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Independent Legal& Accounting Firms

Mostafa F. El-Shibini
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Of Accountants and Auditors
Registration 9285

مصطفى فؤاد الشبينى
عضو جمعية المحاسبين والمراجعين الأمريكية
زميل جمعية المحاسبين والمراجعين المصرية
س.م.٩٢٨٥

Ibn Sina Pharma Company

(S.A.E)

Standalone Financial Statements

For The Nine-Months Financial Period Ended

On 30 September 2026

Together With Limited Review Report

٩ ميدان الذهبى - منشية البكرى - مصر الجديدة - القاهرة - ج.م.ع. - الرمز البريدى ١١٣٤١ - تليفون: ٢٦٩٠٦٧٤٨ - ٢٦٩٠٧٢٦٦/٦٧ (٢٠٢) - فاكس: ٢٦٩٠٦٧٤٩ (٢٠٢)
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Ibn Sina Pharma Company (S.A.E)

Periodic standalone Financial Statements
For the financial period ended on 30 September 2026

Contents

	Page
Review Report on the Periodic Standalone Financial Statements	2
Periodic Standalone Statement of Financial Position	3
Periodic Standalone Statement of Profit or Loss	4
Periodic Standalone Statement of Other Comprehensive Income	5
Periodic Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Periodic Standalone Statement of Cash Flow	7
Complementary Notes to the Periodic Standalone Financial Statements	8 - 35

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زميل جمعية المحاسبين والمراجعين المصرية
س.م.٩٢٨٥

Translation of limited Review Report
Originally Issued in Arabic

Limited Review Report on the Periodic Standalone Financial Statements

To Members Board of Directors of Ibn Sina Pharma Company (S.A.E)

Introduction

We have conducted the limited review of the attached periodic standalone statement of financial position of **Ibn Sina Pharma "Egyptian Joint Stock Company"** as of September 30, 2026 as well as the periodic standalone statements of profit & loss, comprehensive income, change in equity and related cash flows for the Nine month period ended on that date, and management is responsible for preparing these Periodic standalone financial statements and fair and clear presentation there of in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (30) "Periodic Standalone Financial Statements", and our responsibility is limited to making a conclusion on the periodic standalone financial statements in light of our limited review of them.

Scope of limited review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with the Egyptian Standard for Limited review Tasks No. (2410) "Limited review of the periodic standalone financial statements of an entity performed by its auditor" and the limited review of the periodic standalone financial statements includes making inquiries mainly from persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical procedures, and other limited review procedures, and the limited review is materially less in scope than an audit carried out in accordance with Egyptian auditing standards and therefore we cannot obtain confirmation that we will become aware of all material matters that may be discovered in an audit and therefore do not express an audit opinion on these periodic standalone financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, it has nothing come to our attention that the standalone financial statements accompanying **Ibn Sina Pharma Company's "Egyptian Joint Stock Company"** financial position as of September 30, 2026, and its standalone financial performance, cash flows, and changes in its equity as on 30 September 2026, do not fairly and clearly represent all significant aspects. This assessment is made in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards and in light of relevant Egyptian laws and regulations.

٩ ميدان الذهبى - منشية البكرى - مصر الجديدة - القاهرة - ج.م.ع. - الرمز البريدى ١١٣٤١ - تليفون: ٢٦٩٠٦٧٤٨ - ٢٦٩٠٧٢٦٦/٦٧ (٢٠٢) - فاكس: ٢٦٩٠٦٧٤٩ (٢٠٢)
9 El-Zahaby Sq., Mansheit El-Bakry, Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt, Zip Code 11341 - Tel.: (202) 26906748 - 26907266 / 67 - Fax: (202) 26906749
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زميل جمعية المحاسبين والمراجعين المصرية
س.م.٩٢٨٥

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Directing attention

While not considering this as a reservation to our conclusion, we draw attention to the following:

The Notice (6) to the attached standalone financial statements, where the company has an investment in subsidiaries and the company has prepared consolidated periodic financial statements as at 30 September 2026 in accordance with the Egyptian accounting standards and for a more comprehensive understanding of the company's financial position as at 30 September, 2026 as well as its financial performance and cash flows for the Nine month period ended on that date, it is necessary to refer to the consolidated financial statements.

Auditor

Mostafa El-Shibini CPA MBA
Managing Partner
Register of Accountants and Auditors No. 9285
Financial Regulatory Authority Register No. 322

Cairo on: November 14, 2026

مصطفى الشبيني
محاسب قانوني
س.م.م ٩٢٨٥
رقم القيد بالهيئة العامة للرقابة المالية (٣٢٢)

٩ ميدان الذهبى - منشية البكرى - مصر الجديدة - القاهرة - ج.م.ع. - الرمز البريدى ١١٣٤١ - تليفون: ٢٦٩٠٦٧٤٨ - ٢٦٩٠٧٢٦٦/٦٧ (٢٠٢) - فاكس: ٢٦٩٠٦٧٤٩ (٢٠٢)
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Ibn Sina Pharma Company (S.A.E.)

Periodic Standalone Statement of Financial Position
On 30 September 2026

Translation of Financial Statements
Originally Issued in Arabic

	Note No.	30/9/2026 EGP	31/12/2025 EGP
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets (net)	(3)	1,254,702,544	1,160,709,660
Projects under construction	(4)	1,428,892,405	824,647,002
Intangible assets (net)	(5)	209,164,830	220,890,194
Right of use assets (net)	(16)	713,241,795	924,434,242
Investments in subsidiary	(6)	299,999,800	119,999,920
Notes receivable – Long term	(9)	4,103,950	14,105,106
Deferred tax assets	(28)	449,768,065	350,206,090
Total non-current assets		**4,359,873,389**	**3,614,992,214**
Current Assets			
Inventory	(8)	12,056,555,985	8,244,600,215
Accounts and notes receivable (net)	(9)	24,837,690,073	21,387,641,773
Suppliers advance payments		579,044,457	264,635,329
Debtors and other debit balances (net)	(10)	1,331,451,884	1,335,235,684
Due from related parties	(20-a)	133,534,115	151,060,022
Financial investments at FVTPL	(7)	61,449,600	55,001,459
Cash on hand and at banks	(11)	1,033,117,571	901,844,980
Assets held for sale	(12)	92,531,749	115,531,749
Total Current Assets		**40,125,375,434**	**32,455,551,211**
Total Assets		**44,485,248,823**	**36,070,543,425**
Equity			
Issued and paid - up capital	(13-a)	252,000,000	252,000,000
Share premium (Special reserve)	(13-b)	237,412,116	237,412,116
Legal reserve	(14-a)	126,000,000	126,000,000
General reserve	(14-b)	3,079,334	3,079,334
Treasury Stock Reserve	(13-c)	(171,643,212)	(171,643,212)
Retained earnings		2,894,628,497	2,359,601,961
Total Equity		**3,341,476,735**	**2,806,450,199**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans - Long term	(15)	1,001,777,115	830,028,950
Lease liabilities - long term	(16)	681,842,485	768,646,156
Total non-current liabilities		**1,683,619,600**	**1,598,675,106**
Current liabilities			
Credit Facilities	(17)	6,694,965,699	5,168,256,617
loans - Short term	(15)	457,769,290	89,585,410
Suppliers and notes payable	(18)	31,303,243,319	25,464,048,740
Creditors and other credit balances	(19)	598,308,515	436,670,912
Customers' advance payments		18,910,673	15,307,538
Income taxes payable	(28)	151,851,849	248,319,866
Lease liabilities – Short term	(16)	220,246,197	228,372,091
Expected claims provision	(21)	14,856,946	14,856,946
Total Current Liabilities		**39,460,152,488**	**31,665,418,120**
Total liabilities		**41,143,772,088**	**33,264,093,226**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**44,485,248,823**	**36,070,543,425**

- Review Report Attached.

Chief Financial Officer
Mo'men Gomaa

Chief Executive Officer
Omar Abdul Gawad

Chairman
Abd El Aziz Ali Abd El Aziz

- Attached notes are from (1) to (32) an integral part of the periodic Standalone financial statements.

Ibn Sina Pharma Company (S.A.E)

Periodic Standalone Statement of Profit or Loss
For the period ended on 30 September 2026

Translation of Financial Statements
Originally Issued in Arabic

	Note No.	From 1/1/2026 To 30/9/2026 EGP	From 1/1/2025 To 30/9/2025 EGP	From 1/7/2026 To 30/9/2026 EGP	From 1/7/2025 To 30/9/2025 EGP
Net Sales	(22)	67,474,999,563	55,165,164,601	26,261,769,952	20,260,726,594
Deduct:					
Cost of sales	(23)	(62,308,211,939)	(50,469,147,967)	(24,357,421,920)	(18,589,302,070)
Gross Profit		**5,166,787,624**	**4,696,016,634**	**1,904,348,032**	**1,671,424,524**
Added / Deduct					
Other revenues and capital gain		8,638,399	52,627,703	(1,698,654)	18,821,407
Sales and marketing expenses	(24)	(1,642,204,985)	(1,264,391,728)	(592,885,104)	(447,625,567)
General and administrative expenses	(24)	(908,159,960)	(704,826,117)	(298,599,933)	(244,414,483)
Expected credit losses in receivables	(9)	(171,148,003)	(186,879,746)	(71,127,492)	(60,834,058)
Operating profit		**2,453,913,075**	**2,592,546,746**	**940,036,849**	**937,371,823**
Added /Deduct					
Financing income	(25)	3,162,960	15,284,718	19,263	5,634,270
Foreign currency revaluation differences	(26)	32,004,078	12,243,373	30,726,675	(16,574,789)
Financing expenses	(27)	(1,585,683,703)	(1,945,785,999)	(582,427,307)	(644,944,966)
Net financing cost		**(1,550,516,665)**	**(1,918,257,908)**	**(551,681,369)**	**(655,885,485)**
Net profit for the period before tax		**903,396,410**	**674,288,838**	**388,355,480**	**281,486,338**
Added / Deduct:					
Income taxes	(28)	(151,851,849)	(137,886,538)	(45,012,549)	(53,131,900)
Deferred income tax	(28)	99,561,975	102,514,563	21,137,695	32,562,138
Net profit for the period after taxes		**851,106,536**	**638,916,863**	**364,480,626**	**260,916,576**
Earning per share from net profit (Shares /EGP)	(29)	**0.68**	**0.51**	**0.29**	**0.21**

- Review Report Attached.

Chief Financial Officer

Mo'men Gomaa

Chief Executive Officer

Omar Abdul Gawad

Chairman

Abd El Aziz Ali Abd El Aziz

- Attached notes are from (1) to (32) an integral part of the periodic standalone financial statements.

	From 1/1/2026 to 30/9/2026 EGP	From 1/1/2025 to 30/9/2025 EGP	From 1/7/2026 to 30/9/2026 EGP	From 1/7/2025 to 30/9/2025 EGP
Net profit for the period	**851,106,536**	**638,916,863**	**364,480,626**	**260,916,576**
Add/Discount:				
Other comprehensive income	--	--	--	--
Total Comprehensive Income	**851,106,536**	**638,916,863**	**364,480,626**	**260,916,576**

- Review Report Attached.

Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Chairman
Mo'men Gomaa	Omar Abdul Gawad	Abd El Aziz Ali Abd El Aziz

- Attached notes are from (1) to (32) an integral part of the periodic standalone financial statements.

Ibn Sina Pharma Company (S.A.E)

Periodic Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity
For the period ended on 30 September 2026

Translation of Financial Statements
Originally Issued in Arabic

	Issued and Paid-up Capital	Share Premium	Legal Reserve	General Reserve	Treasury Stocks reserve	Retained earning	Total Equity
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Balance on 01 January 2025	**252,000,000**	**237,412,116**	**126,000,000**	**3,079,334**	**(171,643,212)**	**1,635,953,835**	**2,082,802,073**
Dividends	--	--	--	--	--	(197,081,716)	**(197,081,716)**
Net profit for the year	--	--	--	--	--	920,729,842	**920,729,842**
Balance on 31 December 2025	**252,000,000**	**237,412,116**	**126,000,000**	**3,079,334**	**(171,643,212)**	**2,359,601,961**	**2,806,450,199**
Dividends	--	--	--	--	--	(316,080,000)	**(316,080,000)**
Net profit for the period	--	--	--	--	--	851,106,536	**851,106,536**
Balance on 30 September 2026	**252,000,000**	**237,412,116**	**126,000,000**	**3,079,334**	**(171,643,212)**	**2,894,628,497**	**3,341,476,735**

- Review Report Attached.

Chief Financial Officer
Mo'men Gomaa

Chief Executive Officer
Omar Abdul Gawad

Chairman
Abd El Aziz Ali Abd El Aziz

- Attached notes are from (1) to (32) an integral part of the periodic standalone financial statements.

Ibn Sina Pharma Company (S.A.E)

Periodic Standalone Statement of Cash Flow
For the period ended on 30 September 2026

Translation of Financial Statements
Originally Issued in Arabic

	30 September 2026 EGP	30 September 2025 EGP
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit for the period before income taxes	903,396,410	674,288,838
Adjustments to reconcile net profit with cash flow from operating activities		
Depreciation of fixed assets	137,008,473	108,412,754
Amortization of intangible assets	23,271,180	19,389,974
Depreciation of Right of use assets	119,820,152	100,050,783
Expected credit losses in receivables	171,148,003	186,879,746
Profits from evaluating financial investments at FVTPL	(2,299,453)	--
Foreign currency revaluation of financial investments at FVTPL	(4,148,688)	--
Sale assets held for sale (Gain)	3,868,707	(20,821,694)
Capital (Gain)	(6,990,055)	(29,730,418)
Financing Expenses	1,585,683,703	1,945,785,999
Net operating profit before changes in working capital	**2,930,758,432**	**2,984,255,982**
Change in inventory	(3,811,955,770)	(1,822,893,739)
Change in accounts and notes receivable	(3,549,431,484)	(4,573,792,096)
Change in suppliers advance payments	(314,409,128)	(4,932,778)
Change in debtors and other debit balance	(109,262,852)	(414,810,934)
Change in due from related parties	17,525,907	(66,711,076)
Change in suppliers and notes payable	5,839,194,579	3,785,792,374
Change in customers' advance payments	3,603,135	181,531
Change in creditors and other credit balances	27,423,749	101,350,496
Cash flows provided from (Used in) operating activities	**1,033,446,568**	**(11,560,240)**
(Paid) from financing Expenses	(1,445,814,829)	(1,712,467,208)
(Paid) From Income Tax	(135,273,214)	(55,380,079)
Net cash flow (used in) operating activities	**(547,641,475)**	**(1,779,407,527)**
Cash flows from investment activities		
(Payments) to acquire fixed assets and projects under construction	(835,547,678)	(234,620,822)
(Payments) to acquire intangible assets	(11,545,816)	(29,932,645)
Proceeds from selling fixed assets	7,290,974	29,941,204
(Payments) in investments in subsidiaries	(179,999,880)	--
Proceeds from selling assets held for sale	23,000,000	127,000,000
Net cash flow (used in) investment activities	**(996,802,400)**	**(107,612,263)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Change in short and long-term loans	539,932,045	(265,139,142)
Change in credit facilities	1,526,709,082	2,962,923,370
Dividends paid	(185,015,342)	(39,759,511)
Increase in "financing" Lease liabilities	--	6,550,521
(Paid) for Lease liabilities	(205,909,319)	(325,327,216)
Net cash flow provided from financing activities	**1,675,716,466**	**2,339,248,022**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the period	131,272,591	**452,228,232**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	901,844,980	**810,923,824**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**1,033,117,571**	**1,263,152,056**

- Review Report Attached.

Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Chairman
Mo'men Gomaa	Omar Abdul Gawad	Abd El'Aziz Ali Abd El Aziz

- Attached notes are from (1) to (32) an integral part of the periodic standalone financial statements.

1- Company background

Ibn Sina Pharma Company (the "Company") was established in accordance with Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations, taking into account the provisions of Law No. 95 of 1992 and the executive regulations for the purpose of buying, selling wholesale and distributing all pharmaceutical and semi-pharmaceutical products manufactured locally or imported, buying, selling wholesale and distributing any other products and tools related to health and health care, exporting and importing all products, equipment and tools, manufacturing and packaging all products, equipment and tools related to health and medical care, owning, maintaining and supplying information and consultations. Which is related to the field of medicine, carrying out training and supplying the necessary materials for training in all fields and activities, obtaining economic income, carrying out commercial and scientific advertising for all aspects of the drug market, as well as all activities, obtaining commercial agencies from foreign and local companies specialized in the manufacture and distribution of pharmaceutical and semi-pharmaceutical products, equipment, tools and reagents related to health and medical care, storage of pharmaceutical and semi-pharmaceutical products, equipment, tools, reagents, advertising and marketing offers about Pharmaceutical, semi-pharmaceutical products and reagents by all means, collecting, manufacturing and packaging human, vital and veterinary medicines, cosmetics, nutritional supplements and disinfectants of all kinds, manufacturing with others for all the company's products, laboratory and hospital supplies, drug production supplies, practicing services related to all types of forms, owning pharmaceutical and semi-pharmaceutical items, publicizing the aforementioned products with the provisions, packaging and packaging of products, tools, equipment, pharmaceutical and semi-pharmaceutical reagents related to health and intensive care with the company's pledge By extracting all the necessary permits in this regard for practicing each activity and observing all laws and regulations in carrying out these activities, the date of the beginning of the activity of the company was considered on January 8, 2002 according to what was stated in the commercial register, and the name of the company was amended during 2007 from Ibn **Sina Laborex** to become **Ibn Sina Pharma** This company has added some activities.

On 5 March 2017, the Extraordinary General Assembly decided to amend the Company's purpose to become as follows:

Buying, selling wholesale, distribution, manufacturing, manufacturing with others, packaging, transporting, storing, importing, exporting, owning, carrying out commercial and scientific advertising and marketing offers for all human, biological, veterinary and semi-pharmaceutical products, chemicals, cosmetics, food, nutritional supplements, pesticides and disinfectants of all kinds, medical and prosthetic devices, laboratory and hospital supplies, equipment, tools and materials for laboratory reagents, packaging and advertising materials - whether locally manufactured or imported, in addition to the skilled products The aforementioned seals, as well as carrying out training, providing information, systems and consulting programs related to the aforementioned fields, rental and sale services for administrative and storage spaces, with the company's pledge to extract all the necessary permits in this regard for practicing each activity and taking into account all laws and regulations in carrying out these activities, and it was noted in the commercial register on September 12, 2017.

On 5 March 2019 the Extraordinary General Assembly decided to amend the purpose of the Company to become as follows:

Buying, selling wholesale, distribution, repair, manufacturing with others, packaging, transporting, storing, importing, exporting, owning and carrying out commercial and scientific advertising and marketing offers for all varicose products, human, biological, veterinary, semi-pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals, cosmetics, song, nutritional supplements, pesticides, disinfectants of all kinds, medical and prosthetic devices, laboratory and hospital supplies, equipment, tools and materials for laboratory reagents, packaging and advertising materials, whether locally manufactured or imported, in addition to foals products The aforementioned seals, as well as carrying out training and providing information and systems programs and consultations related to the aforementioned areas and services for renting and selling administrative and storage spaces and may have an interest or participate in any way with capital companies that engage in business similar to their business or that may help them to achieve their purpose in Egypt or abroad as they may merge into these companies or buy or attach them to them in accordance with the provisions of the law and its executive regulations, with a pledge The company to extract all the necessary permits in this regard for practicing each activity and observing all laws and regulations in carrying out these activities and was marked in the commercial register on June 19, 2019.

On 5 March 2022, the Extraordinary General Assembly decided to amend the Company's purpose to become as follows:

Buying, selling wholesale, distribution, manufacturing, manufacturing with others, packaging, packaging, transporting, storing, importing, exporting, owning and carrying out commercial and scientific advertising, marketing offers, public supplies and electronic trade for all pharmaceutical, human, biological, veterinary products, semi-pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals, cosmetics, food, nutritional supplements, slaves, disinfectants of all kinds, medical and compensatory devices, laboratory and hospital supplies, equipment, tools and materials Laboratory reagents, packaging and advertising materials, whether locally manufactured or imported, in addition to the foals of the aforementioned products with seals, as well as carrying out training, information supply, systems programs, consulting the region in the aforementioned fields, rental and sale of administrative and storage spaces, and it may have an interest or share any aspect of existence with companies that engage in business similar to their business or that may help them achieve their offer in Egypt or abroad, as they may merge into these companies or You buy it and entitle it to it, in accordance with the provisions of the law and its executive regulations, with the company's pledge to extract all the necessary permits in this regard for practicing each activity and taking into account all laws and regulations in carrying out these activities, and it was noted in the commercial register on 21 April, 2022.

Approval of financial statements

The Company's periodic standalone financial statements for the financial period ended on 30 September 2026 were authorized on 14 November 2026 in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors held on that date.

2- 1 Principles of preparing financial statements

Compliance with standards and laws

The Company's Standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and applicable laws and regulations.

Basis of measurement

The Company's standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern assumption and the historical cost principle.

Currency of dealing and presentation

The standalone financial statements have been prepared and presented in Egyptian pounds, which is the company's currency of dealing.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in this period are those applied in the financial previous year .

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of goods or services is transferred to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration that the company expects to receive for those goods or services, Revenue is not recognized In case of doubts regarding the recovery of the consideration due, revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or due in net taking into account the contractual terms specified after deducting any trade discount, quantity discount, sales taxes or fees. The company recognizes the revenue as principal and not as an agent.

Sale of goods

The revenue generated by the sale of goods is recognized at a point in time which is when the company transfers control to the buyer and this usually occurs when the goods are delivered.

Logistics

Revenue resulting from the provision of warehousing logistics to customers is recognized over a period of time during the period of service provision to customers and revenue from transportation services is recognized to customers when the service is provided to them.

Financing income

Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method The effective interest rate is the rate used to discount future cash payments expected to be repaid or collected during the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period of time if appropriate to fully equal the carrying amount of a financial asset or liability.

Contract Lease

Company as a lessee:

Contract Lease Liability: On the date of the beginning of the lease contract, the company measures the lease commitment to the current value of the unpaid lease payments on that date using the interest rate implied in the lease if that rate can be easily determined and otherwise using the interest rate on the additional borrowing of the company and later the company increases the book amount of the obligation to reflect the interest on the lease obligation and the book amount is reduced to reflect the rental payments.

Right of use assets: The principal of the right of use assets right on the date of the beginning of the lease contract is measured by the amount of the initial measurement of the obligation of the lease in addition to the initial direct expenses, advance payments paid to the lessor, and the rental incentives received from the lessor (if any) are subtracted and the costs that the company will incur in dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site where the asset is located to the original condition or restoring the asset itself to the required condition in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease contract are added.

After the date of the beginning of the lease contract, the company shall measure the principal of the right of use at cost minus any depreciation pool and any impairment loss complex and adjusted by any re-measurement of the lease obligation.

The depreciation of the right of use asset shall be made from the date of the beginning of the lease contract until the end of the useful life of the asset if the lease transfer the ownership of the asset subject to the contract to the company at the end of the lease term or if the company will exercise the purchase option, otherwise the company shall depreciate the original right of use asset from the date of the beginning of the lease contract to the end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term, whichever is earlier.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of an enterprise and a financial obligation or equity instrument of another entity.

A. Financial assets

Recognition and initial measurement

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition is based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset and the company's business model for its management. Except for client balances and assets arising from contracts that do not contain a significant financing element. The company measures the financial asset initially at its fair value plus transaction costs, in the case of a non-valued financial asset at fair value through profits or losses.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into four categories:

- Financial assets at depreciated cost (debt instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with the recycling of accumulated profits or losses (debt instruments).
- Financial assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income with no recycled profits or losses accumulated upon disposal (equity instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through profits or losses.

Financial assets at depreciated cost (debt instruments)

This category is most relevant to the company The company measures financial assets at depreciated cost if the following two conditions are met:

- A financial asset is held within a business model for the purpose of holding financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset lead on specific dates to cash flows which are only principal amount payments and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at depreciated cost using the effective interest rate method and are subject to impairment. Profit and loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss when an asset is excluded, adjusted or devalued.

The assets of the company valued at amortized cost include customers, other receivables and receivables.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or part of a financial asset or part of a company with similar financial assets, when appropriate) is essentially excluded (i.e., excluded from the company's statement of financial position) when:

- Expiry of the right to receive cash flows from the asset.
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "transfer through" arrangement and either:
  A. The company has substantially transferred all the risks and benefits of the asset.
  B. The company did not transfer or hold significantly all the risks and benefits of the asset but transferred control of the asset.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

Financial Instruments - Continued

A. Financial Assets - Continued

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes the provision for expected credit losses for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. Projected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due under the contract and all cash flows expected by the company to receive, approximately deducted from the original effective interest rate Projected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of retained collateral or other credit enhancements that are an integral part of the contractual terms.

For clients and assets arising from a contract, the Company applies the simplified approach to calculating expected credit losses. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk but instead recognizes a loss provision based on expected credit losses over a lifetime at the date of each report. The Company has created a provision matrix based on its historical experience in credit loss adjusted to customer forward-looking factors and the economic environment and would have been determined, after deduction or amortization, had the impairment loss not been recognized.

B. Financial obligations

Initial recognition and measurement

Upon initial recognition, financial obligations are classified, as financial obligations at fair value through profit or loss, loans and facilities, suppliers or as derivatives classified as hedging instruments in effective hedging, where appropriate.

All financial obligations are initially recognized at fair value, and in the case of loans, advances and credit balances, costs directly related to the transaction are deducted.

The Company's financial obligations include suppliers and other credit balances, balances due to related parties, loans and facilities including bank overdrafts and other financial obligations.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities is based on their classification as shown below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss include financial liabilities held for the purpose of trading or determined upon initial recognition of fair value through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the company. After the initial recognition, loans and advances are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Profit and loss are recognized in the statement of profit or loss, when the recognition of obligations is cancelled through the effective interest rate amortization process. The amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium upon acquisition and fees or costs that form an integral part of the effective interest rate. Effective interest rate amortization as financing costs is included in the profit statement or Losses This category generally applies to loans and facilities.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies - Continued

Financial Instruments - Continued

B. Financial Obligations - Continued

De-recognition of financial obligations

The recognition of financial obligations is revoked when the obligation under the obligation is exempted, canceled or expires. When an existing financial obligation is replaced by another from the same lender on vastly different terms, or the terms of an existing obligation are substantially modified, such exchange or adjustment is treated as an exclusion of the original obligation and recognition of a new obligation **The difference in relevant book values is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.**

Fixed assets

Fixed assets are shown at historical cost after deducting the accumulated depreciation and loss of impairment complex, and this cost includes the cost of replacing part of the fixed assets when that cost is realized and the conditions for recognition are met. Similarly, when comprehensive material improvements are made, their costs are recognized within the book value of fixed assets as a replacement if the recognition requirements are met and all other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when realized.

The depreciation of an asset begins when it is in the place and condition in which it becomes able to operate in the manner specified by management, and depreciation is calculated following the straight-line method according to the useful life of the asset as follows:

	Years
buildings	10-40
Machinery & Equipment	7-35
Vehicles	5
Computer	3-40
Furniture & Office Equipment	5

Fixed assets are excluded upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their future use or sale. Any profits or losses arising when the asset is excluded in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which the asset was discarded are recognized.

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

The company periodically determines at the date of each financial position whether there is an indication that a fixed asset has decayed when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its redemption value, it is considered that there is impairment of the asset and therefore it is reduced to its redemption value and impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profits or losses.

Losses resulting from impairment are reimbursed only if there is a change in the assumptions used to determine the redemption value of the asset since the last impairment losses are recognized, and the refund of impairment losses is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its redemption value or exceed the book value that would have been determined (in net after depreciation) unless the losses resulting from impairment are recognized for the asset in previous years and the refund is recognized in the losses. resulting from the impairment of the value of the statement of profits or losses.

Projects under constructions

Projects under constructions are the amounts spent for the purpose of establishing or purchasing fixed assets until they are ready for use in operation, then they are transferred to fixed assets, and projects under constructions are valued at cost after deducting impairment (if any).

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies - Continued

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired individually are initially recognized at cost.
After initial recognition, intangible assets are recognized at cost minus the depreciation pool and the impairment loss complex.
Intangible assets generated internally are not capitalized as an asset and expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which the expenses were expended.
The shelf life of intangible assets is determined as age-specific or age-indefinite.
Intangible assets with useful lives determined on the economic life of the asset are depreciated, and an impairment measurement test is performed when there is an indication of the decay of the asset the depreciation and depreciation method of the intangible asset with a specific lifespan are reviewed at least at the end of each fiscal year.
Intangible assets are computer programs and licenses and are depreciated on a straight-line basis according to their lifespan.

Non-current assets held for the purpose of sale

Non-current assets or (groups being disposed of) are classified as assets held for the purpose of sale if their book value is expected to be recovered primarily from a sale transaction and the probability of selling them is high, and they are measured in net book value or fair value minus expected selling costs, whichever is lower, in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (32).

Inventory

Inventory is valued at cost using the moving average or net selling value method, whichever is lower, and the net selling value is determined based on the expected price of the sale through the normal activity less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost required to complete the sale.
The decrease in the value of inventory to net selling value and all inventory losses are recognized within the cost of sales in the income statement in the period in which the decrease or loss occurred and the return of the decrease in inventory resulting from the increase in net selling value is recognized in the income statement as a reduction in the cost of sales in the period in which the response occurred.

Investments in subsidiaries

subsidiaries are companies controlled by the Group. The Group controls the investee company when it is exposed to - or is entitled to - variable returns through its contribution to the investee company and has the ability to influence those returns through its authority over the investee company The existence and impact of the currently exercising potential voting right or the right of transfer is taken into account when assessing whether the Group has control over another company.
Specifically, the Company controls the entity in which the investor is invested if and only if, the Company has:

- Authority over the investee enterprise (i.e. existing rights granted by the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).
- Exposure to the variable returns resulting from the partnership in the investee entity, or its ownership of rights in these returns.
- The ability to use its authority over the investee company to influence the amount of returns therefrom.

In general, there is an assumption that owning a majority of voting rights leads to control to support this assumption and when a company has less than a majority of voting rights or similar rights of the entity invested, the company takes into account all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has authority over the investee entity, including:

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies - Continued

Investments in subsidiaries companies - Continued

- Contractual arrangements with other voters of the investee company
-Right arising from other contractual arrangements
-Voting rights of the company and potential voting rights

The Company re-assesses whether or not the Company controls the entity invested, if facts and circumstances indicate changes in one or more of the three elements of authority.
Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for in the independent financial statements at cost, including the cost of acquisition, and in the event of a decline in the value of those investments, the book value is adjusted by the value of this impairment and is included in the list of profits or losses, for each investment separately.

Related Party Transactions:

The related parties are represented by the parent company and its subsidiaries, major shareholders, directors and senior management of the enterprise, and also represent companies controlled or subject to joint control or influence by those related parties, and the terms and pricing policies for transactions with related parties are approved by the Board of Directors in accordance with the procedures taken to approve those transactions.

Borrowing

Borrowing is initially recognized at the values received and the amounts due within a year are classified among the current obligations, unless the company has the right to postpone the repayment of the loan balance fo a period exceeding one year after the date of the financial position, the loan balance is displayed within the long-term liabilities.
Loans and interest-bearing borrowing are measured after initial recognition on the basis of amortized cost by the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses resulting from the disposal of liabilities as well as the depreciation process are included in the effective interest rate method in the profit or loss statement, the amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium when obtaining borrowing, fees or costs that are part of the effective interest rate and depreciation at the effective interest rate is included in the financing costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly related to the acquisition, creation or production of a qualifying asset that requires a long period of time to be prepared for use for the purposes specified for it or for its sale, are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset and other borrowing costs are charged as an expense in the period in which they are realized and borrowing costs are the interest and other costs spent by the company to borrow funds.

Income taxes

Income tax is calculated in accordance with the Egyptian tax law.

Current Income Taxes

Income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are recognized according to the amount expected to be recovered or reimbursed to the tax authority.

Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax is recognized by following the liability method on temporary differences between the recognized value of the asset or liability for tax purposes (tax basis) and its value included in the financial position (accounting basis) using the applicable tax rate.

Deferred income tax is recognized as an asset when there is an expectation that this asset can be used to reduce future tax profits, and the asset is reduced by the value of the part from which it will not yield a future benefit.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies - Continued

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent include cash iN the fund, current accounts in banks and term deposits that mature within three months or less from the date of acquisition, as well as bank balances - overdrafts that are repaid on demand and which are an integral part of the company's money management system.

Suppliers, accrued expenses and other credit balances

Suppliers, accrued expenses and other credit balances are initially recognized at fair value including the direct cost of the transaction and are consequentially measured at amortized cost using the interest rate. Obligations are recognized with values that will be paid in the future for goods and services received whether or not the company receives invoices from suppliers.

Dividends

Dividends are recorded as liabilities in the financial period in which the announcement is made.

Employees' share of profits

The share of employees in profits is recognized as dividends in the statement of change in shareholders' equity and as an obligation during the financial period in which the shareholders of the company approved this distribution, the company pays 10% of the cash dividends as a share of employees in profits not exceeding the total annual wages of the company's employees No obligation is recognized for the share of employees in profits in respect of undistributed profits.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a current legal or judgmental obligation as a result of a previous event, the provisions relate to an anticipated claim from certain third parties in relation to the company's activities.
This is expected to require an outflow of economic resources to settle the obligation, with the possibility of a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation.
If the discount (present value) is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized in the statement of profit or loss within the financing costs.

Social insurance and end-of-service benefits

The company shall provide contributions to the Authority for the period of pensions and social security calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Company's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are charged to expenses when due.

Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded using the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.
Assets and liabilities of a monetary nature are translated into foreign currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the financial position, all differences are included in the statement of profit or loss.
Non-cash assets and liabilities are translated into foreign currency and are measured at historical cost using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of first recognition.
Non-cash assets and liabilities are translated in foreign currency and are measured at fair value using the prevailing exchange rates on the date on which the fair value was determined.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies - Continued

Potential liabilities and potential assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial position Disclosed unless the potential outflow of sources embodied for economic benefit is excluded The potential asset is not recognized in the financial statements but is disclosed when the inflow of the economic benefit is foreseen.

Expenses

All expenses, including operating expenses, general and administrative expenses and other expenses, are recognized and included in the statement of profit or loss in the financial year in which such expenses were realized.

Customers, receivables and other debit balances

Customers, receivables and other debit balances are recognized at amortized cost less impairment losses, impairment losses are measured by the difference between the book value of customers and the present value of expected future cash flows, impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profits or losses, and impairment losses are refunded in the period in which they occurred.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value represents the price that can be obtained from the sale of an asset or that can be paid for the transfer / transfer of an obligation in a structured transaction between market participants at the measurement date and fair value measurement is based on the assumption that the transaction for the sale of the asset or transfer of obligation will occur in the main market of the asset, liability, or market that will yield the greatest benefit (the most beneficial market) to the asset or obligation.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or obligation, assuming that market participants will act in their economic interests.

Fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account the ability of a market participant to generate economic benefits by using the asset with the best use or by selling it to another market participant who would make the best use of the asset.
For assets traded in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to the declared market prices.
The fair value of interest items is estimated based on discounted cash flows using interest rates on similar items with the same terms and the same risk characteristics.
For assets that are not listed in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to the market value of a similar asset or based on expected discounted cash flows.
The company uses appropriate valuation methods under ambient circumstances for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, thereby maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies – Continued

Fair Value Measurement - Continued

All assets and liabilities whose fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are classified within the fair value sequence at the lowest level, which is essential for measuring fair value as a whole, as follows:

- **Level I:** Measure the fair value using the (unadjusted) trading prices of exactly identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- **Level II:** Measure the fair value using inputs other than the trading prices listed in the first level but observable to the asset or commitment directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- **Level III:** Measure fair value using valuation methods that include inputs to the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (observable data).

With respect to assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the entity determines whether transfers have occurred between the three levels of the fair value sequence from the revaluation of the rating as at the date of the financial statements.

- For the purposes of fair value disclosures, the Company has established asset and liability classes based on their nature, characteristics, associated risks and the level at which they are classified in the fair value sequence as described above.

Statement of cash flows

The cash flow statement is prepared using the non-direct method.

2.4 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the values of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities included in the financial statements and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of potential liabilities at the date of the financial statements.

Estimates and associated assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and adjustments to accounting estimates are recognized in the period during which the estimates are reviewed.

The following are the main judgments and estimates that materially affect the Company's financial statements:

Judgments

Revenue recognition

In making its judgment, the management considered the detailed criteria for revenue recognition as set out in EAS (48) "Revenue from contracts with customers", in particular, whether the Company had transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods.

Estimates

Expected credit losses on value of accounts and notes receivable and other debit balances

The amount collectible from customers, receivables and other debit balances is estimated when the full amount is no longer expected. For material amounts individually, the estimate is made on an individual basis and amounts that are not considered materially individually, but have exceeded their due date, are assessed in aggregate and provided for according to the period of time that has elapsed since their maturity based on the expected credit losses.

2.4 Significant accounting judgments and estimates – Continued

Estimation of the net realizable value of inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value (NRV).
NRV for inventory is assessed by reference to market conditions and prices existing at the reporting date and is determined by the Company, based on comparable transactions, less estimated costs to complete the sale transaction.

Useful life of fixed assets and right of use assets

The company's management determines the estimated useful life of fixed assets and usufruct assets for the purpose of calculating depreciation. This estimate would be determined following consideration of the expected useful life of the asset or physical depreciation of assets, and management periodically reviews the estimated useful life and depreciation method in order to ensure that the method and duration of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits arising from such assets.

Taxes

The Company is subject to income tax levied in Egypt and important provisions are imperative in order to determine the total provisions for current taxes and deferred taxes and the Company has made the provisions, based on reasonable estimates, taking into account the potential consequences of inspections conducted by the tax authorities in Egypt. The amount of this provision is based on several factors, including experience with previous tax reviews and different interpretations of tax regulations by the company and the tax authority, and such differences in interpretation may arise in several subjects according to the conditions prevailing in Egypt at the time.
Deferred tax assets are recognized when they are likely to be offset by taxable profits that these tax assets can be used to cover and substantial management provisions must determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based on the likely timing and level of future taxable profits as well as future tax planning strategies.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses whether there are indications of impairment of non-financial assets in each financial statement period and non-financial assets are tested to assess impairment when there are indications that the book value may not be recoverable and when calculating the use value, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or from the cash-generating unit and selects the appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Measuring fair values

The fair value of financial instruments is determined on the basis of the market value of the financial instrument or similar financial instruments at the date of the financial statements without deducting any estimated future selling costs. The values of financial assets are determined at the current purchase prices of those assets in an active market, while the value of financial obligations is determined at the current prices at which those liabilities can be settled.
In the absence of an active market to determine the fair value of financial instruments, the fair value is estimated using various valuation methods taking into account the prices of recent transactions, guided by the present fair value of other substantially similar instruments – discounted cash flow method – or any other method of valuation that results in reliable values.
When discounted cash flows are used as a valuation method, future cash flows are estimated on the basis of the best management estimates and the discount rate used is determined in light of the prevailing market price at the date of the financial statements of financial instruments that are similar in nature and conditions.

3- Fixed assets (net)

The Net book Value of fixed assets (net) as of 30 September 2026 amounting to EGP 1,254,702,544 as follows:

Category	Cost as of 1/1/2026	disposals during The period	Additions during The period	Transferred from projects under construction	Cost as of 30/9/2026	Accumulated Depreciation as of 1/1/2026	Accumulated Depreciation of disposals during the period	Depreciation During the period	Accumulated depreciation as of 30/9/2026	Netbook value as of 30/9/2026	Net book value as of 31/12/2025
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Lands	93,753,808	--	--	--	93,753,808	--	--	--	--	93,753,808	93,753,808
Buildings	876,200,157	5,850	1,797,071	8,685,427	886,676,805	413,051,703	5,850	35,476,922	448,522,775	438,154,030	463,148,454
Equipment	715,294,843	570,065	39,842,285	19,655,131	774,222,194	297,350,335	570,065	45,496,065	342,276,335	431,945,859	417,944,508
Vehicles	159,558,302	429,830	51,776,353	78,546,021	289,450,846	68,201,628	382,805	29,688,149	97,506,972	191,943,874	91,356,674
Computer and software	204,089,098	608,758	26,873,055		230,353,395	114,290,850	354,864	23,808,265	137,744,251	92,609,144	89,798,248
Furniture and fixtures	29,976,520	5,996	3,858,450	268,483	34,097,457	25,268,552	5,996	2,539,072	27,801,628	6,295,829	4,707,968
	2,078,872,728	**1,620,499**	**124,147,214**	**107,155,062**	**2,308,554,505**	**918,163,068**	**1,319,580**	**137,008,473**	**1,053,851,961**	**1,254,702,544**	**1,160,709,660**

*The balance of fixed assets (net) as of 31 December 2025 (the year of comparison) amounting to EGP 1,160,709,660 as follows:

Category	Cost as of 1/1/2025	disposals during The year	Additions during The year	Transferred from projects under construction	Cost as of 31/12/2025	Accumulated Depreciation as of 1/1/2025	Accumulated Depreciation of disposals during the year	Depreciation During the year	Accumulated depreciation as of 31/12/2025	Netbook value as of 31/12/2025	Net book value as of 31/12/2024
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Lands	93,753,808	--	--	--	93,753,808	--	--	--	--	93,753,808	93,753,808
Buildings	837,039,801	--	5,573,170	33,587,186	876,200,157	364,742,554	--	48,309,149	413,051,703	463,148,454	472,297,247
Equipment	645,381,095	1,464,464	24,452,659	46,925,553	715,294,843	245,059,744	1,416,701	53,707,292	297,350,335	417,944,508	400,321,351
Vehicles	75,048,422	2,169,650	63,447,533	23,231,997	159,558,302	44,726,703	2,152,189	25,627,114	68,201,628	91,356,674	30,321,719
Computer and software	150,381,601	6,465,883	31,152,163	29,021,217	204,089,098	93,424,898	6,188,709	27,054,661	114,290,850	89,798,248	56,956,703
Furniture and fixtures	28,746,727	40,157	364,274	905,676	29,976,520	22,722,583	40,157	2,586,126	25,268,552	4,707,968	6,024,144
	1,830,351,454	**10,140,154**	**124,989,799**	**133,671,629**	**2,078,872,728**	**770,676,482**	**9,797,756**	**157,284,342**	**918,163,068**	**1,160,709,660**	**1,059,674,972**

4- Projects under construction

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Balance at 1 January 2026	**824,647,002**	**199,931,979**
Additions during the period/year	711,400,464	763,024,193
Transferred to fixed and intangible assets	(107,155,061)	(138,309,170)
Balance as of 30 September 2026	**1,428,892,405**	**824,647,002**

The Items of the projects under constructions are as follows:

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Buildings	616,680,060	300,315,803
Lands	313,071,739	268,607,796
Machinery and Equipment	399,215,733	166,639,318
Vehicles	27,148,326	49,512,361
Computers and peripherals	68,949,228	38,911,543
Furniture	3,827,319	660,181
	1,428,892,405	**824,647,002**

5- Intangible assets (Net)

Balance of Intangible assets (net) are computer software represented as follows:

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Cost		
Balance at 1 January 2026	**286,975,186**	244,165,308
Transferred from projects under constructions	--	4,637,541
Additions during the period/year	11,545,816	38,172,337
Balance as of 30 September 2026	**298,521,002**	**286,975,186**
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance at 1 January 2026	66,084,992	38,916,748
Amortization of the period/year	23,271,180	27,168,244
Balance as of 30 September 2026	**89,356,172**	**66,084,992**
Net book value as of 30 September 2026	**209,164,830**	**220,890,194**

6- Investment in a subsidiary

	Number of Stock	Nominal value per share EGP	Contribution Percentage	Investment Paid %	Cost as of 30 September 2026 EGP	Cost as of 31 December 2025 EGP
AIM Healthcare Investment & Consulting Company (S.A.E)	299,999,980	1	%99,99	%100	299,999,800	119,999,920
					299,999,800	**119,999,920**

7- Financial investments at fair value through profits and losses

	1 January 2026	Revaluation profits	Gain from revaluation foreign currency	30 September 2026
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Investment funds	55,001,459	2,299,453	4,148,688	61,449,600
	55,001,459	2,299,453	**4,148,688**	**61,449,600**

8- Inventory

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Goods for sale	10,620,028,379	6,725,715,233
Goods in transit	556,824,782	813,174,934
Returns	785,706,809	664,102,059
Spare Parts	93,996,015	41,607,989
	12,056,555,985	**8,244,600,215**

The increase in inventory is due to an increase in the volume of purchases and an increase in the purchase prices, activity and the growth of the market during the period, and there is no significant change in the average inventory holding period, and there is no impairment in the value of inventory for the period ending on September 30, 2026 and the year ending on December 31, 2025.

9- Accounts and notes receivables (net)

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Accounts receivable	20,149,236,633	17,295,225,218
Notes receivable short and long term	5,486,350,862	4,729,167,130
	25,635,587,495	**22,024,392,348**
Deduct:		
Expected credit losses in receivables	(793,793,472)	(622,645,469)
	24,841,794,023	**21,401,746,879**

- The increase in the balance of accounts receivable and notes receivables is due to the increase in sales of the current period compared to the sales of the same period in the previous year, and there is no material change in the average collection period from customers.
- The company formed an expected credit losses in the value of accounts and notes receivables balances by EGP 171,148,003 during the period ending 30 September 2026.

Accounts and notes receivable are classified in the statement of financial position as follows:

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Accounts and notes receivable short term "less than 12 months"	24,837,690,073	21,387,641,773
Notes receivable long term "more than 12 months"	4,103,950	14,105,106
	24,841,794,023	**21,401,746,879**

10-Debtors and other debit balances (net)

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Suppliers under Settlement*	910,379,956	908,849,976
Tax Authority - Withholding tax	48,953,204	57,156,837
Advance payments to Tax Authority	40,406,532	55,889,815
Contract Assets – Expected Sales Returns	40,093,238	39,692,999
Refundable deposits	61,556,278	52,578,205
Prepaid expenses	61,493,122	46,727,561
Employees Imprests	36,343,356	15,742,275
Other debit balances	155,100,211	181,472,029
	1,354,325,897	**1,358,109,697**
Deduct:		
Expected credit losses in the value of other debit balances	(22,874,013)	(22,874,013)
	1,331,451,884	**1,335,235,684**

*The balance of suppliers under adjustment is the value of suppliers' compensation for sales price differences, discounts and free units

11-Cash on hand and at banks

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Current Accounts Banks – Egyptian Pound	423,199,683	606,833,905
Current Accounts Banks – Foreign Currencies	541,326,086	82,546,032
Letters of guarantee cover	39,668,000	32,832,153
Time Deposits	28,580,840	179,006,996
Cash on hand	342,962	625,894
	1,033,117,571	**901,844,980**

12-Assets held for sale

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Balance at 1 January 2026	**115,531,749**	**221,298,055**
Additions and assets transferred from customers	--	26,000,000
Disposals during the period/ year	(23,000,000)	(131,766,306)
Balance at 30 September 2026	**92,531,749**	**115,531,749**

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Assets held for sale - more than 12 months	92,531,749	115,531,749
	92,531,749	**115,531,749**

* The company's management decided to keep the assets held for sale to achieve a potential higher return in the future periods.

13-Capital, Share premium (Special reserve), Treasury stocks reserve

A. Capital

- The company's authorized capital was set at 50 million Egyptian pounds (fifty million Egyptian pounds only, no more). The issued and paid-up capital of the company is specified at an amount of 35 million Egyptian pounds (thirty-five million Egyptian pounds only, no more), distributed over 350,000 shares, with each share valued at 100 Egyptian pounds (one hundred pounds only, no more). All of these shares are cash shares.
- On August 26, 2005, the Extraordinary General Assembly of the Company decided to increase the issued and fully paid-up capital to become 50 million Egyptian pounds (fifty million Egyptian pounds only, no more), distributed over 500,000 shares, with each share valued at 100 Egyptian pounds (one hundred pounds only, no more). All of these shares are cash shares.
- On December 10, 2006, an Extraordinary General Assembly was held, during which a decision was made to purchase shares from the French side, with a nominal value of 34,193,900 Egyptian pounds (thirty-four million, one hundred and ninety-three thousand, nine hundred Egyptian pounds only, no more), representing 68.38% of the total contribution from the existing shareholders, with 93.5% held by investors and 6.5% by employees. Registration was completed by the end of 2007.
- On September 17, 2008, an Extraordinary General Assembly was convened, during which an agreement was reached to amend Article (6) of the Company's Articles of Association, by reducing the accumulated losses by the amount of 30 million pounds (thirty million Egyptian pounds only, no more) from the issued and fully paid-up capital, which was initially 50 million Egyptian pounds (fifty million Egyptian pounds only, no more) before the amendment. Consequently, the authorized capital of the company remains 50 million Egyptian pounds (fifty million Egyptian pounds only, no more), while the issued capital after the amendment becomes 20 million Egyptian pounds (twenty million Egyptian pounds only, no more), distributed over 200,000 shares, each valued at 100 Egyptian pounds (one hundred pounds only, no more), all of which are cash shares.
- On May 27, 2015, an Extraordinary General Assembly of the company was held, during which an agreement was reached to amend Article (6) of the Company's Articles of Association. This entailed reducing the authorized capital of the company to be 24 million Egyptian pounds (twenty-four million Egyptian pounds only, no more) instead of the previous 50 million Egyptian pounds (fifty million Egyptian pounds only, no more). Consequently, the issued and fully paid-up capital of the company after the amendment also became 24 million Egyptian pounds (twenty-four million Egyptian pounds only, no more), instead of the previous amount of 20 million Egyptian pounds (twenty million Egyptian pounds only, no more), distributed over 240,000 shares, each valued at 100 Egyptian pounds (one hundred pounds only, no more), all of which are cash shares. The amendment was registered in the commercial registry on June 29, 2015.
- On March 5, 2017, the Extraordinary General Assembly decided to increase the authorized capital of the company by an amount of 144 million Egyptian pounds to become 168 million Egyptian pounds, as well as to increase the issued capital of the company by an amount of 144 million Egyptian pounds to become 168 million Egyptian pounds. This increase was financed from the general reserve balance as of December 31, 2016. Additionally, it was decided to allocate (6) free shares from the increased shares of the company in exchange for (1) share of the original shares of the company owned by the shareholders at the time of the assembly, and to split the nominal value of the share to adjust the nominal value of the share from 100 Egyptian pounds to 1 Egyptian pound, and consequently increase the total number of company shares after the increase and stock split to 168 million shares, fully paid-up. This adjustment was registered in the commercial registry on September 12, 2017.

13- Capital, Share premium (Special reserve),Treasury stocks reserve - Continued

A- Capital – Continued:

- On September 7, 2017, the Extraordinary General Assembly decided to approve the split of the company's capital shares by amending the nominal value of the share from 1 Egyptian pound to 0.25 Egyptian pounds. This resulted in the issued capital of the company, amounting to 168 million Egyptian pounds, being distributed over a total of 672 million shares, with a nominal value of 0.25 Egyptian pounds per share. The amendment was registered in the commercial registry on September 28, 2017.
- On January 17, 2018, the board of directors of Ibn Sina Pharma approved an increase in the issued capital from 168 million Egyptian pounds to 180.50 million Egyptian pounds through a subscription for existing shareholders who were selling their shares in the public or private offering. This increase in capital was achieved by issuing 50 million shares, subscribed to at the final offering price of 5.80 Egyptian pounds per share, resulting in an increase in both the issued and paid-up capital of the company by 12.50 million Egyptian pounds, making the total issued and paid-up capital 180.50 million Egyptian pounds. This was in accordance with a banking deposit certificate for the capital increase from Arab African International Bank dated February 13, 2018. The issuance premium for the additional shares amounted to 277.50 million Egyptian pounds. This was registered in the company's commercial registry on March 22, 2018.
- On May 19, 2022, the Board of Directors of the company decided, in a meeting, that the company would cancel a total of 3,832,492 treasury shares, resulting in the number of issued shares as of June 30, 2022, to be 1,116,167,508 shares. This action was taken in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 159 of the year 1981. The company had retained these shares for one year, and as a result of the cancellation process, the capital would be reduced by the nominal value of those shares, totaling 958,123 Egyptian pounds. Necessary steps are underway to register this action in the commercial registry.
- On June 30, 2023, the company canceled 14,100,000 treasury shares, resulting in the number of issued shares as of June 30, 2023, being 1,102,067,508 shares. This action was taken in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 159 of the year 1981. The company had retained these shares for one year, and as a result of the cancellation process, the capital was reduced by the nominal value of those shares, totaling 3,525,000 Egyptian pounds. Necessary steps are being taken to register this action in the commercial registry.
- On September 30, 2023, the company canceled 74,758,900 treasury shares, resulting in the number of issued shares as of September 30, 2023, being 1,027,308,608 shares. This action was taken in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 159 of the year 1981. The company had retained these shares for one year, and as a result of the cancellation process, the capital was reduced by the nominal value of those shares, totaling 18,689,725 Egyptian pounds. Necessary steps are being taken to approve the decision of the General Assembly and register it in the commercial registry.
- On December 4, 2023, the Extraordinary General Assembly held on July 30, 2023, approved the reduction of the issued and paid-up capital by 28,000,000 Egyptian pounds through the cancellation of treasury shares purchased by the company, amounting to 112,000,000 shares (10% of the company's shares) at their nominal value. Consequently, the issued and paid-up capital became 252,000,000 Egyptian pounds, distributed over 1,008,000,000 shares with a nominal value of 25 Egyptian piasters per share. This decision was registered in the commercial registry on December 18, 2023.

13- Capital, Share premium (Special reserve),Treasury stocks reserve - Continued

B- Share premium (Special reserve)

- On 20 April 2019, the Extraordinary General Assembly decided to increase the Company's issued capital from EGP 180.5 million to EGP 205 million, an increase of EGP 24.5 million by issuing 98 million bonus shares financed from the company's distributable net profits for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 by 0,1357340720 bonus shares each One original share of the company's issued capital before the increase of 722 million shares with Gabr Fractions in favor of small shareholders from smallest to largest until the quantity runs out, so that the company's issued capital after the increase is 205 million Egyptian pounds distributed over 820 million shares, the value of the share is 25, piasters. It was noted in the commercial register on 19 June, 2019, and it was decided to distribute the bonus shares as of 15 July 2019, taking into account the reparation of fractions in favor of small shareholders from smallest to largest until the quantity runs out, through Misr for Central Clearing, Depository and Registry, after the issuance of the Listing Committee's decision to approve the increase.
- On 30 June 2020, the AGM decided to increase the Company's issued capital to EGP 240 million, an increase of EGP 35 million, by issuing 140 million bonus shares financed from the company's distributable net profits for the fiscal year ended 31 December, 2019 at a rate of 0,170731707 bonus shares each. An original share of the company's issued capital shares before the increase of 820 million shares with reparation of fractions in favor of small shareholders from the smallest to the largest until the quantity runs out, so that the company's issued capital after the increase becomes 240 million Egyptian pounds distributed over 960 million shares, the value of the share is 25 piasters. It was marked in the commercial register on 30 August 2020, and it was decided to distribute the bonus shares as of 1 October 2020, after the issuance of the registration committee's decision to approve the increase.
- On 11 April 2022 the Extraordinary General Assembly decided to increase the issued capital of the company to 280 million Egyptian pounds with an increase of 40 million Egyptian pounds by issuing 160 million bonus shares financed from the company's distributable net profits for the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2020 distributed over 1.120 million cash shares and the nominal value of the share is 25 Egyptian piasters, and it was marked in the commercial register on 21 April 2022, It was also decided to distribute the bonus shares as of 1 May 2022, after the issuance of the decision of the Listing Committee to approve the increase.
- The company's management transferred an amount of 42,501,460 Egyptian pounds from the issuance premium item (special reserve) to the legal reserve to reach half of the issued capital, provided that the remaining balance is kept within a special reserve item, provided that this does not include distributing it as a profit, in accordance with Article (94) of the Executive Bylaws of the Joint Stock Companies Law promulgated by Law No. 159 of 1981.

C- Treasury stocks reserve

- On March 21, 2021, the company's board of directors decided that the company would purchase treasury shares, up to a maximum of 9,600,000 shares, representing 1% of the company's capital, to support the share price on the stock exchange and enhance investor confidence and expectations regarding the company's future performance. The shares would be sold at market price through the open market. The company notified the Egyptian Stock Exchange on March 24, 2021, of its intention to buy back a portion of its shares using the authorized template during the period from March 24, 2021, to June 21, 2021, in accordance with listing rules, executive procedures, and their amendments. The company purchased 4 million shares by the end of the specified buyback period on June 21, 2021.
- On March 27, 2022, the board of directors, at its meeting, approved the commencement of selling treasury shares, totaling 4 million shares previously purchased, at market prices to comply with the listing rules issued by the decision of the board of the Egyptian Financial Regulatory Authority, which prohibits retaining treasury shares for more than one year.

13- Capital, Share premium (Special reserve), Treasury stocks reserve - Continued

C- Treasury stocks reserve Continued:

- On March 28, 2022, a total of 47,508 shares were sold at a price of 2.8763 Egyptian pounds per share, with the total sales value amounting to 136,648 Egyptian pounds. This resulted in losses totaling 83,213 Egyptian pounds from the sale, which, according to Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 25, were categorized under equity.
- On April 3, 2022, a total of 120,000 shares were sold at a price of 2.868 Egyptian pounds per share, resulting in a total sales value of 355,800 Egyptian pounds. This transaction incurred losses totaling 154,122 Egyptian pounds. Per Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 25, these losses were classified under equity.
- On May 19, 2022, the Board of Directors, in session, decided that the company would undertake the cancellation of 3,832,492 treasury shares. As a result, the total number of issued shares as of June 30, 2022, would be 1,116,167,508 shares, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981. The company had held onto these shares for a year, and the cancellation led to a reduction in the issued and paid-up capital by the nominal value of these shares, totaling 958,123 Egyptian pounds. Necessary steps are currently being taken to record this action in the commercial register.
- On June 1, 2022, the Board of Directors, convened in session, decided that the company would initiate the purchase of treasury shares up to a maximum of 10% of the company's capital to support the stock price on the stock exchange and enhance investor confidence and expectations regarding the company's future performance. The purchases would be made at market price through the open market. The company notified the Egyptian Stock Exchange on June 2, 2022, of its intention to buy a portion of its shares using the issuance model during the period from June 7, 2022, until the acquisition of 10% of the company's shares, or until the company announces the conclusion of the execution, in accordance with the listing rules, executive procedures, and amendments thereof.
- On June 30, 2023, the company conducted the cancellation of 14,100,000 treasury shares, resulting in the total issued shares being 1,102,067,508 shares. This action was carried out in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981, as the company had retained these shares for one year. The cancellation of these shares led to a reduction in the company's capital by the nominal value of these shares, amounting to a total of 3,525,000 Egyptian pounds. The necessary procedures are currently underway to register this action in the commercial registry.
- On September 30, 2023, the company executed 74,758,900 shares from the name of the treasury, bringing the number of shares issued on September 30, 2023 to 1,027,308,608 shares, in accordance with the provisions of Law 159 of 1981, where the company kept those shares for a year, which resulted in the execution process reducing the capital at the nominal value of those shares with a total amount of 18,689,725 EGP, and the necessary measures are being taken to approve the general assembly and register notation.
- On December 4, 2023, the Extraordinary General Assembly held on July 30, 2023 approved and decided to reduce the issued and paid up capital by EGP 28,000,000 by executing the treasury shares that the company purchased, which amounted to 112,000,000 shares (10% of the company's shares) at the nominal value of those shares, so that the issued and paid up capital becomes EGP 252,000,000 distributed over 1,008,000,000 shares with a nominal value of 25 piasters per share, and this has been noted in the commercial register on 18 December 2023.

The net treasury share reserve (losses) resulting from the sale and execution of treasury shares until 30 September 2026 amounted to EGP 171,643,212.

14-Reserves

A- Legal Reserve

As required by Egyptian Companies' law and the Company's articles of association, 5% of the profits of the year is transferred to the legal reserve until this reserve reaches 50% of the capital.

B- General Reserve

- On May 27, 2015, an extraordinary general assembly of the company was convened, and it was agreed to increase the company's authorized and paid-up capital to 24 million Egyptian pounds (twenty-four million Egyptian pounds only), distributed over 240,000 shares (two hundred and forty thousand shares), instead of the previous amount of 20 million Egyptian pounds (twenty million Egyptian pounds only), distributed over 200,000 shares (two hundred thousand shares). As a result of this increase, an issuance premium of 148 million Egyptian pounds (one hundred and forty-eight million Egyptian pounds only) was generated. This premium represents the difference between the nominal value of 40,000 shares, which is 100 Egyptian pounds (one hundred Egyptian pounds only) per share, and the fair value of the shares, which amounted to 3,800 Egyptian pounds (three thousand eight hundred Egyptian pounds only) as of the date of this increase. Subscription to this increase included 39,950 shares by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with the remaining 50 shares allocated to other shareholders in accordance with the approval of the extraordinary general assembly.
- Part of the issue premium was transferred to the general reserve to match the legal percentage of the capital and the remainder was transferred to the general reserve in accordance with Article 94 of the Companies Law (159) of 1981 and its amendments in accordance with Article (94).
- On March 5, 2017, the Extraordinary General Assembly decided to increase the company's authorized capital by an amount of 144,000,000 EGP to become 168,000,000 EGP, as well as to increase the company's issued capital by 144,000,000 EGP to become 168,000 EGP, in financing from the balance of the general reserve in 31/12/2016, so the balance of the general reserve amounted to 3,079,334 EGP.

15-Long term and short-term loans

	Credit Limit	Last maturity date	Outstanding balance	
			30 September 2026	31 Dec 2025
			EGP	EGP
EBRD	1,300,000,000	2030/12/1	1,244,444,444	800,000,000
First Abu Dhabi Misr	508,000,000	2030/12/1	215,101,961	93,149,322
National Bank Of Egypt	200,000,000	2026/6/1	--	18,131,705
Crédit Agricole Bank	50,000,000	2026/6/1	--	8,333,333
			1,459,546,405	**919,614,360**

*The movement in loans during the year is as follows:

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Beginning balance	**919,614,360**	**336,422,763**
Used during the period/year	636,202,362	893,149,321
Paid during the period/ year	(96,270,317)	(309,957,724)
Ending balance	**1,459,546,405**	**919,614,360**

****Loans are classified as follows:**

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Long term loans with maturity date in more than 12 months	1,001,777,115	830,028,950
Short term loans with maturity date within 12 months	457,769,290	89,585,410
	1,459,546,405	**919,614,360**

-Some loans are secured by all risk Insurance policies over the company's warehouses in favor of the banks. Financial commitment must also be fulfilled.

16-Lease

	Finance Lease Contracts		Operating Lease Contracts		Total Lease Contracts	
	30 September 2026	31 Dec2025	30 September 2026	31 Dec2025	30 September 2026	31 Dec2025
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Right of use assets (net)	**38,705,492**	**277,762,581**	**674,536,303**	**646,671,661**	**713,241,795**	**924,434,242**
Lease liabilities:						
Lease liabilities – long term	26,005,088	163,325,940	655,837,397	605,320,216	681,842,485	**768,646,156**
Lease liabilities – short term	9,771,483	57,315,502	210,474,714	171,056,589	220,246,197	**228,372,091**
Total lease liabilities	**35,776,571**	**220,641,442**	**866,312,111**	**776,376,805**	**902,088,682**	**997,018,247**

The balances movement of right of use assets and lease liabilities at 30 September 2026 and 31 Dec 2025 are as follows:

	Right of use assets (net)					Lease liabilities
	buildings	Vehicles	Machinery & Equipment	Computer	Total	
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Balance 1 January 2026	**869,340,685**	**46,755,131**	**4,435,541**	**3,902,885**	**924,434,242**	**997,018,247**
Additions during the Period*	134,031,577	--	--	--	134,031,577	134,031,577
Depreciation during the Period	(108,128,754)	(9,736,417)	(820,666)	(1,134,315)	(119,820,152)	--
Disposals during the Period	(220,707,205)	(4,696,667)	--	--	(225,403,872)	(163,640,209)
Financing expenses	--	--	--	--	--	140,588,387
Payments during the Period	--	--	--	--	--	(205,909,320)
Balance as of 30 September 2026	**674,536,303**	**32,322,047**	**3,614,875**	**2,768,570**	**713,241,795**	**902,088,682**

*** Additions of right of use assets during the period amounting to EGP the value of 134,031,577 operating lease contracts.**

	Right of use assets (net)					Lease liabilities
	Buildings	Vehicles	Machinery & Equipment	Computer	Total	
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Balance 1 January 2025	**1,133,668,188**	**60,993,305**	**121,961,617**	**--**	**1,316,623,110**	**1,333,326,091**
Additions during the year*	401,167,219	4,445,871	2,964,000	4,537,261	413,114,351	407,717,741
Depreciation during the year	(113,412,265)	(16,312,433)	(8,738,163)	(634,376)	(139,097,237)	--
Disposals during the year	(552,082,457)	(2,371,612)	(111,751,913)	-	(666,205,982)	(613,921,395)
Financing expenses	--	--	--	--	--	278,053,369
Payments during the year	--	--	--	--	--	(408,157,559)
Balance as of 31 December 2025	**869,340,685**	**46,755,131**	**4,435,541**	**3,902,885**	**924,434,242**	**997,018,247**

17-Credit Facilities

The credit facilities granted to the company are used to finance purchases, in addition to the settlement of operating expenses, Credit Facilities amounted to EGP 6,694,965,699 at 30 September 2026. (5,168,256,617 at 31 December 2025)

18-Suppliers and notes payable

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Suppliers	11,275,459,335	6,012,561,331
Notes payable	20,027,783,984	19,451,487,409
	31,303,243,319	**25,464,048,740**

The increase in the total balance of accounts payable and notes payable is attributed to higher purchases, in addition to engaging with new suppliers during the period. There hasn't been a fundamental change in the average payment period to suppliers.

19-Creditors and other credit balances

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Tax authority - withholding tax	188,011,230	96,409,706
Tax authority - value added tax	22,160,960	42,551,909
National Organization for Social Insurance	19,096,733	18,826,083
Tax authority - Salary tax	20,280,487	11,799,648
Accrued expenses	148,828,216	105,293,772
Contract Obligations - Expected Sales Returns	41,566,646	38,891,648
Dividends payable	133,981,655	2,913,692
Other credit balances	24,382,588	119,984,454
	598,308,515	**436,670,912**

20-Related Parties

The related parties in the company consist of the parent company, subsidiaries, major shareholders, department managers, and senior management employees, as well as entities with joint control, significant influence, or substantial association with these parties. Pricing policies (comparable market prices) and terms of these transactions are adopted by management following the procedures established for approving such transactions. Transactions with related parties involve the following balance:

a) Related Parties Balances (Net)

	30 September 2026 EGP	31 Dec 2025 EGP
Ramp Logistics	85,522,726	43,689,191
DIGI 360 for Software Company	43,635,952	40,692,178
AIM Healthcare Investments and Consultancy Company	2,633,430	65,021,082
Ibn Sina Trade for export	1,742,007	1,657,571
Ibn Sina for Import & Export Company	371,635	371,635
	133,905,750	**151,431,657**
Deduct:		
Impairment in the value of due from related parties	(371,635)	(371,635)
	133,534,115	**151,060,022**

20-Related Parties - Continued

b) Related Parties Transactions

Company	Nature of the relationship	Transaction Nature	30 September 2026 EGP	30 September 2025 EGP
AIM Healthcare Investments and Consultancy	Subsidiary	Payment on behalf	(13,118,769)	279,948
		Finance(from)/to	(49,235,604)	44,449,990
		Other Income	(33,279)	-
Ramp Logistics	subsidiary of (AIM)	Payment on behalf	(45,007)	6,268,639
		Finance(from)/to	25,527,410	11,587,598
		Purchases	(11,707,367)	(26,854,579)
		Other Income	28,058,500	24,810,624
DIGI 360 for Software Company	subsidiary of (AIM)	Payment on behalf	337,872	771,488
		Finance(from)/to	2,605,901	5,503,278
Ibn Sina Trade	subsidiary of (AIM)	Payment on behalf	84,436	29,258
		Finance(from)/to	-	(135,167)

c) Salaries and incentives of key directors and members of the Board of Directors

	From 1 January Till 30 September 2026	From 1 January Till 30 September 2025
Salaries and incentives of directors	131,756,387	112,262,733
Rewards of Board Members	8,313,462	12,339,543
	140,069,849	**124,602,276**

21-Expected Claims Provision

	1 January 2026 EGP	Formed During the period EGP	30 September 2026 EGP
Expected claims provision	14,856,946	--	14,856,946
	14,856,946	**--**	**14,856,946**

	1 January 2025 EGP	Formed During the period EGP	31 December 2025 EGP
Expected claims provision	14,856,946	--	14,856,946
	14,856,946	**--**	**14,856,946**

-There are no material potential liabilities other than those mentioned in this note of provisions and what disclosed in Note (30) on the Tax Position.

22-Net Sales

The increase in sales is attributed to the company's, as well as the growth of the pharmaceutical market. Additionally, the rise in the selling prices of certain products, an increase in the number of units sold. The company's sales amounted to 67,474,999,563 Egyptian pounds during the period ending on 30 September, 2026, compared to 55,165,164,601 Egyptian pounds for the period ending on September 30, 2025.

	From 1 January Till 30 September 2026	From 1 January Till 30 September 2025
	EGP	EGP
Net sales of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics	67,388,812,391	55,105,168,224
Warehousing and Transportation services	38,514,172	33,201,771
Marketing services and other	47,673,000	26,794,606
	67,474,999,563	**55,165,164,601**

23-Cost of sales

The increase in the cost of sales is generally due to the increase in the volume of sales and the increase in the volume of purchases and the cost to meet the sales, and the cost of sales "pharmaceuticals and cosmetics "amounted to 62,308,211,939 EGP during the period ending on 30 September 2026 (compared to the period ending on 30 September 2025 amount of 50,469,147,967 EGP).

24- Administrative, general, sales and marketing expenses

The increase in general, administrative, selling, and marketing expenses is mainly attributable to the increase in salaries and wages resulting from the growth in headcount and annual salary increments, in addition to the increase in utilities and branches maintenance expenses due to higher fuel and spare parts prices increase during the period ended 30 September 2026 compared to the period ended 30 September 2025.

25-Financing income

Other income includes interest income on returned cheques collected from customers amounting to EGP 3,162,960 during the period ending on 30 September 2026 (for the period ending 30 September 2025 amounting to EGP 15,284,718).

26-Foreign currency revaluation differences

The increase in foreign exchange revaluation gains compared to the comparative period is attributable to fluctuations in the Egyptian Pound exchange rate against foreign currencies at varying rates during the period ended September 30, 2026. Foreign exchange revaluation gains amounted to EGP 32,004,078 for the period ended September 30, 2026, compared to EGP 12,243,373 for the comparative period ended September 30, 2025.

In addition, the Company has agreements with foreign suppliers under which the suppliers compensate the Company for any fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

27-Financing expenses

The decrease in finance costs compared to the comparative period is mainly attributable to the decline in interest rates by 13%. Finance costs amounted to EGP 1,585,683,703 during the period ended 30 September 2026, compared to EGP 1,945,785,999 during the period ended 30 September 2025.

28-Income taxes

	From 1 January Till 30 September 2026 EGP	From 1 January Till 30 September 2025 EGP
Current Tax	(151,851,849)	(137,886,538)
Deferred tax	99,561,975	102,514,563
	(52,289,874)	**(35,371,975)**

Deferred Tax Assets / (Liability)	Tax Base	Accounting Base	Temporary Differences	Tax Rate	30 September 2026 EGP	30 September 2025 EGP
Fixed & Intangible assets	1,703,302,656	1,472,372,886	230,929,770	22.50%	51,959,198	20,140,952
Operating lease assets and liabilities	1,756,768,181	820,624,840	936,143,341	22.50%	210,632,252	114,583,900
ECL, and provisions	--	(831,896,066)	831,896,066	22.50%	187,176,615	188,136,979
Deferred tax Ending balance					**449,768,065**	**322,861,831**
Deferred tax Beginning balance					**350,206,090**	**220,347,268**
Deferred tax - revenue					**99,561,975**	**102,514,563**

29-Earnings per share

	From1/1/2026 Till 30/9/2026 EGP	From1/1/2025 Till 30/9/2025 EGP	From 1/7/2026 Till 30/9/2026 EGP	From 1/7/2025 Till 30/9/2025 EGP
Net profit of the period	**851,106,536**	**638,916,863**	**364,480,626**	**260,916,576**
Deduct:				
Employees' share and board remuneration (estimated)	(161,710,242)	(121,394,204)	(69,251,319)	(49,574,149)
Net profit of the period applicable to distribute	**689,396,294**	**517,522,659**	**295,229,307**	**211,342,427**
Average number of shares	1,008,000,000	1,008,000,000	1,008,000,000	1,008,000,000
Earnings per share (EGP / share)	**0.68**	**0.51**	**0.29**	**0.21**

- Dividends per share were calculated by dividing the net profit distributable to the owners of ordinary shares by dividing by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period, and the company does not have diluted shares.

30-Tax Position

First: Corporate Income Taxes

-Examined and settled until 2023.

Second: Salary Taxes

-Examined and settled until 2022.

Third: Stamp Taxes

-Examined and settled until 2022.

Fourth: Value Added Taxes

-Examined and settled until 2022.

Fifth: withholding tax

-Examined and settled until 2024.

31-Financial Instruments

During the exercise of its activities, the Company is exposed to the following risks resulting from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The company's financial instruments consist of financial assets (cash balances in hand and at banks, creditors, receivables from related parties, customers, and promissory notes) as well as financial liabilities (creditors, payable balances, credit facilities, loans, suppliers, bills payable, lease obligations, other long-term obligations, and amounts due to related parties).

The overall responsibility for setting the company's risk management framework and following up on its implementation lies with the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors is also responsible for developing and monitoring the implementation of the Company's risk management policies.

Risk management policies are developed with the aim of determining the risks facing the company, the limits of acceptable risk, the rules for monitoring those risks and ensuring that acceptable limits are adhered to.

Risk policies and regulations are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities, and the company aims, through its own training, management standards and procedures, to develop a disciplined control environment through which employees understand the role entrusted to them and their obligations.

The company's board of directors supervises how the management monitors compliance with risk policies and procedures, reviews the appropriateness of the risk system framework faced by the company, and the internal audit cooperates with the company's board of directors in carrying out a supervisory and control cycle, and the internal audit undertakes both the periodic review of risk management controls and procedures and submits a report on its results to management.

32- Important events

- On February 12, 2026, The Monetary Policy Committee decided at its meeting to reduce the deposit and loan return rates and the Central Bank's main operation rate by 100 basis points to reach 19.00%, 20.00%, and 19.50%, respectively, and the credit and debit rates were reduced by 100 basis points to reach 19.50%.
- On October 29, 2026, The Monetary Policy Committee decided to raise the key policy rates by 100 basis points. Accordingly, the overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation were raised to 20.0%, 21.0%, and 20.5%, respectively. The discount rate was also raised to 20.5%. This decision comes amid challenging external conditions and elevated uncertainty, and aims to keep expectations anchored and maintain the disinflation trajectory.
- Geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have escalated, resulting in increased regional instability. These circumstances are classified as non-adjusting subsequent events in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard (EAS) No. 7, 'Events After the Reporting Period .Given the high degree of uncertainty surrounding the impact of this escalation and the rapidly evolving situation, management is continuously monitoring developments and assessing the potential impact of these events on the Company's operations, financial position, and cash flows. As of the approval date of these standalone financial statements, the potential financial impact—whether favorable or adverse—cannot be reliably estimated.