

ORIENTAL WEAVERS CARPETS COMPANY

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Consolidated Financial Statements

For The Financial period ended March 31, 2024

Together With Limited Review Report

Contents

Page

<i>Limited review report</i>	1
<i>Consolidated statement of financial position</i>	2
<i>Consolidated statement of income</i>	3
<i>Consolidated statement of comprehensive income</i>	4
<i>Consolidated statement of changes in equity</i>	5
<i>Consolidated statement of cash flows</i>	6
<i>Notes to the consolidated financial statements</i>	7 -32

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Translation from Arabic

Limited Review Report

To The Members of Boards of Directors Of ORIENTAL WEAVERS COMPANY FOR CARPETS

Introductory

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated financial position of Oriental Weavers Company for Carpets "S.A.E" at March 31, 2024 and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement for the three months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to issue a report on these consolidated financial statements based on our review.

Scope of limited review

We conducted our review in accordance with the Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements (2410). This Standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data and thus provides less assurance than an audit. We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements do not give a true and fair view for the consolidated financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the three months then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Cairo: May 27, 2024

Auditor

Tarek Salah

B.T. Mohamed Hilal & Wahid Abdel Ghaffar,



Oriental Weavers Carpets Company (An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	*31/3/2024	31/12/2023
	No		
<u>Non current assets</u>			
Fixed assets	(6)	8 618 398 730	6 374 016 607
Projects in progress	(7)	457 005 479	269 337 810
Right of use assets	(8)	503 398 867	455 071 409
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(9)	972 837 364	649 105 349
Total non current assets		10 551 640 440	7 747 531 175
<u>Current assets</u>			
Inventory	(10)	9 162 401 124	6 927 440 585
Trades and notes receivable	(11)	4 365 262 987	3 162 570 053
Debtors and other debit accounts	(12)	896 642 480	714 653 249
Treasury bills	(13)	2 788 209 963	2 127 279 974
Financial assets at amortized cost	(14)	511 792 299	628 791 306
Cash at banks and on hand	(15)	2 771 301 625	1 799 725 616
Total current assets		20 495 610 478	15 360 460 783
Total assets		31 047 250 918	23 107 991 958
<u>Equity</u>			
Issued and paid up capital	(17)	665 107 268	665 107 268
Reserves	(18)	2 009 271 663	1 794 626 861
Retained earnings		2 186 775 708	704 841 104
Net profit for the period / year		427 417 987	1 740 203 598
Exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements		11 998 986 682	7 904 577 917
Total equity attributable to the parent company		17 287 559 308	12 809 356 748
Non controlling interest	(19)	1 949 235 563	1 361 533 283
Total equity		19 236 794 871	14 170 890 031
<u>Non current liabilities</u>			
Long term loans	(20)	299 511 314	246 047 654
lease contracts liabilities	(21)	435 821 906	398 927 103
Deferred tax liabilities	(22)	123 138 967	149 355 442
Total non current liabilities		858 472 187	794 330 199
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Provisions	(23)	279 284 570	225 516 257
Banks-Credit accounts	(24)	5 791 424 971	4 190 742 160
Lease contracts liabilities - current portion	(21)	132 431 064	114 568 544
Long term liabilities - current portion	(20)	363 832 531	240 204 176
Trades and notes payable	(25)	2 641 728 212	2 161 616 663
Dividends payable		161 172 487	56 816 046
Creditors and other credit accounts	(26)	1 347 929 072	974 651 595
Tax payable		234 180 953	178 656 287
Total current liabilities		10 951 983 860	8 142 771 728
Total liabilities		11 810 456 047	8 937 101 927
Total equity and liabilities		31 047 250 918	23 107 991 958

The accompanying notes from №.(1) to №. (33) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Auditor's Report attached.

Chairman

CEO

CFO

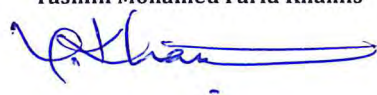
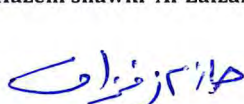
Financial Manager

Yasmin Mohamed Farid Khamis

Hazem shawki Al-Zafzaf

Shehta Farouk Imam

Galal Abdel Mageed



Oriental Weavers Carpets Company (An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Consolidated statement of income for the financial period ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note		
	No		
		<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/3/2023</u>
Net sales		5 038 051 394	4 142 299 944
Less:			
Cost of sales		4 076 572 288	3 580 630 789
Gross profit		<u>961 479 106</u>	<u>561 669 155</u>
Add / (less):			
Financial investments income		--	113 520
Gain from financial investments through profit or loss		131 557 546	--
Capital gain		4 174 286	9 098 818
Reverse of impairment of assets held for sale		--	252 358 760
Gain from the sale of assets held for sale		--	24 587 458
Other revenues		3 322 318	3 215 040
Treasury bills returns		133 825 570	59 830 502
Financial Assets at amortized cost - returns		16 704 961	--
Interest income		34 718 954	17 862 377
Distribution expenses		(67 132 430)	(47 265 115)
General and administrative expenses		(162 893 478)	(150 288 771)
Expected credit loss	(16)	(9 470 466)	10 848 738
Formed provisions and impairment		(30 018 872)	(11 516 725)
Finance expenses	(27)	(137 114 521)	(104 190 076)
Foreign exchange differences		(157 636 487)	(169 193 728)
Net profit for the period before income tax		<u>721 516 487</u>	<u>457 129 953</u>
(Less)\ Add:			
Current income tax		(168 855 945)	(54 967 524)
Deferred tax		4 926 242	1 361 428
Income tax for the period		<u>(163 929 703)</u>	<u>(53 606 096)</u>
Net profit for the period after income tax		<u>557 586 784</u>	<u>403 523 857</u>
Attributable to:			
The parent company		427 417 987	410 613 828
Non controlling interest		130 168 797	(7 089 971)
		<u>557 586 784</u>	<u>403 523 857</u>
Basic earnings per share in the separate financial statements	(28)	<u>2.07</u>	<u>0.83</u>

The accompanying notes from No.(1) to No. (33) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chairman

CEO

CFO

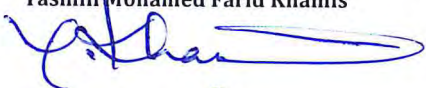
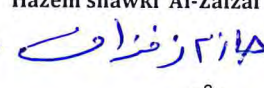
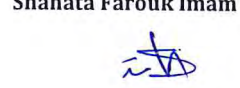
Financial Manager

Yasmin Mohamed Farid Khamis

Hazem shawki Al-Zafzaf

Shahata Farouk Imam

Galal Abdel Mageed


Oriental Weavers Carpets Company (An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the financial period ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Egyptian Pounds)

	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/3/2023</u>
Net profit for the period	557 586 784	403 523 857
Other comprehensive income		
Changes in fair value of investments at FVTOCI	73 167 966	68 521 021
Translation exchange differences	4 551 916 088	1 824 514 506
Total other comprehensive income after tax	<u>4 625 084 054</u>	<u>1 893 035 527</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u><u>5 182 670 838</u></u>	<u><u>2 296 559 384</u></u>
<u>Attributable to:</u>		
The parent company	4 594 886 516	2 158 459 117
Non controlling interest	587 784 322	138 100 267
	<u><u>5 182 670 838</u></u>	<u><u>2 296 559 384</u></u>

The accompanying notes from №.(1) to №. (33) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Oriental Weavers Carpets Company (An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the financial period ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Egyptian Pounds)

	<u>Issued and paid up capital</u>	<u>Reserves</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Net profit</u>	<u>Translation differences</u>	<u>Equity holders of the parent</u>	<u>Non controlling interest</u>	<u>Total equity</u>
Balance at 1/1/2023	665 107 268	1 871 386 892	453 330 880	842 885 161	6 258 366 013	10 091 076 214	1 164 176 240	11 255 252 454
Transferred to reserves	--	32 715 737	--	(32 715 737)	--	--	--	--
Transferred to retained earnings	--	--	810 169 424	(810 169 424)	--	--	--	--
Dividends	--	--	(73 860 081)	--	--	(73 860 081)	(40 834 638)	(114 694 719)
Adjustments related to consolidated statements	--	(651 379)	71 789 945	--	--	71 138 566	265 801	71 404 367
Total Comprehensive income for the period	--	68 472 387	--	410 613 828	1 679 372 902	2 158 459 117	138 100 267	2 296 559 384
Balance at 31/3/2023	665 107 268	1 971 923 637	1 261 430 168	410 613 828	7 937 738 915	12 246 813 816	1 261 707 670	13 508 521 486
Balance at 1/1/2024	665 107 268	1 794 626 861	704 841 104	1 740 203 598	7 904 577 917	12 809 356 748	1 361 533 283	14 170 890 031
Transferred to reserves	--	141 585 038	--	(141 585 038)	--	--	--	--
Transferred to retained earning	--	--	1 598 618 560	(1 598 618 560)	--	--	--	--
Dividends	--	--	(116 683 956)	--	--	(116 683 956)	(82 042)	(116 765 998)
Total Comprehensive income for the period	--	73 059 764	--	427 417 987	4 094 408 765	4 594 886 516	587 784 322	5 182 670 838
Balance at 31/3/2024	665 107 268	2 009 271 663	2 186 775 708	427 417 987	11 998 986 682	17 287 559 308	1 949 235 563	19 236 794 871

The accompanying notes from N^o.(1) to N^o. (33) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Oriental Weavers Carpets Company (An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Consolidated statement of cash flow for the financial period ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	31/3/2024	31/3/2023
	№		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the period before income tax		721 516 487	457 129 953
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Fixed assets depreciation		270 547 429	225 073 484
Depreciation of right of use assets		32 675 508	29 908 665
Formed provisions and impairment		30 018 872	11 516 725
Expected credit loss		9 470 466	(10 848 738)
Interest income		(34 718 954)	(17 862 377)
Reverse of impairment of assets held for sale		--	(252 358 760)
Gain from the sale of assets held for sale		--	(24 587 458)
Finance expenses		137 114 521	104 190 076
Treasury bills returns		(133 825 570)	(59 830 502)
Financial investments revenues		--	(113 520)
Capital (gain)		(4 174 286)	(9 098 818)
Operating profits before changes in working capital		1 028 624 474	453 118 730
Change in :			
Inventory		175 387 682	343 946 295
Trades and notes receivable and debit accounts		989 322 676	(101 488 633)
Trades and notes payable and credit accounts		(801 544 665)	459 275 567
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		1 391 790 167	1 154 851 959
Proceeds from interest income		34 718 954	17 862 377
Finance expenses paid		(137 114 521)	(104 190 076)
Income tax paid		(113 331 279)	(62 833 130)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		1 176 063 321	1 005 691 130
Cash flows from investing activities			
(Payments) for purchase of fixed assets and projects in progress		(170 087 733)	(98 302 106)
Proceeds from financial investments		--	113 520
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		6 004 026	18 957 558
(Payments) for purchase of treasury bills		(1 631 692 600)	(600 618 780)
Proceeds from treasury bills		1 778 040 186	609 128 057
Proceeds from financial assets at amortized cost		409 763 958	--
Proceeds from sale of assets held for the sale		--	296 031 369
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		392 027 837	225 309 618
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds (Payment) from banks-credit accounts		170 238 022	(1 130 024 316)
Dividends paid and payments for non controlling interest		(12 409 557)	(55 809 208)
Lease contracts liabilities paid		(27 756 102)	(42 821 478)
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements		(533 452 714)	6 585 558
Proceeds (Payment) from long term loans		22 075 273	(25 849 183)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		(381 305 078)	(1 247 918 627)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the period		1 186 786 079	(16 917 879)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		2 273 365 237	2 195 234 848
Translation exchange differences related to cash and cash equivalents		457 557 413	151 870 090
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period represents in:		3 917 708 729	2 330 187 059
Cash and cash equivalents	(15)	2 772 617 784	1 949 152 616
Treasury bills	(13)	2 778 209 963	1 608 892 471
Treasury bills due more than three months		(1 633 119 018)	(1 227 858 028)
Cash and cash equivalents		3 917 708 729	2 330 187 059

The amounts of LE (3 579 530 771) of the working capital items, LE (646 949 480) of the investment activities, LE 2 023 448 554 of the financing activities has been eliminated against the amount of LE 2 023 031 697 of the translation differences.

The accompanying notes from №.(1) to №.(33) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1 - BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1-1 Oriental Weavers Carpets Company was established in November 16, 1981 as a Limited Liability Company according to Law No. 43 of 1974 which was replaced by Law No.32 of 1977. On November 2, 1991 the Legal status of the company was changed to be an Egyptian Joint Stock Company (S.A.E) under Law No. 230 of 1989 and Law No. 95 of 1992.

1-2 Commercial Register

Commercial Register No 44139 dated November 16, 1981.

1-3 Company's objective

- Production of machine – made carpets and semi hand-woven carpets (Hand-Tuft), marketing and selling them domestically, export and import the machinery and equipment and raw materials necessary for the production.
- Toll manufacturing for other parties and at other parties.
- Supplying, installing and maintaining of all types of woven carpets and carpets, and purchasing, importing and supplying all installation and maintenance supplies.
- Importing all types of carpets, woven and non-woven semi-finished materials from the country or abroad, complete their production, processing, and then re-market and sell them domestically and abroad.
- Manufacturing, selling and exporting all kinds of natural and industrial raw materials which are necessary for the manufacturing of carpets, whether in the form of yarn or in the form of materials needed to produce the yarn, as well as importing all the necessary needs to achieve this purpose.
- Importing all machine-made and hand-made rugs and the accessories complementary to its product mix from Egypt or from outside the country for the purpose of marketing and selling them domestically.

1-4 Company Life time is 25 years start from November 15, 2006 to November 14, 2031.

1-5 The Company is listed in Egyptian exchange.

1-6 Company's Headquarter

The Company located at Tenth of Ramadan city – Industrial zone – Sharkia.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2-1 Statement of compliance

- The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and in the light of Egyptian laws and regulations.
- The Egyptian Accounting Standards requires refer to the International Financial Reporting Standards when no Egyptian accounting standard or legal requirements illustrate how to treat specific balances or transaction.

2-2 Basis of measurement

- The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using historical cost, modified by the results of revaluation differences of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss as shown in the accounting policies mentioned below.

2-3 New Editions and Amendments to Egyptian Accounting Standards:

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

New or reissued standards	Summary of the most significant amendments	Impact on the financial statements	Effective date
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) amended 2024 "Investment Property "	The Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) "Investment Property" was reissued in 2024, to amend the fair value application mechanism by the mandate of recognizing the gain or loss arising from the change in the fair value of the investment property in the statement of profit or loss for the period in which the change arises or through the statement of other comprehensive income for one time in the life of the asset or investment, taking into account paragraphs (35a) and (35b) of the standard.	There is no impact on the company's financial statements	The amendments to the amendment of addition of the option to use the fair value model apply to financial periods commencing on or after January 1, 2024 with early adaption allowed retrospectively by recognizing the cumulative impact of the application of the fair value model initially by adding it to the opening balance of retained earnings/losses as at the beginning of the financial period in which the Company applies this model for the first time.
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (17) amended 2024 "Separate Financial Statements"	Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (17) "Separate Financial Statements" was reissued in 2024, adding the option to use the equity method as described in Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (18) "Investments in Sister Companies" when accounting for investments in associates, sister companies and jointly controlled companies.	Management is currently studying the possibility of changing the accounting policy followed and instead use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and jointly controlled companies, and assessing the potential impact on the financial statements if this method has been used.	The amendments shall apply to financial periods commencing on or after January 1, 2024 with early adaption allowed retrospectively by recognizing the cumulative impact of the application of the equity method by adding it to the opening balance of retained earnings/losses as at the beginning of the financial period in which the Company applies this method for the first time.
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) amended 2024 "Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates"	This standard was reissued in 2024, to add how to determine the spot exchange rate when exchange between two currencies is difficult and what are the conditions that must be met for determining the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An appendix to the application guidelines has been added, which includes guidelines for assessing whether a currency is exchangeable for another currency, and guidelines for applying the	The Company is currently assessing the impact of applying the amendments of this standard on its financial statements.	Amendments regarding the determination of spot exchange rate when it is difficult to exchange between two currencies is applicable to financial periods commencing on or after January 1, 2024 with early adaption allowed. If the entity made an early application, this has to be disclosed. Entity shall not be modifying comparative

New or reissued standards	Summary of the most significant amendments	Impact on the financial statements	Effective date
	required treatments in case of non-exchangeability.		<p>information and instead should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the entity reports foreign currency transactions to its functional currency, any effect of the initial application is recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance retained earnings/losses on the date of initial application. • When an entity uses presentation currency different than its functional currency or translates the results and balances of foreign operation, the resulting differences and financial position of a foreign transaction, any effect of the initial application is recognized as an adjustment to the cumulative translation adjustment reserve - accumulated in equity section on the date of initial application.

3 - USE OF JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

- The preparation of consolidated financial statements according to the Egyptian Accounting Standard requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The note no. (5) From the notes of the financial statements indicates the items and the elements that have significant accounting estimates.
- Estimates and underlying assumption are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3-1 Fair Value Measurement

- The fair value of the financial instruments is determined based on the quoted price for the financial instrument or similar instruments at the financial statement date. The financial assets value is determined based on current purchase price for these assets; while the financial liabilities value is determined based on current prices for which these liabilities settled.
- In the absence of an active market, the fair value is determined using various valuation techniques taking into consideration the transactions recent prices, current fair value for the other similar instruments substantially, discounted cash flows or any other valuation technique which resulting in reliable values.
- When using the discounted cash flow method as a valuation technique, the future cash flows are estimated based on management's best estimates. The discount rate used is determined in the light of the prevailing market price at the date of the financial statements of financial instruments are similar in nature and terms.

4 - SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Consolidated Financial Statements include companies in which Oriental Weavers Carpets Company participates in their capitals and has control thereon.
- Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows: -

<u>Subsidiary name</u>	<u>Percentage of participations</u>	<u>Percentage of participations</u>
	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Oriental Weavers Co. U.S.A.	82.68	82.68
Oriental Weavers International Co.	99.99	99.99
MAC Carpet Mills	58.29	58.29
Egyptian Fibers Co. EFCO	69.26	69.26
New Mac	57.12	57.12
Oriental Weavers Textile	71.44	71.44

5 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**5-1 Basis of consolidation**

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not re-measured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

A- Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has right to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

B- Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

C- Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interest and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

D- Transactions eliminated in consolidation

- Consolidated current financial position are prepared by combining similar items of assets, liabilities, equity, revenues and expenses stated in the financial statements of the holding company and its subsidiaries.
- The carrying amount of the holding company's investment in each subsidiary and the holding company's portion in the equity of each subsidiary are eliminated.
- All inter-company balances, transactions, and material unrealized gains are eliminated.

5-2 Foreign currency Translation

a- Presentation and Transaction Currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Egyptian pound which represents the company presentation and transaction currency.

b- Transaction and Balances

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the prevailing exchange rates at the date of the transaction. At consolidated financial position date monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are revaluated at the exchange rates declared by the company's bank and its subsidiaries' bank at that date.

Assets and liabilities items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date of transaction.

Generally, the exchange differences are recorded in the consolidated income statement for the period.

c- Translation of Financial Statements of Foreign Companies

Some of the subsidiaries maintain their books of accounts in foreign currency other than Egyptian Pounds. Monetary assets and liabilities of these companies are translated into Egyptian Pound at the Foreign exchange rate at the date of consolidated financial position. Shareholders' equity items are translated at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the consolidation date. Consolidated income statement items are translated at the average foreign exchange rate of the reporting period.

Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the translation reserve, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interest.

5-3 **Fixed Assets and Depreciation**

a- **Recognition and Initial Measurement**

Fixed assets are recognized initially at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses-if exist.

b- **Subsequent Cost**

The Company recognizes the carrying amount of Parts of some Items of Fixed assets may require replacement, the cost of replacing part of such an item is recognized when criteria are met and after de-recognition the carrying amount of those parts that are replaced and when replacement have probable future economic benefits and can be measured reliable, any other costs are recognize at income statement.

c- **Depreciation**

Depreciable value is determined based on fixed asset cost less its residual value. Residual value is representing the net value resulting from dispose-off the asset, if the asset were in its condition after its useful life.

Depreciation of assets is charged in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of fixed assets. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated useful life (Year)</u>
Buildings & Constructions	25-50
Machinery & Equipment	10
Vehicles	5-8
Tools & Supplies	5
Show-room Fixture	3
Furniture & office equipment	5-10
Computers & programs	3

Useful lives, depreciation method and residual value of assets are reviewed annually, and amendments are applied if there is a significant change in the earning of the economic benefits generated from these assets.

5-4 **Projects in Progress**

Projects in progress are recognized initially at cost. Cost includes all expenditures directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

Projects in progress are transferred to property, plant and equipment caption when they are completed and are ready for their intended use.

5-5 **Non-current assets held for sale**

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale or held-for distribution and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognized in profit or loss.

Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortized or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

5-6 Financial instruments**5-6-1 Recognition and initial measurement**

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

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

Classification and subsequent measurement**Financial assets**

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

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

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
 - it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
 - its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets.

On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

5-6-2 Financial assets — Business model assessment

- The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:
 - The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
 - How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated — e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.
- Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company’s continuing recognition of the assets.
- Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

5-6-3 Financial assets — Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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

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

Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;

- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable- rate features.
- Prepayment and extension features; and
- Terms that limit the Company’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).
- A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract.

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

5-6-4 Financial assets - Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

5-6-5 Financial liabilities — Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

5-6-6 Derecognition**Financial assets**

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

5-6-7 Offsetting

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

5-7 Goodwill

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the consideration transferred and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquire and the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held

equity interest in the acquire in a business combination achieved in stages over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

The carrying amount of goodwill is reviewed on regular basis; an impairment loss of goodwill is recognized if the carrying amount of the asset or its cash generating unit is exceeds its recoverable amount.

5-8 **Inventory**

Inventory is valued at the end of the year at which is lower of cost or net realizable value according to the following basis:

- Raw materials, Spare parts, packaging materials, are determined using the moving average method.
- Cost of work in process is determined at industrial cost which include materials used in its production and direct wages in addition to its related direct and indirect industrial expenses up to the production stage that have been reached.
- Cost of finished products at which is lower of cost or net realizable value includes all the direct and indirect industrial expenses.

5-9 **Leases**

The Egyptian Standard “Lease Contracts” No. (49) sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity.

At inception of a contract, an entity shall assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

An entity shall determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both: periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and

periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non -lease components and account for the lease and non -lease components as a single lease component .

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received .

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and

equipment. In addition, the right- of- use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability .

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, and the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate .

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased .

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following :

Fixed payments, including in - substance fixed payments ;

Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date ;

Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee ;

and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early .

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in- substance fixed lease payment .

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right- of- use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right- of- use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right- of- use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the statement of financial position.

5-10 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset shall be capitalized. Capitalization of interest and commission should be ceased when the assets are substantially ready for intended use.

Other borrowing costs shall recognize as an expense in the period in which it incurs them in the finance expenses account using the effective interest rate method.

Capitalization of borrowing costs should be suspended during extended periods in which it suspends active development of a qualifying asset. Capitalization of borrowing costs should be ceased when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

5-11 Debtors and other debit accounts

Debtors and other debit accounts are stated at amortization cost using the effective interest rate less impairment loss of any amounts expected to be uncollected, and are classified as current assets. Amounts that are expected to be collected after more than one year are classified as non-current assets.

5-12 Treasury Bills

Treasury Bills are recorded at face value, where the unearned revenue is recorded in the liabilities, accordingly the net treasury bills presented after deducting the unearned revenue.

5-13 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an out flow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the obligation can be reasonably estimated, and if there is a significant effect of the monetary time value, the provisions are determined after deduction of future cash flow that are related to the obligation of payment by using the relevant deduction rate to take this effect into consideration. Provisions are reviewed at the financial position date and amended when necessary to reflect the best current estimate.

5-14 Revenue from contract with customers

An entity shall recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service and when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for such transfer .

The company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IFRS (15) and is given below :

Step 1 - Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met ;

Step 2 - Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer ;

Step 3 - Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties ;

Step 4 - Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation ;

Step 5 - Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation .

The company satisfies the performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance once the company has performed.

Company performance creates or improves a customer-controlled asset at the same time as the asset is being constructed or improved.

The performance of the company does not create an asset with an alternative use for the company, and that the company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations, if any of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied .

If the company fulfils the performance obligation by providing the services that have been promised, this creates an asset based on a contract in exchange for consideration gained from performance. In the event that the consideration received by the customer exceeds the amount of revenue that has been recognized, a contract obligation may arise.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after taking into account the contractual terms of payment, and after excluding taxes and fees. The company reviews its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to ascertain whether it is acting as principal or agent .

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and that revenue and costs, where applicable, can be measured reliably.

5-15 Dividends and interest income

- Income from investments is recognized when the cash distribution declared by the Investee Company and received.
- Interest income is recognized in the income statement using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is used for discounting the expected future cash flows and allocating the related interest income over the maturity period. The effective interest is calculated taking in consideration the contractual arrangements.

5-16 Legal reserve

According to the company's statutes the Company is required to set aside 5% of the annual net profit to form a legal reserve. The transfer to legal reserve ceases once the reserve reach 50% of the issued share capital. If the reserve falls below the defined level (50% of the issued share capital), then the Company is required to resume setting aside 5% of the annual net profit until it reaches 50% of the issued share capital.

5-17 Treasury shares

Treasury shares are stated at cost, and shall be deducted from equity. No gain or loss shall be recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of an entity's own equity instruments. Gain or loss on the dispose of the shares shall be recognized directly in equity.

5-18 Impairment

A- Financial assets

The company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by EAS 47, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized over the expected life of a financial instrument.

According to the FRA decision No. 222 of 2023 the company has excluded governmental debt instruments in local currency, current account and term deposit in local currency at local Banks registered with the central Bank of Egypt and due within of one month from the date of the financial statement from the recognition and measurement of expected credit losses.

B- Non-financial assets

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

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

- The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

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

- Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.
- An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

5-19 Income tax

Income tax on the profit for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the income statement except for the extent that it relates to items outside profit or loss which is recorded whether in other comprehensive income or recorded directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the consolidated financial position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous year.

Deferred tax is recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial purposes and the amount used for taxation purposes.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will realize.

5-20 Employees' pension

A- Social Insurance and pension

The Company contributes to the government social insurance system for the benefit of its personnel in accordance with the social insurance law no. 79 of 1975 and its modifications. Limited Contributions are charged to income statement using the accrual basis of accounting.

B- Employees' profit share

The Company contributes an employees' profit share of 10% from net profit for the year after deducting the legal reserve and the accumulated losses, if any, not to exceed the total salaries for the year and the employees' profit share is recognized as liabilities when it is approved by the general assembly.

5-21 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities and commitments shown out of the financial position as it is not represented actual assets or liabilities at the financial position date.

5-22 Related parties' transactions

Transactions with Related parties that are undertaken by the Company in the course of its ordinary transactions are recorded according to the conditions laid down by the company's management on the same bases of dealing with third party.

5-23 Cash flow statement

Consolidated Cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method.

For purpose of preparing the consolidated statement of cash flows, Cash and cash equivalents include cash, time deposits for a period not more than three months and treasury bills for a period not more than three months.

5-24 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures are reclassified whenever necessary to confirm with the current classification in the current period.

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

6- Fixed assets

	Land	Buildings & Constructions	Machinery & equipment	Vehicles	Tools & Supplies	Showrooms Fixture	Furniture & office equipment	Computers	Total
Cost as of 31/12/2022	963 928 362	3 835 952 077	13 545 930 328	395 334 716	197 419 942	150 448 819	193 916 975	366 640 798	19 649 572 017
Additions	5 995 164	142 006 580	343 805 021	3 370 173	38 488 867	52 834 524	18 779 952	16 584 360	621 864 641
Disposals	--	(3 143 867)	(120 626 344)	(556 000)	--	--	--	--	(124 326 211)
Translation exchange differences	166 187 220	729 313 968	2 934 565 371	82 377 583	30 726 698	440 820	30 611 514	74 648 290	4 048 871 464
Cost as of 31/12/2023	1 136 110 746	4 704 128 758	16 703 674 376	480 526 472	266 635 507	203 724 163	243 308 441	457 873 448	24 195 981 911
Additions	--	3 781 680	4 623 258	2 486 408	2 000 019	81 500	1 639 899	4 339 013	18 951 777
Disposals	--	--	(15 755 642)	--	(446 472)	(2 085 819)	(20 271)	--	(18 308 204)
Translation exchange differences	442 625 085	2 002 915 307	7 560 727 416	219 500 398	86 804 633	1 165 698	82 354 961	200 327 645	10 596 421 143
Cost as of 31/3/2024	1 578 735 831	6 710 825 745	24 253 269 408	702 513 278	354 993 687	202 885 542	327 283 030	662 540 106	34 793 046 627
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as of 31/12/2022	--	1 995 107 905	10 947 496 791	348 313 628	165 355 897	115 776 553	153 343 825	339 733 419	14 065 128 018
Depreciation of year	--	171 819 764	546 293 712	14 123 991	13 388 248	18 454 609	8 878 617	13 377 496	786 336 437
Disposals of accumulated depreciation	--	(897 611)	(108 607 092)	(556 000)	--	--	--	--	(110 060 703)
Translation exchange differences	--	402 535 237	2 480 940 132	72 209 819	26 429 423	419 360	25 793 722	72 233 859	3 080 561 552
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as of 31/12/2023	--	2 568 565 295	13 866 123 543	434 091 438	205 173 568	134 650 522	188 016 164	425 344 774	17 821 965 304
Depreciation of period	--	62 876 576	182 545 994	4 953 092	4 363 933	7 396 811	4 061 962	4 349 060	270 547 429
Disposals of accumulated depreciation	--	--	(13 933 295)	--	(446 483)	(2 078 610)	(20 087)	--	(16 478 475)
Translation exchange differences	--	1 140 732 981	6 420 247 008	197 540 320	73 913 641	1 164 312	71 010 681	194 004 696	8 098 613 639
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as of 31/3/2024	--	3 772 174 852	20 454 983 250	636 584 850	283 004 659	141 133 035	263 068 720	623 698 530	26 174 647 897
Net book value as of 31/3/2024	1 578 735 831	2 938 650 893	3 798 286 158	65 928 428	71 989 028	61 752 507	64 214 310	38 841 576	8 618 398 730
Net book value as of 31/12/2023	1 136 110 746	2 135 563 463	2 837 550 833	46 435 034	61 461 939	69 073 641	55 292 277	32 528 674	6 374 016 607

7- PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Buildings under Construction	258 023 682	170 172 475
Machinery & Equipment under installation	128 059 170	38 950 358
Computer systems	3 869 848	3 849 848
Advance payment for purchasing of Fixed assets	67 052 779	56 365 129
	<u>457 005 479</u>	<u>269 337 810</u>

8- RIGHT USE OF ASSETS

	<u>Showroom rent</u>	<u>Oriental weavers USA - rental</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost at 1/1/2024	598 952 630	247 275 502	846 228 132
Additions	59 475 861	--	59 475 861
Disposals	(16 382 562)	--	(16 382 562)
Translation differences	--	130 395 802	130 395 802
Cost at 31/3/2024	<u>642 045 929</u>	<u>377 671 304</u>	<u>1 019 717 233</u>
Accumulated depreciation at 1/1/2024	190 104 392	201 052 331	391 156 723
Depreciation of period	23 979 177	8 696 331	32 675 508
Disposals of accumulated depreciation	(13 534 800)	--	(13 534 800)
Translation differences	--	106 020 935	106 020 935
Accumulated depreciation at 31/3/2024	<u>200 548 769</u>	<u>315 769 597</u>	<u>516 318 366</u>
Net book value at 31/3/2024	<u>441 497 160</u>	<u>61 901 707</u>	<u>503 398 867</u>
Net book value at 31/12/2023	<u>408 848 238</u>	<u>46 223 171</u>	<u>455 071 409</u>

9- INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Balance as of <u>31/3/2024</u>	Balance as of <u>31/12/2023</u>
Egyptian Propylene & Polypropylene Company "E.P.P"*	934 992 637	612 174 585
Alahli Bank of Kuwait- Egypt	33 203 856	33 203 856
Oriental for Industrial Projects	2 422 800	2 422 800
Prudential company – U.S. A	2 214 317	1 300 354
Cambridge Weavers (under liquidation)	3 750	3 750
Trading for Development Export	1	1
10 th of Ramadan for Spinning Industries (under liquidation)	1	1
Modern Spinning Company (under liquidation)	1	1
Egyptian for Trade and Marketing	1	1
	<u>972 837 364</u>	<u>649 105 349</u>

*According to the Board of Directors decision on May 24, 2023 of Oriental Weavers International - Subsidiary Company - the board approved to sell the owned shares by Oriental Weavers International in EGYPTIAN PROPYLENE & POLYPROPYLENE COMPANY "E.P.P."

10- INVENTORY

	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Raw materials	3 815 488 773	2 911 531 320
Spare parts & materials	865 951 825	589 316 035
Work in process	330 930 576	184 698 902
Finished products	4 058 008 788	3 182 474 678
Letter of credit for purchasing of raw materials	118 813 554	82 110 856
	<u>9 189 193 516</u>	<u>6 950 131 791</u>
Less: Impairment in inventory	(26 792 392)	(22 691 206)
	<u>9 162 401 124</u>	<u>6 927 440 585</u>

11- TRADES & NOTES RECEIVABLE

	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Trades receivables	4 024 088 599	2 760 353 465
Notes receivables	840 352 466	750 772 731
	<u>4 864 441 065</u>	<u>3 511 126 196</u>
(Less): Expected credit loss – Note No (16)	(499 178 078)	(348 556 143)
	<u>4 365 262 987</u>	<u>3 162 570 053</u>

– Trades & Notes Receivable include amount of LE 7 719 870 due from related parties at March 31, 2024 results from sales of carpets.

12- DEBTORS AND OTHER DEBIT ACCOUNTS

	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Prepaid expenses	127 414 469	51 643 638
Tax authority – debit accounts	440 244 380	490 306 518
Deposits with others	72 030 746	60 858 607
Accrued revenues	10 537 843	10 064 471
Letter of guarantee & letter of credit – cash margin	21 766 176	12 322 657
Petty cash & advance to employees	28 681 647	11 534 768
Suppliers – advance payment	163 905 768	59 395 727
Other debit accounts	38 956 781	25 413 637
	<u>903 537 810</u>	<u>721 540 023</u>
(Less):		
(Less): Expected credit loss – Note No (16)	(6 895 330)	(6 886 774)
	<u>896 642 480</u>	<u>714 653 249</u>

13- TREASURY BILLS

	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Treasury bills (mature in 90 days)	1 167 400 000	490 450 000
Treasury bills (mature in more than 90 days)	1 740 000 000	1 755 000 000
Less:	2 907 400 000	2 245 450 000
Unrealized returns	(119 190 037)	(118 170 026)
	<u>2 788 209 963</u>	<u>2 127 279 974</u>

14- FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Treasury bonds maturing May 29, 2024 Eurobond	518 424 756	643 948 002
(Less): Discount	(5 839 547)	(9 268 801)
	<u>512 585 209</u>	<u>634 679 201</u>
(Less): Expected credit loss – Note No (16)	(792 910)	(5 887 895)
	<u>511 792 299</u>	<u>628 791 306</u>

15- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Banks – Time deposits	1 113 363 539	499 906 735
Banks – Current accounts	1 650 882 568	1 297 290 569
Cash on hand	8 409 251	4 566 567
Cash at banks and on hand	2 772 655 358	1 801 736 871
Less:		
(Less): Expected credit loss – Note No (16)	(1 353 733)	(2 038 255)
	<u>2 771 301 625</u>	<u>1 799 725 616</u>

Cash and cash equivalents for cash flows statement purposes

Cash in banks and the fund before the expected credit loss	2 772 655 358	1 801 763 871
Term deposits held as security for part of the credit facilities granted to the group	(37 574)	(37 574)
Cash at banks and on hand	<u>2 772 617 784</u>	<u>1 801 726 297</u>
Add: Treasury bills with maturity of 90 days	1 145 090 945	471 638 940
Cash and cash equivalents for cash flows statement purposes	<u>3 917 708 729</u>	<u>2 273 365 237</u>

16- Expected credit loss

	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Debtors &</u>	<u>Financial</u>	<u>Cash &</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>receivables</u>	<u>other debit</u>	<u>Assets at</u>	<u>cash</u>	
		<u>balances</u>	<u>Amortized</u>	<u>equivalent</u>	
			<u>Cost</u>		
Balance as at 1/1/2024	348 556 143	6 886 774	5 887 895	2 038 255	363 369 067
Charge to statement of income	15 625 138	835 827	(6 079 210)	(911 289)	9 470 466
Translation differences	134 996 797	(827 271)	984 225	226 768	135 380 518
Provision balance at 31/3/2024	499 178 078	6 895 330	792 910	1 353 733	508 220 051

17- Issued and paid-up capital

17-1 The company's authorized capital is determined to be L.E 1 000 000 000 (one billion Egyptian pounds).

17-2 The Issued and paid-up capital is determined to be LE 665 107 268 (only six hundred sixty-five million and one hundred seven thousand and two hundred sixty-eight Egyptian pounds) distributed over 665 107 268 shares at a value of LE 1 each.

17-3 The company's shares are centrally kept at Misr for Central Clearing, Depository and Registry Co. and those shares are traded in Egyptian exchange.

18- Reserves

	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Legal reserve	1 341 498 003	1 267 256 203
General reserve	74 488 537	74 488 537
Special reserve	59 973 828	59 973 828
Net assets revaluation reserve	65 767 458	65 767 458
Capital reserve	239 422 597	172 079 359
Unrealized gain from financial investments at FVTOCI	228 121 240	155 061 476
	2 009 271 663	1 794 626 861

19- Non-Controlling interest

	<u>Non-</u>	<u>Non-</u>	<u>Balance as of</u>	<u>Balance as of</u>
	<u>controlling</u>	<u>controlling</u>	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
	<u>interest in</u>	<u>interest in</u>		
	<u>Equity</u>	<u>comprehensive</u>		
		<u>income</u>		
Oriental Weavers international Co (O.W.I)	331 484	177 595	509 079	413 055
MAC Carpet Mills	442 229 187	138 023 884	580 253 071	442 229 187
Egyptian Fibres Co. EFCO	221 234 624	59 934 647	281 169 271	221 196 906
New MAC	7 003 457	6 008 804	13 012 261	7 003 457
Oriental Weavers Textile	479 734 871	280 062 708	759 797 579	479 734 871
Oriental Weavers Co. U.S.A.	210 917 617	103 576 684	314 494 301	210 955 807
	1 361 451 241	587 784 322	1 949 235 563	1 361 533 283

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

20- Long term loans

<u>BANK</u>	<u>Loan Currency</u>	<u>Principal of the loan in original Currency</u>	<u>Balance of the loan as of 31/3/2024</u>	<u>Balance as of 31/3/2024</u>		<u>Balance as of 31/12/2023</u>		<u>Terms of Payment</u>
				<u>current portion due in one year</u>	<u>long term installments</u>	<u>current portion due in one year</u>	<u>long term installments</u>	
<u>Emirates NBD Egypt bank</u>	USD	8 000 000	189 136 000	126 090 682	63 045 318	82 556 277	61 917 200	The principal of the loan shall be settled over 12 quarterly installments starting after the end of the grace period that ends no later than 12 months from the date of the first withdrawal.
<u>Alex bank</u>	EURO	1 800 000	59 532 117	29 766 082	29 766 035	19 923 964	29 885 946	The principal of the loan shall be settled over 9 equal half annually installments starting from 17/2/2022 till 17/2/2026, the interest and commission shall be computed and paid upon its due date.
<u>Alex bank</u>	EURO	5 500 000	148 923 039	42 549 406	106 373 633	28 480 550	71 201 375	The principal of the loan shall be settled over 9 equal half annually installments starting starting after the end of the grace period, the interest and commission shall be computed and paid upon its due date.
<u>Emirates NBD Egypt bank</u>	USD	7 000 000	152 415 917	101 610 611	50 805 306	66 528 260	49 896 196	The principal of the loan shall be settled over 12 quarterly installments starting after the end of the grace period that ends no later than 12 months from the date of the first withdrawal.
<u>Attijari wafa bank</u>	EURO	5 000 000	113 336 772	63 815 750	49 521 022	42 715 125	33 146 937	The principal of the loan shall be settled over 8 equal half annually installments starting from 30/6/2022 till 30/12/2025, the interest and commission shall be computed and paid upon its due date.
			<u>663 343 845</u>	<u>363 832 531</u>	<u>299 511 314</u>	<u>240 204 176</u>	<u>246 047 654</u>	

21- LEASE CONTRACTS LIABILITY

	<u>Due within one</u> <u>year</u>	<u>Due more</u> <u>than one year</u>	<u>Balance at</u> <u>31/3/2024</u>
Oriental Weavers Co. U.S.A.	26 075 046	39 643 615	65 718 661
Showroom	106 356 018	396 178 291	502 534 309
	<u>132 431 064</u>	<u>435 821 906</u>	<u>568 252 970</u>

22- DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

-Deferred tax Assets and liabilities

	<u>31/3/2024</u>		<u>31/12/2023</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>(Liabilities)</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>(Liabilities)</u>
Fixed assets	--	(202 458 017)	--	(186 386 498)
Temporary tax differences – O.W. (USA)	122 480 644	--	80 192 650	--
Fair value reserve of investment at FVOCI	--	(43 161 594)	--	(43 161 594)
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	<u>122 480 644</u>	<u>(245 619 611)</u>	<u>80 192 650</u>	<u>(229 548 092)</u>
Net deferred tax (liabilities)		<u>(123 138 967)</u>		<u>(149 355 442)</u>

-The movement of deferred tax liabilities is shown below:

	<u>31/3/2024</u>		<u>31/12/2023</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>(Liabilities)</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>(Liabilities)</u>
Beginning balance	80 192 650	(229 548 092)	31 542 110	(187 143 818)
Fair value reserve of investment at FVOCI	--	--	--	(43 161 594)
Charged to the statement of income	--	4 926 242	40 066 077	757 320
Translation Difference	42 287 994	(20 997 761)	8 584 463	--
Ending balance	<u>122 480 644</u>	<u>(245 619 611)</u>	<u>80 192 650</u>	<u>(229 548 092)</u>

23- Provisions

	<u>Balance as of</u> <u>1/1/2024</u>	<u>Formed</u> <u>during</u> <u>the period</u>	<u>Used</u> <u>During</u> <u>the period</u>	<u>Translation</u> <u>differences</u>	<u>Balance as of</u> <u>31/3/2024</u>
Provisions for claims	225 516 257	30 018 872	(2 794 707)	26 544 148	279 284 570
	<u>225 516 257</u>	<u>30 018 872</u>	<u>(2 794 707)</u>	<u>26 544 148</u>	<u>279 284 570</u>

The provision for claims represents an expected claims from certain entities related to the Company's activities. Details about the provisions have not been disclosed in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards, as the management believes that disclosure of some or all of the information can affect seriously the position of the entity in the dispute with other parties on the subject matter of the provision. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted according to the latest updates, negotiation and agreements with those entities.

24- BANKS – CREDIT ACCOUNTS

Banks – credit accounts amounting to L.E 5 791 424 971as of March 31, 2024 represents short term facilities granted by banks.certain facilities are secured by notes receivables deposited at these banks for collection.

25- TRADES & NOTES PAYABLE

	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Trades payable	1 944 708 727	1 585 062 948
Notes Payable	697 019 485	576 553 715
	<u>2 641 728 212</u>	<u>2 161 616 663</u>

- Trades & Notes Payable include amount of LE 443 527 due to related parties at March 31, 2024, results from purchase and operate of raw material.

26- CREDITORS AND OTHER CREDIT ACCOUNTS

	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
Accrued expenses	442 746 519	274 538 079
Tax authority	30 152 737	28 964 528
Social insurance authority	30 636 418	25 679 311
Trade receivable – advance payment	485 190 174	340 419 600
Creditors – purchases of fixed assets	2 331 141	759 514
Credit balances - related parties	8 776 659	8 613 896
Deposits from others	300 564 531	246 721 834
Other credit accounts	47 530 893	48 954 833
	<u>1 347 929 072</u>	<u>974 651 595</u>

27- FINANCE EXPENSES

	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/3/2023</u>
Bank interest	127 986 437	96 963 948
Interest of lease contracts liabilities	9 128 084	7 226 128
	<u>137 114 521</u>	<u>104 190 076</u>

28- Basic earnings per share in the separate financial statements

The basic earnings per share are determined as follows: -

	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/3/2023</u>
Net profit for the period	1 377 020 276	554 812 644
Average of shares number available during the period	665 107 268	665 107 268
	<u>2.07</u>	<u>0.83</u>

29- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Letter of Guarantees Issued by Banks in favour of the company and its subsidiaries to third parties as of March 31, 2024 amounted to L.E 140 146 474 The contingent liabilities from letter of credit in that date amounted to L.E 936 213 979.

30- CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The capital commitments as of March 31, 2024 amounted to L.E 56 452 719 represents the value of new extension related to showrooms and completion of construction in progress.

31- TAX POSITION

31-1 Oriental Weavers Carpet

Corporate Tax

- The company has been inspected till December 31, 2019 and the assessed tax differences were paid.
- The company submits its annual tax return regularly on legal dates.

Salaries & Wages Tax

- The company has been inspected till December 31, 2020 and the assessed tax differences were paid.
- The company submits its tax return on the legal dates.

Sales Tax

- The company has been inspected till December 31, 2019 and the assessed tax differences were paid.
- The company submits the monthly tax return on the legal dates.

Stamp Duty Tax

- The company was inspected and the tax has been settled till December 31, 2020.
- The company submits the tax return on the legal dates.

Real estate Tax

- The tax has been assessed and paid till December 31, 2023.

31-2 Oriental Weavers International

Corporate Tax

- The company is established in accordance with the Investment Guarantee and Incentives Law No. 8 of 1997 "Private free zone". According to the Company's tax card, it is exempted from taxes throughout the company life time.

Salaries & Wages Tax

- The company has been inspected till December 31, 2019 and the assessed tax differences were paid.
- The company submits its tax return on the legal dates.

31-3 Oriental Weavers Textile

Corporate Tax

- The company is established in accordance with the Investment Guarantee and Incentives Law No. 8 of 1997 "Private free zone". According to the Company's tax card, it is exempted from taxes throughout the company life time.
- The company submits its tax return on the legal dates.

Salaries & Wages Tax

- The company has been inspected till December 31, 2020 and the assessed tax differences were paid.
- The company submits its tax return on the legal dates.

Stamp Duty Tax

- The company has been inspected till December 31, 2020 and the assessed tax differences were paid.
- The company submits its tax return on the legal dates.

Real estate Tax

- The estimated value of the real estate tax was appealed under No. 647 of 2015.
- The appeal was accepted and a decision was issued not to subject the company entirely to real estate tax.

31-4 Mac Carpet

Corporate tax

- Corporate tax was inspected and assessed from the beginning of the activity up till 2020.
- Year 2021/2022, the company has not been inspected yet.
- The company submits its tax return on the legal dates.

Salaries & Wages Tax

- The company was inspected for the period from the beginning of its activity up till December 31, 2019 and the assessed tax difference was paid.
- The years 2020: 2022 have not been inspected.

Value Add Tax

- The company was inspected up till December 31, 2020 and the assessed tax difference was paid.
- The years 2021: 2022 have not been inspected.
- The company submits the monthly tax return on due dates.

Stamp Duty Tax

- The company was inspected up to till December 31, 2018 and the assessed tax difference was paid.
- The years 2019: 2022 have not been inspected.

Withholding tax

- The company was inspected up to 2018 and the assessed tax difference was paid.
- The years 2019: 2022 have not been inspected.

31-5 Egyptian Fibers Company – EFCO

Corporate Tax

- The company has been inspected for the years from 1987 till 2019 and the assessed tax were paid.
- The years 2020, 2017, 2018, 2019 has been inspected and the tax is under settlement.
- The company submits its annual tax return regularly on legal dates.

Salaries & Wages Tax

- The company has been inspected till December 31, 2020 and the assessed tax were paid.
- The company submits its tax return regularly on legal dates.

Value Add Tax

- The company has been inspected till December 31, 2020 and the assessed tax were paid.
- The company submits its monthly tax return regularly on legal dates.

Stamp Duty Tax

- The company was inspected up to till December 31, 2022 and the assessed tax difference was paid.

Real estate Tax

- The Company has notified by Form (3) and it was appealed and the tax settled until 2021.

32- FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGMENT**A- Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the company's receivables from customers and all kind of receivables.

The company's management has established a credit policy under which each customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness and these limits are reviewed on an on-going basis.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the date of the consolidated financial statements as follows:

	Note	<u>31/3/2024</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>
	<u>No</u>		
Trades and notes receivable	(11)	4 365 262 987	3 162 570 053
Debtors and other debit accounts	(12)	896 642 480	714 653 249
		<u>5 261 905 467</u>	<u>3 877 223 302</u>

B- Liquidity risk

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

The company confirmed it is acquired enough amount of cash to meet operating expenses. In addition, the company to preserve the credit facility granted to it by banks.

C- Market risk

The risk of market price changes that arise from changes in exchange rates and interest rates of securities that may affect the Group's income or the cost of retaining financial instruments - if any.

Exchange rate risk

This risk is in the fluctuations in the value of financial instruments as a result of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and that of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies resident.

This risk is considered acceptable because of the assets in foreign currency correspond to the company's obligations in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk resulting from changes in interest rate on the banks facility granted to the company. The Company obtains the best available conditions in the banking market for the credit facilities and reviews the prevailing interest rate in the banking market on an on-going-basis which minimizes the risk of changes in interest rates.

D - Capital Management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to shareholders and other beneficiaries who are using the financial statements through the optimal use of equity. Management seeks the best alternatives to maintain a better capital structure for the group through either dividend payment to shareholders, capital reduction, issuance of new shares, and or debt settlement.

33- SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

On February 1, 2024, the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided to raise the deposit and lending rates for overnight transactions, as well as the main operation rate of the central bank, by 200 basis points. Then, on March 6, 2024, the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided to further raise the deposit and lending rates for overnight transactions by 600 basis points, reaching 27.25% and 28.25%, respectively. Additionally, the credit and discount rates were also raised by 600 basis points to reach 27.75%. This decision allowed for the use of a flexible exchange rate determined according to market mechanisms, resulting in a significant increase in foreign currency exchange rates against the Egyptian pound.