Translated

Egypt Kuwait Holding Company
(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Separate Financial Statements
For the financial year ended at December 31, 2024
and independent auditor's report

Translated

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AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EGYPT KUWAIT HOLDING (S.A.E)
ON THE AUDIT OF THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Report on the separate financial statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of **Egypt Kuwait Holding (S.A.E) ("The Company")**, represented in the separate statement of financial position as of 31 December 2024, and the related separate statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the separate financial statements

These separate financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Management is responsible for preparing and presenting the financial statements fairly and clearly in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and applicable Egyptian Laws. Management's responsibility includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; management responsibility also includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and applicable Egyptian laws . Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's professional judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are reasonable in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the separate financial statements.

The Separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 were audited by another auditor who expressed unqualified opinion on those financial statements and his report was dated 25 February 2024.

AUDITOR’ REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EGYPT KUWAIT HOLDING (S.A.E)
ON THE AUDIT OF THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above, give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the separate financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2024, and of its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and the related applicable Egyptian laws and regulations.

Emphasis of a matter

As indicated in note (12), the company has investments in subsidiaries and prepared consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2024 in accordance with Egyptian Accounting standards and the related applicable Egyptian laws and regulations, for a better understanding of the company’s financial position as of 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year’s end then ended, the matter necessitates reference to the consolidated financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Company maintains proper accounting records that comply with the laws and The Company’s articles of association and the separate financial statements agree with The Company’s records.

The financial information included in the Board of Directors’ Report, prepared in accordance with Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulation, is in agreement with the books of The Company insofar as such information is recorded their in.

Auditor

Ashraf Ismail

Ashraf Mohamed Mohamed Ismail
FESAA- FEST
RAA (9380)
(EFSAR. 102)
ALLIED FOR ACCOUNTING & AUDITING (EY)

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المتضامنون للمحاسبة والمراجعة

Cairo: 23 February 2025

Egypt Kuwait Holding Company *Translated*

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Separate statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024

All amounts are presented in US Dollars

	Note No.	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	(12)	1333 828 053	848 245 535
Investments in associates	(13)	26 747 837	16 913 968
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(14)	1 904 388	1 859 332
Property, plant and equipment and projects under construction	(15)	14 277 529	14 512 396
Total non-current assets		**1376 757 807**	**881 531 231**
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(16)	4 574 906	10 489 446
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	(17)	369 173	360 553
Financial assets at amortized cost	(18)	-	8 392 503
Due from subsidiaries, associates & related parties	(1-27)	75 074 816	151 020 183
Other current assets	(19)	3 451 813	5 389 128
Total current assets		**83 470 708**	**175 651 813**
Total assets		**1 460 228 515**	**1 057 183 044**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity:			
Issued & paid up capital	(20)	281 721 321	281 721 321
Legal reserve	(21)	137 960 942	133 896 975
Other reserves	(22)	488 050	442 994
Retained earnings		115 864 715	90 451 740
Treasury shares	(23)	(7 880 436)	(3 349 840)
Total Equity		**528 154 592**	**503 163 190**
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and bank facilities	(24)	219 602 503	257 172 611
Notes payable and other creditors	(25)	1 639 225	3 480 890
Total non-current liabilities		**221 241 728**	**260 653 501**
Current liabilities			
Loans and bank facilities	(24)	160 169 222	119 717 256
Due to subsidiaries, associates & related parties	(27-2)	536 936 019	160 757 284
Notes payable and other creditors	(25)	5 108 993	4 382 744
Provisions	(26)	8 617 961	8 509 069
Total current liabilities		**710 832 195**	**293 366 353**
Total liabilities		**932 073 923**	**554 019 854**
Total equity and liabilities		**1 460 228 515**	**1 057 183 044**

*** The accompanying notes are an integral part of the separate financial statements and to be read therewith.**

Group Chief Financial Officer	Managing Director	Chairman
Medhat Hamed Bonna	Jon Rokk	Loay Jassim Al-Kharafi

Egypt Kuwait Holding Company ***Translated***

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Separate statement of profit or loss for the financial year ended December 31, 2024
All amounts are presented in US Dollars

	Note No.	2024	2023
Operating Revenues			
Income from investments in subsidiaries	(5)	124 846 613	126 916 982
Income from investments in associates	(6)	345 847	-
Income from financial investments at fair value through profit or loss		23 060	441 283
Income from financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		118 882	575 285
Change in fair value of financial investments at fair value through profit or loss		8 620	430 668
Income from financial assets at amortized cost		661 173	250 467
Income from selling financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	(45 685)
Income from selling financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	1 030 146
Total		**126 004 195**	**129 599 146**
General and administrative expenses		(13 561 491)	(6 502 939)
Board members remunerations		(47 000)	(31 000)
Fixed assets' depreciation	(15)	(514 697)	(393 543)
Expected credit loss	(7)	(6 228 078)	(1 428 173)
Gain on sale of fixed assets	(15)	311 846	517
Reversal of expected credit loss		9 833 869	-
Other expenses	(8)	(178 186)	(8 319 360)
Total operating profit		**115 620 458**	**112 924 648**
Finance income		461 253	206 906
Foreign currency translation differences		33 103 314	12 594 762
Finance costs		(43 677 490)	(44 446 981)
Net finance costs		**(10 112 923)**	**(31 645 313)**
Net profit before income tax		**105 507 535**	**81 279 335**
Income tax	(9)	-	-
Net profit for the year		**105 507 535**	**81 279 335**
Basic / diluted earnings per share (US cent / Share)	(10)	**8.42**	**7.12**

*** The accompanying notes are an integral part of the separate financial statements and to be read therewith.**

Egypt Kuwait Holding Company ***Translated***

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Separate statement of comprehensive income for the financial year ended December 31, 2024
All amounts are presented in US Dollars

	Note No.	2024	2023
Net profit for the year		**105 507 535**	**81 279 335**
Other comprehensive items			
Items may be reclassified in the separate income statement			
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(14)	45 056	62 317
Total other comprehensive income for the year after deducting tax		**45 056**	**62 317**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**105 552 591**	**81 341 652**

*** The accompanying notes are an integral part of the separate financial statements and to be read therewith.**

Separate statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

All amounts are presented in US Dollars

Description	Issued & paid up capital	Legal reserve	Other reserves: Special reserve - Share premium	Other reserves: General reserve	Other reserves: Fair value reserve	Other reserves: Total	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2023	**281 721 321**	**129 587 671**	**57 954 547**	**8 380 462**	**380 677**	**66 715 686**	**84 978 682**	**(223 619)**	**562 779 741**
Comprehensive income									
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	81 279 335	-	**81 279 335**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	62 317	62 317	-	-	**62 317**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**62 317**	**62 317**	**81 279 335**	**-**	**81 341 652**
Transactions with shareholders									
Transferred to legal reserve	-	4 309 304	-	-	-	-	(4 309 304)	-	**-**
Employees' dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1 501 852)	-	**(1 501 852)**
Shareholders' dividends	-	-	(57 954 547)	(8 380 462)	-	(66 335 009)	(57 622 373)	-	**(123 957 382)**
Board members' remunerations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12 053 137)	-	**(12 053 137)**
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7 888 934)	**(7 888 934)**
Sale of treasury shares							(319 611)	4 762 713	**4 443 102**
Total transactions with shareholders	**-**	**4 309 304**	**(57 954 547)**	**(8 380 462)**	**-**	**(66 335 009)**	**(75 806 277)**	**(3 126 221)**	**(140 958 203)**
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**281 721 321**	**133 896 975**	**-**	**-**	**442 994**	**442 994**	**90 451 740**	**(3 349 840)**	**503 163 190**
Balance as of January 1, 2024	**281 721 321**	**133 896 975**	**-**	**-**	**442 994**	**442 994**	**90 451 740**	**(3 349 840)**	**503 163 190**
Comprehensive income									
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	105 507 535	-	**105 507 535**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	45 056	45 056	-	-	**45 056**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**45 056**	**45 056**	**105 507 535**	**-**	**105 552 591**
Transactions with shareholders									
Transferred to legal reserve	-	4 063 967	-	-	-	-	(4 063 967)	-	**-**
Employees' dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1 064 287)	-	**(1 064 287)**
Shareholders' dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(67 592 622)	-	**(67 592 622)**
Board members' remunerations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7 123 742)	-	**(7 123 742)**
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14 510 318)	**(14 510 318)**
Sale of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(249 942)	**9 979 722**	**9 729 780**
Total transactions with shareholders	**-**	**4 063 967**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(80 094 560)**	**(4 530 596)**	**(80 561 189)**
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**281 721 321**	**137 960 942**	**-**	**-**	**488 050**	**488 050**	**115 864 715**	**(7 880 436)**	**528 154 592**

*** The accompanying notes are an integral part of the separate financial statements and to be read therewith.**

Egypt Kuwait Holding Company ***Translated***

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Separate statement of cash flows for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

All amounts are presented in US Dollars

	Note No.	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year before income tax		105 507 535	81 279 335
Adjustments for:			
Fixed assets' depreciation	(15)	514 697	393 543
Income from investments in subsidiaries	(5)	(124 846 613)	(126 916 982)
Income from investments in associates	(6)	(345 847)	-
Income from financial investments at fair value through profit or loss		(23 060)	(441 283)
Income from financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(118 882)	(575 285)
Income from financial investments at amortized cost		(661 173)	(250 467)
Changes in fair value of financial investments at fair value through profit or loss		(8 620)	(430 668)
Income from selling financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(1 030 146)
Income from selling financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	45 685
Income from selling other financial assets at amortized cost		(9 833 869)	-
Expected credit loss		(113 492)	102 114
Impairment losses of investments in subsidiaries		-	15 893
Capital gain		(311 846)	(502)
Unrealized foreign exchange translation differences		(32 641 065)	(13 130 235)
Foreign currency translation differences		43 677 490	44 446 981
Credit interest		(461 253)	(206 906)
		(19 665 998)	**(16 698 923)**
Change in:			
Other current assets		887 661	(1 044 532)
Due from subsidiaries, associates & related parties		(408 923 480)	328 052 436
Due to subsidiaries, associates & related parties		481 691 750	3 732 521
Notes payable and other creditors		(1 115 416)	(2 037 625)
Provisions		108 892	8 262 194
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss		-	5 061 668
Cash provided from operating activities		**52 983 411**	**325 327 739**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Collected credit interest		461 253	206 906
Payments for acquisition of fixed assets and projects under construction		(354 057)	(445 963)
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets		386 073	502
Proceeds from financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		118 882	22 539 751
Net (payments) proceeds from financial investments at amortized cost		6 055 503	(8 223 991)
Payments for the acquisition of investments in subsidiaries		(713 671)	(125 992 886)
Dividends collected from investments in subsidiaries		19 318 965	17 642 150
Dividends collected from investments in associates		345 847	-
Income collected from financial investments at fair value through profit or loss		23 060	441 283
Income collected from financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-
Net cash provided from (used in) investing activities		**25 641 855**	**(93 832 248)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments of loans & facilities		(229 445 682)	(356 510 401)
Proceeds from loans & facilities		224 371 243	264 418 905
Payments for purchasing treasury shares		(14 510 318)	(7 888 934)
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares		9 729 780	4 443 102
Dividends payments		(74 716 364)	(136 010 519)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(84 571 341)**	**(231 547 847)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the year		**(5 946 076)**	**(52 356)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		10 848 022	10 900 378
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	(16)	**4 901 946**	**10 848 022**

*** The accompanying notes are an integral part of the separate financial statements and to be read therewith.**

1- Background and activities

- Egypt Kuwait Holding Company "The Company" was incorporated by virtue of the Chairman of General Investment Authority's resolution No. 197 of 1997, according to the provisions of Investment Law No. 230 of 1989 and according to Law No. 72 of 2017, concerning Investment Incentives & Guarantees and Law No. 95 of 1992 concerning Capital Market. The Company was registered in Giza Governorate Commercial Registry under No. 114 648 on 20/7/1997. The duration of the Company according to the Company's Statute, is 25 years starting from the date of registration in the Commercial Registry.

- On March 31, 2022, the General Assembly of the shareholders of the Holding Company approved to extend the duration of the Company for additional 25 years.

- The Company's financial year starts on January 1st and ends on December 31st each year.

- The Company's purpose is represented in investment in all activities stated in Article 1 of Law No. 230 of 1989, provided that its object does not include accepting deposits or performing banking transactions.
  In addition, the Company is entitled to establish other projects or modify its purposes in conformity with the Investment Law. The Company is also entitled to establish or participate in projects not governed by the Investment Law subject to the approval of the General Investment Authority & General Capital Market Authority.

  On March 6, 2002, the General Investment Authority gave permission to the Company to use the excess funds in investing outside the Arab Republic of Egypt by participating in establishing companies & contributing to projects & portfolios of marketable securities managed abroad.

- The registered office of the Company is located at 14 Hassan Mohamed El Razaz St.-Dokki- Egypt. Mr. Loay Jassim Al-Kharafi is the Chairman of the Company.

2- Basis of preparation of separate financial statements

- The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards and in compliance with Egyptian Laws.

- The separate financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on February 20, 2025.

- The details of the most important accounting policies of the company are included in Note No. 31.

3- Functional and presentation currency

- The separate financial statements are presented in USD which is the Company's functional currency.

4- Basis of measurement and assumptions

- The preparation of separate financial statements in conformity with the Egyptian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclose about contingent liabilities on each reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates may lead to results that would require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the related asset or liability in the future.
- The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

A- Judgments

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note No. 31-2 – revenue recognition: revenue is recognized as detailed in the accounting policies applied.
- Note No. 31-8 – equity-accounted investees (associates Companies): whether the company has significant influence over an investee.

B- Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties on December 31, 2024, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

- Note No. 31-2 – revenue recognition: estimation of expected revenues.
- Note No. 31-13 – measurement of ECL for cash at banks, due from related parties, debtors and other debit balances.
- Note No. 31-14 – recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

C- Measurement of fair value

- A certain number of the Co.'s accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

- The Company has established control framework with respect to measurement fair of values. This includes the presence of valuation team that has overall responsibility for reviewing all fair values including fair value up to level (3), and a report of those values and methods of measuring is being issued directly to the CFO.

- Valuation team regularly reviews important non-observable inputs and evaluation adjustments.
- If third party information is used to measure fair values, such as broker quotations or pricing services, the valuation team evaluates the evidence obtained from third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of accounting standards, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.
- Material valuation issues are reported to the Company's Audit Committee.
- Accreditation is measured in the fair value of assets and liabilities mainly on available market data, and the data that is relied upon in the evaluation is classified according to the following hierarchy:

  - Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
  - Level 2: inputs of the quoted prices included in level (1) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
  - Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
- If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability are located at different levels in the fair value hierarchy, the entire fair value measurement will be classified at the same level as the lowest level of the material input for the entire measurement.

- The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the financial period during which the change has occurred.

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

5- Income from investments in subsidiaries

	2024	2023
Bawabet Al Kuwait Holding Co.	105 513 015	100 648 441
Alexandria for Fertilizers Co.	16 826 243	16 826 244
OGI Capital Limited	-	7 800 000
Delta Insurance	2 506 916	1 641 616
Fayoum Gas	196	378
National Gas "Natgas"	243	303
	124 846 613	**126 916 982**

6- Income from investments in associates

	2024	2023
EL - Mohandas Insurance Co.	345 847	-
	345 847	**-**

7- Expected Credit Loss

	Balance as of 31-12-2023	Allocated on Profit or loss during the year	Balance as of 31-12-2024
Cash and cash equivalents	358 576	(31 537)	327 039
Other financial assets at amortized cost	81 955	(81 955)	-
Due from subsidiaries, associates & related parties	1 326 059	6 341 570	7 667 629
	1 766 590	**6 228 078**	**7 994 668**

8- Other expenses

	2024	2023
Provisions formed during the year	178 186	8 303 467
Others	-	15 893
	178 186	**8 319 360**

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

9- Income tax

	2024	2023
Current income tax expense	-	-
Deferred income tax benefit	-	-
	-	-

Adjustments to calculate effective income tax rate	**2024**	**2023**
Net accounting profit before income tax	**105 507 535**	**81 279 335**
Tax rate	22.5 %	22,5%
Expected income tax on accounting profit	**23 739 195**	**18 287 850**
(Income) Non-taxable expense	(818 880)	87 248
Tax exemptions	(22 920 315)	(21 059 268)
Impact of provisions	-	2 193 195
Depreciation effect	-	26 198
Effect of foreign exchange differences	-	464 776
Capital gains	-	-
Tax according to separate income statement	-	-
Effective tax rate	-	-

10- Basic / diluted earnings per share

The calculation of basic / diluted earnings per share, was calculated based on the profit attributable to shareholders and weighted average number of outstanding shares as follows:

	2024	**2023**
Net profit for the year	105 507 535	81 279 335
Employees share in profit- (estimated) / approved	(2 415 402)	(1 064 287)
Board member's remuneration share in profit- (estimated) / approved	(8 500 000)	-
Shareholders' share in profit for the year	**94 592 133**	**80 215 048**
Weighted average number of outstanding shares at the year end	**1 123 472 929**	**1 126 055 961**
Basic / diluted earnings per share (US cent / Share)	**8.42**	**7.12**

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

-10Basic / diluted earnings per share – continued

Weighted average number of outstanding shares is calculated as follows:

	2024	**2023**
The number of outstanding shares at the beginning of the year	1 122 887 407	1 126 720 287
Weighted average of treasury shares sold during the year	8 135 657	585 959
Weighted average of treasury shares purchased during the year	(7 550 135)	(1 250 285)
Weighted average of outstanding shares at year end	**1 123 472 929**	**1 126 055 961**

11- Non-cash transactions

For the purpose of preparing the separate statement of cash flows for the financial year ended as of December 31, 2024, the effect of following transactions of investing and financing activities were excluded as it represents a non-cash transaction.

Amount	**Investments activities**
484 868 847	EKHN Capital increase through current account.

12- Investments in subsidiaries

The balance is represented in the book value of company's share in subsidiaries' capital as follows:

Description	Legal form	Capital contribution %	Paid contribution %	Book Value as of 31/12/2024	Book Value as of 31/12/2023
Globe telecom	S.A.E	99,93	100	871 483	871 483
Globe Fiber for Communications and Information	S.A.E	44,9	10	119 098	119 098
International Financial Investments Co.	S.A.E under private free zone system	99,99	100	379 962 000	379 962 000
Bawabet Al Kuwait Holding Co. (a)	K.S.C.	94.67	100	290 529 930	290 492 545
Delta Insurance	S.A.E	63.39	100	20 623 170	20 623 170
Globe for Communications & Information technology	S.A.E	99	25	435 039	435 039
ECO for Industrial Developments	S.A.E	99	25	837 091	837 091
EKHN Co.	Limited liability Co. at Netherlands	100	100	484 868 848	1
MAT For Trading Co.	S.A.E	99	100	27 903	27 903
Alexandria for Fertilizers Co. * (a)	S.A.E under private free zone system	18.6958	100	51 851 401	51 851 401
National Gas co. " NATGAS" *(a)	S.A.E	0,008	100	8 756	8 756
Sprea Misr for Chemicals and Plastics *	S.A.E	0,022	100	25 990	25 990
National Co. for Electricity Technology *(a)	S.A.E	0,007	100	6 530	6 530
Fayoum Gas Company *	S.A.E	0,3	100	34 175	34 175
Henosis for Constructions and Real State Development *	S.A.E	5,4	53,33	97 407	97 407
Egyptian Company for Petrochemicals *	S.A.E	0,4	100	13 416	13 416
Asprea for Petrochemicals *	S.A.E	0,0006	100	106	106
Kahraba Future Co.*	S.A.E	0,002	25	16	16
Gas Technology Co. "Go Gas" *	S.A.E	0.010	25	15 895	15 895
Bedayty for Microfinancing Co. *	S.A.E	25	100	2 414 434	2 414 434
Bedayty for Consumer finance Co. *	S.A.E	49.99	25	1 059 687	397 803
MEGA ME For trading Co.	S.A.E	95	100	120 942	120 942
OGI Capital Limited	S.A.E	100	100	100 000 000	100 000 000
Egyptian Kuwaiti Advanced Company for Operation and Maintenance	S.S.C	100	100	39 729	25 327
				1333 963 046	**848 380 528**
Expected credit loss				(134 993)	(134 993)
				1333 828 053	**848 245 535**

* The Company indirectly owns over 50% of these companies' shares through some of its subsidiaries (all these investments under common control).

(a) Some of shares are pledged to a bank against bank loans granted to the company in US Dollars.

All amounts are presented in US Dollars

13- Investments in associates

	Ownership %	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Investments listed in stock exchange			
El Mohandas Insurance Co.	24.99	16 913 968	16 913 968
Investments not listed in stock exchange			
Egyptian for Oil Tankers Co.	30	15 000 000	15 000 000
Building Materials Industries Co.	15.07	18 891 771	18 891 771
		50 805 739	**50 805 739**
Expected credit loss "Egyptian Tankers Co."		(5 166 131)	(15 000 000)
Expected credit loss " Building Materials Industries Company "		(18 891 771)	(18 891 771)
		26 747 837	**16 913 968**

The Company exercises significant influence over the above investee companies based on its meaningful representation of the board of directors and the decision-making process.

The following is a summary of the financial information of the associated companies:

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Egyptian Co. for Oil Tankers	**Building materials industries Co.**	**Al Mohandes Insurance**	**Egyptian Co. for Oil Tankers**	**Building materials industries Co.**	**Al Mohandes Insurance**
Total assets	60 700 598	56 530 029	78 401 928	73 358 835	85 685 536	107 892 067
Total liabilities	(28 289 587)	(81 109 828)	(54 372 464)	(43 607 135)	(94 795 289)	(75 353 041)
Equity	(32 411 011)	(24 579 799)	(24 029 464)	(29 751 700)	9 109 754	(32 539 026)
The company share in net equity	**9 723 303**	–	**6 004 963**	–	–	**8 131 503**
Revenues	10 047 928	56 721 318	30 419 556	28 528 623	53 531 339	36 060 187
Net profit / loss	(392 862)	(8 609 174)	6 242 953	5 312 553	7 032 179	7 177 507
The company share in net profit (loss)	**(117 859)**	–	**1 560 114**	–	–	**1 793 659**

All amounts are presented in US Dollars

14- Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The following investments are classified as financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income , as per the company management's intention to keep these investments as long term investments for strategic purposes .

Description	Legal Form	Capital contribution %	Paid contribution %	Book value as of 31/12/2024	Book value as of 31/12/2023
Cairo Poultry Co.	S.A.E	1.48	100	1 903 213	1 858 777
Others	-	-	-	1 175	555
				1 904 388	**1 859 332**
Non-current				1 904 388	1 859 332
				1 904 388	**1 859 332**

The movement of the financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income is represented in the following:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cost at the beginning of the year	1 416 338	21 955 754
Payments for acquisition during the year	-	-
Proceeds from sale or maturity during the year	-	(21 569 562)
Income from selling during the year	-	1 030 146
Fair value reserve balance *	488 050	442 994
Balance at year end	**1 904 388**	**1 859 332**

***Fair value reserve balance**

	31/12/2023	Change during the year	31/12/2024
Fair value reserve balance -Equity insturments	442 994	45 056	488 050
Fair value reserve balance	**442 994**	**45 056**	**488 050**

All amounts are presented in US Dollars

15- Property, plant and equipment and projects under construction

	Headquarter Land	Headquarter Building	Furniture & office equipment	Furnishing & decorations	Vehicles & transportation	Air Conditions	Computers & software	Advance payments for purchasing fixed assets	Projects under construction	Total
Cost as of 1/1/2023	**4 302 476**	**8 918 459**	**413 386**	**751 822**	**2 031 587**	**82 723**	**1 014 196**	**902 812**	**-**	**18 417 461**
Additions	-	550 485	3 117	-	64 477	2 867	60 888	-	666 941	**1 348 775**
Change in PUC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(902 812)		**(902 812)**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2 696)		-	**(2 696)**
Cost as of 31/12/2023	**4 302 476**	**9 468 944**	**416 503**	**751 822**	**2 096 064**	**85 590**	**1 072 388**	**-**	**666 941**	**18 860 728**
Accumulated depreciation as of 1/1/2023	**-**	**250 284**	**341 996**	**584 095**	**1 825 882**	**72 160**	**883 068**	**-**	**-**	**3 957 485**
Depreciation	-	179 766	12 043	36 143	73 160	3 264	89 167	-	-	**393 543**
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2 696)	-	-	**(2 696)**
Accumulated depreciation as of 31/12/2023	**-**	**430 050**	**354 039**	**620 238**	**1 899 042**	**75 424**	**969 539**	**-**	**-**	**4 348 332**
As of 31/12/2023	**4 302 476**	**9 038 894**	**62 464**	**131 584**	**197 022**	**10 166**	**102 849**	**-**	**666 941**	**14 512 396**

Gain form selling fixed assets is calculated as follows :

	31/12/2023
Cost of Fixed assets disposed	2 696
accumulated depreciation of Fixed assets disposed	(2 696)
Net carrying amount for assets disposed	-
Proceeds from selling fixed assets	**517**
Gain form selling fixed assets	**517**

All amounts are presented in US Dollars

15- Property, plant and equipment and projects under construction(Continued)

	Headquarter Land	Headquarter Building	Furniture & office equipment	Furnishing & decorations	Vehicles & transportation	Air Conditions	Computers & software	Advance payments for purchasing fixed assets	Projects under construction	Total
Cost as of 1/1/2024	**4 302 476**	**9 468 944**	**416 503**	**751 822**	**2 096 064**	**85 590**	**1 072 388**	**-**	**666 941**	**18 860 728**
Additions	-	-	12 814	350 372	395 650	-	67 711	-	171 699	**998 246**
Change in projects under constructions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(644 189)	**(644 189)**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(1 378 860)	-	(4 141)	-	-	**(1 383 001)**
Cost as of 31/12/2024	**4 302 476**	**9 468 944**	**429 317**	**1 102 194**	**1 112 854**	**85 590**	**1 135 958**	**-**	**194 451**	**17 831 784**
Accumulated depreciation as of 1/1/2024	**-**	**430 050**	**354 039**	**620 238**	**1 899 042**	**75 424**	**969 539**	**-**	**-**	**4 348 332**
Depreciation	-	205 463	16 272	46 379	165 773	3 183	77 627	-	-	**514 697**
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	-	-	-	(1 304 633)	-	(4 141)	-	-	**(1 308 774)**
Accumulated depreciation as of 31/12/2024	**-**	**635 513**	**370 311**	**666 617**	**760 182**	**78 607**	**1 043 025**	**-**	**-**	**3 554 255**
As of 31/12/2024	**4 302 476**	**8 833 431**	**59 006**	**435 577**	**352 672**	**6 983**	**92 933**	**-**	**194 451**	**14 277 529**

Gain form selling fixed assets is calculated as follows :

	31/12/2024
Cost of Fixed assets disposed	1 383 001
accumulated depreciation of Fixed assets disposed	(1 308 774)
Net carrying amount for assets disposed	**74 227**
Proceeds from selling fixed assets	386 073
Gain form selling fixed assets	**311 846**

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

16- Cash and cash equivalents

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Banks – current accounts	2 076 387	10 374 068
Banks – time deposits (less than three months)	2 729 894	400 104
Cash on hand	95 664	73 850
	4 901 945	**10 848 022**
Expected credit losses- Note No. (7)	(327 039)	(358 576)
	4 574 906	**10 489 446**

For the purpose of preparing the separate statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents item is represented as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash and cash equivalents	4 901 945	10 848 022
Cash and cash equivalent according to separate cash flow statement	**4 901 945**	**10 848 022**

17- Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss

The balance is represented in the market value of portfolio owned by the Company., which consists of Egyptian companies' stocks listed in the Egyptian Stock Exchange and Egyptian treasury bonds managed by investment managers abroad, these investments are as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Local companies' stocks listed in (EGX)- Cairo Poultry Co.	369 173	360 553
	369 173	**360 553**

Movements of Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss is represented as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	360 553	5 037 238
Payments for acquisition during the year	-	36 629 453
Proceeds during the year	-	(41 691 121)
Loss from selling during the year	-	(45 685)
Change in fair value during the year	8 620	430 668
Balance at year end	**369 173**	**360 553**

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

18- Other financial assets at amortized cost

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Treasury bills	-	9 254 785
Less: Accrued income	-	(780 327)
	-	**8 474 458**
Expected credit losses- Note No. (7)	-	(81 955)
	-	**8 392 503**

Movements of other financial assets at amortized cost is represented as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	8 392 503	-
Payments for acquisition during the year	-	12 626 176
Proceeds during the year	(6 055 503)	(4 402 185)
Loss from selling during the year	661 173	250 467
Change in fair value during the year	(3 080 128)	-
Expected credit losses- Note No. (7)	81 955	(81 955)
Balance at year end	-	**8 392 503**

19- Other current assets

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Kuwaiti clearing Co.	-	1 158 063
Accrued revenues	1 184 520	1 169 862
Dividends debtors	-	1 064 287
Deposits with others	538 673	686 033
Prepaid expenses	528 019	687 613
Reimpersments & employee's custodies	609 595	284 579
Tax Authority	19 670	32 373
Letters of guaranteed insurance	22 441	36 935
Other debit balances	548 895	269 383
	3 451 813	**5 389 128**

20- Share Capital

- The Company's authorized capital is USD 500 million (Five hundred million USD).

- The issued capital was initially determined amounted to USD 120 million (One hundred & twenty million USD) distributed over 12 million shares at a par value of USD 10 per share. The Founders and subscribers through methods other than public subscription have subscribed to 9 million shares at a value of USD 90 million (Only ninety million USD) 3 million shares at USD 30 million (Only thirty million USD) were offered for public subscription and they were fully underwritten. The issued capital was fully paid. The issued capital has been increased and the share of the Company was split several times to reach an amount of USD 281 721 321.75 distributed over 1 126 885 287 shares of par value of US Cent 25 each fully paid and has been noted in the commercial register.

21- Legal reserve

The balance amounting to USD 137 960 942 represents the legal reserve balance as of December 31,2024 (December 31,2023: USD 133 896 975), formed according to the Companies' Law and the Parent Company's article of association, the Company is required to set aside 5% of the annual net profit of the Holding Company to from the legal reserve. The transfer to legal reserve ceases once the reserve reaches 50% of the issued share capital of the Holding Company. The reserve is not distributable. However, it can be used to increase the share capital or offset losses by a decision of extraordinary general assembly of the Company.

22- Fair value reserve

The item represents the cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognized.

The fair value reserve comprises:

• the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity securities designated at FVOCI; and

• the cumulative net change in fair value of debt securities at FVOCI until the assets are derecognized or reclassed. This amount is adjusted by the amount of loss allowance.

23- Treasury shares

During the year, an amount of 12 229 537 treasury shares were sold at a cost of USD 9 979 722 and the sale resulted in a profit of USD 249 942.

During the year an amount of 12 229 537 shares were purchased at a cost of USD 14 510 318 of Egyptian Kuwait Holding Company's shares.

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

24- Loans and bank facilities

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Loans	228 623 639	386 377 268
Bank facilities	151 148 086	108 512 481
	379 771 725	**376 889 867**
Classified as follows:		
Current	160 169 222	119 717 256
Non- current	219 602 503	257 172 611
	379 771 725	**376 889 867**

24-1 Loans

	Currency	Granted Amount	Maturity	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Loan guaranteed by investment portfolio	USD	60 000 000	2024-2026	27 147 049	44 497 684
Loan guaranteed by investment portfolio	EGP	3 000 000 000	2024-2025	46 327 852	26 329 737
Loan guaranteed by investment portfolio	USD	200 000000	2023-2027	129 949 281	164 850 327
Loan guaranteed by investment portfolio	USD	25 000 000	2024-2029	25 199 457	25 187 808
Loan guaranteed by investment portfolio	EGP	209 014 000	2024-2024	-	7 511 830
Total				**228 623 639**	**268 377 386**
Current				100 937 573	83 112 579
Non- Current				122 583 333	177 916 667
				223 520 906	**261 029 246**

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

24-2 Bank facilities

	Currency	Granted Amount	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Facility without guarantee	USD & EGP	18 000 000	15 319 288	13 963 780
Facility guaranteed by investment portfolio for one of the subsidiaries	USD & EGP	50 000 000	8 418 318	14 236 415
Facility guaranteed by investment portfolio	USD	110 000 000	90 973 001	40 023 065
Facility without guarantee	EGP	400 000 000	142 534	-
Facility without guarantee	USD & EGP	30 125 208	29 920 567	29 946 227
Facility guaranteed by investment portfolio for one of the subsidiaries	EGP	30 000 000	6 046 169	9 286 655
Facility without guarantee	USD	1 000 000	328 209	-
Total			**151 148 086**	**107 456 142**
Current			54 128 916	28 200 198
Non- Current			97 019 170	79 255 944
			151 148 086	**107 456 142**

*The above-mentioned secured loans are subject to specific covenants.

25- Suppliers, contractors, notes payable and other creditors

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Notes payables*	2 114 963	4 176 567
Accrued expenses	3 218 664	2 349 791
Shareholders dividends payables	1 196 640	1 196 641
Other credit balances	217 951	140 635
	6 748 218	**7 863 634**
Current	5 108 993	4 382 744
Non- current	1 639 225	3 480 890
	6 748 218	**7 863 634**

* Notes payables represents the remaining unpaid balance of the cost of Company's new headquarter, which is due over quarterly installments ends at September 27, 2028, and the notes payables balance consists of the following:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Notes payables	2 657 448	5 540 064
Less: present value	(542 485)	(1 363 497)
	2 114 963	**4 176 567**

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

26- Provisions

	Balance at the beginning of the year	Provisions Formed	Provisions Used	Balance at year end
Contingent liabilities Provision *	8 509 069	178 186	(69 294)	**8 617 961**
	8 509 069	**178 186**	**(69 294)**	**8 617 961**

* The management believes disclosing certain information related to the provisions recognized would negatively impact the Company's negotiations and business position.

27- Transactions with related parties

Related parties are represented in the Company's shareholders and Companies in which they own directly shares giving them significant influence or controls over the Company. as well as the board members of the. companies. The Company made several transactions with related parties and these transactions have been done in Company with the terms determined by the Board of Directors of these companies. Significant transactions are represented in following: -

Party	Relationship	Transaction nature	31/12/2024 Volume of transaction Debit (credit)	31/12/2023 Volume of transaction Debit (credit)
International Financial Investments Co.	Subsidiary	Company's share in Dividends	8 699 647	-
		Net transfers and payments	(429 173 956)	(46 311 520)
		Transferring OGI's Due balance form EKH TO IFIC	-	(198 732 611)
Fayoum Gas Co.	Subsidiary	Net transfers and payments	6 337 450	(3 390 037)
National Co. For Electricity technology (Kahraba)	Subsidiary	Net transfers and payments	(2 460 756)	(5 537 143)
Building Materials Industries Co.	Associate	Net transfers and payments	(233 690)	886 305
Bawabet Al Kuwait Holding	Subsidiary	Net transfers and payments	(42 831 126)	(47 839 925)
		Company share in Dividends	85 513 015	100 648 441
Nubaria For Natural Gas	Subsidiary	Net transfers and payments	2 653 112	1 677 719
AL Sherouk for Melamine	Subsidiary	Net transfers and payments	(500 734)	(161 944)
Shield Gas	Subsidiary	Net transfers and payments	(576 705)	4 006 629
Sprea Misr for Plastics and Chemicals	Subsidiary	Net transfers and payments	975 265	(24 972 841)

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

			31/12/2024	31/12/2023
			Volume of transaction	Volume of transaction
Party	**Relationship**	**Transaction nature**	**Debit (credit)**	**Debit (credit)**
Alexandria for Fertilizers Co.	Subsidiary	Dividend	16 826 243	16 826 243
Bedayty for Microfinance	Subsidiary	Net transfers and payments	42 663	(1 076 314)
		Capital increase	-	(2 349 868)
Nat Energy	Subsidiary	Net transfers and payments	14 599 625	(65 121)
National gas Co. NATGAS	Subsidiary	Net transfers and payments	517 268	(832 313)
		Co's Share in Salaries Cost allocation	614 534	327 693
Delta Insurance	Subsidiary	Net transfers and payments	96 691	(1 451 174)
		Dividend	2 506 916	1 641 616
EKHN Co.	Subsidiary	Net transfers and payments	22 986 452	20 576 539
		Financing to increase capital	-	1 227 481
OGI Capital Limited	Subsidiary	Net transfers and payments	-	(128 357 376)
		Dividend	-	7 800 000
		Transfer OGI'due balance from EKH to IFIC	-	611 198 732
The Kuwaiti Advanced Company for Operations and Maintenance	Subsidiary	Net transfers and payments	8 741 872	4 551 947
		Capital increase		(25 321)
Bedayti Consumer Finance Company		Net transfers and payments	42 663	634 055

- In addition to the above, the Company rents part of current premises from Delta insurance Co. – subsidiary- according to rent contract ends on January 31, 2027, in addition, all of the Company related insurance activities is managed by Delta Insurance Co.

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

27-1 Due from subsidiaries, associates, and related parties

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
International Financial Investments Co.	-	56 485 653
EKHN Co.	59 994 768	82 981 220
Fayoum Gas Co.	1 098 198	-
Shield Gas (*)	3 544 221	4 120 925
Bedayti for Microfinance	230 330	187 667
Building Materials industries Co. (*)	2 797 349	2 153 646
AL Shorouk for Melamine	393 806	894 540
National Gas Co. " NATGAS "	583 832	-
Delta Insurance Co.	96 691	-
Gas Serve Co.	3 811	46 027
MAT Trading Co.	9 020	14 845
Egyptian Kuwaiti advanced Co. For Operation and Maintenance	13 268 498	4 526 626
EKHB Co.	55 527	9 090
Advanced Pipelines Co. For Gas	-	330 170
Al Sharq Advanced Fertilizers - Saudi Arabia	-	94 500
EK Microfinance Co.	666 394	-
Bedayty Consumer Finance Company	-	501 333
	82 742 445	**152 346 242**
Expected credit loss- Note No. (7)	(7 667 629)	(1 326 059)
	75 074 816	**151 020 183**

(*) During the year, expected credit losses were recognized for the entire balance.

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

27-2 Due to subsidiaries, associates, and related parties

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Bawabet Al Kuwait Holding	58 043 714	100 725 603
International financial investments Co. (IFIC)	381 309 877	-
Sprea Misr for Plastics and Chemicals	23 367 218	24 342 483
Nat Energy	27 419 114	12 819 489
Nubaria For Natural Gas	4 081 520	6 734 632
National Gas Co. NATGAS	-	548 213
MERT Co.	3 149 100	3 149 100
Fayoum Gas Co.	-	5 290 710
Gas Technology Co. "Go Gas"	500 822	819 391
Globe Telecom	432 260	711 432
Globe Trading and Agencies Co.	482 111	509 750
Henosis for Construction and Real Estate Development	231 747	429 965
Egyptian Petrochemical Co.	178 773	303 379
Globe for Communications and Information Technology	179 844	295 994
ECO for Industries Development	48 532	115 072
Midor El Suez for Oil refinery	254 935	258 962
Alexandria for Fertilizers Co.	37 442	109 145
MEGA ME for Trading	19 762	32 551
Gas Line Co.	31 052 859	-
Bedayty for Consumer Finance	122 236	-
National Co. For Electricity Technology (Kahraba)	6 017 023	3 556 268
Gas Chill	7 130	5 145
	536 936 019	**160 757 284**

28- Financial instruments

Accounting classifications and fair values of financial assets

A- The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

31/12/2024	Note No.	Carrying amount	Fair Value Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value						
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	(14)	1 904 388	1 904 388	-	-	**1 904 388**
Investments assets at fair value through profit or loss-shares	(17)	369 173	369 173	-	-	**369 173**
		2 273 561	**2 273 561**	**-**	**-**	**2 273 561**
Financial assets other than fair value						
Due From subsidiaries, associates, and related parties	(27-1)	82 742 445	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	(16)	4 901 945	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets at amortized cost	(18)	-	-	-	-	-
Other current assets	(19)	3 451 813	-	-	-	-
		91 096 203	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities other than fair value						
Loans & bank facilities	(24)	379 771 725	-	-	-	-
Due To subsidiaries, associates, and related parties	(27-2)	536 936 019	-	-	-	-
Suppliers, contractors, notes payable and other creditors	(25)	6 748 218	-	-	-	-
		923 455 962	-	-	-	-

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

31/12/2023	Note No.	Carrying amount	Fair Value Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value						
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	(14)	1 859 332	1 859 332	-	-	**1 859 332**
Investments assets at fair value through profit or loss- shares	(17)	360 553	360 553	-	-	**360 553**
		2 219 885	**2 219 885**	**-**	**-**	**2 219 885**
Financial assets other than fair value						
Due From subsidiaries, associates, and related parties	(27-1)	242 346 152	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	(16)	10 848 022	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets at amortized cost	(18)	8 392 503	-	-	-	-
Other current assets	(19)	5 389 128	-	-	-	-
		176 975 895	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities other than fair value						
Loans & bank facilities	(24)	376 889 867	-	-	-	-
Due To subsidiaries, associates, and related parties	(27-2)	160 757 284	-	-	-	-
Suppliers, contractors, notes payable and other creditors	(25)	7 863 634	-	-	-	-
		545 510 785	-	-	-	-

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

B- The following table shows the valuation methods used to measure level 1 and level 3 of the fair value of financial instruments in the separate statement of financial position, in addition to the significant inputs used that cannot be observed.

	Valuation Method	Unobservable Significant inputs
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income - debt instruments	**Market Comparison Method:** The fair value is determined according to the prices declared in the financial markets.	None
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	**Market Comparison Method:** The fair value is determined according to the prices declared in the financial markets.	None
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**Market Comparison Method:** The fair value is determined according to the prices declared in the financial markets.	None

C- **Sensitivity Analysis**

A 1% increase (decrease) in listed securities' prices as of December 31 would have affected the measurement of financial assets as follows:

December 31, 2024	**Effect on Equity**		**Effect on income statement**	
Description	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	19 044	(19 044)	-	-
Investments at fair value through profit or loss- shares	3 962	(3 962)	3 962	(3 962)
	23 006	**(23 006)**	**3 962**	**(3 962)**

December 31, 2023	**Effect on Equity**		**Effect on income statement**	
Description	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income - debt instruments	900 422	(900 422)	-	-
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	18 588	(18 588)	-	-
Investments at fair value through profit or loss- shares	3 606	(3 606)	3 606	(3 606)
	922 616	**(922 616)**	**3 606**	**(3 606)**

Financial risk management

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Currency risk
- Interest rate risk
- Other market price risk.

This disclosure presents information about the Co.'s exposure to each of the above risks, the Co.'s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Parent Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these separate financial statements.

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Co.'s risk management framework. The Board also is responsible for identifying and analyzing the risks faced by the Co., to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

The Co. management aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company is assisted in its oversight role by the Audit Committee and Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the result of which are reported to the Board of Directors.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Co. if a counterparty of a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Co.'s debtors and other receivables.

Other current assets

The company's exposure to credit risk is mainly affected by the characteristics of each debtor, but most of the company's debtors are related parties' receivables, which do not constitute a significant concentration of credit risk from the transactions made with them during previous years and did not result in any loss from dealing with them.

Investments

The Co. limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing in active and liquid securities. Management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Co. will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Co.'s approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Co.'s reputation. Typically, the Co. ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for an appropriate period including the servicing of financial obligations, this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

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 Co.'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 optimizing the return.

Currency risk

The Co. is exposed to currency risk on borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currency of the Co., primarily the US Dollar.

Interest on borrowings is denominated in currencies that match the cash flows generated by the underlying operations of the Co. This provides an economic hedge and no derivatives are entered into.

The Company's investments in other subsidiaries are not hedged as those currency positions are considered to be long-term in nature.

Interest rate risk

The Co. adopts a policy of ensuring that the exposure to changes in interest rates on borrowings is on fixed rate basis. The Company does not enter into interest rate swap.

Other market price risk

Equity price risk arises from equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and management of the Co. monitors the equity securities in its investment portfolio based on market indices.
Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

The primary goal of the Co.'s investment strategy is to maximize investment returns. Management is assisted by external advisors in this regard.

In accordance with this strategy certain investments are designated as held for trading investments because their performance is actively monitored, and they are managed on a fair value basis.

Capital management

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

The Co. policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain investors, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The Board of Directors of the Company monitors the return on capital, which the Company defines as net profit for the period divided by total shareholders' equity, the Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to shareholders.

The Board of the Company seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

There were no changes in the Co.'s approach to capital management during the year; the Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Credit risk exposure

The book value of financial assets, represented by financial investments at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at amortized cost and accrued by related parties, and items of a monetary nature in other current assets represent the maximum exposure to credit risk at the date of the separate financial statements.

Assessing expected credit loss for debt instruments

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only in liquid debt securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating from S&P

The Group monitors changes in credit risk by tracking published external credit ratings to determine whether published ratings remain up to date and to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date that has not been reflected in published ratings, the Group supplements this by reviewing changes in bond yields, available press and regulatory information about debtors.

12-month and lifetime probabilities of default are based on historical data supplied by S&P for each credit rating and are recalibrated based on current bond yields. Loss given default parameters generally reflect an assumed recovery rate of 55% for sovereign exposures with local and foreign currency and 25% for other exposures with foreign currency except when a security is credit-impaired, in which case the estimate of loss is based on the instrument's current market price and original effective interest rate

The exposure to credit risk for debt securities at amortized cost, FVOCI and FVTPL at the reporting date by geographic region was as follows.

	2024	2023
Egypt	1 903 213	1 858 777
Switzerland	1 175	555
	1 904 388	**1 859 332**

The following table shows the analysis of the credit quality of debt instruments at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income. It indicates whether assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are subject to expected credit losses for 12 months or provision for expected lifetime credit losses and, in the latter case, whether they are credit impaired.

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

December 31, 2024

Credit rating	Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income-debt instruments	Financial Investments at amortized cost			
	Expected lifetime credit losses-Credit worthy	Expected credit loss for 12 Months	expected lifetime credit losses-not Credit worthy	Expected lifetime credit losses-Credit worthy	Total
BB- to B+	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

December 31, 2023

Credit rating	Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income - debt instruments	Financial Investments at amortized cost			
	Expected lifetime credit losses-Credit worthy	Expected credit loss for 12 Months	expected lifetime credit losses-not Credit worthy	Expected lifetime credit losses-Credit worthy	Total
BB- to B+	-	-	81 955	-	81 955
	-	**-**	**81 955**	**-**	**81 955**

Assessment of expected credit losses of cash and cash equivalents

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents amounting to USD 4 901 945 on December 31, 2024 (2023: USD 10 848 022). Cash and cash equivalents are held by banks and financial institutions, which are classified according to the following table, based on the classifications of Standard & Poor's.

	2024	2023
Egypt	B-	B-
UAE	AA	AA
Kuwait	AA-	AA-
Switzerland	AAA	AAA

Expected credit losses in cash value and cash equivalents are measured on the basis of the expected loss for 12 months and reflect short maturity periods of exposure. The Company believes that cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the credit ratings of third parties. The Company uses a similar method to assess expected cash and similar credit losses to those used in debt instruments. Expected credit losses amounted to USD 332 126 as of December 31, 2024 (2023: USD 358 576).

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

Liquidity risk

The following are the cashflow contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

December 31, 2024

		Due date			
	Carrying amount	**During 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Loans and bank facilities	379 771 725	160 169 222	182 685 836	36 916 667	-
Suppliers, contractors, notes payable and other creditors and due to subsidiaries and related parties	543 684 237	541 569 275	1 011 186	1 103 777	-
	923 455 962	**701 738 497**	**183 697 022**	**38 020 444**	**-**

December 31, 2023

		Due date			
	Carrying amount	**During 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Loans and bank facilities	376 889 867	119 717 256	134 589 277	117 583 334	5 000 000
Suppliers, contractors, notes payable and other creditors and due to subsidiaries and related parties	168 620 918	165 140 028	782 989	2 697 901	-
	545 510 785	**284 857 284**	**135 375 266**	**120 281 235**	**5 000 000**

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

Currency risk

Currency risk exposure

The following is a statement explaining the position of currencies and the extent of the company's exposure to the risk of foreign exchange rates based on original currencies in which the company deals:

December 31, 2024

	EGP	KWD	EURO	GBP	SAR	AED
Cash & cash equivalents	22 794 286	14 590	9 020	13 490	-	18 371
Investments at fair value through profit or loss- shares	18 768 751	-	-	-	-	-
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	96 759 349	-	-	-	-	-
Other current assets	199 695 078	-	-	106 772	19 125 609	-
Loans and bank facilities	(3 329 349 621)	-	(214 130)	(338 928)	-	-
Suppliers, contractors, notes payable and other creditors	(1 938 424 919)	-	-	-	-	-
	(4 929 757 076)	**14 590**	**(205 110)**	**(218 666)**	**19 125 609**	**18 371**

December 31, 2023

	EGP	KWD	EURO	GBP	SAR	AED
Cash & cash equivalents	116 367 941	19 721	5 247	3 272	-	8 505
Other current assets	215 118 068	-	8 327	71 170	1 580 900	-
Loans and bank facilities	(1 839 538 979)	-	(75 398)	(370 485)	-	-
Suppliers, contractors, notes payable and other creditors	(758 280 428)	-	-	-	(49 265)	-
	(2 266 333 398)	**19 721**	**(61 824)**	**(296 043)**	**1 531 635**	**8 505**

The exchange rates during the year are as follows:

31 December 2024

USD	**Average exchange rate during the year**				**Closing rate as of**
	31/3/2024	**30/6/2024**	**30/9/2024**	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2024**
EGP	35.81	47.58	48.54	49.54	50.84
KWD	0.3076	0.3073	0.3056	0.3071	0.3081
EURO	0.9210	0.9286	0.9100	0.9377	0.9607

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

GBP	0.7882	0.7926	0.7691	0.7805	0.7971
AED	3.6728	3.6741	3.6717	3.6723	3.6730
SAR	3.7545	3.7524	3.7512	3.7559	3.7576

31 December 2023

USD	Average exchange rate during the year				Closing rate as of
	31/3/2023	30/6/2023	30/9/2023	31/12/2023	31/12/2023
EGP	30,02	30,89	30,89	30,89	30,89
KWD	0,3063	0,3070	0,3078	0,3086	0,3072
EURO	0,9322	0,9202	0,9185	0,9293	0,9061
GBP	0,8233	0,7994	0,7893	0,8055	0,7854
AED	3,6727	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673
SAR	3,7545	3,7499	3,7510	3,7505	3.7533

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% increase (decrease) in the exchange rates of other currencies against the US dollar on December 31 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments in foreign currency and would affect equity and profit or losses in the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes the stability of all other variables, especially interest rates, and ignores any impact on expected sales and purchases.

31/12/2024	Effect on Profit or Loss		Effect on Equity	
Description	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
EGP	9 506 290	(9 506 290)	9 696 611	(9 696 611)
EURO	21 350	(21 350)	21 350	(21 350)
GBP	27 432	(27 432)	27 432	(27 432)
KWD	(4 735)	4 735	(4 735)	4 735
AED	(500)	500	(500)	500
SAR	(520 708)	520 708	(520 708)	520 708

31/12/2023	Effect on Profit or Loss		Effect on Equity	
Description	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
EGP	(7 336 787)	7 336 787	(7 336 787)	7 336 787
EURO	(6 823)	6 823	(6 823)	6 823
GBP	(37 693)	37 693	(37 693)	37 693
KWD	6 420	(6 420)	6 420	(6 420)
AED	232	(232)	232	(232)
SAR	40 807	(40 807)	40 807	(40 807)

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

Interest rate risk

the Company's financial instruments interest rate as of the date of the separate financial statements is represented as follows: -

Financial assets	**31/12/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Financial assets at fixed rate	2 729 894	400 104
Financial assets at variable rate	-	-
	2 729 894	**400 104**
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at fixed rate	-	-
Financial liabilities at variable rate	379 771 681	377 894 202
	379 771 681	**377 894 202**

Sensitivity analysis

A 1% increase (decrease) in the interest rates on December 31 would have affected the measurement of financial assets and liabilities at fixed rate as follows:

31/12/2024	**Effect on Equity**		**Effect on Profit or Loss**	
Description	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Financial Assets at variable rate	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at variable rate	3 797 717	(3 797 717)	3 797 717	(3 797 717)

31/12/2023	**Effect on Equity**		**Effect on Profit or Loss**	
Description	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Financial Assets at variable rate	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at variable rate	3 778 942	(3 778 942)	3 778 942	(3 778 942)

29- Capital Commitments

Total capital commitments are represented in contributions in investments in subsidiaries which have not been requested to be paid till the separate statement of financial position date, amounting to USD 170 484 (year 2023: an amount of USD 418 307).

30- Tax Position

Corporate income tax

- The Company had a tax exemption for 5 years according to Investment Law No. 8 of 1997 and ended on December 31, 2003.
- Tax inspection since inception till year 2009 was carried out and the resulted differences were settled.
- Years from 2010 to 2020 are inspected and under reconciliation.
- The annual tax returns are submitted on the due date according to the provisions of Law No. 91 of 2005.

Salary tax

- The tax inspection for salary tax since inception till year 2021 was carried out, and the resulted differences were settled.
- The due tax is paid monthly on the legal dates.

Stamp tax

- Inspection for the stamp tax from inception till year 2016 was carried out, and the resulted differences were settled.
- Years 2017 till 2019 was carried out and the resulted differences were settled.
- The due tax is paid on the legal dates.

Property tax

- The company has been notified by the accrued tax related to some properties owned by the company till year 2024 and the due tax is paid, no notifications have been received regarding other properties.

31- Significant accounting policies applied

The company has consistently applied the following accounting policies during all financial periods presented in these separate financial statements.

31-1 Foreign currencies

Foreign Currencies transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined.

Assets and liabilities of a non-monetary nature measured at historical cost in foreign currency are translated into the exchange rate on the date of the transaction.

Currency differences are generally recognized on the income statement. With the exception of currency differences resulting from the translation of what is recognized in other comprehensive income items:

- Investments available for sale - equity instruments (excluding impairment, where currency differences and other comprehensive income items are reclassified to the income statement).
- Financial obligations that have been allocated as a risk hedging instrument to cover the risk of net investment in foreign activity as long as the coverage is effective.
- Cash flow risk hedging instruments as long as hedging is effective.

31-2 Revenue recognition

Investments Revenue

The return on investments is recognized in the income statement on the date on which the company has the right to collect the amount.

Gain on sale of investments

Gain on sale of financial investments are recognized when ownership transfers to the buyer, based on the difference between the sale price and it carrying amount at the date of the sale.

31-3 Employees' Social insurance

The Co. contributes to the government social insurance system for the benefit of its personnel in accordance with the social insurance law. Under this law, the employees and the employers contribute into the system on a fixed percentage-of-salaries basis. The Co. liability is confined to the amount of its contribution. Contributions are charged to the statement of profit or loss using the accrual basis of accounting.

the Co. contribute to the Company Insurance plan for the benefit of their employees at an insurance Company. According to this plan, employees are granted end of service benefit on retirement, death and full disability during the service years. End of service benefits are repayable by the insurance company. The Company contribution is confined to the annual insurance premiums. The Co. contributions are charged to the separate statement of profit or loss as they are incurred according to accrual basis of accounting.

31-4 Finance income and costs

The Co. finance income and finance costs include:

- Interest income.
- Interest expense.
- Dividends paid
- Net gain or loss on disposal of investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI
- Net gain or loss on financial assets at FVTPL.
- Foreign currency gains or losses from financial assets and financial liabilities. Impairment losses (and recoveries) on investments in debt securities carried at amortized cost or other comprehensive income.
- Loss of the fair value of the contingent consideration classified as a financial liability.
- Ineffective hedge recognized in profit or loss. And
- Reclassification of net gains and losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income on cash flow hedges of interest rate risk and foreign currency risk

Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- The amortized cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

31-5 Income tax

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax liabilities, do not meet the definition of income taxes and are therefore accounted for under IAS 28 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Current income tax

Current taxes for the current and prior periods which have not yet been paid are recognized as a liability. If the taxes were actually paid in the current and prior periods exceed the amount due for these periods, then this increase is recognized as an asset. The value of current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured by the value expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authority. Using the applicable tax rates (and effective tax laws) or in the process of being issued on the financial period ended. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

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 recognized for all temporary differences that are expected to be taxed except for the following:

- Temporary differences in the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that does not affect accounting or taxable profits or losses.
- Temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.
- Taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Temporary differences in relation to the origin of the right of use and the lease obligation of a specific lease are considered as a net package (lease) for the purpose of recognizing deferred tax.
Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.
Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;

Taxable future profits are determined on the basis of reflection of temporary taxable differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to fully recognize the principal of deferred tax, then adjusted future taxable bonuses reversing the current temporary differences are considered based on the business plans of individual subsidiaries in the company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the date of each report and reduced to the extent that the relevant tax benefit is no longer likely to be realized; These reductions are reversed when the likelihood of future tax profits improves.
The deferred tax measurement reflects the tax consequences that will result from the way in which the company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or reconcile the book value of its assets and liabilities.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are settled only if certain conditions are met.

31-6 Basic / diluted earnings per share of profit

Basic / diluted earnings per share of profit is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (After excluding the employees' profit share and the remuneration of the Board of Directors members) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year

All amounts are presented in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated

31-7 Investments in subsidiaries

-Investments in subsidiaries are recognized at cost and in the event of a permanent decline in their market value or the value of assets calculated from their book value - according to the studies carried out in this regard .
- The book value is adjusted by the value of impairment losses in the value of assets and charged to the income statement for each investment separately, and the impairment value previously recorded in previous periods is reversed so that the book value of these investments does not exceed their original net value before recording impairment losses in the value of assets.

31-8 Investments in associates

- Investments in associate companies are recognized at cost and in the event of a permanent decline in their market value or the value of assets calculated from their book value - according to the studies carried out in this regard.
- The book value is adjusted by the value of impairment losses in the value of assets and charged to the income statement for each investment separately, and the impairment value previously recorded in previous periods is reversed so that the book value of these investments does not exceed their original net value before recording impairment losses in the value of assets.

31-9 Fixed assets

Recognition and measurement

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

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain and loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is recognized in statement of income.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of fixed assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives for each type of property, plant and equipment, and is generally recognized in statement of income and other comprehensive income. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of fixed assets for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Years
Buildings & constructions	50
Vehicles and transportation	6.67
Furniture & office equipment	10
Machinery & equipment	3 – 20
Equipment and decorations	10
Computer and software	3 – 6.67
Conditioning units	3 – 6.67

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Projects under construction

Projects under construction are recognized initially at cost. Cost includes all expenditures directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for its intended use. Projects under construction are transferred to property, plant and equipment caption when they are completed and are ready for their intended use.

31-10 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the separate statement of cash flows, "cash & cash equivalents" includes cash at banks & on hand, time deposits with maturities of three months or less, also treasury bills due within three months, and bank overdrafts deducted.

31-11 Financial instruments

1) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

2) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets .
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets- Business Model Assessment

The Company assesses the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

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

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

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

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

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

3) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

4) Offsetting

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

31-12 Share capital

Ordinary shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity net of income tax (if any)

Repurchase and re-issue of ordinary share (treasury shares)
When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the treasury share reserve. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented within share premium.

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

31-13 Impairment

1) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets
The Company recognizes loss allowances for ECLs on:
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- Contract assets.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.
- Loss allowances for trade receivables and lease receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.
The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.
The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as releasing security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 120 days past due;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in OCI.

Write-off

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

2) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, work in progress, and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest company of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or group of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. 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 in the previous years.

31-14 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has legal or constructive obligation from past .event, and settlement of obligations is probable, and its value can be measured reliably
The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation, when the provision is measured using the estimated cash flows to .settle the current obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows
In the event that some or all of the economic benefits required are recoverable settle the provision from a third party, the amount due is recognized as an asset if it is certain to be recovered and can be measured in a reliable manner.
Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the

liability. The increase in the carrying amount of the provision resulting from the use of the discount to figure out the present value, which reflects the passage of time, is recognized as a finance cost.

31-15 Operating profit

Operating profit is the result generated from the continuing principal revenue-producing activities of the Company as well as other income and expenses related to operating activities. Operating profit excludes net finance costs, the share equity-accounted investees, and income taxes.

31-16 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When one is available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors that market participants would consider in pricing a transaction.
If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Company measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data, or the transaction is closed out.