Translated from Arabic

Concrete Fashion Group for Commercial and Industrial Investments
(An Egyptian Joint stock company - Under Public Free zone)

for the Financial Period Ended April 30,2024
and Independent Auditors' Report on limited review
of Separate Interim Financial Statements

__Translated from Arabic__

Contents	**Page**

Translated from Arabic

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Independent Auditor's report on review of Separate interim financial statements

To The board of directors of Concrete Fashion Group for Commercial and Industrial Investments (An Egyptian Joint company – Under Public Free Zone)

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying separate statement of financial position of Concrete Fashion Group for Commercial and Industrial Investments (An Egyptian Joint company – Under Public Free Zone) as of April 30, 2024 and the related separate statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period then ended, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate interim financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these separate interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

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

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying separate interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of April 30, 2024 and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the three-month period then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants

KPMG Hazem Hassan

Alexandria on July 8, 2024

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and consultants

Translated from Arabic

Concrete Fashion Group for commercial and industrial Investments
(An Egyptian Joint stock company - Under Public Free zone)
Separate interim statement of Financial Position as of

	Note No	April 30,2024 USD	January 31, 2024 USD
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant & equipment	(13)	1 593 324	1 642 453
Investments in subsidiaries	(14)	81 014 487	81 014 487
Total Non-Current Assets		**82 607 811**	**82 656 940**
Current Assets			
Due from related parties	(27-1)	1 249 718	475 262
Debtors and other debit balances	(16)	356 382	201 105
Cash and cash equivalents	(17)	1 107 052	3 893 589
Total Current Assets		**2 713 152**	**4 569 956**
Total Assets		**85 320 963**	**87 226 896**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Issued & paid up capital	(22-2)	32 917 500	32 917 500
Reserves	(23)	6 737 403	6 737 403
Accumulated (losses)		(4 928 880)	(3 944 701)
Total Equity		**34 726 023**	**35 710 202**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans	(18)	2 050 229	2 050 229
Total non-current liabilities		**2 050 229**	**2 050 229**
Current liabilities			
Banks – credit facilities	(19)	2 542 299	2 563 997
Loans	(18)	3 551 000	3 551 000
Creditors and other credit balances	(20)	551 701	587 282
Due to related parties	(27-2)	41 638 270	42 508 150
Provisions	(24)	261 441	256 036
Total current liabilities		**48 544 711**	**49 466 465**
Total liabilities		**50 594 940**	**51 516 694**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**85 320 963**	**87 226 896**

- The notes and accounting policies on pages (6) to (45) are an integral part of these separate interim financial statements and to be read together.
- Independent Auditors' report on review of separate interim financial statements attached.

Financial Manager	CFO	Vise-Chairman and CEO	Chairperson
Mohamed Mohy	Mohamed Morsy	Dr / Alaa Arafa	Maria Luisa Cicognani

Concrete Fashion Group for commercial and industrial Investments
(An Egyptian Joint stock company - Under Public Free zone)
Separate interim statement of profit or loss for the financial period ended as of

	Note No	April 30,2024 USD	April 30,2023 USD
Operating Revenue			
Technical support services revenue	(6)	35 520	39 040
Net revenues from selling investments at FVTPL	(7)	1 776 682	--
Total		**1 812 202**	**39 040**
Other income	(8)	47 235	50 670
Other expenses	(9)	(49 006)	(57 242)
Impairment (loss) on the value of financial assets	(10)	(39 342)	(325 423)
General and administrative expenses	(11)	(945 967)	(591 139)
Operating profit /(losses)		**825 122**	**(884 094)**
Finance income	(12)	202 507	317 400
Finance costs	(12)	(263 510)	(759 219)
Net finance (costs)		**(61 003)**	**(441 819)**
Net profit /(losses) for the period		**764 119**	**(1 325 913)**
Basic and diluted earnings /(losses) per share (USD/Share)	**(26)**	**0.0016**	**(0.0028)**

- The notes and accounting policies on pages (6) to (45) are an integral part of these separate interim financial statements and to be read these with.

Concrete Fashion Group for commercial and industrial Investments
(An Egyptian Joint stock company - Under Public Free zone)
Separate interim Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Financial period ended as of

	Note No	April 30,2024 USD	April 30,2023 USD
Net profit /(losses) for the period		**764 119**	**(1 325 913)**
Other comprehensive income items:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
The effect of applying Egyptian accounting standard No.13	(31)	(1 748 298)	144 524
		(984 179)	**(1 181 389)**
Transferred to Accumulated (losses)		1 748 298	(144 524)
Total comprehensive income for the period		**764 119**	**(1 325 913)**

- The notes and accounting policies on pages (6) to (45) are an integral part of these separate interim financial statements and to be read together.

Concrete Fashion Group for commercial and industrial Investments
(An Egyptian Joint stock company - Under Public Free zone)
Separate interim statement of Changes in Equity for the Financial period ended as of

	Note No.	Issued and Paid up Capital USD	Reserves USD	Accumulated (Losses) USD	Total USD
Balance as of February 1, 2023		**94 050 000**	**19 106 191**	**(24 961 620)**	**88 194 571**
Comprehensive income items					
Applying the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) "The Effect of Change in Exchange Rates"	(31-2)	--	--	144 524	144 524
Net loss for the financial period ended April 30, 2023		--	--	(1 325 913)	(1 325 913)
Total comprehensive income		**--**	**--**	**(1 181 389)**	**(1 181 389)**
Balance as of April 30, 2023		**94 050 000**	**19 106 191**	**(26 143 009)**	**87 013 182**
Balance as of February 1, 2024		**32 917 500**	**6 737 403**	**(3 944 701)**	**35 710 202**
Comprehensive income items					
Applying the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) "The Effect of Change in Exchange Rates"	(31-2)	--	--	(1 748 298)	(1 748 298)
Net Profit for the period ended April 30, 2024		--	--	764 119	764 119
Total comprehensive income		**--**	**--**	**(984 179)**	**(984 179)**
Balance as of April 30, 2024		**32 917 500**	**6 737 403**	**(4 928 880)**	**34 726 023**

- The notes and accounting policies on pages (6) to (45) are an integral part of these separate interim financial statements and to be read together.

Concrete Fashion Group for commercial and industrial Investments
(An Egyptian Joint stock company - Under Public Free zone)
(Al Arafa for Investment and consultancies - Previously)
Separate interim statement of cash flows for the financial period ended as of

	Note No.	April 30,2024 USD	April 30,2023 USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit/ (loss) for the period		764 119	(1 325 913)
Adjustments for the following:			
Property, plant & equipment Depreciation	(13)	51 499	52 415
Expected credit losses in the value of financial assets	(10)	39 342	325 423
Interest and finance cost	(12)	263 510	600 434
Credit interest	(12)	(26 424)	(317 400)
		1 092 046	**(665 041)**
Changes in:-			
Debtors and other debit balances	(16)	(155 276)	(37 983)
Due from related parties	(27-1)	(813 798)	152 741
Creditors and other credit balances	(20)	(141 152)	(133 613)
Due to related parties	(27-2)	(869 880)	3 825 106
Provisions	(24)	5 405	1 018
		(882 655)	**3 142 228**
Interest and finance cost paid		(157 940)	(600 434)
Net cash (used in) /generated from operating activities		**(1 040 595)**	**2 541 794**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash Payments for Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(13)	(2 370)	--
Collected Credit interest	(12)	26 424	317 400
Net cash generated from investing activities		**24 054**	**317 400**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net payments for bank-credit facilities	(19)	(21 698)	(8 580 314)
Lease payments		--	(246 413)
Cash (used in) Financing Activities		**(21 698)**	**(8 826 727)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalent during the period		**(1 038 239)**	**(5 967 533)**
The effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(31-2)	(1 748 298)	144 524
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	(17)	3 893 589	15 111 718
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**(17)**	**1 107 052**	**9 288 709**

- The notes and accounting policies on pages (6) to (45) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and to be read together.

1- Company's Background and activities

1-1 Legal entity

- Concrete Fashion Group for commercial and industrial Investments (An Egyptian Joint stock company - Under Public Free zone) (Al Arafa for Investment and Consultancies) was established as Swiss Garments Company previously, in accordance with provisions of investment incentives and guarantees Law No.8 of 1997, operating under the Free Zone system.

1-2 Swiss Garments company demerge

- The Board of Directors of Swiss Garments Company (S.A.E.) -Free Zone proposed in its meeting held on the 18th of June 2005 to demerge the Company into two Joint Stock Companies (demerging Company and Demerged Company) operating according to the Free Zone System with the same shareholders and the same participation percentage in the company's issued capital as of the demerge date. , using the book value of the assets and liabilities on the 30th of June 2005 as a basis for the demerge. As the purpose of the demerging company will be specialized in investing in financial instruments and the demerged company will be specialized in manufacturing ready made garments., As the company's Extraordinary General Assembly at its session held on October 14,2005 agreed on the mentioned board of director's proposal, as a final approval on the issuance of the demerge decision was taken by the general Authority for Investment and Free Zone as of November 24,2005.
- The demerging Company's name was changed to Al Arafa for Investment and Consultancies Company, and the commercial register was amended accordingly on January 11, 2006 and was approved on general gazette on January 16, 2006.

1-3 Merger of both Al Arafa for Investment and Consultancies Company (S. A. E.) with the General Free Zone System (merging company) and Al Arafa for Investment in Garments industry Company (merged company), Al Arafa for Investment in Spinning and Textile Industry Company (merged company), and Al Arafa for Investments in Garments Marketing and Retail Company (merged company)

- The decision of the formed committee was issued by the General Authority for Investment and Free Zone, approved on the first of July 2019 to verify the initial assessment of the assets and liabilities of the following companies for the purpose of merging with Al Arafa for Investment and Consultancies Company (S. A. E.) merging company with both Al Arafa for Investment in Spinning and Textile Industry Company (S. A. E.) "free zone", and Al Arafa for Investment in Garments industry Company (S. A. E.) "free zone" and Al Arafa for Investments in Garments Marketing and Retail Company (S. A. E.) "free zone" (merged companies) using the book values according to the financial statements of the merging company and the merged companies on October 31, 2018. , taken as a basis for the merger. And establishing the net equity of Al Arafa for Investment and Consultancies Company (merging company) on October 31, 2018 amounted USD 146 935 721 (one hundred forty six million nine hundred thirty five thousand seven hundred and twenty one USD) and the net non-controlling interest in the Al Arafa for Investment in Garments industry Company (merged company) deficit of USD 31 971 885 (thirty one million nine hundred seventy one thousand eight hundred eighty five USD) and the Al Arafa for Investment in Spinning and Textile Industry Company (merged company) amounted USD 16 753 (sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty three USD) after excluding the value of the investments of Al Arafa for Investment and Consultancies Company (the merging company) in Al Arafa for Investment in Spinning and Textile Industry Company (merged company) amounted USD 2 077 340 (two million and seventy seven thousand and three hundred and forty USD), and Al Arafa for Investments in Garments Marketing and Retail Company (S. A. E.) (merged company) deficit of USD 3 896 892 (three million eight hundred ninety six thousand eight hundred and ninety two USD).

- According to the decision of the extraordinary general assembly of the company on August 4, 2019, it was agreed to determine the authorized capital of the merging company amounted USD 150 million (one hundred and fifty million USD) and the issued and paid-up capital of the company amounted USD 94 050 000 (ninety four million fifty thousand USD) distributed over 470 250 000 shares (four hundred seventy million two hundred and fifty thousand shares) with a value of USD 20 cents per share. It is represented in the total net equity of the merging company, Al Arafa for Investment and Consultancies Company and the net equity of non-controlling interest of the merged companies according to the report of the committee formed by the General Authority for Investment and Free Zone and according to the decision of the Executive chairman of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zone No. 85 of 2019 regarding licensing the merger of each of the Al Arafa for Investment in Spinning and Textile Industry Company (S. A. E.), and Al Arafa for Investment in Garments industry Company (S. A. E.) and Al Arafa for Investments in Garments Marketing and Retail Company (S. A. E.) (free zone) (merged companies) in Al Arafa for Investment and Consultancies Company (S. A. E.) (merging company) in the public free Zone system in Nasr City, and this was notarized in the company's commercial registry on December 10, 2019.

1-4 Al Arafa For investment and consultancies company demerge

- On November 22, 2023, the extraordinary general assembly of Concrete Fashion Group for commercial and industrial Investments (Al Arafa for Investment and consultancies - Previously) approved the proposal presented by the company's board of directors to demerge the company according to the horizontal merge method based on the book value on the basis of the company's financial statements as of January 31, 2023. This demerge creates two companies, Al-Arfa for Investment and Consultancy (the demerging company), which will reduce its issued capital by decreasing the nominal value of its shares, and will also change its name to "Concrete Fashion Group for Commercial and Industrial Investments S.A.E" while retaining the same purposes. The demerge will also result in the creation of a new company called GTEX for Commercial and Industrial Investments S.A.E (the demerged company).The extraordinary general assembly also approved the demerge report issued by the Economic Performance Sector of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones, indicating the net owner's equity of the demerging company and the demerged company at book value on January 31, 2023, which amounted to USD 50 157 720. The net owner's equity are to be distributed between the demerging company and the demerged company as follows:

  1. The net of owner's equity of the shareholders of the demerging company on January 31, 2023, amounted USD 32 981 870.

  2. The net of owner's equity of the shareholders of the demerged company on January 31, 2023, amounted USD 17 175 850.

- The extraordinary general assembly also approved the demerge of the company, including all its material and non- material components, into two companies: Concrete Fashion Group for Commercial and Industrial Investments S.A.E (the demerging company) and GTEX for Commercial and Industrial Investments S.A.E (the demerged company), transferring all assets, liabilities, shareholder's equity, revenues, and expenses between the two companies based on the financial statements as of January 31, 2023.

- The company's management has taken all the necessary legal and administrative procedures and completed the demerge process and was notarized in the commercial register on December 24, 2023.
- According to the merging company's Article of association, the company's financial period start from the first of February from each period and ends at 31 January from the next period , the extraordinary assembly held on June 12.2024 decided to amend the company's financial year to December 31.of each year
- Company's Duration is 25 years starting from the date of registering this amendment in the commercial register.
- Company's location: Nasr city free zone, Arab Republic of Egypt.
- The Company's Chairperson is Mrs. Maria Luisa Cicognani
- The Company's vice Chairman and Managing Director is Dr Alaa Ahmed Abd El Maksoud Arafa

1-5 Company's purpose

Providing financial and management consultancy services, investing in Capitals of other Egyptian and Foreign Companies and participating in restructuring companies and providing them with technical and management support.

1-6 Listing in the stock exchange

The Company has been listed in the Egyptian Stock Exchange.

2- Basis of preparation of the separate financial statements

- The attached separate financial statements are prepared in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards and relevant Egyptian laws and regulations.
- Egyptian accounting standards require reference to international financial reporting standards for events and transactions for which an Egyptian accounting standard or legal requirements have not been issued explaining how to deal with them.
- The separate financial statements for the period ended April 30,2024 were approved for issuance by the company's board of directors on July 7,2024.
- Details of the company's material accounting policies have been included in Note No. (30).

3- Basis of measurement

The separate financial statements have been prepared according to the historical cost principle, with the exception of financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost or at fair value, which are as follows:

- Financial derivatives.
- Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Investments in subsidiaries and associate companies have been presented in the separate financial statements on the basis of cost, which represents the company's direct share in the ownership and not on the basis of business results and net assets of the investee companies. The consolidated financial statements provide a more comprehensive understanding of the consolidated financial position, business results and consolidated cash flows of the Company and its subsidiaries (the Group).

4- Functional and presentation currency

The separate interim financial statements are presented in the USD which is the functional currency and all the financial information included are in USD, unless otherwise indicated in the separate interim financial statements or in the notes of the financial statement.

5- Use of estimates and judgments

- In preparing the separate financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards (EAS), management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. These estimates and assumptions are based on experience and various factors.
- Actual results may differ from these estimates and the uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

- The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. differences in 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 period s if the revision affects both current and future periods.

A- Judgments

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

- **Revenue recognition**
  Revenue is recognized as detailed in the accounting policies applied.

- **Equity-accounted investees and associates Companies:**
  Determining whether the Company has significant influence over Companies and investees.

- **Review of contractual agreements**
  The management reviews its judgmental assumptions and estimates, including what used in determining the extent to which the Company enjoys absolute or joint control or significant influence over the investee companies whenever a material event or an effective amendment occurs to the terms contained in its contractual agreements.

B- Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period , are discussed below. The Company depends on its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

- **Provisions and contingent liabilities**

  Management assess events and circumstances that might led to a commitment on the Company's side from performing its normal economic activities, management uses in this primary estimates and assumptions to judge the extend on which the provision's recognition conditions have been met at the financial statement date, and analyze information to assume whether past events lead to current liability against the Company and estimate the future cash outflows and timing to settle this obligation, in addition, selecting the method which enable the management to measure the value of the commitment reliably.

- **Calculation of Expected credit loss**

  The Company assesses the impairment of its financial assets based on the expected credit loss ("ECL") model. Under the ECL model, the Company accounts for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at the end of each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. The Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL for its financial instruments.

  When measuring ECL, the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, considering cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements. Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions, and expectations of future conditions.

- **Impairment of property, plant and equipment**

  Properties classified under property, plant and equipment and projects under construction are assessed for impairment when there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. An impairment review is carried out to determine the recoverable amount which considers the fair value of the property under consideration.

  The fair values are compared to the carrying amounts to assess any probable impairment (If any).

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets**

  Management reviews the residual values and estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each annual reporting period . Management determined that the current period 's expectations do not differ from previous estimates based on its review.

C- Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an ordinarily transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability will take place either

- In the principal market for the asset or liability or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its best and best use or selling it to another participant who will use the asset at its best and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities that are measured or disclosed in the separate financial statements at fair value are categorized in fair value hierarchy categories. This is described, as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement as a whole:

- **Level 1:** Quoted prices (unadjusted) in an active market for identical assets or liabilities.

- **Level 2:** Evaluation techniques in which the lowest level inputs considered significant for the entire measurement are directly or indirectly observable.

- **Level 3:** Assessment techniques in which the lowest level input considered significant for the entire measurement is unobserved.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability are at different levels in the fair value hierarchy, the entire fair value measurement is classified in the same level in the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The company acknowledges transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy that occur at the end of the reporting period in which the change occurred.

Further information about assumptions used in measuring fair value is disclosed in the Financial Instruments note.

6- Operating revenue

	Note No.	April 30,2024 USD	April 30,2023 USD
Recognized revenues over a period of time			
Revenue from technical support services for subsidiaries	(27-1)	33 390	36 450
Revenue from technical support services for other companies		2 130	2 590
		35 520	**39 040**

7- Revenues from sell investments fair value through profit or loss

Sell of investment in financial securities FVTPL		3 795 942	--
Deduct:			
Expenses and commissions related to selling		(23 386)	--
Cost of investment in financial securities		(1 995 874)	--
		1 776 682	--

8- Other revenues

Rental income		47 235	50 670
		47 235	**50 670**

9- Other expenses

50 % of rent*		23 616	25 335
1 % of revenue*		19 985	4 071
Provision for claims	(24)	5 405	1 018
Others		--	26 818
		49 006	**57 242**

* The amounts due to the general authority for investments and freezones are 50% of rent income and 1% of the total revenue.

10- Impairment losses on the value of financial assets

Expected credit losses in related parties	(27-1)	39 342	325 423
		39 342	**325 423**

11- General and Administrative expenses

	Note No.	April 30,2024 USD	April 30,2023 USD
Wages and salaries		27 696	23 726
Property, plant and equipment depreciation	(13)	51 499	52 415
Board of directors allowance	(27-3)	7 000	--
Consulting and professional fees		474 240	156 308
Travel expenses		36 230	27 740
Maintenance		179 874	144 360
Subscriptions		157 745	186 426
Others		11 683	164
		945 967	**591 139**

12- Finance Income / (Cost)

Finance Income			
Interest income		26 424	317 400
Foreign currency translation differences	(31)	176 083	--
		202 507	**317 400**
Finance costs			
Interest expense on lease contracts		--	158 785
Interest expense on loans	(18)	105 570	161 222
Interest expense, Bank commission and expenses		157 940	439 212
		263 510	**759 219**

13- Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings and Constructions	Vehicles	Furniture and office equipment	Improvements in premises	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Cost as of February 1, 2024	**1 551 523**	**446 403**	**426 870**	**595 382**	**3 020 178**
Additions during the period	--	--	2 370	--	2 370
Cost as of April 30,2024	**1 551 523**	**446 403**	**429 240**	**595 382**	**3 022 548**
Accumulated Depreciation as of February 1, 2024	**310 304**	**272 312**	**369 561**	**425 548**	**1 377 725**
Depreciation charge for the period	7 758	19 810	9 047	14 884	51 499
Accumulated Depreciation as of April 30,2024	**318 062**	**292 122**	**378 608**	**440 432**	**1 429 224**
Net book value as of April 30,2024	**1 233 461**	**154 281**	**50 632**	**154 950**	**1 593 324**
Net book value as of January 31, 2024	**1 241 219**	**174 091**	**57 309**	**169 834**	**1 642 453**
Fully Depreciated Assets and still in use as of April 30,2024	**--**	**50 195**	**280 390**	**--**	**330 585**

Cont.: Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings and Constructions USD	Vehicles USD	Furniture and office equipment USD	Improvements in premises USD	Total USD
Cost as of February 1, 2023	**1 551 523**	**446 403**	**426 870**	**584 494**	**3 009 290**
Cost as of April 30, 2023	**1 551 523**	**446 403**	**426 870**	**584 494**	**3 009 290**
Accumulated Depreciation as of February 1, 2023	**279 274**	**193 070**	**329 628**	**366 463**	**1 168 435**
Depreciation charge for the period	7 758	19 811	10 234	14 612	52 415
Accumulated Depreciation as of April 30, 2023	**287 032**	**212 881**	**339 862**	**381 075**	**1 220 850**
Net book value as of April 30, 2023	**1 264 491**	**233 522**	**87 008**	**203 419**	**1 788 440**
Net book value as of January 31,2023	**1 272 249**	**253 333**	**97 242**	**218 031**	**1 840 855**
Fully Depreciated Assets and still in use as of April 30, 2023	**--**	**50 195**	**259 156**	**--**	**309 351**

14- Investments in subsidiaries

Investee company's name	Country	Percentage of Contribution In capital as of April 30,2024 %	Paid Percentage From Contribution value %	Cost of Investment as of April 30,2024 USD	Cost of Investment as of January 31, 2024 USD
• Concrete for Readymade Garments	Egypt	91.64	100	31 771 464	31 771 464
• Swiss for Readymade Garments	Egypt	99.20	100	18 848 000	18 848 000
• Egypt Tailoring for Ready made Garments *	Egypt	99.40	100	14 131 653	14 131 653
• Swiss Cotton Garments	Egypt	99.40	100	8 452 000	8 452 000
• Crystal for Making Shirts	Egypt	99.80	100	3 708 868	3 708 868
• Savini for Readymade Garments	Egypt	49.20	25	1 230 000	1 230 000
• Port Said for Readymade Garments	Egypt	97.52	100	1 157 322	1 157 322
• Euromed for Trading and Marketing	Egypt	97.21	100	970 180	970 180
• Fashion Industry	Egypt	89.80	100	745 000	745 000
				81 014 487	**81 014 487**

- The company owns 49.2 % of the capital of Savini for ready-made Garments Company, in addition to 50 % indirect ownership through the subsidiary - Swiss for ready-made Garments Company.
- The company directly owns 89.8% of the capital of fashion industry company, in addition to 10% indirect ownership through the subsidiary – Egypt Tailoring For Ready– Made Garments Company.

* The company has reduced the value of its investment in Egypt tailoring for ready -made garments during the period by 1 876 407 USD (note no.9).

15- Financial Investments at Fair Value through profit or loss

Investee company's name	Legal Form %	Contribution percentage in capital %	Paid Percentage from contribution value %	Cost of Investment as of April 30, 2024 USD	Cost of Investment as of January 31, 2024 USD
• Al Asher for Real Estate Development and investment	(S.A.E.)	1	100	30 860	30 860
Less:					
Impairment in Investments				(30 860)	(30 860)
				--	--

16- Debtors and other debit balances

	April 30,2024 USD	January 31, 2024 USD
Notes receivables	74 281	5 443
Prepaid expenses	103 595	75 279
Other debit balances	178 506	120 383
	356 382	**201 105**

17- Cash and cash equivalents

Bank - Time deposits	--	2 204 609
Bank - Current accounts	846 743	1 295 608
Cash on hand	260 309	393 372
Cash and cash equivalents	**1 107 052**	**3 893 589**

18- Medium-term loan

	Medium-term loan Non-current portion USD	Medium-term loan Current portion USD	Total USD
The rescheduled remaining balance of the medium-term loan granted from AAIB with an amount of USD 13 907 087 from March 1, 2021 to be repaid on nine unequal semi-annual installments ending June 2025.	2 050 229	3 551 000	5 601 229
Balance on April 30,2024	**2 050 229**	**3 551 000**	**5 601 229**
Balance on January 31, 2024	**2 050 229**	**3 551 000**	**5 601 229**

The following table shows the reconciliation of the loan liability movement during the period to the cash flows used in financing activities:

	April 30,2024 USD	January 31, 2024 USD
Current borrowing at the beginning of the period/year	3 551 000	3 000 000
Non-current borrowing at the beginning of the period/year	2 050 229	5 601 229
Finance cost during the period /year	105 570	539 328
Balance	**5 706 799**	**9 140 557**
Payments for borrowing	--	(3 000 000)
Paid finance cost during the period	(105 570)	(539 328)
Balance	**5 601 229**	**5 601 229**
Current borrowing	(3 551 000)	(3 551 000)
Non-current borrowing	**2 050 229**	**2 050 229**

19- Banks - Credit facilities

	Balance at April 30,2024 USD	Balance at January 31, 2024 USD
CIB	870 749	756 097
HSBC	1 671 550	1 807 900
	2 542 299	**2 563 997**

* The credit facilities is represented in withdrawals from short-term unsecured current facilities granted by local banks in USD based on an interest rate linked to the LIBOR rate on the amounts withdrawn in USD.

20- Creditors and other credit balances

	April 30,2024 USD	January 31, 2024 USD
Deposits from others	109 640	100 077
Accrued expenses	208 214	403 894
General Authority for Investment	36 052	16 065
Notes payable	13 753	13 560
Accrued interest expense	140 760	35 190
Other Credit balances	43 282	18 496
	551 701	**587 282**

21- Financial instruments

21-1 Accounting classifications and the fair values of financial assets.

The table below illustrates the book values and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include information on the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that have not been measured at fair value, if the book value is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

April 30,2024	Note. No	Carrying amount USD	Level (1) USD	Level (2) USD	Level (3) USD	Total USD
Financial assets measured at fair value						
Financial investment at fair value	(15)	--	--	--	--	--
Through profit or loss		--	--	--	--	--
Financial assets measured at amortized cost						
Cash and cash equivalents	(17)	1 107 052	--	--	--	--
Due from related parties	(27-1)	1 249 718	--	--	--	--
Debtors and other debit balances	(16)	356 382	--	--	--	--
		2 713 152	--	--	--	--
Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost						
Credit facilities	(19)	2 542 299	--	--	--	--
Loans	(18)	5 601 229	--	--	--	--
Due to related parties	(27-2)	41 638 270	--	--	--	--
Creditors and other credit balances	(20)	551 701	--	--	--	--
		50 333 499	--	--	--	--

January 31, 2024	Note. No	Carrying amount USD	Level (1) USD	Level (2) USD	Level (3) USD	Total USD
Financial assets measured at fair value						
Financial investment at fair value	(15)	--	--	--	--	--
Through profit or loss		--	--	--	--	--
Financial assets measured at amortized cost						
Cash and cash equivalents	(17)	3 893 589	--	--	--	--
Due from related parties	(27-1)	475 262	--	--	--	--
Debtors and other debit balances	(16)	201 105	--	--	--	--
		4 569 956	--	--	--	--
Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost						
Credit facilities	(19)	2 563 997	--	--	--	--
Loans	(18)	5 601 229	--	--	--	--
Due to related parties	(27-2)	42 508 150	--	--	--	--
Creditors and other credit balances	(20)	587 282	--	--	--	--
		51 260 658	--	--	--	--

21-2 Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

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

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

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board also identifies and analyzes the risks faced by the Company, sets appropriate risk limits and controls, and monitors risks and adherence to limits.

The Company aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment through which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Both the Audit Committee and Internal Audit Management assist the Company's Board of Directors in its oversight role. Internal Audit Management is responsible for conducting both regular and surprise inspections of control aspects and policies related to risk management, and reports the results of these inspections to the Board of Directors

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur financial loss. This risk is mainly associated with the Company's customers and other receivables.

Trade and other receivables
The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced significantly by the main characteristics of each customer and the demographics of the Company's customer base, which includes the default risk of the industry which has less influence on credit risk.

Investments
The Company manages the risk via conducting detailed investment studies which are reviewed by the Board of Directors. The Company's management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet their obligations.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become 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 ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for an appropriate period including the cost of servicing financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Currency risk
The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales and financial assets that are denominated in foreign currencies. Such risk is primarily represented in Euro, sterling and EGP.

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

The Company's investments in its subsidiaries are not hedged as those currency positions are considered long-term in nature.
The company does not enter into hedging contracts for foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk
The Company adopts a policy to limit the Company's exposure to interest risk, over loans with fixed interest rate. The Company does not enter into hedging contracts for interest rates.

Other market price risk

Equity price risk arises from available-for-sale equity securities and the management of the Company monitors the mix of equity securities in its investment portfolio based on market indices and the objective valuation of the financial statements related to these shares.
Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buying and sell decisions are approved by the Company' Board of Directors.
The primary goal of the Company's investment strategy is to maximize investment returns. Management is assisted by external advisors in this regard.

Capital management

The company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base in order to preserve the confidence of investors, creditors, and the market, as well as to meet future developments in the business. The company's board of directors is responsible for monitoring the return on capital, which is defined by the company as the net profit for the period divided by total shareholder equity. The board of directors also monitors the level of dividend payouts to shareholders.

The board of directors seeks to balance between maximizing returns with high levels of borrowing, benefits, and guarantees, while maintaining safe capital base.

There are no changes in the company's capital management strategy during the period , nor is the company subject to any external requirements imposed on its capital.

a- Credit risk

Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum exposure to credit risk, which amounted as of the date of the separate financial position date as follows:

	Note. No	30/4/2024 USD	31/1/2024 USD
Debtors and other debit balances	(16)	252 787	125 826
Due from related parties	(27-1)	1 249 718	475 262
Cash and cash equivalents	(17)	1 107 052	3 893 589
		2 609 557	**4 494 677**

b- Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual terms of financial liabilities:

April 30,2024	Carrying amount	Contractual liabilities	During the year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Loans	5 601 229	6 045 522	3 918 435	2 127 087	--	--
Other creditors	551 701	551 701	551 701	--	--	--
Due to related parties	41 638 270	41 638 270	41 638 270	--	--	--
Bank credit facilities	2 542 299	2 542 299	2 542 299	--	--	--
	50 333 499	**50 777 792**	**48 650 705**	**2 127 087**	**--**	**--**

January 31, 2024	Carrying amount	Contractual liabilities	During the year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Loans	5 601 229	6 045 522	3 918 435	2 127 087	--	--
Other creditors	587 282	587 282	587 282	--	--	--
Due to related parties	42 508 150	42 508 150	42 508 150	--	--	--
Bank credit facilities	2 563 997	2 563 997	2 563 997	--	--	--
	51 260 658	**51 704 951**	**49 577 864**	**2 127 087**	**--**	**--**

c- Currency risk

Exposure to currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk for main currencies was as follows:

April 30,2024	EGP	Euro	GBP	Total USD
Cash and cash equivalents	5 128 416	57 019	28 020	203 503
Debtors, other debit balance & due from related parties	94 575 124	91 157	--	2 074 422
Notes receivable	219 194	--	--	4 581
Total assets	**99 922 734**	**148 176**	**28 020**	**2 282 506**
Credit facilities	(186 235)	(23 523)	--	(3 892)
Other creditors & due to related parties	(83 497)	(1 830 777)	(8 752)	(1 976 963)
Notes payables and creditors and other credit balances	(839 789)	--	--	(42 790)
Total liabilities	**(1 109 521)**	**(1 854 300)**	**(8 752)**	**(2 023 645)**
Surplus / (deficit)	**98 813 213**	**(1 706 124)**	**19 268**	**258 861**
Equivalent in USD	**2 065 196**	**(1 830 501)**	**24 166**	**258 861**

January 31, 2024	**EGP**	**Euro**	**GBP**	**Total USD**
Cash and cash equivalents	6 406 931	23 384	28 431	268 372
Debtors, other debit balance & due from related parties	32 377 667	49 563	--	1 099 540
Notes receivable	168 501	--	--	5 442
Total assets	**38 953 099**	**72 947**	**28 431**	**1 373 354**
Other creditors & due to related parties	(1 002 433)	(1 831 533)	(27 372)	(2 053 039)
Total liabilities	**(1 002 433)**	**(1 831 533)**	**(27 372)**	**(2 053 039)**
Surplus / (deficit)	**37 950 666**	**(1 758 586)**	**1 059**	**(679 685)**
Equivalent in USD	**1 225 806**	**(1 906 835)**	**1 344**	**(679 685)**

The following is the exchange rates during the period :

	Closing rate on financial statements date		**Average exchange rate during the period**	
	30/4/2024 USD	**31/1/2024 USD**	**30/4/2024 USD**	**31/1/2024 USD**
EGP	0.0209	0.0323	0.0248	0.0323
EURO	1.0729	1.0843	1.0787	1.1272
GBP	1.2542	1.2688	1.2607	1.1897

Assessment of currency exchange difficulty

"On March 3, 2024, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 636 amending Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (3), effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 13, Paragraph 57A), effective from January 1, 2024.

The company applied the amendment in Paragraph 57-A of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 13 and conducted an Assessment to determine whether there is difficulty in exchanging foreign currencies against the US Dollar, note No. (28).

The company assessed that there is no difficulty in exchanging assets denominated in foreign currency as of January 1, 2024, the effective date of the amended Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 13. This assessment was based on the ability to exchange foreign currency-denominated assets at the bank at any time without any difficulty.

The company also assessed that there is no difficulty in exchanging foreign currency-denominated liabilities, to the extent that foreign currency-denominated assets can be used to settle these liabilities. There are no foreign currency-denominated liabilities that would be settled outside the banking system, as a significant portion of the related parties are in US Dollar , Egyptian Pound, Euro, and British Pound. Therefore, there is no estimate of difficulty in exchanging these balances, and there is no cash impact from the application of the amended Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 13.

Due to the surplus in Egyptian Pound-denominated asset balances compared to liabilities, this has led to losses in the Assessment of foreign currencies as of April 30,2024 – Note No (31).

d- Sensitivity Analysis

The 5% increase (decrease) in exchange rates of foreign currencies against the US dollar on April 30 would impact the measurement of financial instruments in foreign currency and affect owner's equity as illustrated below. This analysis assumes the stability of all other variables, especially interest rates, and disregards any potential impact from expected sales and purchases.

April 30,2024

	Effect on owner's equity	
	Increase	**Decrease**
EGP	103 260	(103 260)
Euro	(91 525)	91 525
GBP	1 208	(1 208)

January 31, 2024

	Effect on owner's equity	
	Increase	**Decrease**
EGP	61 290	(61 290)
Euro	(95 342)	95 342
GBP	67	(67)

e- Interest rate risk

At the date of separate interim financial statements, the interest rate profile of the Company's financial instruments was as follows: -

		Carrying amount	
Financial assets	**Note. No**	**30/4/2024 USD**	**31/1/2024 USD**
Financial assets with a fixed rate	(17)	--	2 204 609
Financial assets with a variable rate	(17)	846 743	1 295 608
		846 743	**3 500 217**
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities with a fixed rate	(18)	5 601 229	5 601 229
Financial liabilities with a variable rate	(19)	2 542 299	2 563 997
		8 143 528	**8 165 226**

f- Sensitivity Analysis

A change in interest rates by 100 basis points on April 30 would have an impact on the valuation of assets and liabilities with variable interest rates as follows:

April 30,2024

	Effect on owner's equity		Effect on profits or losses	
	Increase	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Financial liabilities	(25 423)	25 423	(25 423)	25 423
Financial assets	8 467	(8 467)	8 467	(8 467)

January 31, 2024

	Effect on owner's equity		Effect on profits or losses	
	Increase	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Financial liabilities	(25 640)	25 640	(25 640)	25 640
Financial assets	12 956	(12 956)	12 956	(12 956)

22- Capital

22-1 The Authorized Capital

The authorized capital of the company amounted USD 150 million (one hundred and fifty million US dollars), according to the decision of the extraordinary general assembly held on November 22, 2023, the demerge of Al-Arafa Investment and Consulting Company into two companies has been approved, as well as the reduction of the authorized capital of the company to be an amount of 32 917 500 US dollars.

22-2 Issued and paid-up capital

The issued and paid-up capital after the amendment has reached USD 94 050 000 according to the decision of the extraordinary general assembly of the company.

The issued and paid-up capital of the company consists of 470 250 000 nominal shares, at a value of 20 cents per share, and the issued capital is fully paid, which is the sum of the net equity in the merging company, according to the report of the formed committee by the General Authority for Investment and Free Zone in accordance with the decision of the CEO of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zone No. 127 of 2019.

Based on the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting held on November 22, 2023, regarding the Demerge of Al-Arafa Investment and Consulting Company, it has been approved to reduce the company's issued capital to $32 917 500, distributed over 470 250 000 shares at a value of 7 cents per share. The company's issued capital represents the total net equity of the company after deducting $64 370 held as reserves. The authorized, issued and paid-up capital has been notarized in the Commercial Register of the company as of December 24, 2023. The shareholder structure is distributed as follows:

Name	No. of shares share	Nominal value USD	Percentage %
Mrs. / Samaa Abd El Gawad Mohamed Ragab	77 436 541	5 420 558	16.46%
Mrs./ Shereen Ahmed Abd El Maksoud Arafa	66 576 321	4 660 342	14.15%
Mr. / Ashraf Ahmed Abd El Maksoud Arafa	55 949 224	3 916 446	11.89%
Mrs. / Malak Alaa Ahmed Arafa	44 341 111	3 103 878	9.4%
Mrs. / shams Alaa Ahmed Arafa	44 341 111	3 103 878	9.4%
Other shareholders	181 605 692	12 712 398	38.7%
	470 250 000	**32 917 500**	**100%**

23- Reserves

	April 30,2024 USD	January 31, 2024 USD
Reserves Result from demerge	6 737 403	6 737 403
	6 737 403	**6 737 403**

Legal reserve

According to the requirements of the companies' laws and the articles of association of the group companies, 5% of the annual net profit of the companies is set aside to form the statutory reserve until it reaches 50% of the issued capital of each company. No distribution is made from this reserve, but it can be used to increase capital or reduce losses

A reserve resulting from the process of demerge transaction

According to the demerge decision referred in note (31), the financial statements were prepared on January 31, 2023 for Al-Arfa for Investments and Consultations have been taken as a basis for the demerge and the balance was determined according to the report of the General Investment Authority as follows:

	Balance at 31/01/2024 USD
Setting aside an amount in the reserve account in accordance with the decision of the extraordinary general assembly of the demerged company on November 22, 2023	64 370
Reverse of impairment losses in investments in certain subsidiaries	6 673 033
Reserve resulting from demerge	**6 737 403**

24- Provisions

	Note no	April 30,2024 USD	January 31, 2024 USD
Balance at the beginning of the period		256 036	253 433
Formed during the period /year	(9)	5 405	2 603
Balance at the end of the period		**261 441**	**256 036**

- The claims provision represents the value of claims for obligations of an unspecified timing or amount related to the company's activities. The management reviews these provisions annually and adjusts the amount of the provision according to the latest developments, discussions and agreements with those parties. The formed provisions are included in the separate profit or loss statement.
- The usual information about provisions was not disclosed in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (28) amended "Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities" because the company's management believes that doing so may severely affect the final settlement of those potential claims.

25- Tax status

As mentioned in the Company's tax card, the Company and the company's dividends are not subject to tax laws and charges applied in Republic of Egypt (article No. 35 of law No.8 for the period of 1997 which was replaced by Article 41 of Law 72 for the period of 2017).

25-1 Payroll tax

The payroll tax has been inspected from the beginning of the activity until 2022 and the payment has been made. The tax deducted is paid monthly on legal dates.

25-2 Withholding Tax

The company provides the withholding tax to the Central Department of withholding tax under the tax account on the legal dates.

25-3 Stamp tax

The company is obligated to pay tax on advertisements, and there are no taxes due on the company.

25-4 Real estate tax

The company is exempted according to the provisions of the law 72 for the period of 2017.

26- Basic and dilated profit/ (losses) per share (USD/share)

Basic and diluted (losses) per share were calculated according to Egyptian Accounting Standards as follows:

		April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
Net profit/ (Loss) for the period	USD	764 119	(1 325 913)
Weighted-average number of paid ordinary shares during the period	(Share)	470 250 000	470 250 000
Basic and diluted profit /(losses) per share	**(USD/Share)**	**0.0016**	**(0.0028)**

27- Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties represent the company's transactions with company's shareholders and the companies owned by the shareholders whether directly or indirectly and the company's top management as they have a significant influence and control, the company carries out many transactions with related parties and these transactions have been conducted in accordance with the terms and rules approved by the company's management, which do not differ from similar transactions with unrelated parties. The following statement provides the balances of the most important of these transactions during the period and the resulting balances on the date of the separate financial statements:

27-1 Due from related parties

Company's Name	Nature of relationship	Nature of transactions	Value of transactions USD	Balance as of April 30,2024 USD	Balance as of January 31, 2024 USD
• Crystal for Making shirts	Subsidiary	Financial transactions	(31 308)	70 030	101 338
• Euromed For Trade and Marketing	Subsidiary	Financial transactions	(22 037)	9 253	24 612
		Technical Support	6 678		
• Concrete For Ready – Made Garments Company	Subsidiary	Financial transactions	(10 777)	152 639	226 704
		Technical Support	26 712		
• Port said for Readymade Garments	Subsidiary	Financial transactions	1 057 138	1 057 138	--
• G – Tex for investment	Common control	Financial transactions	(122 608)	--	122 608
				1 289 060	**475 262**
• Expected credit losses				(39 342)	--
				1 249 718	**475 262**

- **Expected credit losses in the value of related parties**

	Balance as of 1/2/2024 USD	Expected credit losses during the period USD	Balance as of 30/04/2024 USD
Expected credit losses in the value of related parties	--	39 342	39 342
	--	**39 342**	**39 342**

27-2 Due to related parties

Company's Name	Nature of relationship	Nature of transactions	Value of transactions USD	Balance as of April 30,2024 USD	Balance as of January 31, 2024 USD
• Swiss For Ready – Made Garments Company	subsidiary	Financial transactions	(3 322 579)	17 679 180	21 001 759
• Egypt Tailoring For Ready – Made Garments Company	subsidiary	Financial transactions	18 936	7 582 865	7 563 929
• Savini For Ready – Made Garments Company	subsidiary	Financial transactions	(948)	2 380 680	2 381 628
• Fashion Industry	subsidiary	Financial transactions	5 764	942 791	937 027
• Swiss Cotton Garments Company	subsidiary	Financial transactions	27 606	10 651 413	10 623 807
• G – Tex for investment	subsidiary	Financial transactions	2 314 254	2 401 341	--
	Common control	Finance expense	87 087		
				41 638 270	**42 508 150**

27-3 Top management members

The allowance of the board members of the company amounted USD 7 000 during the period , compared to no thing in the prior period (note 11)

28- Contingent liabilities

The value of the letters of guarantee issued by banks on behalf of the company and some of its subsidiaries in favor of others as at April 30,2024 amounted USD 9 570 191 compared to the equivalent of USD 9 760 325 as at January 31, 2024.

29- Capital Commitments

The value of capital commitments on April 30,2024 amounted USD 3 690 000 value of investment at Savini For Ready – Made Garments Company and there are USD 3 690 000 commitment for the period ended January 31,2024.

30- Significant accounting policies

The separate financial statements have been prepared by following the same accounting policies that are applied continuously when preparing the company's annual separate financial statements.

30-1 Translation of transactions in foreign currencies

The company maintains its accounts in USD. Foreign transactions are translated in the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction dates. On the date of the separate financial statements, assets and liabilities of monetary nature in foreign currencies are translated into USD according to the prevailing exchange rates on that date, and the resulting currency differences are included in the separate profit or loss statement. Assets and liabilities of a non-monetary nature denominated at historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the prevailing exchange rates at the date of the transaction, and the currency differences resulting from transactions during the period and from revaluation at the date of the separate financial statements are included in the separate profit or loss statement.

On an exceptional basis, the Egyptian Cabinet agreed to deal with the exceptional economic decision related to moving the exchange rate by setting an additional option for Paragraph No. (28) of the amended Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates," which requires recognition of currency differences within The statement of profits or losses for the period in which these differences arise so that the standard allows the recognition of debit and credit currency differences on the translation of assets and liabilities of monetary nature in foreign currencies existing at the end of the fiscal period within the items of other comprehensive income in accordance with Paragraph No. (9) of the appendix to the standard amendment, and also Paragraph No. (10) of the amendment made it possible to include the amount of currency differences resulting from the retranslation of monetary items, which were presented in the items of other comprehensive income in accordance with Paragraph No. (9) of this appendix, in the profit or loss carried forward at the end of the financial period for applying the special treatment, which is contained in this appendix.

30-2 Property, plant and equipment

a. Initial recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.
If the substantive components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.
Profit and losses resulted from disposal of fixed assets are recognized within separate profits or losses statement.

b. Subsequent acquisition costs

The costs subsequent to acquisition are capitalized on the assets only if it is probable that it will generate and increase the future economic benefits of the assets. As all the other expenses are recognized in the separate profits or losses statement as an expense when incurred, maintenance and repair costs are also charged to the profit or loss statement for the fiscal period in which they occurred.

c. Depreciation

Depreciation of fixed assets applicable to be depreciated - which is the cost of an asset deducting its scrap value – is according to the straight-line method and this is over the estimated useful life of each type of fixed asset and the depreciation is charged to the separate profit or loss statement. Land is not depreciated – if any.

The residual value, useful life, and method of depreciation of assets are reviewed on the date of the financial statements, taking into account that the effect of any changes in those estimates is accounted for on a future basis.

The book value of an item of fixed assets is excluded from the books upon its disposal or in the event that no future economic benefits are expected from its use. The profits or losses resulting from the disposal of an item of fixed assets are included in the separate statement of profits or losses, and are determined on the basis of the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the book value of the item.

The following are the estimated useful lives for each type of fixed assets.

The following are the estimated useful lives.

Fixed assets	Useful life (Period s)
* Buildings	50
* Transport & Transportation Vehicles	5
* Office furniture and equipment	2-16.66
* Leasehold improvements	10

d. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized in the profit or loss under item (operating revenues/expenses.)

30-3 Lease contracts

1) Determining whether the arrangement contains a lease contract or not

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease.

Initially or when evaluating any arrangement that contains a contract lease, the Group separates the payments and the other consideration which are required by the arrangement of the lease and those of other elements based on their relative fair values. If the Group concludes with a finance lease that it is not possible to separate the payments in a reliable manner, then the asset and the liability are recognized at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset; Then the liability is reduced when the payments is fulfilled, and the finance cost calculated on the obligation is recognized using the Group's additional borrowing rate.

2) Leased assets

Lease contracts for property, plant and equipment that are transferred in a large degree to the Group, all of the risks and rewards associated with the property are classified as finance leases. Leased assets are initially measured at an amount equal to the fair value of the fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments, whichever is less. After initial recognition, the assets are accounted for according to the accounting policy applied to that asset.

Assets held under other contracts leases are classified as operating contracts leases and are not recognized in the Group's statement of financial position.

3) Lease payments

Operating leases' payments are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Received lease incentives are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the lease term.

The minimum lease payments of finance leases are divided between financing expenses and the reduction of unpaid liabilities. Finance charges are charged for each period during the lease period to reach a fixed periodic interest rate on the remaining balance of the obligation.

4) Lessor books

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at the inception of the lease whether each lease is or not a lease or operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease has been transferred substantially all the risk and reward incidental to ownership of the underlying asset.

If so, the lease is an indirect lease; If not, it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is in place for the principal part of the economic age of the asset.

Where the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its share of the main lease and sublease separately. It assesses the classification of a sublease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the main lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If the lease is a short-term lease for which the Group applies the above exemption, then the sublease is classified as an operating lease.

If the arrangement contains lease and non-lease components

The Group recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other income'.

Financial Lease contracts (sale and lease-back)

If the entity (the lessee) transfers the asset to another entity (the lessor) and re-leases this asset, the entity must determine whether the transfer of the asset is accounted for as a sale of this asset or not.

In the case of transferring the asset is not a sale:

The lessee must continue recognizing the transferred asset and must recognize a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds.

30-4 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for in the company's independent financial statements using the cost method, so that investments in subsidiaries are recorded at acquisition cost, minus impairment in value. Impairment is estimated for each investment separately and is recorded in the profit or loss statement. Subsidiaries are companies controlled by the company when the investor achieves all of the following:

- Power over the investee.
- Exposure or right to variable returns through its participation in the investee.
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of returns it obtains from it.

The Company shall reassess control over the investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control mentioned above.

30-5 Investments in associate companies

An associate company is an entity over which the company has significant influence through participation in the financial and operating decisions of that entity, but it does not amount to control or joint control. Investments in associate companies are accounted for at cost, unless they are classified as non-current investments held for sale, in this case they are measured at book value or fair value minus costs necessary for sale, whichever is less. The company does not follow the equity method in accounting for its investments in associate companies in the attached separate financial statements in application of Paragraph (44) of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (18), provided that in the event that some indications and indicators appear on the possibility of impairment losses in the value of investments in associate companies on the date of the separate financial statements, the book value of those investments is reduced to its recoverable value, and the resulting impairment losses are immediately included in the separate profit or loss statement.

30-6 Impairment in the value of non-financial assets

At the end of each fiscal period , or whenever necessary, the company reviews the book values of the company's non-financial assets and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication of impairment. If this is the case, the company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of the asset.

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

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

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Other assets in the CGU are reduced pro rata based on the carrying amount for each asset in the unit.

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 and amortization), if no impairment loss had been recognized in the previous period s.

30-7 Financial Instruments:

Financial assets

Classification

The company classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- Those that will subsequently be measured at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss), and
- Those that will be measured at amortized cost.

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will be recorded either in the statement of profit or loss or in other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable selection at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The company reclassifies its investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

a- Recognition and exclusion

The usual way of buying and selling financial assets, on the trade-off date, which is the date on which the company is committed to buying or selling the financial asset. A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to obtain cash flows from the financial asset expire, or those rights are transferred in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

b- Measurement

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

Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss. Financial assets that contain embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories by which the company classifies debt instruments:

- **Amortized cost :** Assets held to maturity to collect contractual cash flows, as those cash flows represent only payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in financing income using the effective interest method. Any profits or losses resulting from the disposal of investments are recognized directly in the statement of profits or losses, and are classified under other income / other expenses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate item in the statement of profit or loss.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income: Assets that are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and also for the purpose of selling financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent only payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. When a financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit or loss and recognized in other income/expenses. Any interest income from these financial assets is included in financing income using the effective interest rate method, and impairment expenses are presented as a separate item in the profit or loss statement.

- **FVTPL :** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Gains or losses on investment in debt instruments that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss and are presented net under other income/expenses in the period in which they arise.

Equity tools

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

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

30-8 Impairment

a. Financial asset

1) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

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

The company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to the ECLs over the life of the financial asset, except for the following, which are measured at an amount equal to ECLs for 12 months:

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

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the company in full, without recourse by the company to actions such as releasing security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset according to the terms of payment and the nature of each sector for individual customers and considering the study of expected credit losses prepared by the company.

The company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.
Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

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

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

Measurement of ECLs

It is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the company expects to receive).
ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

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

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

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

Write-off

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

30-9 Capital

i. Common shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common stock and underwriting options are recognized as a deduction from shareholders' equity.

ii. Repurchase and re-issuance of capital share

When issued capital shares are repurchased, the amount of consideration paid against repurchase, including directly attributable costs, is recognized and it will be classified as treasury bills, presenting the treasury bills as a deduction from total equity.

When the treasury shares are sold or reissued, the amount proceed is recognized as an increase in shareholders' equity and the surplus or deficit resulting from the transaction within the reserves.

iii. Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability in the period in which they are declared and approved by company's general assembly.

30-10 Provisions

The provision is recognized when the company has a current obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is likely that the settlement of that obligation will result in an outflow from the company in the form of resources that include economic benefits. The estimated costs to meet these obligations are likely to occur and it is possible to estimate the value of the obligation in a reliable manner. The value recognized as a provision represents the best available estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the date of the independent financial statements, if the risks and uncertainties surrounding that obligation are taken into account. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, the carrying amount of the provision represents the present value of those flows. If the cash flows are discounted, the book value of the provision increases in each period to reflect the time value of money resulting from the period's lapse. This increase in the provision is recognized within the financing expenses in the separate profit or loss statement.

30-11 Revenue

Revenue is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received or due to the company, after excluding any discounts.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized by the group based on five steps module as EAS 48:

- **Step 1:** Determine the contract (contracts) with customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that meets the rights and obligations based on specified standards which must be met for each contract.

- **Step 2:** Determine the performance obligations in contract: Performance obligations is a consideration when the goods and services are delivered.

- **Step 3**: Determine the transaction price: Transaction price is the compensation amount that the Group expects to recognize to receive for the transfer of goods or services to customer, except for the collected amounts on behalf of other parties.

- **Step 4:** Allocation of the transaction price of the performance obligations in the contract: If the service concession arrangement contains more than one performance obligation, the Group will allocate the transaction price on each performance obligation by an amount that specifies an amount against the contract in which the Group expects to receive in exchange for each performance obligation satisfaction.

- **Step 5:** Revenue recognition when the entity satisfies its performance obligations.

The Group satisfy the performance obligation and recognize revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- Group performance does not arise any asset that has an alternative use of the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to pay for completed performance until the date.
- The Group arise or improves a customer-controlled asset when the asset is arise or improved.

- The customer receives and consumes the benefits of Group performance at the same time as soon as the group has performed.

For performance obligations, if one of the above conditions is met, revenue is recognized in the period in which the Group satisfies performance obligation.

When the Group satisfies performance obligation by providing the services promised, it creates an asset based on payment for the contract performance obtained, when the amount of the contract received from customer exceeds the amount of the revenue recognized, resulting advance payments from the customer (contractual obligation)

Revenue is recognized to the extent that is potential for the flow of economic benefits to the Group, revenue and costs can be measured reliably, where appropriate.

- **Satisfaction of performance obligation:**

the Group should assess all contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over a period of time or at a point in time in order to determine the appropriate method for revenue recognition. The Group estimated that, and based on the agreement with customers, the Group does not arise asset has alternative use to the Group and usually has an enforceable right to pay it for completed performance to the date.

- In these circumstances, the Group recognizes revenue over a period of time, and if that is not the case, revenue is recognized at a point in time for the sale of goods, and revenue is usually recognized at a point in time.

- **Determine the transaction price:**
- The Group has to determine the price of the transaction in its agreement with customers, using this judgement, the Group estimates the impact of any variable contract price on the contract due to discount, fines, any significant financing component in the contract, or any non-cash contract.

- **Control transfer in contracts with customers**
- If the Group determines the performance obligations satisfaction at a point of time, revenue is recognized when control of related contract' assets are transferred to the customer.

- **Allocation of the transaction price of performance obligation in contracts with customers:**
- The Group elected to apply the input method to allocate the transaction price to performance obligations accordingly that revenue is recognized over a period of time, the Group considers the use of the input method, which requires recognition of revenue based on the Group's efforts to satisfy performance obligations, provides the best reference to the realized revenue. When applying the input method, the Group estimates efforts or inputs to satisfy a performance obligation, in addition to the cost of satisfying a contractual obligation with customers, these estimates include the time spent on service contracts.

Other matters to be considered

Variable consideration if the consideration pledged in a contract includes a variable amount, then the Group shall estimate the amount of the consideration in which it has a right in exchange for transferring the goods or services pledged to the customer, the Group estimates the transaction price on contracts with the variable consideration using the expected value or the most likely amount method. this method is applied consistently throughout the contract and for identical types of contracts.

The significant funding component

The Group shall adjust the amount for the contract pledged for the time value of the cash if the contract has a significant funding component.

Revenue recognition

a) **Sale of goods revenue**
Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. For export sales, transfer of risks and rewards of the goods sold occurs according to the shipping terms.

b) **Services revenue**
Service revenue is recognized when the service is rendered to customers. No revenue is recognized if there is uncertainty for the consideration or its associated costs.

c) **Dividends**
Dividend income is recognized in the income statement on the date of establishing the company's right to receive the dividends of the investee companies is established and is recognized after the date of acquisition.

d) **Gain on sale of investments.**
Gain on sale of financial investments is recognized when ownership transfers to the buyer, based on the difference between the sale price and its carrying amount at the date of the sale.

e) **Rental income**
Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

f) **Management fees and technical support services**
Management fees and technical support services are recognized over a period of time according to contracts concluded with subsidiaries and sister companies according to the accrual principle in the separate profit or loss statement, to the extent that the company is considered to have performed the services in accordance to the contracts. Revenue, total flow of economic benefit entering the company, and the rate of completion of transactions can be measured accurately.

g) Interest income

Credit interest is recognized in the separate profit or loss statement based on the accrual basis on a time proportion basis, taking into consideration principle amount outstanding and the effective interest rate applied for the period until the maturity date.

30-12 Expenses

i. Cost of borrowing

Loans are recognized first at fair value less the cost of obtaining loans and later at amortized cost. The separate profit or loss statement is charged with the difference between the proceeds less the cost of obtaining the loan and the value that will be met over the loan period using the effective interest rate method. Loans are classified as short-term unless the company has unconditional rights to postpone the settlement of obligations at least 12 months after the date of the independent financial statements. Borrowing costs include currency differences arising from foreign currency borrowing to the extent that these differences are an adjustment to the interest cost. Those profits or losses that are considered an adjustment to interest cost include interest rate differences between the cost of borrowing in the functional currency and borrowing in the foreign currency.

A specific borrowing may be invested temporarily until it is spent on assets eligible for capitalization. In such a case, the income earned from the temporary investment of that borrowing is deducted from the borrowing costs within the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are invested. incurred therein.

Social insurance contribution and Pension Plan

The company contributes to the government social insurance system for the benefit of its personnel in accordance with the social insurance law. Under this law, the employees and the employer contribute into the system on a fixed percentage of salaries basis. The company’s liability is confined to the amount of its contribution. Contributions are charged to the income statement according to the accrual basis.

30-13 Basic earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss relating to shareholders by their common shares in the company by the weighted average to the number of shares outstanding during the period.

30-14 Legal reserve

In accordance with the requirements of companies’ law and the company’s bylaws, 5% of the net profit is set aside to form a legal reserve not available for distribution of individuals. The transfer to legal reserve ceases once the reserve reaches 50% of the issued share capital, if the reserve falls below the defined percentage, then the company is required to continue setting aside more reserves.

30-15 Employees' share in profit

According to its bylaws the company pays a minimum percentage of 10% from cash dividends as employees share in profit on condition not to exceed total annual employee's salaries. Employees' share in profit is recognized as dividends within changes in equity statement and as a liability during the financial period whereas the company's shareholders approved these dividends. Since the distributions of profits is an inherent right of the company's shareholders, the obligation towards the employees is not recognized in the profits whose distribution is announced until the date of the independent financial statements.

30-16 Statement of cash flows

The separate statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method.

30-17 Sources of deriving fair value

The application of the above accounting policies requires management to use estimates and assumptions to determine the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that cannot be reliably measured from other sources.

The fair value of the financial instruments traded in the active market depends on the declared market prices for those instruments on the date of the independent financial statements. While the fair value of financial instruments that have not been traded in an active market is determined by using valuation methods that use appropriate inputs and assumptions based on market conditions at the date of the independent financial statements, with adjustment whenever necessary in accordance with the events and circumstances surrounding the company and its transactions with third parties.

31- Currency differences charged to the statement of comprehensive income

On December 27, 2022, Prime Minister Decision No. 1568 of 2022 was issued to amend some provisions of the Egyptian Accounting Standards, represented in the issuance of Appendix C to Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13), amended in 2015, "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates," which deals with the special accounting treatment to deal with the effects of foreign exchange rates floatation. This special optional accounting treatment issued in this appendix is not considered an amendment to the amended Egyptian Accounting Standards currently in force, beyond the time period for the validity of this appendix, and these treatments are as follows:

1- An entity that, prior to the date of the abnormal exchange rate movements, may acquire fixed assets and/or real estate investments and/or exploration and evaluation assets and/or intangible assets (other than goodwill) and/or usufruct assets on lease contracts, funded by existing obligations on that date in foreign currencies, to recognize within the cost of those assets the currency differences resulting from retranslating the balance of the outstanding liability related to them on the date of moving the exchange rate using the exchange rate on the date of moving the exchange rate. The facility can apply this option for each asset separately.

2- As an exception to the requirements of Paragraph No. 28 of the amended Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates” regarding the recognition of currency differences, an enterprise whose business results were affected by net profits or losses of currency differences as a result of moving the currency exchange rate may recognize within the items of other comprehensive income the debit and credit currency differences resulting from the retranslation of the existing balances of monetary items at the end of the fiscal period using the closing rate on the same date, minus any currency translation differences that were recognized within the cost of assets in accordance with the previous paragraph. Considering that these differences were mainly caused by the decision of the unusual foreign exchange rate movements.

The company's management decided to apply accounting treatment No. (2), as the currency differences charged to the statement of comprehensive income amounted USD (1 748 298) on April 30,2024 compared with 144 524 USD on January 31,2024 – Note No (21-2-c).

32- Significant events
Impact of exchange rate liberalization

Given the global and local economic conditions and geopolitical risks facing the country, the government, primarily represented by Egypt's central bank, has taken a set of financial measures during 2022 and 2023 to contain the impact of these crises and inflation on the Egyptian economy. Among these measures is reducing the value of the Egyptian pound against foreign currencies, raising the interest rate on overnight deposits and lending, and imposing maximum limits on cash withdrawals and deposits in banks. This has resulted in a shortage of foreign exchange transaction rates and availability through official channels, leading to delays in the repayment of foreign currency debt and increasing purchase and repayment costs.

On March 6, 2024, the Central Bank of Egypt issued a decision to raise the deposit and lending interest rates by 600 basis points to reach 27.25% and 28.25%, respectively. The credit and discount rate was also raised by 600 basis points to reach 27.75%, with the allowance of using a flexible exchange rate determined according to market mechanisms. This has led to an increase in the average official exchange rate of the US dollar during the first week after the central bank's decision, reaching between 49 and 50 Egyptian pounds per US dollar.

33- New Editions and Amendments to Egyptian Accounting Standards

On 6 March 2023, the Prime Minister's Decree No. (883) of 2023 was issued amending some provisions of the Egyptian accounting standards, and 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. (50) “Insurance Contracts".	1-This standard determines the principles of recognition of insurance contracts falling within the scope of this standard, and determines their measurement, presentation, and disclosure. The objective of the standard is to ensure that the Company provides appropriate information that truthfully reflects those contracts. This information provides users of financial statements with the basis for assessing the impact of insurance contracts on the Company’s financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. 2-Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) replaces and cancels Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 37 "Insurance Contracts". Any reference to Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (37) in other Egyptian Accounting Standards to be replaced by Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50). 3-The following Egyptian Accounting Standards have been amended to comply with the requirements of the application of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) "Insurance Contracts", as follows: - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) "Fixed Assets ". - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (23) "Intangible Assets". - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) " Investment property ".	The Company is currently assessing the impact of applying this new standard on its consolidated financial statements. The Company doesn’t have this type of contracts. Accordingly, this change doesn’t have an impact on the financial statement of the Company.	Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) is effective for annual financial periods starting **on or after July 1, 2024**, and if the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) shall be applied for an earlier period, the Company should disclose that fact.

New or reissued standards	Summary of the most significant amendments	Impact on the financial statements	Effective date
Accounting Interpretation No. (2) "Carbon Reduction Certificates"	Carbon Credits Certificates: Are financial instruments subject to trading that represent units for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Each unit represents one ton of equivalent carbon dioxide emissions and are issued in favor of the reduction project developer (owner/non-owner), after approval and verification in accordance with internationally recognized standards and methodologies for reducing carbon emissions, carried out by verification and certification bodies, whether local or international, registered in the list prepared by the Financial Regulatory Authority “FRA” for this purpose. Companies can use Carbon Credits Certificates to meet voluntary emissions reduction targets to achieve carbon trading or other targets, which are traded on the Voluntary Carbon Market “VCM”.	The management is currently studying the financial implications of applying the accounting interpretation to the Company's consolidated financial statements.	The application starts on or after the first of January 2025, early adaptation is allowed.