)	(5 849 367)
	1 426 342 414	**1 811 244 599**

21 Share capital

	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
Authorized capital	5 000 000 000	5 000 000 000
Issued & paid-up capital (divided into 941 405 082 shares with nominal value L. E 1 each)	941 405 082	941 405 082

The shareholder's structure on 30 September 2025 is as follows:

Shareholder	No. of shares	Owner percentage
PHARON INVESTMENT LIMITED	471 331 200	50.07%
Baladna Company	154 247 362	16.38%
RIMCO E G T INVESTMENT LLC	102 497 429	10.89%
Other Shareholders	213 329 091	22.66%
	941 405 082	**100%**

On August 21, 2025, the Extraordinary General Assembly decided to increase the company's issued capital within the limits of the authorized capital from 941,405,082 Egyptian pounds to become 1,176,756,353 Egyptian pounds, an increase of 235,351,271 Egyptian pounds, by issuing free additional shares allocated entirely to the benefit of the company's shareholders. This increase is financed from the merger reserve shown in the financial statements on March 31, 2025, By issuing new shares at nominal value with an increase of 25% of the company's issued capital, with fractions being made up for the benefit of small shareholders, thus the issued and paid-up capital of the company becomes an amount of 1 176 756 353 Egyptian pounds, distributed over 1 176 756 353 shares, the nominal value of each share is 1 Egyptian pound The Extraordinary General Assembly was approved by the Financial Regulatory Authority on October 1, 2025, and this was noted in the Commercial Register on October 7, 2025.

21-1 General reserve

The balance of general reserve is as follows: -

	30/9/2025 L.E	31/12/2024 L.E
Collected from issuance premium of 205 972 632 shares during the year 2010	-	999 379 210
Less:		
i. Nominal value of issued shares with a premium	-	(205 972 632)
ii. Issuance fees	-	(38 507 164)
iii. Legal reserve formed to reach 50 % of paid-up capital	-	(350 398 732)
iv. Difference between the nominal value and the cost of own shares cancelled on 5 February 2012.	-	(73 580 254)
General reserve	-	**330 920 428**

21-2 Merger Reserve

The Extraordinary General Assembly of the Company, convened on 26 December 2024, resolved to retain the issued capital of the company prior to the merger at EGP 941 405 082 as it is after the merger. The difference between the issued capital of the acquiring company and the total net equity of the shareholders of both the acquiring and acquired companies—based on the economic performance report using the book values as per the financial statements of the acquired companies as of 31 December 2023—shall be allocated to a merger reserve, detailed as follows:

	Egyptian Pound (EGP)
Share of the merging company in Modern International Food Industries Company – as per the merger report	649 083 757
Share of the merging company in Egyptian Dairy Products Company – as per the merger report	599 415 866
Share of the merging company in Egyptian Food Industries Company “Egyfood” – as per the merger report	556 403 652
Share of the merging company (as investor) in Al Marwa Food Industries Company – as per the merger report	713 343 646
Change in the net equity of the merging company	53 912 525
Total non-controlling interests in the merged companies	1 245 277
	2 573 404 723

- The balance has been added to the merger reserve.
- The general reserve was added to the Merge reserve as a result of the merger of industrial companies.

21-3 Other Reserves

The balance represents other reserves resulting from adjustments made by the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones to preserve the book value of the assets and liabilities of both the acquiring and acquired companies, in accordance with the report of the committee formed to verify the accuracy of the preliminary valuation of the in-kind shares under assessment. As of 30 September 2025, the balance amounted to EGP 259 470 145.

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

22 Loans

22-1 The long-term loans and short-term that are granted to the group companies are as follow:

	Long term loans		
	Current portion	Non-current portion	Total
	L.E	L.E	L.E
Commercial International Bank (CIB)	229 728 631	1 507 488 923	**1 737 217 554**
Attijari wafa Bank	17 392 592	-	**17 392 592**
Balance at 30/9/2025	**247 121 223**	**1 507 488 923**	**1 754 610 146**
Balance at 31/12/2024	**271 503 629**	**578 066 880**	**849 570 509**

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

22-2 Adjustments on the movement of borrowing to access the net cash financing activities.

	30/09/2025	31/12/2024
	EGP	EGP
Balance of borrowing at 1 January	**849 570 509**	**147 599 744**
Withdrawals from Loans	2 065 386 329	752 261 341
Paid from loans	(1 130 102 582)	(57 934 141)
FX differences	(33 311 136)	-
Depreciation of deferred income (note 35)	3 067 025	7 643 565
Balance of loans and financial liabilities as of 30 September	**1 754 610 145**	**849 570 509**

23 Bank credit facilities

The balance of the item, amounting to EGP 4 625 571 691 as of September 30, 2025 (compared to EGP 2 909 495 624 as of December 31, 2024), represents the utilization of credit facilities granted to the Group's companies by certain banks, totaling approximately EGP 5.5 billion at a variable interest rate. These facilities are secured by various guarantees obtained by the banks that provided these facilities to the Group's companies.

24 Provisions

A- Provision for claims

Description	Balance at 01/01/2025	Formed during the year	No longer require for the year	Used during the year	Balance at 30/9/2025
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Provision for claims	**228 224 163**	**1 348 174**	**-**	(7 576 995)	**221 995 342**

- The provisions represent the value of claims for legal, tax and other claims that can be estimated reliably related to the company's activities. The management reviews these provisions yearly and adjusts the amount of the provision according to the latest coordination of developments, discussions and agreements.
- The information usually disclosed regarding provisions according to Egyptian accounting standards has not been disclosed because the company management believes that doing so may significantly affect the final settlements of those potential claims.

B- Movement of Impairment

	Balance as of 1/1/2025	Formed during the year	Used during the year	Balance as of 30/09/2025
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Impairment of other receivable	20 688 546	-	(5 956 546)	**14 732 000**
Impairment of trade receivables	33 846 853	14 428 573	-	**48 275 426**
Impairment of Cash and cash equivalent	5 849 367	-	(2 134 189)	**3 715 178**
	60 384 766	**14 428 573**	**(8 090 735)**	**66 722 604**

25 Creditors and other credit balances

	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
Suppliers	2 551 684 600	1 351 832 430
Notes Payables	500 000	500 000
Dividends payable	89 545 729	2 655 015
Accrued expenses	315 459 700	332 240 128
Tax authority	113 149 323	78 647 688
Deposits for others	12 631 650	12 444 517
Social Insurance Authority	12 952 508	9 574 030
Due to health insurance	208 875 266	149 195 642
Accrued interest	19 594 624	-
Advances from customers	36 506 660	49 409 706
Other credit balances	28 213 310	20 213 145
	3 389 113 371	**2 006 712 301**

Deferred tax liabilities

- Deferred tax liability amounted to L.E **471 378 809** at 30 September 2025, with LE **387 421 265** at 31 December 2024.

26.1 Deferred Tax liabilities

	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
Deferred tax liability (Lease Contracts)	18 810 976	14 858 116
Deferred tax liability from fixed assets	452 567 833	373 938 345
Deferred tax assets from unrealized foreign exchange	-	(1 375 196)
Net deferred tax liability	**471 378 809**	**387 421 265**

26.2 Income tax – current

	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
Income tax liability at the beginning of the period/year	834 874 242	353 400 759
Income tax expense (26-4)	386 791 652	779 474 208
Taxes paid during the period/year	(1 148 718 247)	(298 000 725)
Income tax liability at the end of the period/year	**72 947 647**	**834 874 242**
Withholding Tax Receivable	(63 037 512)	(122 711 672)
Income tax liability at the end of the period/year	9 910 135	**712 162 570**

26-3 Effective Tax Rate

	2025/9/30	2024/9/30
	L.E	L.E
Consolidated net profit before tax	1 626 411 418	3 203 268 659
Tax rate	%22.5	%22.5
Income tax calculated according to the tax rate (22.5%)	**365 942 569**	**720 735 448**
Tax settlements:		
Tax exemption	(188 377 699)	(29 900 285)
Non deductible expenses	119 383 012	59 490 688
Income tax according to the tax return	**296 947 882**	**750 325 851**
Effective tax rate	**%18**	**% 23**

26-4 Income tax for the period

	2025/9/30	2024/9/30
	L.E	L.E
Current income tax	296 947 882	750 325 851
Deferred tax expense	57 895 418	15 097 633
	354 843 300	**765 423 484**

26-5 Unrecognized deferred tax asset

	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
Tax losses	12 469 258	7 062 415

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

27 Group companies

The following sets out the subsidiaries of Juhayna Food Industries Company controlled by the Company as at 30/9/2025 and the investment under joint control which are shown together with their respective contribution percentage held as at the financial position date.

Subsidiary Name	Contribution % 30/9/2025	Contribution % 31/12/2024	Country
Tiba For Trading & Distributing	99.90 %	99.90 %	Egypt
Inmaa for Agriculture Development Co. and Livestock	99.994 %	99.994 %	Egypt
Inmaa for Livestock	Indirect 99.862 %	Indirect 99.862 %	Egypt
Inmaa for Agriculture and improvement	Indirect 99.964 %	Indirect 99.964 %	Egypt
Arju Company for Food Industries	99.75 %	50.75 % under joint control	Egypt
Merged Companies			
Egyptian Co. for Dairy Products	-	100	Egypt
International Co. for Modern Food Industries	-	100	Egypt
The Egyptian Company for Food Industries "Egyfood"	-	100	Egypt
Al-Marwa for Food Industries	-	100	Egypt

28 Financial instruments

Financial risk management

Overview

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk.

Risk management framework

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

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

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

Credit risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer including the default risk of the industry in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk

Trade and other receivables

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

Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk

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

		Carrying amount	
	Note	**30/9/2025**	**31/12/2024**
		L.E	**L.E**
Trade and other receivables	(19)	2 538 808 726	1 061 715 388
Cash	(20)	1 426 342 414	1 811 244 599
Related Parties	(32-1)	-	3 421 436

Liquidity risk

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

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

Banks - credit facilities in a principal amount of L.E 4 625 571 691 on which the interest is charged at a variable interest rate for facilities in Egyptian pound.

Liquidity risk

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

30/9/2025

	Total book value	Contractual cash flows	6-12 months	1-5 years
Trade payables	2 551 684 600	1 199 852 170	2 551 684 600	-
Loans	1 754 610 145	905 039 636	247 121 223	1 507 488 923
Credit facilities	4 625 571 691	1 716 076 067	4 625 571 691	-
Lease liabilities	129 301 275	(22 227 333)	19 526 982	109 774 293

31/12/2024

	Total book value	Contractual cash flows	6-12 months	1-5 years
Trade payables	1 351 832 430	(532 020 090)	1 351 832 430	-
Loans	849 570 509	694 327 200	271 503 629	578 066 880
Credit facilities	2 909 495 624	1 813 265 968	2 909 495 624	-
Lease liabilities	151 528 608	18 803 993	67 487 158	84 041 450
Due to Related parties	-	(17 871 750)	-	-

Market risk

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

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

Currency risk

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

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

Foreign currency risk

Exposure to currency risk

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

	USD	Euro
Trade and other receivables	29 449 663	1 989 343
Cash and cash equivalents	22 098 200	1 761 093
Creditors and other credit balances	(41 066 685)	(7 172 217)
30 September 2025	10 481 178	(3 421 781)
31 December 2024	26 635 684	(1 516 445)

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		Closing Rate	
	30/09/2025	**31/12/2024**	**30/6/2025**	**31/12/2024**
USD	48.35	45.6	50.74	50.91
Euro	56.65	49.3	58.20	53

Sensitivity analysis

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

	30 September 2025
	10% Effect
USD	53 181 497
Euro	(19 914 765)

Interest rate risk

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

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

The effect is in Egyptian pounds	**Profit or Loss**	
	1% increase	1% decrease
30 September 2025 (variable interest rate)	30 829 043	(30 829 043)
31 December 2024 (variable interest rate)	37 590 661	(37 590 661)

Capital management

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

	30/09/2025	**31/12/2024**
	L.E	**L.E**
Total liabilities	10 651 418 193	7 251 138 154
Less: cash and cash equivalent	(1 426 342 414)	(1 811 244 599)
Net debt	**9 225 075 779**	**5 439 893 555**
Total equity	**7 393 417 271**	**6 339 324 470**
Net debt to equity ratio	**125%**	**86%**

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

29 Lease contracts.

29-1 Liabilities arising from lease contracts.

- **Lease contracts (Sale and lease back)**

On 23/3/2016 the Company signed a contract regarding a land lease (including the building built there on), of land located on plot no. 21 of the Crazy water's corridor in Zayed City with a total area of 15 374.47 m². The contract terms became effective starting 24/3/2016. The following is a summary of the above-mentioned contract:

Description	Contract value		Contract year	Purchase value at end of contract	Quarterly Installment value
	Contractual value	Accrued interest			
	L.E	L.E	Months	L.E	L.E
Contract from 24/3/2016 to 25/12/2025	125 000 000	122 870 843	120	1	6 561 579

In accordance with the provisions of the transitional rules of the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 49 of 2019 on leasing contracts, the initial application date of this standard is the beginning of the annual reporting year in which the Finance Leasing Law No. 95 of 1995 was amended and the Financial Leasing and Factoring Law No. 176 For the year 2018, in respect of leasing contracts which were subject to Law 95 of 1995 and were accounted for in accordance with IAS 20 (Accounting Standards and Standards for Financial Leasing Transactions).

Lease contract liabilities

	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
Liabilities from lease contracts current portion	6 499 135	23 722 416
	6 499 135	**23 722 416**

Lease contracts liabilities payment are as follows

	Payment of liability principal		Payment of accrued interest	
	30/9/2025	31/12/2024	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Liabilities for one year	6 499 135	23 722 416	-	2 523 899

Operating Lease contracts liabilities

The group is renting buildings and stores, and this rent is performed individually, and each contract has it`s special terms, the contracts year ranges from 1.5 to 10 years and some of these contracts has a term for extending the lease which provide more flexibility for the group with 14% implicit interest rate. During the period ended 30 September 2025 the group has been charged by L.E 16 085 512 as interest from leasing contracts.

Operating lease contract liability

	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
Liabilities from lease contracts-current portion	13 027 847	43 764 742
Liability from lease contracts non-current portion	109 774 293	84 041 450
Total	122 802 140	127 806 192

Payment of lease contracts liabilities are as follows:

	Payment of liability principal		Accrued interest	
	30/09/2025	31/12/2024	30/09/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Liabilities for one year	34 876 002	62 209 590	21 848 155	18 444 848
Liabilities between 2-5 years	146 933 812	116 623 988	61 393 439	35 075 059
Liabilities more than 5 years	36 678 623	2 976 222	12 444 703	483 701

29-2 Right of use assets

	30/09/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
Buildings, warehouses, and stores	188 210 344	152 032 704
Accumulated amortization during the year	(80 851 863)	(58 994 000)
Net book value	**107 358 481**	**93 038 704**

30 Contingent Liabilities

The Contingent Liabilities are represented in IDC'S during the year ended 30 September 2025 and due after the that date amounting to L.E 503 594 374 which is due for payment during the period following the date of the consolidated financial statements.

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

31 Capital commitments

The capital commitments related to setting up and acquiring fixed assets amounted to L.E 314 666 952 on 30/09/2025.

32 Related party transactions

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

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

32 -1 Due from related parties

Company's name	Nature of transaction	Total value of transactions		Balance as at	
		30/9/2025	31/12/2024	30/9/2025	31/12/2024
		L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Arju Company for Food Industries (Equity accounted investees)	Current account	(3 421 436)	661 272	-	3 421 436
				-	**3 421 436**

32 -2 Due to related parties

Company's name	Nature of transaction	Total value of transactions		Balance as at	
		30/09/2025	31/12/2024	30/09/2025	31/12/2024
		L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Wakalex Company	Purchases	323 792 199	-	46 581 335	-
	Payments	(277 210 864)	-		
				46 581 335	**-**

32-3 Board of Director's remuneration

The total amount of attendance and transportation allowances received by members of the Board of Directors during the year is 1 420 000 Egyptian pounds, For 630 000 Egyptian pounds during the period end on 30/9/2024.
-No remuneration was paid to members of the Board of Directors during the financial period ending on 30/9/2025 amounted 13 Million EGP.

33 Goodwill

	30/09/2025	31/12/2024
	L.E	L.E
Goodwill resulting from acquiring the Egyptian Company for Dairy Products	46 433 934	46 433 934
Goodwill resulting from acquiring Al-Marwa for Food Industries Company	50 658 956	50 658 956
	97 092 890	**97 092 890**

34 Earnings per share

(A) 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 outstanding during the period after reducing dividends to employees and BOD as follows :

	Financial Period From 1/1/2025 To 30/09/2025 L.E	Financial Period From 1/1/2024 To 30/09/2024 L.E	Financial Period From 1/7/2025 To 30/9/2025 L.E	Financial Period From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E
Net profit for the period according to profit or loss statement	**1 271 352 400**	**2 437 723 959**	**490 621 220**	**958 455 298**
Deduct:				
Employee benefits share*	(264 517 998)	-	(264 517 998)	-
directors' remuneration	(13 000 000)	-	(13 000 000)	-
Net payable to shareholders	**993 834 402**	**2 437 723 959**	**213 103 222**	**958 455 298**
Weighted average to number of shares **	1 176 756 353	1 176 756 353	1 176 756 353	1 176 756 353
EPS (L.E/Share)	**0.84**	**2.07**	**0.18**	**0.81**

*The distribution of profits to employees and the remuneration of the Board of Directors were approved in accordance with the decision of the company's regular general assembly held on August 21, 2025.

**The weighted average number of shares was adjusted in accordance with the decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on August 21, 2025.

-The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates, Appendix E, issued on May 23, 2024

The following table shows the basic and reduced share in the net profit for the period after applying the accounting treatment

	Financial Period From 1/1/2025 To 30/9/2025 L.E	Financial Period From 1/1/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E	Financial Period From 1/7/2025 To 30/9/2025 L.E	Financial Period From 1/7/2024 To 30/9/2024 L.E
Net profit for the period according to profit or loss statement	**1 271 352 400**	**2 437 723 959**	**490 621 220**	**958 455 298**
Foreign exchange/(Loss) of the tax	-	(348 492 067)	-	-
Deduct:				
Employee benefits share*	(264 517 998)	-	(264 517 998)	-
Directors' remuneration*	(13 000 000)	-	(13 000 000)	-
Net payable to shareholders	**1 271 352 400**	**2 089 231 892**	**213 103 222**	**958 455 298**
Weighted average to number of shares	**1 176 756 353**	**1 176 756 353**	**1 176 756 353**	**1 176 756 353**
EPS (L.E/Share)	**0.84**	**2.07**	**0.18**	**0.81**

35 Deferred government grants

The subsidiary of the group obtained a loan L.E 91.4 million loan from the Commercial International Bank (CIB) in August 2022 as part of 91.4 million the Central Bank of Egypt's initiative to support industrial companies, at an interest rate of 8%, which is lower than the prevailing market rate for a similar loan which equal average 19.25%. The difference between the two interest is recognized amounted to L.E 5 215 562 as follows:

a) Deferred income – non-current Liabilities L.E 699 241
b) Deferred income - current liabilities L.E 2 256 848
c)Other income – income statement L.E 2 259 473 as of 30/09/2025 no income was recorded during the corresponding year (Note 6)

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

	Less than one year L.E	More than one year L.E	Total L.E
Loan	22 850 000	22 850 000	45 700 000
Discount: Deferred (grant) obligations	(2 256 848)	(699 240)	(2 956 088)
Balance at 30/9/2025	**20 593 152**	**22 150 760**	**42 743 912**

36 Loss from FV Investment through P.L

During the period the group invested in listed shares as follows:

		No. of shares	30/9/2025 EGP	31/12/2024 EGP
Equity instruments included	Buying of Shares	9 353 000	-	(831 200 397)
	Selling of Shares	9 353 000	-	309 140 464
			-	**(522 059 933)**

37 Merger

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

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

38 New Editions and Amendments to Egyptian Accounting Standards

on 3 March 2024, another decision was issued by the Prime Minister No. (636) of 2024 amending some other provisions of the Egyptian accounting standards, and the following is a summary of the most important of those amendments:

-Potential impact on the financial statements

The standards under study for application	Summary of the most significant amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Effective date
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) "Insurance Contracts".	1-This standard determines the principles of recognition of insurance contracts falling within the scope of this standard, and determines their measurement, presentation, and disclosure. The objective of the standard is to ensure that the Company provides appropriate information that truthfully reflects those contracts. This information provides users of financial statements with the basis for assessing the impact of insurance contracts on the Company's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. 2-Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) replaces and cancels Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 37 "Insurance Contracts". Any reference to Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (37) in other Egyptian Accounting Standards to be replaced by Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50). 3-The following Egyptian Accounting Standards have been amended to comply with the requirements of the application of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) "Insurance Contracts", as follows: - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) "Fixed Assets ". - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (23) "Intangible Assets". - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) " Investment property ".	It was officially implemented during the period and there is no impact on the interim consolidated financial statements..	Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) is effective for annual financial years starting on or after July 1, 2024, and if the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) shall be applied for an earlier year, the Company should disclose that fact.
Accounting Interpretation No. (2) "Carbon Reduction Certificates" The Prime Minister's decision No. 636 of 2024, issued on 3 March 2024	Carbon Credits Certificates: Are financial instruments subject to trading that represent units for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Each unit represents one ton of equivalent carbon dioxide emissions and are issued in favor of the reduction project developer (owner/non-owner), after approval and verification in accordance with internationally recognized standards and methodologies for reducing carbon emissions, carried out by verification and certification bodies, whether local or international, registered in the list prepared by the Financial Regulatory Authority "FRA" for this purpose. Companies can use Carbon Credits Certificates to meet voluntary emissions reduction targets to achieve carbon trading or other targets, which are traded on the Voluntary Carbon Market "VCM".	It was officially implemented during the period and there is no impact on the consolidated interim financial statements.. It was officially implemented during the period and there is no impact on the consolidated interim financial statements.. It was officially implemented during the period and there is no impact on the consolidated interim financial statements.. It was officially implemented during the period and there is no impact on the interim consolidated financial statements..	The application starts on or after the first of January 2025, early adaption is allowed.