EGYPTIAN INTERNATIONAL
PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES " EIPICO " S.A.E
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
WITH LIMITED REVIEW REPORT

INDEX

mazars

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Translation of Limited Review Report
Originally Issued in Arabic

LIMITED REVIEW REPORT

To the Board of Directors of:
Egyptian International Pharmaceutical Industries Co. – EIPICO "S.A.E"

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Egyptian International Pharmaceutical Industries Co. – EIPICO "S.A.E"** as of September 30, 2022 and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

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

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly in all material respects the financial position of the company as at September 30, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards No. (30) for consolidated periodic financial statements.

Explanatory note

The company canceled using the option to display currency differences resulting from the liberalization of the exchange rate, which was implemented on March 31, 2022 and contained in paragraph (9) of Appendix (B) Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) as amended 2015 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates and Return To the original treatment mentioned in the standard, which resulted in the transfer of currency differences from other comprehensive income in the amount of 53 065 540 Egyptian pounds and presented within the items of the income statement on September 30, 2022.

The company did not evaluate the investments in sister companies of Al-Batterjee Factory for Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies in Saudi Arabia on September 30, 2022.

Cairo: November 13, 2022

Auditor

Dr. Ahmed Shawki
MAZARS MOSTAFA SHAWKI

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EGYPTIAN INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES - EIPICO
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

(Amount expressed in LE)

	Note No.	30/09/2022 L.E	31/12/2021 L.E
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed assets (net)	(4)	878 921 940	922 138 625
Right of use assets (net)	(5)	2 302 366	--
Projects under progress	(6)	785 079 002	449 841 684
Intangible assets	(7)	893 817	--
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(8)	360 032 166	339 165 845
Total non-current assets		**2 027 229 291**	**1 711 146 154**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventory (net)	(9)	2 037 121 131	1 817 785 529
Accounts and notes receivable (net)	(10)	1 622 807 695	1 161 427 394
Debtors and other debit balances	(11)	164 884 484	232 942 176
Cash and cash equivalents	(12)	491 204 405	311 587 051
Total current assets		**4 316 017 715**	**3 523 742 150**
Total Assets		**6 343 247 006**	**5 234 888 304**
Equity			
Capital	(13)	991 705 000	991 705 000
Reserves	(14)	1 502 885 332	1 451 126 674
Retained earnings	(15)	101 897 386	74 584 976
Net profit for the period /year	(16)	417 239 833	453 232 080
Total equity (parent company)		**3 013 727 551**	**2 970 648 730**
Non-controlling rights		2 827 480	2 820 166
Total equity		**3 016 555 031**	**2 973 468 896**
Non-Current Liabilities			
long term loans	(17)	551 433 160	279 638 056
long term credit facilities	(18)	111 117 903	249 427 444
Lease liability – short term	(19)	862 188	--
Deferred tax	(20)	68 691 287	71 844 662
Total non-current liabilities		**732 104 538**	**600 910 162**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	(21)	124 455 784	73 785 303
credit bank (facilities)	(22)	2 063 705 786	1 219 165 622
Suppliers and note payable	(23)	134 716 547	75 445 425
Dividends	(24)	567 503	--
Creditors and other credit balances	(25)	192 689 433	181 495 527
Accured Income tax	(26)	76 698 165	110 617 369
Lease liability – Long term		1 754 219	--
Total current liabilities		**2 593 587 437**	**1 660 509 246**
Total Liabilities &Equity		**6 343 247 006**	**5 234 888 304**

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
- Limited review report.

Acting as chief financial officer
Mohamed Taha Elswify

Chairman and Managing Director
Dr. Ahmed Saeed Mohammed Kilani

13/11/22

EGYPTIAN INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES - EIPICO
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

(Amounts expressed in LE)

	Note No.	30/09/2022 L.E	30/09/2021 L.E
Net Sales	(27)	2 687 049 271	2 424 381 818
Cost of sales	(28)	(1 508 309 043)	(1 396 888 840)
Gross profit		**1 178 740 228**	**1 027 492 260**
Marketing expenses	(29)	(398 084 895)	(330 699 809)
Research and development expenses	(30)	(32 036 739)	(25 814 861)
General and Administrative expenses	(31)	(93 433 989)	(65 330 191)
Board of Directors allowances		(1 363 380)	(1 254 000)
Financing expenses	(32)	(122 997 298)	(125 917 242)
Formed provisions	(33)	(141 000 000)	(79 000 000)
Total Expenses		**(788 916 301)**	**(628 016 103)**
Add:-			
Profits of related companies	(35)	33 376 441	8 845 383
credit interest		12 918 097	20 445 406
		46 294 538	**29 290 789**
Add/(Deduct):-			
Capital gain		991 521	2 105 336
Differences on foreign currency valuation		103 285 383	(1 598 902)
Other income		5 729 962	6 417 382
Net profit for the period before taxes		**546 125 331**	**435 690 762**
Income tax		(124 200 817)	(100 319 512)
Deferred tax	(36)	3 153 375	(5 014 740)
Takaful Contribution	(34)	(7 287 550)	(6 180 339)
Profit for the period after tax		**417 790 339**	**324 176 171**
Distributed as follows:			
Profits of the holding company		377 648 486	291 521 981
The share of the holding company from the subsidiary		39 591 348	32 215 247
The share of the holding company from the profits of the subsidiary		**550 505**	**447 943**

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Acting as chief financial officer
Mohamed Taha Elswify

محمد السويفي
13/11/22

Chairman and Managing Director
Dr. Ahmed Saeed Mohammed Kilani

Translation of Financial Statements
Originally Issued in Arabic

EGYPTIAN INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL INDDUSTRIES - EIPICO
CONSOLIDATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
(Amounts expressed in LE)

	30/09/2022 L.E	30/09/2021 L.E
Profit of the period	417 790 339	324 176 171
Other comprehensive income:		
Differences on foreign currency valuation	--	--
Entity's share from Other Comprehensive income of associated companies	--	--
Total of comprehensive income of the period	**417 790 339**	**324 176 171**

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Acting as chief financial officer	Chairman and Managing Director
Mohamed Taha Elswify	Dr. Ahmed Saeed Mohammed Kilani

13/11/22

Translation of Financial Statements
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EGYPTIAN INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES - EIPICO
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PARTNERS' EQUITY
FOR THE FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

(Amounts expressed in LE)

Description	Paid -up Capital L.E.	Capital "Treasury Shares" L.E.	Legal Reserve L.E.	General Reserve L.E.	Capital Reserve L.E.	Expansions Reserve L.E.	Retained Earning L.E.	Total equity of the holding company L.E.	Non-controlling rights L.E.	Total L.E.
Balance as of January 1, 2021	991 705 000	(89 863 280)	319 202 804	260 444 053	20 160 435	851 659 000	490 628 374	2 843 936 386	2 884 069	2 846 820 455
Retained earnings	--	--	--	--	--	--	(348 148 778)	(348 148 778)	(884 466)	(349 033 244)
Transferred to reserves	--	--	24 354 599	17 753 148	60 000 000	--	(102 107 747)	--	295 107	295 107
Adjustments 2021	--	89 863 280		(102 447 365)	--	--	(306 873)	(12 890 958)	(7 846)	(12 898 804)
Net profit of 2021	--	--	--	--	--	--	487 752 080	487 752 080	533 302	488 285 382
Balance as of December 31, 2021	991 705 000	--	343 557 403	175 749 836	80 160 435	851 659 000	527 817 056	2 970 648 730	2 820 166	2 973 468 896
Balance as of January 1, 2022	991 705 000	--	343 557 403	175 749 836	80 160 435	851 659 000	527 817 056	2 970 648 730	2 820 166	2 973 468 896
Retained earnings	--	--		--	--	--	(388 202 374)	(388 202 374)	(407 992)	(388 610 366)
Adjustments of 2022	--	--	26 113 604	(4 354 946)	30 000 000	--	(51 758 658)	--	26 664	26 664
Transferred to reserves	--	--	--	--	--	--	(13 574 638)	(13 574 638)	(161 864)	(13 736 502)
Dividends "Epico"	--	--	--	--	--	--	27 616 000	27 616 000	--	27 616 000
Net profit of 2022	--	--	--	--	--	--	417 239 834	417 239 834	550 505	417 790 339
Balance as of June 30, 2022	991 705 000	--	369 671 007	171 394 890	110 160 435	851 659 000	519 137 220	3 013 727 552	2 827 479	3 016 555 031

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Acting as chief financial officer
Mohamed Taha Elswify

13/11/27

Chairman and Managing Director
Dr. Ahmed Saeed Mohammed Kilani

EGYPTIAN INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES - EIPICO
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
(Amounts expressed in LE)

	30/09/2022 L.E	30/09/2021 L.E
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net profit for the period before tax	546 125 331	435 690 761
Fixed assets depreciation	72 677 390	103 676 958
Amortization of right of use assets	1 401 586	--
Provisions	64 908 164	26 608 509
Amortization of intangable assets	99 312	--
Credit interest	(12 038 753)	(17 286 578)
Dividends	(12 510 120)	(8 845 383)
Revaluation Investments	(20 866 321)	--
Debit interest	103 577 438	102 919 532
Fixed assets purchase profit (loss)	(991 521)	(2 105 336)
Differences on foreign currency valuation	(103 285 383)	1 598 902
Payments for Other income	(2 588 380)	(776 839)
Adjustments	27 616 000	34 520 000
	664 124 743	**676 000 526**
Change in account and notes receivables and other debit balances	(393 868 811)	(225 319 850)
Change in inventory	(223 237 921)	18 550 159
Change in suppliers and notes payables and other credit balances	(70 810 431)	(131 394 140)
Proceeds (payments) abnormal Items	2 588 380	776 839
Payment for leasing contracts	(1 513 537)	--
Payments Interest	(103 577 438)	(102 919 532)
Payments tax	(42 909 297)	(59 057 708)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	**(169 204 312)**	**176 636 294**
Cash flows from investment activities:		
(Payments) for purchase fixed assets	(365 592 748)	(174 742 170)
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets	1 040 117	2 105 336
Dividends	12 510 120	8 845 383
Credit interest	12 038 753	17 286 578
Net cash flows (used in) investment activities	**(340 003 758)**	**(146 504 873)**
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Capital (treasury shares)	--	67 561 715
Dividends	(392 485 686)	(381 826 001)
Cash debit bank	844 540 164	--
Cash out loan and change facilities	(138 309 541)	(236 346 654)
Cash in loans	271 795 104	50 344 414
	--	--
Cash flows (used in) financing activities	**585 540 041**	**(500 266 526)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the period	**76 331 971**	**(470 135 105)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	311 587 051	732 754 061
Differences on foreign currency valuation	103 285 383	(1 598 902)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**491 204 405**	**261 020 054**

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Acting as chief financial officer — **Mohamed Taha Elswify**

Chairman and Managing Director — **Dr. Ahmed Saeed Mohammed Kilani**

13/11/22

EGYPTIAN INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL INDDUSTRIES - EIPICO
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

1 BACKGROUND ABOUT SUBSIDARIES COMPANIES

The Egyptian International Company for Ampoules (EIACO)
The company was established in accordance with the provisions of Investment Law No. (8) and its executive regulations for the purpose of manufacturing pharmaceutical ampoules.

2 THE MOST IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis Of Preparing Consolidated Financial Statements:

The consolidated financial statements of the Egyptian International Pharmaceutical Industries were prepared from the independent financial statements of the Egyptian International Pharmaceutical Industries and its subsidiary company - the Egyptian International Company for Ampoules (EIACO) - and the company's contribution to it was 98.63%, and the rest was 1.37% by other shareholders.
The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards and in light of the relevant Egyptian laws and regulations.
The financial statements are prepared using the historical cost basis and in according to Going concern assumption.

Accounting Estimates
The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards requires that the best assumptions and estimates made by management be relied upon and what it deems appropriate to develop and apply accounting policies to reflect the economic substance and content of the transactions that are carried out and related to the company's underlying activity (current activity income, asset impairment, deferred taxes, fair value of financial instruments), and therefore those estimates and assumptions made in the light of the best data and information available to management may directly affect revenue values and costs. Related to these estimates and the values of the assets and related obligations in the event that the estimates set at the date of the preparation of the lists differ from the actual reality in the following financial periods, without compromising the extent to which the

financial statements express the reality of the company's financial position and cash flows for the current period

Conslidation Procedure

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by compiling the financial statements of the Egyptian Pharmaceutical Company for Pharmaceutical Industries with the financial statements of the subsidiaries in detail by compiling similar items of assets, liabilities, equity, revenues and expenses in order to present the consolidated financial statements financial information about the group as if it were a single entity and following the following steps when preparing the financial statements bundled:

- The book value of the holding company's investment in each subsidiary company is disposal with the holding company's share of equity in each subsidiary company.
- The rights of the non-controlling interest are determined in the net profit/loss of the subsidiaries.
- The rights of the non-controlling interest in the net assets of the consolidated subsidiaries are determined and presented in the financial statements independent of the equity of the shareholders of the parent company.
- Balances resulting from transactions exchanged between group companies as well as group transactions, including income (sales), expenses and dividends, are completely excluded, and profits or losses resulting from group transactions are completely excluded.
- Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for similar transactions and for events in the same circumstances.
- The distribution of the acquisition cost (investment cost) has been proven on the basis of the book cost of the assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries and not the fair value of those assets and liabilities, and what increased the acquisition cost over the parent company's share in the book value of the net assets of the subsidiary was recorded in the company's retained earnings (losses). Holding.

2.2 Measurement Currency And Translation Of Transactions In Foreign Currencies.

(a) Measurement currency

The financial statements are presented in Egyptian pounds, which is the company's measurement currency.

(b) Translation of foreign currency transactions

Asset balances and liabilities of a monetary nature in foreign currencies are assessed on the date of preparation of financial statements in accordance with the exchange rates prevailing within the free market for foreign exchange on that date, with the remeasure output included in the income list.

3.1 Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are recorded at their historical cost - the cost of acquisition - and the asset shall be depreciated when available for use, i.e., when the asset becomes effectively operational in the manner specified by management.

-The gain or loss resulting from the disposal of fixed assets is recognized in the income statement.
-The capitalization of expenses depends on the carrying amount of the asset when the asset reaches the location and condition in which it was acquired and capable of operating in the manner intended by the administration.
-Subsequent expenses are added to the book value of the asset or recognized separately - as the case may be - only when the use of this item is likely to bring future economic benefits to the Company, and the acquisition cost of this item can be measured with a high degree of accuracy, and repair and maintenance expenses are charged with the income list for the fiscal year during which those expenses were incurred.
The remainder of the productive and expected age of the assets is periodically reviewed and if the remainder of the expected productive life differs substantially from the basic estimate, the net book value is depreciated on the remaining productive life after adjustment.
In addition to recalculating the depreciation premium after deducting the impairment value of the net asset value over the remaining productive life, the depreciation value should be recalculated if the impairment is refunded as if the impairment had not been calculated before.

Subsequent expenses on asset acquisition

The main components of some fixed assets may need to be replaced at time intervals and these key components are treated as separate fixed assets because their productive life is different from the estimated production age of the underlying asset and therefore if these assets meet the terms of recognition of the asset, the use of this asset is likely to bring future economic benefits to the enterprise and the enterprise can measure the cost of acquiring the asset with a high degree of accuracy.
Expenses that occur to replace or renew asset components can be accounted for when acquired as new assets and the value of replaced or renewed assets is excluded from accounting records and books.
Subsequent expenditures on the acquisition are capitalized only if it is expected that it will result in an outflow of future economic benefit to the company.

Depreciation

The depreciable fixed asset value - which is the cost of the asset minus its residual value, is depreciated according to the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each type of fixed asset, and the depreciation is charged to the income statement (land is not depreciated) and the following is a statement of ages Estimated productivity:

Asset Description	Estimated Life in Years
Administration Buildings & Structures	50
Factory Buildings & Structures	50
Production activity machines	15
Service machines & Utilities	15
Means of Transportation	5

Tools	5
Office Furniture &Equipment	10

The depreciation method, useful lives and residual values of fixed assets are reviewed at the end of each financial period, and adjusted if necessary.

The cost of replacing a component of a fixed asset is recognized within the cost of the asset after excluding the cost of that component when the company incurs that cost, if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company as a result of such replacement, provided that its cost can be accurately measured. The future economic benefits of fixed assets, and all other expenses are recognized in the income statement as an expense when incurred.

3.2 Intangible Assets

They are the assets that the company controls and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow. These assets result from costs incurred to acquire intangible assets in the event that there is a high degree of certainty that the economic benefits will be realized.

The cost of an intangible asset includes its purchase costs or direct and indirect costs related to preparing the intangible asset for use in the purpose for which it was acquired. It has a specific useful life to verify impairment by comparing the recoverable amount to the book value annually, as well as when there is an indication of impairment of the value of the intangible asset, and any increase in the book value over the recoverable value is recognized as an impairment loss in the income statement.

3.3 Projects under construction:

All costs incurred by the Company in establishing fixed assets in building projects are proven under implementation and when the completion of the asset is completed, it is ready for use for the purpose for which the costs are converted to the fixed asset line.

3.4 Leasing contracts

Egyptian Accounting standard (49) replaces Egyptian Accounting Standard No (20) rules and standards related to financial leasing operations.

Lease Contract Obligations

At the commencement date of the lease , the company measures the lease liability at the present value of the unpaid lease payments on that date using the implicit interest rate in the lease contract , if the rate can be easily determined and other than that by using the interest rate on the company 's additional borrowing and then later the company increases the carrying amount of the obligation to reflect the interest of the lease commitment and the note book is reduced to reflect payments.

Right of use assets

The company recognizes right of use assets on the start date of the lease contract with the initial measurement amount of the lease in addition to the initial direct expenses , the advance payments paid to lessor and the lease incentives received from the lessor (if any)

are subtracted and added the costs incurred by the company in dismantling and removing the assets and returning the site where the assets were kept to it's original condition or return the assets to the required condition in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease.
After the starting date of the lease, the company measures the Right-of-use asset at cost less any cumulative impairment losses and accumulated depreciation, adjusted as a result of any re-assessment of the lease obligations. The right of use asset is depreciated from the starting date of the lease contract until the end of the useful life of the asset, if the lease contract transfers the ownership of the underlying asset to the company at the end of the lease term or if the company will exercise the purchase option. Otherwise, the company consumes the right of use asset from the starting date 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 earlier.
The company chose not to apply the requirements of the standard to the short-term lease contracts and to contacts in which the underlying asset has a small value.

The Company as lessee

The Egyptian accounting standard No 49 provides the lessee with an accounting model , where the lessee recognizes the right to use the leased asset within the company's assets also recognizes the liability which presents the present value of the unpaid lease payments within the company's obligations , bearing in mind that the lease contracts for the lessee is not classified as an operating lease contract or financing lease contract and there are optional exemptions for short term lease contracts and lease contracts for low value assets.

The Company as lessor

The lessor must classify each of its lease contracts either as an operating lease or as a finance lease contract. A lease contract is classified as a finance lease contract if it essentially transfers nearly all the risks and benefits resulted from owning the assets listed in the contract. A lease contract is classified as an operating lease contract if it essentially transfers nearly all the risks and benefits resulted from owning the assets listed in the contract.

Finance lease

The lessor must recognize the assets held under finance lease in the statement of financial position and present them as amounts that are receivable in an amount equal to the net investments in the contract.
And the company use the interest rate implicit in the lease contract to measure the net investments in the contract. The rent payments listed in measuring the net investments in the contract consists of payments arising from the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that have not been received at the start of the contract. The company recognizes finance income over the term of the lease, on a pattern that reflects a constant periodic rate of return of the lessor's net investments.

Operating lease

The lessor shall recognize lease payments from operating lease contracts as an income either by straight line method or in any organized method.

3.5 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments are included in companies in which the company owns a significant percentage of the capital shares of those companies, which enable it to achieve control or control through financial and administrative influence or according to the criterion of the share ratio, and the right to vote within investments in subsidiaries, where those investments prove the cost - the cost of acquisition - at the date of issuance of the purchase order, and the cost of those investments is reduced by the value of the non-temporary decrease - if any - load on the income list for each investment individually.

3.6 Investments in related companies

Sister companies are those on which the Group exerts great influence. The big impact is the company's ability to participate in the financial and operational decisions of the company invested in it, but it is not a common control or control over these policies.
Investments in sister companies are proven at cost, and in the event of a permanent decrease in the value of those investments, the book value is adjusted for this decrease and uploaded to the income statement for each investment individually.

The following is a list of the group's sister companies:

	Contribution Nature	Contribution Percentage
EIPICO Tech Pharmaceutical Company (under liquidation)	Direct	98.6%

The results of the assets and obligations of sister companies are included in these financial statements using the equity method under which the investment in the sister company is recorded at cost in the list of financial position and the cost is then adjusted so that the company's share in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the sister company is recorded. When the company's share in the sister company's losses exceeds its ownership (which includes any long-term ownership that forms part of the company's net investment in the sister company), the company ceases to recognize its share of the additional losses and record additional losses only to the extent that the company incurs legal or contractual obligations or makes payments on behalf of the sister company. If the sister company subsequently registers profits, the company registers its share of these profits only when its share of the profits is equal to its share of the recognized losses.

Non-current assets held for sale

Assets held for sale are assets whose book value is expected to be recovered mainly from a sale and not continued to be used, with the probability of selling the asset high through a plan to sell and market the asset, and the non-current assets held for sale are measured on the basis of the book value of those assets and the loading of the income list of losses resulting from the impairment of those assets, if any.

3.7 Financial investments at fair value through profit and loss

Investments at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets classified either as assets held for trading purposes and acquired for the purpose of selling in a short period of time, or financial assets that were classified upon initial recognition of fair value through profit or loss, and the initial recognition of those investments at fair value Through profits or losses at fair value, and investments are re-measured at fair value through profits or losses at fair value, and gains and (losses) of fair value differences are recognized in the consolidated-income statement.

3.8 Revenue Recognition

Egyptian accounting standard no.48 replaces Egyptian accounting standard no.8 “construction contracts " and Egyptian standard no.11 " revenue ". the standard is applied on or after January 1, 2021 and the new revenue standard has introduced a five step model based on accounting principles regarding Egyptian accounting standard No. (48) replaces Egyptian accounting standard No. (8) Construction Contracts" and Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (11") Revenues " The standard applies on or after January 1, 2021, and the new revenue standard has introduced a five-step model based on accounting principles on revenue recognition when the control of goods is transferred to or the services are provided to the customer :

1. Determine the contracts concluded with customers, whether verbally, or in writing or in accordance with standard business practices.
2. Determine performance obligations in the contract both for goods and services that will be transferred.
3. Determine the price of the transaction and the terms of payment for the goods or services that will be transferred.
4. The contract has a commercial content.
5. The company is likely to collect the amounts due for goods or services transferred to the customer.
6. The standard requires enterprises to exercise an accounting assessment taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts conclude with their customers. The standard also determines how additional costs for obtaining a contract are accounted for and costs directly related to the fulfilment of the contract.

The standard requires enterprises to exercise an accounting assessment taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts conclude with their customers. The standard also determines how additional costs for obtaining a contract are accounted for and costs directly related to the fulfilment of the contract.

3.9 Financial Instruments

The application of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 47 Financial Instruments as of January 1, 2021, led to changes in accounting policies and resulted in adjustments to the amounts recognized in the financial statements as of December 31, 2020. The balances of profits were influenced by the opening phase on January 1, 2021.

Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 47 defines financial instruments as requirements for verifying and measuring financial assets, financial obligations and certain non-financial contracts except for rights and obligations under lease contracts to which Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 49 "Lease contracts" applies. However, the debtor's lease liabilities recognized by the lessor are subject to the requirements of de-recognition and depreciation in accordance with this standard, which replaces the Egyptian accounting standard no. 29 "financial instruments - recognition and measurement"

Initial recognition

The Company initially recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial obligations.

Egyptian Accounting Standard 47 Financial Instruments contains three main financial asset classification categories measured by consumable cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profits or losses. The classification of financial assets under Egyptian accounting standard No. 47 financial instruments" generally depends on the business model in which the financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 47 eliminates financial instruments" Egyptian accounting standard No. 29 Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement" previously held up to maturity, loans and debits available for sale.

However, Egyptian accounting standard 47 Financial Instruments largely retains the current requirements in The Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 29 Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement" for the classification and measurement of financial obligations.

They are classified as follows:

Financial assets at consumable cost

The financial asset is kept within the business model of the financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows. The purpose of the business model is to retain the financial assets to collect the pure contractual flows that are presented in the principal amount of the investment and returns. The sale is an exceptional incidental concern for the purpose of this model and under the conditions set out in the standard of a deterioration in the credit capacity of the financial management source. Lowest sales in terms of cyclicality and value. A clear and reliable documentation process should be carried out for the justifications of each sale and its compatibility with the requirements of the standard

Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income

The financial asset is retained within the business model of the financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows and sell, both contractual cash flow collection and sale are integrated to achieve the model objective. Sales are high in cyclicality and value compared to the retained business model to load contractual cash flows.

Financial assets at fair value through profits and losses

The financial asset is retained among other business models that include trading, managing financial assets on a fair value basis, maximizing cash flows by sale. The objective of the business model is not to retain the financial asset, collect contractual cash flows or hold it to collect contractual cash flows and sell, collect contractual cash flows as an incidental event for the model objective.

Business Model Assessment

The company evaluates the business model in which the asset is held at the portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management, including the information being considered:

Policies and stated objectives of the portfolio and the mechanism of operation of such policies in practice, particularly to see whether the management strategy is based on the earning of contractual interest income or a competition for financial assets extending the financial obligations that finance those assets or achieving cash flows through the sale of assets

How to evaluate the performance of the portfolio and report to the management of the company;

Risks affecting the performance of the business model and the financial assets held in this business model and how these risks are managed.

The number of transactions, volume and timing of sales in previous periods, the reasons for these sales and their expectations for future sales activity. However, information on sales activity is not considered separately but is part of a comprehensive assessment of how the company's stated goal of managing financial assets is achieved and how to achieve cash flows.

Financial assets held for trading or whose performance is assessed on a fair value basis are measured at fair value by profits and losses because they are not held to collect contractual cash flows only and are not held to collect contractual cash flows with the sale of financial assets.

Impairment of assets

Egyptian Accounting Standard 47 for financial instruments replaces the loss model incurred in The Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 29 for Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement with the "Expected Credit Losses" (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured by the cost consumed and customers.

For customer debts that have decreased in value, the expected credit losses are estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all cash flows that the Company expects to receive, less the principle of the actual interest rate in accordance with the contract.

Expected credit losses in a weighted estimate of credit losses. Taken into account the expected cash flows, the probability of stumbles and the loss rate at the time of stumble (i.e., the size of the loss if there is a stumble) the relevant assessment is based on historical delay data adjusted by specific customer factors and future information that includes macroeconomic factors.

The company determines the values that are subjected to credit losses based on the number of days delayed that are determined to be a risk-loss forecast in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No 47 Financial Instruments.

The expected affiliated losses determinants result in three scenarios (probability of stumble - value exposed to expected credit losses - loss rate at stumble).

Weighted expected credit losses are calculated at three basic levels - the best - worst for all three stages (12 months and expected credit loss over a lifetime).

Customer indebtedness (either partially or entirely) is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the entire financial asset or part of it. This is generally the case when the company decides that the lessee has no assets or sources of income that can generate sufficient cash flows to pay off the amounts subject to write-off.

This assessment is made at an individual level for each client. Previously written-off refunds are included in the Financial Instrument Impairment Loss in the statement of profit, losses and other comprehensive income.

The financial assets that have been written off may remain subject to legal procedures in accordance with the company's procedures for recovering the amounts due.

A three-stage approach is applied to measure projected credit losses with consumable cost and debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income. The assets go through the following three stages based on the change in the quality of credit since their first recognition as follows:

Phase 1: Expected credit loss over 12 months

The first phase includes financial assets at the initial recognition that do not involve a substantial increase in the credit risk from the first recognition or involve relatively low credit risk. For these assets, expected credit losses are recognized over 12 months and interest is calculated on the total book value of the assets (without the credit allocation discount). The expected 11-month losses are projected credit losses that may result from potential failures within 12 months after the date of the financial statements.

Phase 2: Life-long expected credit loss - with no impairment

Includes financial assets with a substantial increase in credit risk from the initial recognition, but there is no objective evidence of impairment, and expected lifetime loss of assets is recognized, but the interest still being calculated on the total book value of the assets. Life-long credit loss in projected credit losses resulting from all possible failures over the life expectancy of the financial instrument.

Phase 3: Life-long expected credit loss - credit impairment

includes financial assets with objective evidence of impairment in the history of financial statements for these assets, and life-long losses are recognized.

Non-Financial Assets

The book values of the company's non-financial assets other than deferred tax assets are reviewed on the date of financial statements to determine whether there is an impairment indicator. Impairment loss is recognized if the book value of the asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recovery value. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable set of assets that generate inward cash flows and are largely independent of cash flows from other assets or asset groups. The loss of impairment is recognized in the income statement.

The recovery value of the asset or unit generating cash is its usage value or fair value, minus the sales costs, whichever is larger.

Impairment losses recognized in previous periods of other assets are reviewed in the financial statements 's history. If there are indications of a decrease or absence of loss. The impact of impairment losses is reversed within limits where the book value of the asset does not exceed Its value that would have been determined (after depreciation) if the loss of impairment hasn't been recognized.

The company relies on calculating the decrease in value based on a detailed balance and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each cash generating unit of the company where the individual asset is allocated covering the financial statements forecasts usually a period of one to five years, the long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to the future cash flows of the project after the fifth year.

Impairment losses are included in the independent comprehensive income statement among expenses that are correspond to the low-value asset function.

De-Recognition of Financial Assets

The company only cancels the recording of financial asset when:

The expiration of contractual rights in the cash flows of the financial asset.

The transfer of contractual rights in receiving cash flows from the financial asset and transfer approximately all risks and rewards of ownership of the high asset, or maintaining contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset with a contractual obligation to pay cash flows to one or more recipients and transfer approximately all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

The transfer of contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset without transferring or meeting approximately all risks and rewards for ownership of the financial asset if it has not retained control of the financial asset. Or maintaining contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, with a contractual obligation to pay cash flows to one or more recipients without transferring or to maintain approximately all risks and rewards for ownership of the financial asset if they have not maintained control of the financial asset.

When derecognizing the financial asset, the difference between the book value (measured on the date of cancellation)

The corresponding recipient (including any new asset obtained minus any new obligation that has been borne) is recorded in the income statement.

Financial Obligations

Financial obligations when it's first recorded are classified at fair value through profit or loss and the costs of direct transaction are recorded in the profit, loss and other comprehensive income statement when incurred. Financial obligations are measured at fair value through profits or losses at fair value and changes including any interest allowance are recorded in profit or loss and other comprehensive income non-derivative financial obligations are measured initially at fair value minus any direct transaction costs subsequent to the initial record of the obligation, which are measured at the cost consumed using the actual interest rate.

Classification And Subsequent Measurement

The Company categorizes all financial obligations as subsequently measured by the cost consumed except financial obligations at fair value through the profit, loss and other comprehensive income statement - financial obligations established when transferring an ineligible financial asset for exclusion or when applying the continuous participation method.

Financial Guarantee Contracts

All financial obligations of the Company are subsequently carried out at the cost consumed using the actual interest rate, the cost consumed is calculated by taking into account any discount or in addition to acquisition, fees or costs that are great parts of the actual interest rate and the actual interest rate is included as financing costs in case of profit or loss.

De-recognition of financial obligations

The recording of financial obligations is cancelled when contractual obligations are paid, cancelled or expired, and when an existing financial obligation is replaced by another lender on completely different terms, or when the terms of a current obligation are fundamentally adjusted, such replacement or modification is treated as cancellation under the original financial obligation with the recording of the new obligation, the difference between the relevant book value in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is established.

Clearing financial instruments

Assets and financial obligations are cleared and net positioned on the financial position list when there is a binding statutory right to settle the fixed amounts and when there is an intention to settle assets with net obligations in order to sell assets and pay off obligations simultaneously.

Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The company's financial instruments represent financial assets and obligations and financial assets include bank and customer cash balances and some accounts owed, as well as financial obligations include suppliers, some creditors, credit accounts, loans and advances.

According to the valuation grounds used to evaluate the company's assets and obligations contained in the complementary statements of financial statements, the fair value of the financial instruments is not materially different from its book value at the date of preparation of financial statements.

Credit risk

The risk of credit is that the customers granted credit are unable to pay their dues, and this risk is limited as the company distributes credit risk to a multiple quality of customers consisting of a large number of reputable customers besides legal arrangements and documents when executing the transaction minimize the risk of credit.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management requires maintaining a sufficient level of cash and providing financing through sufficient amounts of available credit facilities and due to the dynamic nature of the core activities, the company's management aims to maintain flexibility in financing by maintaining enhanced credit lines available.

Foreign exchange risk

The risk of foreign exchange is exchange rate changes that affect foreign exchange receipts and payments as well as the valuation of foreign currency assets and obligations.

Interest rate risk

The risk of interest is a change in interest rates that may have an impact on business results, and this risk is limited as the loans and credit facilities granted to the company at a fixed interest rate.

Capital management Risk

The company's policy with regard to capital management is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain equity, creditors and market confidence as well as the continued development of the company's activity in the future and to maintain the best structure for total investment.

3.10 Revenues and financing costs

The company's finances and revenues include the following:

- Credit interest (using the effective interest rate).
- Interest receivable (using the effective interest rate rate).
- Gains or losses of currency differences associated with the translation of financial assets and liabilities.

3.11 Expense

All procurement and sales expenses, including general and administrative expenses, are recognized in accordance with the basis of maturity.

3.12 Income Tax

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized as revenue or as an expense in period profits or losses, except in cases where the tax arises from a process or event recognized - in the same period or in a different period - outside profits or losses either in other comprehensive income or within the rights of partners directly or grouping businesses

Current income taxes

Current taxes are recognized for the current period and previous periods that have not yet been paid as a liability, but if taxes already paid in the current period and previous periods exceed the value due for these periods, this increase is recognized as an asset. Current tax liability values for the current period and previous periods are measured by the expected value of their return from tax administration, using tax rates or applicable tax laws or in the process of being issued at the end of the financial period.

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred tax is recognized for temporary differences between the accounting basis of assets and liabilities and the tax basis of those assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is recognized for all temporary differences expected to be taxed except for the following:
First recognition of the asset or practical obligation that does not affect net accounting profit or tax profit (tax loss: temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and sister companies and shares in joint ventures to the long term in which the timing of the reversal of those temporary differences can be controlled and it is likely that such differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future
The tax asset arising from the deportation of tax losses, the right to unused tax deduction and temporary deductible differences is recognized when there is a strong possibility that taxable profits can be made in the future through which the asset can be used. Future tax profit is determined by the company's future business plan. The location of unrecognized deferred tax assets is revalued at the end of each financial period and recognizes previously unrecognized deferred tax assets to the extent to which a tax profit is likely in the future to accommodate the value of the deferred tax asset. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates expected to be applied when temporary differences are achieved using applicable or in the process of issuing tax rates - when measuring deferred tax at the end of the financial period, the tax effects of the company's procedures for recovery or payment of the book value of its assets and obligations are taken into account.
No clearing of tax assets and obligations is made unless certain conditions are met
Deferred tax assets of the facility are recognized when there is a strong possibility that taxable profits can be made in the future through which this asset can be used and the value of deferred tax assets is reduced by the value of the portion from which the expected tax benefit will not be realized in the following years.

3.13 Accounts Receivable, Debtors and other Debt Balances

Account receivable, debtors and other debit balances are recorded in the name value deducting any doubtful amounts which estimated at the end of the year when not probably collected the full amount, also decreasing customer's value and debtors value when definite the poor debts, and other debit balances recorded in the cost deducting the impairment losses value.

3.14 Reserves

3.14.1 Legal Reserve

According to the company's articles of association, 5% of the net profit is set aside to form a legal reserve. This percentage is stopped to be set aside if this reserve reaches 100% of the paid-up capital, and when the reserve is short, it is necessary to return to the deduction.

3.14.2 Investment projects financing reserve

Formed according to what was stated in the company's articles of association Article (52) Clause (5) and carried forward on the proposal of the Board of Directors to the next year or allocated to the creation of reserve money or money for extraordinary consumption

3.14.3 General Reserve

It shall be in accordance with Article (52) Clause (5) of the Articles of Association and this reserve is general to provide the company's self-financing to be invested in its various aspects of its activities, which leads to an increase in the company's working capital and the

3.14.4 Capital reserves

It represents the capital reserve and is formed by the value of the profits resulting from the sale of any fixed asset or compensation for it for more than its book value.

3.14.5 Other Reserves

The general assembly may, upon the proposal of the Board of Directors, create other reserves

3.15 Creditors and other credit accounts

Creditors and other credit accounts are proven at face value and obligations (receivables) are recognized in future values for goods and services received.

3.16 Borrowing and credit facilities

Borrowing cost borrowing

The initial recognition of the loans and credit facilities obtained by the company at fair value less the cost of the transaction, and these loans and facilities are subsequently measured by the cost consumed, with the income list recognized by the difference between cash receipts from loans (less the cost of the transaction) and the value to be repaid on the maturity date over the life of the loan or facilitation using the actual interest method.

Cost of borrowing

The cost of borrowing is recorded as expenses incurred on the year in which the company incurred this cost and the borrowing costs incurred to finance fixed assets during the construction period are capitalized until the asset is economically ready for use.

3.16.1 Start capitalization

Start capitalization of the cost of borrowing as part of the cost of the qualifying asset to bear the cost of borrowing when:

-The asset is spent.

-The origin incurred a borrowing cost.

-Activities to prepare the asset for use for its specific purposes or sale to third parties are currently being implemented.

3.16.2 Capitalization suspension

You should stop capitalizing the cost of borrowing during periods when effective asset construction is disrupted.

3.16.3 Stop capitalization

The borrowing cost capitalization process must be completed when all the essential activities necessary to prepare the eligible asset are completed to bear the cost of borrowing for use for its specific purposes or to sell it to third parties.

When parts of the asset eligible for borrowing are completed and each part can be used as the construction of the rest of the other parts continues, the borrowing cost capitalization of the finished parts should be discontinued as long as all essential activities necessary to prepare these parts are completed for use for specific purposes or for sale to third parties.

3.17 Impairment of assets:

Financial assets

The book value of company-owned assets - other than inventory and deferred tax assets - is reviewed on budget date to determine whether there are any indications of a decrease in their value and if such indicators exist, studies are prepared to determine the expected recovery value.

If the redemption value of the asset is lower than its book value, the loss of the depreciation of the asset is included as an expense in the income list, after deducting any surplus revaluation previously configured for the same asset, and if the asset's recovery value is higher than its book value, the increase value is added to the shareholders' equity, but after deducting the losses of the decrease of the same asset loaded as an allowance that has already been included in the income list.

Non-financial assets

The amount of cancellation of asset impairment losses is recognized as income unless the related assets are registered at a revalued value, in which case this cancellation is treated as an increase in the result of the revaluation value.

Transactions with related parties

The relevant parties are partners, directors and senior management of the company, and also represent companies controlled or jointly controlled or influential influence by those relevant parties, and the pricing terms and policies of transactions with the relevant parties are adopted by the Board of Directors and on the same grounds as dealing with third parties.

3.18 Employee benefits

3.18.1 Insurance and pension system

The company has one type of pension system, namely the defined contribution system, in which the company pays its subscription to the General Authority for Social Insurance systems on a mandatory basis, and the company has no other obligations once it has paid its obligations, and recognizes the normal contributions as a periodic cost in the year of maturity and is included within the cost of employment.

3.18.2 Employees' share of profits

According to the company's articles of association, a percentage of the net profits of the year is allocated for distribution to the company's employees and workers in accordance with the rules proposed by the company's board of directors and approved by the general assembly. No obligations are recorded for the employees' share of profits before the approval of the general assembly.

3.18.3 End of Service Benefits

The employee's end-of-service gratuity is due upon reaching the age of referral for the legal pension, and it is disbursed in accordance with the end-of-service gratuity regulation approved by the Board of Directors.

3.19 Amended Egyptian Accounting Standards

Minister of Investment Decision No. (110) of 2015 was issued on July 9, 2015 regarding the issuance of the Egyptian Accounting Standards, to be implemented as of January 1, 2016.

3.20 Other comprehensive income statement

Income and expenses items (including re tab adjustments that are not recognized in profits or losses include the "income list" as required or permitted by other Egyptian accounting standards.

3.21 Total comprehensive income statement

It's the change in the rights of partners during the year resulting from other transactions and events except changes resulting from transactions with owners as such, and total comprehensive income includes all items of both "profits or losses" and "other.

3.22 Statement Of Cash Flows

The cash flow list is prepared using the indirect method and includes cash and cash in its judgment on cash balances in the Fund, bank current accounts and short-term deposits.

3.23 Capital common stock

Transaction costs directly related to the issue of ordinary shares are accounted for by deducting from equity, income tax associated with transaction costs related to equity is accounted for in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (24) "Income Taxes".

3.24 Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances of banks, funds and demand deposits, as well as bank overdraft balances payable on demand, which form an integral part of the Company's money management system.

3.25 Dividends

Dividends are established as obligations in the fiscal year in which these distributions are approved by the General Assembly.

3.26 Earnings per share Profit (losses)

The basic share of profits (losses) is calculated by dividing the net profit or (losses) for the year / period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year / period. The list is as if this event had taken place at the beginning of the first financial period to be presented in the submitted financial statements. The employees' share of profits and the share of the board of directors shall be deducted from the net profit of the year. It is sufficient to show the clarification of the share's share of profits in the consolidated financial statements only, in application of paragraph No. (4) According to the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (22).

4- FIXED ASSETS (Net)

Description	Land	Buildings	Machines and equipments	Transportation and vehicles	Tools & equipment's	Furniture	Total
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Cost as of 1/1/2022	83 186 032	543 663 003	1 442 343 113	96 555 865	89 616 717	130 090 928	2 385 455 658
Additions during the period	--	179 999	9 458 780	10 459 076	4 225 530	5 185 916	29 509 301
Disposals during the period	--	--	(8 792 771)	(97 268)	(689 803)	(608 754)	(10 188 596)
Costs as of 30/9/2022	**83 186 032**	**543 843 002**	**1 443 009 122**	**106 917 673**	**93 152 444**	**134 668 090**	**2 404 776 363**
Accumulated Depreciation at 1/1/2022	--	257 552 776	962 535 968	91 307 527	67 246 252	84 674 511	1 463 317 034
Depreciation of the period	--	6 821 286	47 986 429	2 256 939	6 019 961	9 592 775	72 677 390
Accumulated of Disposals	--	--	(8 744 175)	(97 268)	(689 803)	(608 755)	(10 140 001)
Accumulated Depreciation at 30/9/2022	**--**	**264 374 062**	**1 001 778 222**	**93 467 198**	**72 576 410**	**93 658 531**	**1 525 854 423**
Net Cost in 30/9/2022	**83 186 032**	**279 468 940**	**441 230 900**	**13 450 475**	**20 576 034**	**41 009 559**	**878 921 940**
Net cost in 31/12/2021	**83 186 032**	**286 110 226**	**479 807 146**	**5 248 340**	**22 370 464**	**45 416 417**	**922 138 625**

Fixed assets as of September 30, 2022 include fully depreciated assets and still in use amounting to L.E. 644 126 996 represented as follows:

Description	Land	Buildings	machines and equipments	Cars	Tools & equipments	Furniture	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Cost as at 30/9/2022	**--**	**67 394 468**	**386 753 678**	**84 954 076**	**53 454 593**	**51 570 181**	**644 126 996**

5- RIGHT USE OF ASSETS

	Right of use of buildings	Total
	L.E	L.E
Balance at 1/1/2022	--	--
Additions during the period	3 703 952	3 703 952
Total cost at 30/9/2022	**3 703 952**	**3 703 952**
Total amortization at 1/1/2022	--	--
Amortization during the period	(1 401 586)	(1 401 586)
Total amortization at 30/9/2022	**(1 401 586)**	**(1 401 586)**
Net cost at 30/9/2022	**2 302 366**	**2 302 366**

6- PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Projects under Construction represent what has been spent on them until they are completed and transferred to fixed assets, and their value is on September 30, 2022, 785 079 002 Egyptian pounds, as per the following detail:

	31/12/2021	Transaction during the year		Adjustments	30/092022
		Debit	Credit		
	L.E.	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E.
Buildings	--	--	--		--
Machines and equipmens	118 522 210	47 075 784	6 409 055	(3 448 259)	155 740 680
Cars	2 760 000	7 139 285	9 722 750	--	176 535
Tools & equipments	2 941 503	2 662 024	2 316 354	--	3 287 173
Decoration	13 477 325	1 645 691	1 724 748	--	13 398 268
SAP program	718 641	5 225 672	68 771	--	5 875 542
Eipico 3	311 422 005	295 178 799	--	--	606 600 804
	449 841 684	**358 927 255**	**20 241 678**	**(3 448 259)**	**785 079 002**

Capitalized interests on machinery and equipment amounted to 3 044 871 Egyptian pounds. According to Resolution No. 1568 of 2022 and adjustment in Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) “Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates,” Paragraph No. 7, the re-evaluation of the Qatar National Loan amounted to 51 831 201 Egyptian pounds, and the capitalized interest on the loan amounted to 1 266 827 Egyptian Pound.

7- INTANGIBLE ASSETS:

The result of revaluation of assets and liabilities and depreciation account arose upon the merger of the Egyptian Company for the Pharmaceutical Packaging Industry in the Egyptian International Company for Pharmaceutical Industries (EIPICO), according to an assessment that took place on 30/9/1999.
The depreciation for goodwill is calculated based on 5 % annually, and the depreciation was done in full until 30/9/2019.

	30/9/2022 L.E.	31/12/2021 L.E.
Good will	370 000 000	370 000 000
Deduct:- Amortization	(370 000 000)	(370 000 000)
Program	2 796 955	1 803 826
Deduct:- Amortization	(1 903 138)	(1 803 826)
Net	**893 817**	**--**

8- INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

	30/9/2022 L.E.	31/12/2021 L.E.
Investments in subsidiaries		
EIPICO Tech Pharmaceutical Company (under liquidation)	12 330 000	12 330 000
	12 330 000	**12 330 000**

EIPICO Tech Pharmaceutical Company Under Liquidation:

EIPICO Tech Pharmaceutical Company is a joint stock company established in accordance with the Investment Law No. (8) for the year 1997. The purpose is to manufacture human, veterinary and chemical medicines, diagnostic preparations, serums, special foods, pesticides, cosmetics, detergents, and the manufacture of packaging materials for these products. The Egyptian International Pharmaceutical Industries Company (EIPICO) is the main shareholder. In the capital of this company, it contributes 98.6% and the remaining 1.4% is a contribution from some employees of the EIPICO Pharmaceutical Company and this investments recorded in cost 12 330 thousand pound and represent 25% of capital and don’t have market value and don’t practice any activity until now and the payment for The company (the capital) is represented in the lands for the establishment of the project, and the cash in the Egyptian pound is in the bank.
The Extraordinary General Assembly of EIPICO Tech met and a decision was taken to liquidate, the liquidator and the auditor for the liquidation were appointed, and measures are being taken by it to liquidate the company .
EIICO-Tec has not engaged in any activity since its establishment until now. The company's assets are entirely in current assets in the form of cash in banks (current / deposits), which covers the equity of the capital, and accordingly, no impairment provision has been formed for this investment.

	30/9/2022 L.E.	31/12/2021 L.E.
Investments in associates		
Al-Batterjee Factory for Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies in Saudi Arabia	56 057 306	35 900 976
Medical Union Pharmaceuticals	291 644 860	290 934 869
	347 702 166	**326 835 845**

Al-Batterjee Factory for Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies:

The contract was signed with the Saudi side, and the percentage of EIPICO's participation is 30% of the capital, equivalent to 35 900 976 Egyptian pounds, and it was paid in full. The company started its activities as of 2012 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Medical union Pharmaceuticals (MUP):

were purchased 4 780 0000 shares and representing 9.77% of the shares of the Medical union Pharmaceuticals (MUP) Company until 31/12/2019, with a value of 211 167 305
were purchased 112 331 shares from the shares of the of the Medical union Pharmaceuticals (MUP) Company at a price of 4 942 564 pounds, bringing the total number of shares acquired to 4 892 331 shares, at a rate of 10% Of the company's shares,
MUP with a total value of 216 109 869 pounds, until 3/31/2020.
were purchased 1 825 000 shares from the shares of the of the Medical union Pharmaceuticals (MUP) Company at a price of 74 825 000 In subtracting an increase in capital to bring the total investment 290 934 869 pounds In order for EIPICO to retain 10% of the shares of the Medical union Pharmaceuticals (MUP) Company, fully paid until 12/31/2020.

9- INVENTORY:

	30/9/2022 L.E.	31/12/2021 L.E.
Materials	850 426 045	696 408 080
Fuels, oils and engines for operation	1 272 908	1 012 929
Spare Parts	114 901 256	118 003 600
Packing and warping material	399 881 149	357 024 349
Production in progress	121 291 054	105 211 047
Produce	397 570 989	378 844 635
Third party goods	7 868 002	9 405 274
Letters of credit	158 189 859	162 253 427
Total	**2 051 401 262**	**1 828 163 341**
Impairment in inventory value	(14 280 131)	(10 377 812)
Net	**2 037 121 131**	**1 817 785 529**

10- ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECIEVABLE:

	30/9/2022 L.E.	31/12/2021 L.E.
Distributor	243 389 957	315 942 831
Direct sale	41 885 282	162 951 991
Contradictions	82 308 151	4 570 010
Export clients	651 836 317	369 460 834
Notes Receivable	674 613 076	369 391 452
Total	**1 694 032 783**	**1 222 317 118**
Impairment of receivables balances	(71 225 088)	(60 889 724)
Net	**1 622 807 695**	**1 161 427 394**

11- DEBTORS AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES:

	30/9/2022 L.E.	31/12/2021 L.E.
Insurance with others	16 231 768	8 280 304
advance payments (Taxes – insurance)	54 037 023	122 709 883
Advance payment suppliers	31 312 872	8 881 196
Suppliers Debtors	8 351 821	4 937 174
insurance company	2 491 009	2 402 817
Refund of customs duties owed (Adjudication)	6 044 228	6 044 228
Gas settlement	11 268 894	13 240 725
Other	35 146 869	66 445 849
	164 884 484	**232 942 176**

12- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

	31/9/2022 L.E.	31/12/2021 L.E.
Cash in hand	22 814 746	953 735
Bank – Local currency	58 213 160	115 164 744
Bank – Foreign currency	31 693 459	91 992 001
Bank deposits – Local currency	45 962 363	91 862 363
Bank deposits– Foreign currency	293 850 000	--
Bank Masr day by day account	7 598 715	11 614 208
Treasury bills	31 071 962	--
Total	**491 204 405**	**311 587 051**

13- CAPITAL:

The authorized capital of the company is eight hundered and fifty million pounds The issued and subscribed capital amounts to an amount 793 364 000 pounds Paid in full and worth 79 336 400 The nominal value of the share is 10 pounds.
In accordance with the decision of the company's general assembly held on June 27, 2010, it was approved to increase the capital from 721 240 000 to 793 364 000 With an increase of 72 124 000 pounds, financed from the profits distributed to shareholders by 10% From the issued and paid-up capital before the increase to finance the company's expansions and investments with the amendment of Articles 6 and 7 of the company's articles of association The capital increase was entered in the commercial register on 24/6/2010
According to the decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 30/4/2018, the authorized capital was increased from 850 million to 1500 million pounds. And approving the increase in the issued capital from 793,364,000 pounds to 991,705,000 pounds Where it was approved to increase the issued capital in the ordinary assembly on 30/4/2018, after the extraordinary general assembly enjoyed the distribution of a free share for every four original shares to be financed from the investment projects financing reserve, and the decision of the increase was approved on 1/2019
The capital increase was entered in the commercial register on 1/2019

Capital Structure:

Shareholders	**No. of Shares**	**Share Percentage %**
Arab Company for Pharmaceutical industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA)	49 585 095	50%
Medical Professions For Investing	5 142 282	5.185%
Sustainable Capital Africa Master Fund	5 050 420	5.093%
Seventh Saudi Investment Company	4 572 564	4.611%
RCKM Kimberlite frontier Africa Master	3 888 244	3.921%
Federation of Medical Professions Syndicates	3 468 990	3.498%
Coronation Africa Frontiers Fund Universal	3 309 717	3.337%
Other Share holders	24 153 188	24.355%
Total	**99 170 500**	**100%**

14- RESERVES

	30/9/2022	Additionals	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E.	L.E
Legal Reserves	369 671 007	26 113 604	343 557 403
General Reserves	171 394 890	(4 354 946)	175 749 836
Capital Reserves	20 160 435	--	20 160 435
Reserve for financing investment projects and expansions	941 659 000	30 000 000	911 659 000
Total	**1 502 885 332**	**51 758 658**	**1 451 126 674**

15- RETAINED EARNINGS

	30/9/2022
	L.E
The balance at 31/12/2021	7 270 976
The profit for the period (2021)	76 328 747
Dividends and Settlments	(425 993)
Adjustment on Retained Earnings	(8 892 345)
Tax inspection difference From (2016-2019)	27 616 000
Total	**101 897 386**

16- THE NET PROFIT OF PERIOD /YEAR BEFORE DIVIDENS

	30/9/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
The net profit of the period / year before dividens	417 239 834	453 232 080
Total	**417 239 834**	**453 232 080**

17- LONG TERM LOANS

	30/9/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
QNB Al Ahli Bank	415 262 685	279 638 056
NBK – local currency	83 482 075	--
NBK - Euro	52 688 400	--
Total	**551 433 160**	**279 638 056**

Loan for EPICO Factory 3 10th of Ramadan

* Conditions: for a period of seven years (two years of grace - five years of payment).

* Warranties: Without guarantees.

18- LONG TERM FACILITIES

	30/9/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
QNB Al Ahli	69 053 903	136 269 442
NBK	42 064 000	113 158 002
	111 117 903	**249 427 444**

* Terms and Guarantees: At an interest rate of 8% and without collateral.

19- LEASE LIABILITY

	Total Contracts	Paid	Interest	Balance as of 30/9/2022
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Lease contract	4 135 699	(1 715 395)	196 103	**2 616 407**
Total	4 135 699	(1 715 395)	196 103	**2 616 407**

Clasified into:

Short term Lease Liability	1 754 219
Long term Lease Liability	862 188
	2 616 407

20- DEFERRED TAX

	30/9/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
The balance of tax liabilities 31/12/2021	75 805 811	76 260 284
Transaction of the period	(7 114 524)	(4 415 622)
The balance of tax liabilities 30/9/2022	**68 691 287**	**71 844 662**

21- PROVISIONS

	31/12/2021	Transaction during the period		30/9/2022
		Add	Less	
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Other Provision	38 171 292	43 000 000	--	81 171 292
Impariment on the balance of Account receivable	60 889 724	15 000 000	4 664 636	71 225 088
Impariment on the inventory provision	10 377 812	31 000 000	27 097 681	14 280 131
Provisions Claims	15 989 020	19 000 000	23 324 638	11 664 382
End of Services provision	19 624 991	33 000 000	21 004 881	31 620 110
Impariment on the balance of Account receivable	(60 889 724)	(15 000 000)	(4 664 636)	(71 225 088)
Impariment on the inventory	(10 377 812)	(31 000 000)	(27 097 681)	(14 280 131)
Total	**73 785 303**	**95 000 000**	**44 329 519**	**124 455 784**

Formed Provision

	30/9/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
Other Provision	43 000 000	13 000 000
Impariment on the balance of Account receivable	15 000 000	13 000 000
Impariment on the inventory provision	31 000 000	40 000 000
Provisions Claims	19 000 000	13 000 000
End of Services provision	33 000 000	30 000 000
Total	**141 000 000**	**109 000 000**

22- CREDIT BANKS (FACILITIES)

	30/9/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
Banque du Caire. Al-Azhar	197 706 073	128 997 778
Bloom Egypt	7 233 715	--
QNB Al Ahli	494 711 976	274 482 721
Emirates National Bank of Dubai	82 192 612	51 705 826
Ahli United Bank	424 306 658	419 007 541
National bank of Kuwait	193 517 254	35 169 470
Suez Canal Bank	132 073 027	74 589 967
Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank	280 410 023	106 251 311
Al Baraka Bank Egypt	251 554 448	128 961 008
Total	**2 063 705 786**	**1 219 165 622**

23- SUPPLIERS AND NOTES PAYABLES

	30/9/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
Local suppliers	60 813 525	52 049 876
Foreign suppliers	48 684 386	8 318 336
Notes Payables	25 218 636	15 077 213
Total	**134 716 547**	**75 445 425**

24- DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

	30/9/2022	31/12/2021
	L.E	L.E
Dividends Payable	567 503	--
Total	**567 503**	**--**

25- CREDITORS AND OTHER CREDIT BALANCES

	30/9/2022 L.E	31/12/2021 L.E
Other creditors (insurance to others – social insurance)	25 060 732	19 572 614
Other creditors (tax authority)	21 029 931	5 417 469
Other creditors	7 029 908	13 218 217
Other credit balances	64 611 107	77 550 119
Accrued and Specialized current expenses	7 268 861	29 286 175
Advanced payment receivables	60 401 344	27 494 456
Total	**185 401 883**	**172 539 050**
Takaful Contribution	7 287 550	8 956 477
	192 689 433	**181 495 527**

26- ACCURRED INCOME TAX

	30/9/2022 L.E	31/12/2021 L.E
Accurred Income Tax	76 698 165	110 617 369
Total	**76 698 165**	**110 617 369**

27- NET SALES " SALES REVENUE"

	30/9/2022 L.E.	Percentage %	30/9/2021 L.E.	Percentage %
Local sales "direct"	577 669 994	21.53%	502 091 003	20.73%
Local sales "distributors"	1 282 335 542	47.80%	1 246 732 918	51.49%
(-) Incentives for local distributors	(126 650 458)	(4.72)%	(43 389 551)	(1.79) %
local sales(Tenders)	264 572 319	9.86%	152 816 145	6.31%
Export	713 897 825	26.61%	563 269 946	23.26%
(-) Export Distributors Incentives	(29 259 333)	(1.09)%	--	--
Total net sales	**2 682 565 889**	**100%**	**2 421 520 461**	**100%**
Other operating income	4 483 382		2 860 639	
Total sales revenue	**2 687 049 271**		**2 424 381 100**	

*** Distributors' incentives have been deducted from sales and the comparison year has been modified (according to Standard No. 48).

	30/9/2022	30/9/2021	Percentage Change
	L.E.	L.E.	%
Production value at selling price	3 062 901 878	2 578 102 439	18.80%
Total	**3 062 901 878**	**2 578 102 439**	

28- COST OF SALES:

	30/9/2022	30/9/2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Salaries & Wages	175 152 412	151 631 222
Benefits " Treatment Expenses - Nutrition for workers expenses"	19 881 157	16 408 953
Social Insurance	20 714 636	19 194 588
Commodity supplies "Materials"	691 748 130	605 328 387
Commodity requirements "Packing and Packaging"	463 863 129	344 537 770
Commodity requirements " Spare Parts and Equipment"	48 755 751	48 116 304
Commodity supplies “Purchased for Sale”	15 950 376	--
Commodity requirements "fuel, oils, electricity, water and lighting"	66 544 339	67 900 069
Commodity supplies "stationery and stationery"	3 305 569	1 050 988
Service requirements " Maintenance Exp."	8 579 907	7 993 750
Service requirements "Employment for others exp”	232 692	706 776
Service supplies "Experimental and research services"	2 101 951	295 472
Service requirements "transportation, transfers and travel allowance"	730 307	894 249
Service necessities "renting transportation"	522 636	915 744
Service necessities "Insurance expenses"	2 558 156	--
Service necessities "Daily workers"	3 286 215	--
Service requirements "other"	6 171 685	6 799 853
Taxes and duties	34 705	47 886
Depreciation	58 755 699	88 898 249
Actual Rent	--	692 578
(-) Sold production waste	(8 000 347)	(6 001 171)
Production cost	**1 580 889 105**	**1 355 411 667**
Add or (subtract):		
Change in inventory of finished and semi-finished cost	(72 580 062)	41 477 173
Cost of Sales	**1 508 309 043**	**1 396 888 840**

29- MARKETING EXPENSES:

	30/9/2022 L.E.	30/9/2021 L.E.
Salaries & Wages	162 529 742	149 316 614
Benefits " Treatment Expenses - Nutrition for workers expenses"	8 976 816	9 186 901
Social Insurance	19 058 620	17 137 478
Commodity supplies "marketing activities tasks"	10 549 005	8 121 251
Commodity supplies "packing and packaging materials"	1 792 344	1 503 135
Commodity requirements "fuel, oils, electricity and water"	11 470 852	7 932 902
Commodity supplies "stationery and stationery"	1 186 875	387 217
Service requirements "M. Maintenance"	2 587 433	2 266 327
Service supplies "seminars and conferences - marketing activities"	59 185 474	35 417 787
Service supplies "contribution to scientific offices"	3 283 135	3 478 668
Service requirements "transportation, transfers and travel allowance"	42 080 050	37 579 798
Service necessities "rental of vehicles"	274 597	216 590
Royalties	3 266 876	3 527 917
Shipping expenses	34 510 562	21 206 806
Selling insurance expenses	1 470 382	2 852 645
Insurance expenses "export"	3 320 733	5 204 787
Other insurance expenses	20 605	--
Free medical samples	4 027 087	--
Other services	12 164 646	7 445 844
Merchandise taxes and duties	7 258 652	6 203 867
Depreciation of fixed assets	8 702 957	8 612 060
Actual rents	367 452	1 079 611
fines and compensation	--	2 021 604
Total	**398 084 895**	**330 699 809**

30- RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES :

	30/9/2022 L.E.	30/9/2021 L.E.
Salaries & Wages	12 040 493	11 240 864
Benefits " Treatment Expenses - Nutrition for workers expenses"	669 607	401 399
Social Insurance	1 093 844	897 555
Commodity supplies "used materials"	3 481 181	2 969 487
Service requirements "M. Maintenance"	86 245	43 713
Service requirements "transportation, transfers and travel allowance"	205 698	62 174
Service necessities "rental of means of transport"	16 052	13 138
Service supplies "experiments and research"	12 719 713	8 532 624
Other services	508 401	1 148 759
Merchandise taxes and duties	1 064	630
Depreciation of fixed assets	1 214 003	503 316
Actual rents	438	1 202
Total	**32 036 739**	**25 814 861**

31- GERNERAL & ADMINSTRATIVE EXPENSES :

	30/9/2022 L.E.	30/9/2021 L.E.
Salaries & Wages	54 642 705	42 623 011
Benefits " Treatment Expenses - Nutrition for workers expenses"	4 876 169	2 373 045
Social Insurance	4 545 374	3 741 195
Commodity supplies "used materials"	4 332 892	2 278 788
Service requirements "M. Maintenance"	1 516 253	555 200
Service requirements "transportation, transfers and travel allowance"	2 048 295	861 229
Service necessities "rental of vehicles"	122 900	68 247
Allowance for "technical - review - legal" committees	531 000	360 000
Other services	5 392 395	3 347 607
Merchandise taxes and duties	8 863	200 396
Dividend taxes	3 433 333	4 063 541
Depreciation of fixed assets	2 238 601	1 865 816
Actual rent	3 247	6 115
Donations	9 233 959	49 000
Compensation and fines (Delay fines and deliveries)	--	2 306 515
Compensation and fines (Judicial rulings for employees)	--	69 897
Property taxes	508 003	560 589
Total	**93 433 989**	**65 330 191**

32- FINANCING EXPENSES:

	30/9/2022 L.E.	30/9/2021 L.E.
Debit Interest “credit facilities”	103 577 438	81 754 539
Debit Interest “ long term credit facilities”	--	21 164 993
Commission and bank charges	8 006 547	7 577 962
Check cutting fees	9 129 897	4 790 824
Finance cash discount	2 283 416	10 628 924
Total	**122 997 298**	**125 917 242**

33- FORMED PROVISIONS:

	30/9/2022 L.E.	30/9/2021 L.E.
Other provisions	43 000 000	15 000 000
Provision of impairment of customers balances	15 000 000	5 000 000
Allowance for impairment in inventory value	31 000 000	26 000 000
Provision claims	19 000 000	8 000 000
End of Services provision	33 000 000	25 000 000
Total	**141 000 000**	**79 000 000**

34- TAKFUL CONTRIBUTION:

	30/9/2022	30/9/2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Takful Contribution	7 287 550	6 180 339
Total	**7 287 550**	**6 180 339**

35- PROFIT OF RELATED COMPANIES

	30/9/2022	30/9/2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Re-evaluation of Saudi Batterjee Company "Standard No. 18"	25 949 118	2 729 969
Re-evaluation of the medical professions company "Standard No. 18"	7 427 323	6 115 414
Total	**33 376 441**	**8 845 383**

36- DEFERRED TAX (TAX BURDEN):

Deferred tax liability: This burden represents the value of the tax due on temporary differences calculated in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (24) and in accordance with the provisions of Tax Law No. 91 of 2005 and whose payment is deferred for subsequent periods.

37- TAX POSITION:

The taxes due on the company for the activity of the year are calculated in accordance with the applicable laws and instructions in this regard, and the necessary provision for tax obligations is formed after conducting the study, in light of the tax claims, and the company pays the taxes due on it annually from the reality of tax returns.

A. Corporate tax

Years from the beginning of the activity until 2013

The company was examined for those years and an internal committee was formed to settle the disputes and settle the tax differences.

The years from 2014 - 2015

The company was examined for those years and an objection was made to the examination and referral to the internal committee, settlement of disputes and payment of tax differences in 2021

The period from 1/1/2016 to 31/12/2018

The company is obligated to submit tax returns to the Senior Taxpayers Center according to the forms prepared by the Tax Authority in accordance with the provisions of the law 91 for the year 2005, and the taxes due were paid from the reality of the declarations on the legal dates, and the company was notified of the form of 19 taxes, and it was objected to on the legal dates, and the company has not been examined to date

From 1/1/2019 to 31 December 2021

The company is obligated to submit tax returns to the Senior Taxpayers Center in accordance with the forms prepared by the Tax Authority in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has not been examined for those years to date, noting that the last tax decision was submitted in April 2022 for the year 2021

B. Salary and wage tax

Years from the beginning of the activity until 31/12/2012

The company was examined, internal committees were made, and all due differences were paid according to the decision of the internal committee.

From 1/1/2013 to 31/12/2019

The company was examined for this period and the due differences were paid.

The period from 1/1/2020 to December 31, 2021

The company deducts the taxes due on all employees in accordance with the law and delivers them on time, and the company has not been examined for this period to date.

C. Stamp tax

Years from the beginning of the activity until 31/12/2012

The company was examined, internal committees were made and the due differences were paid according to the decisions of the internal committee, and the file for those years was settled.

Years 2013-2017

The company was examined and internal committees were made, the differences were paid and the file was settled

Years 1/1/2018 to 31/12/2019

The company was examined for this period and all due differences were paid and the file was settled

Years 1/1/2020 to 31/12/2020

The company was examined for this period and the due differences were paid and the file was settled.

Years 1/1/2021 to December 31, 2021

The company has not been examined for this period.

D. Sales tax / VAT

Years up to 12/31/2015

The company was examined for those years and all due differences were paid

Years 1/1/2016-31/12/2019

The company was examined for those years and all due differences were paid

Years 1/1/2020-31 June 2022

The company pays the monthly returns on a regular basis, and the company has not been examined for that period to date, knowing that the company was registered according to the value-added law on legal dates

E. Deduction and addition tax and advance payments

The company deducts the taxes due from all its dealers and pays them according to the tax card of each financier to his office until June 31, 2022. The company was examined until the end of 2016 and all due differences were settled and payments were made until December 31, 2021 0

38- COMPARATIVE FIGURES:

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to the current presentation of the financial statements.

39- IMPORTANT EVENTS

Covid-19 occurred at the beginning of fiscal year 2020 in several countries around the world, leading to unspecified economic turmoil, and the Arab Republic of Egypt has taken several precautionary measures, both economic and health, in line with what many countries around the world have taken, but it is currently difficult to estimate the potential impact on the financial lists of the spread of the epidemic, as an important event in accordance with Egyptian accounting.