

Suez Canal For Technology Settling (S.A.E)

Consolidated Financial Statements For The Six Months Period Ended February 28, 2026

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Independent Auditor's Report



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Independent Auditor's Report On The Consolidated Financial Statements

TO: THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SUEZ CANAL FOR TECHNOLOGY SETTLING (SAE)

REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the a companying consolidated financial statements of **SUEZ CANAL FOR TECHNOLOGY SETTLING (SAE)** which comprise the consolidated financial position as of February 28, 2026 and the related consolidated statements of profit or loss, consolidated comprehensive Income, consolidated changes in shareholders equity and consolidated cash flows for the financial Period ended February 28, 2026 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and relevant Egyptian laws and regulations. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing, and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. This responsibility also includes; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Egyptian Auditing Standards along with any applicable relevant laws and regulations. The standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing risk, the auditor considers the internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation of the consolidated financial statements, in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate and relevant. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the entity, the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, and also evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements

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



OPINION

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of of **SUEZ CANAL FOR TECHNOLOGY SETTLING (SAE)** as of February 28, 2026 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the Period ended in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and the relevant laws and regulations.

Cairo, Egypt

April 22, 2026



Beshir S. Noureldin

FCCA, FIPA, FFA, FESAA, EST

(RAA 34360)

(FRA 407)

Moore Egypt



Consolidated Statement Of Financial Position

	Note No	28/02/2026 Thousand EGP	31/08/2025 Thousand EGP
Assets			
Non- Current Assets			
Fixed Assets (Net)	(4)	1,186,803	1,216,342
Intangible Assets (Net)	(5)	116	149
Investment Property (Net)	(6)	115,901	117,131
Projects Under Construction	(7)	688,705	660,382
Total Non- Current Assets		1,991,525	1,994,004
Current Assets			
Inventories	(8)	32,181	27,501
Debtors & Other Debit Balances	(9)	155,206	76,236
Cash & Cash Equivalents	(10)	4,566,576	2,910,923
Total Current Assets		4,753,963	3,014,660
Total Assets		6,745,488	5,008,664
Shareholders' Equity & Liabilities			
Shareholders' Equity			
Issued & Paid - Up Capital	(11)	909,000	909,000
Reserves	(12)	651,756	590,087
Retained Earnings		1,810,908	1,255,286
Interim Dividends		--	(1,040,989)
Profit For The Period / Year		1,512,235	1,799,461
Total Shareholders' Equity - Parent Company		4,883,899	3,512,845
Non - Controlling Interest		10,094	9,033
Total Shareholders' Equity		4,893,993	3,521,878
Non - Current Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liabilities		174,876	156,374
Deferred Revenue	(22)	6,164	6,994
Total Non - Current Liabilities		181,040	163,368
Current Liabilities			
Advance Revenue		801,918	444,803
Trade, Contractors & Notes Payables	(15)	132,525	131,468
Provisions	(13)	89,272	131,164
Creditors & Other Credit Balances	(14)	203,196	72,675
Income Tax	(16)	443,544	543,308
Total Current Liabilities		1,670,455	1,323,418
Total Shareholders' Equity & Liabilities		6,745,488	5,008,664

- The accompanying notes and accounting policies are an integral part of these consolidated Financial Statements and are to be read therewith.
- Independent Auditor's Report "attached"
- Date: April 22, 2026.



Mr. Ashraf Mohamed Ibrahim
General Manager - Financial Affairs

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Amr Ali El-Garhy
Chairman Of The Board

Consolidated Statement Of Profit Or Loss

	Note No	For The Six Months Period Ended		For The Three Months Period Ended	
		28/02/2026	28/02/2025	28/02/2026	28/02/2025
		Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Revenue	(17)	2,080,412	1,706,046	512,813	471,323
(Less)					
Cost Of Revenue	(18)	(322,093)	(317,613)	(162,383)	(162,994)
Gross Profit		1,758,319	1,388,433	350,430	308,329
(Less)/Add:					
Other Operating Income	(19)	42,297	19,309	4,381	7,776
General & Administrative Expenses	(20)	(83,992)	(70,163)	(41,642)	(36,843)
Salaries, Bonuses & Allowances Of Board Members		(7,696)	(6,331)	(3,864)	(3,199)
Provision Provided During The Period		--	(14,574)	--	(3,356)
Capital Gains		31,500	--	--	--
Fixed Assets & Intangibles Assets Depreciation	(4,5)	(346)	(349)	(173)	(175)
Impairment Reversal - Debtors & Other Debit Balances		--	1,850	--	253
Net Operating Profit		1,740,082	1,318,175	309,132	272,785
Add/(Less):					
Finance Income		222,367	222,547	115,791	106,726
Income From Investments In Treasury Bills		--	56,671	--	4,206
FOREX Gain		3,902	33,542	28,979	18,962
Net Profit For The Period Before Tax		1,966,351	1,630,935	453,902	402,679
(Less):					
Income Tax	(16)	(431,033)	(379,161)	(72,765)	(84,944)
Deferred Tax		(18,502)	(13,397)	(4,391)	(7,026)
Net Profit For The Period After Tax		1,516,816	1,238,377	376,746	310,709
Attributable To:					
Share Of Parent Companies' Shareholders		1,512,235	1,234,896	375,729	310,757
Non-Controlling Interests		4,581	3,481	1,017	(48)
		1,516,816	1,238,377	376,746	310,709
Earnings Per Share For The Period (EGP/Share)	(21)	16.64	13.59	4.13	3.42

- The accompanying notes and accounting policies are an integral part of these consolidated Financial Statements and are to be read therewith.

Mr. Ashraf Mohamed Ibrahim
General Manager - Financial Affairs

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Amr Ali El-Garhy
Chairman Of The Board



Consolidated Statement Of Comprehensive Income

	For The Six Months Period Ended		For The Three Months Period Ended	
	28/02/2026	28/02/2025	28/02/2026	28/02/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Net Profit For The Period After Tax	1,516,816	1,238,377	376,746	310,709
Add:				
Other Comprehensive Income	--	--	--	--
Total Comprehensive Income For The Period	1,516,816	1,238,377	376,746	310,709
Attributable To:				
Share Of Parent Companys' Shareholders	1,512,235	1,234,896	375,729	310,757
Non-Controlling Interests	4,581	3,481	1,017	(48)
Total Comprehensive Income For The Period	1,516,816	1,238,377	376,746	310,709

- The accompanying notes and accounting policies are an integral part of these consolidated Financial Statements and are to be read therewith.

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General Manager - Financial Affairs

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr

Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Amr Ali El-Garhy

Chairman Of The Board



Consolidated Statement Of Changes In Shareholder's Equity

For The Period Ended At 28/02/2025

	Issued & Paid-Up Capital		Reserves	Retained Earning	Interim Dividends	Net Profit For The Period	Shareholders' Equity		Non - Controlling Interest	Total	
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Parent Company	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Shareholders Equity
Balance At 01/09/2024	909,000	548,243		825,368	--	1,324,138	3,606,749		7,285		3,614,034
Transactions With Companies' Shareholders											
Transferred To Retained Profits	--	--	--	1,324,138	--	(1,324,138)	--	--	--	--	--
Transferred To Reserves	--	41,844	--	(41,844)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dividends Distribution	--	--	--	(852,376)	--	--	(852,376)	--	(3,200)	--	(855,576)
Total Transactions With Companies' Shareholders	--	41,844	--	429,918	--	(1,324,138)	(852,376)	--	(3,200)	--	(855,576)
Other Comprehensive Income											
Net Profit For The Period	--	--	--	--	--	1,234,896	1,234,896		3,481		1,238,377
Total Comprehensive Income	--	--	--	--	--	1,234,896	1,234,896		3,481		1,238,377
Balance At 28/02/2025	909,000	590,087		1,255,286	--	1,234,896	3,989,269		7,566		3,996,835

For The Period Ended At 28/02/2026

Balance At 01/09/2025	909,000	590,087		1,255,286	(1,040,989)	1,799,461	3,512,845		9,033		3,521,878
Transactions With Companies' Shareholders											
Transferred To Retained Profits	--	--	--	1,799,461	--	(1,799,461)	--	--	--	--	--
Transferred To Reserves	--	61,669	--	(61,669)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interim Dividends	--	--	--	(1,040,989)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dividends Distribution	--	--	--	(141,181)	--	--	(141,181)	--	(3,520)	--	(144,701)
Total Transactions With Companies' Shareholders	--	61,669	--	555,622	1,040,989	(1,799,461)	(141,181)	--	(3,520)	--	(144,701)
Other Comprehensive Income											
Net Profit For The Period	--	--	--	--	--	1,512,235	1,512,235		4,581		1,516,816
Total Comprehensive Income	--	--	--	--	--	1,512,235	1,512,235		4,581		1,516,816
Balance At 28/02/2026	909,000	651,756		1,810,908	--	1,512,235	4,883,899		10,094		4,893,993

The accompanying notes and accounting policies are an integral part of these consolidated Financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Mr. Ashraf Mohamed Ibrahim
General Manager - Financial Affairs

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Amr Aïnel-Garhy
Chairman Of The Board



Consolidated Statement Of Cash Flows

Note No	For The Six Months Ended	
	28/02/2026	28/02/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net Profit For The Period Before Income Tax	1,966,351	1,630,935
Adjustments To Reconcile Net Profit To Net Cash From Operating Activities		
Fixed Assets & Intangible Assets & Investment Property Depreciation	38,847	36,957
Deferred Revenue	(830)	(294)
Capital Gains	(31,500)	--
Provisions Formed	--	14,574
Provision No Longer Required	(31,941)	--
Impairment Reversal- Debtors & Other Debt Balances	--	(1,850)
Investment In Treasury Bills Income	--	(56,671)
Finance Income	(222,367)	(222,547)
Net Profit Before Changes In Current Assets & Current Liabilities	1,718,560	1,401,104
Changes In Notes Receivables	--	7,670
Changes In Inventory	(4,680)	(1,471)
Changes In Debtors & Debit Balance	(71,863)	31,325
Changes In Creditors & Credit Balance	109,555	67,823
Changes In Advance Revenue	357,115	331,018
Changes In Trade ,Contractor & Notes Payables	1,057	12,911
Provision - Used	(9,951)	(2,766)
Impairment Used In Debtor & Other Debit Balances	(7,107)	(2,187)
Divdends Paid For Employee	(31,926)	(46,992)
	2,060,760	1,798,435
Income Tax Paid	(530,797)	(374,415)
Net Cash Flows Provided From Operating Activities	1,529,963	1,424,020
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
(Payments) For Purchase Of Fixed Assets & Projects Under Construction	(36,368)	(141,784)
Proceeds From Sale Of Fixed Assets	31,500	--
(Payments) For Purchase Of Treasury Bills	--	(950,579)
Proceeds From Treasury Bills	--	1,007,250
Proceeds From Finance Income	222,367	222,547
Net Cash Flows Provided From Investing Activities	217,499	137,434
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Divdends Paid For Shareholders	(91,809)	(795,375)
Net Cash (Used In) Financing Activities	(91,809)	(795,375)
Net Change In Cash & Cash Equivalents During The Period	1,655,653	766,079
Cash & Cash Equivalents At The Beginning Of The Period	(10) 2,910,923	2,789,451
Cash & Cash Equivalents At The End Of The Period	(10) 4,566,576	3,555,530



- The accompanying notes and accounting policies are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Mr. Ashraf Mohamed Ibrahim

General Manager - Financial Affairs

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr

Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Amr Ali El-Garhy

Chairman Of The Board



Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements

1. General Information

1-1 Legal Entity

- Suez canal for technology settling S.A.E., established in march 14, 1996 under the name International Hospital for Cancer and Microsurgery under the Law No. 230 for 1989, and replaced by the law No. 8 for 1997 in accordance with Law No. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations, and pursuant to the decision of the Chairman of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones No. 3097 of 2000, the company's name was amended to "Suez Canal for Technology Settling," and the change was registered in the Commercial Register on November 26, 2000.
- On May 15, 2004, the Extraordinary General Assembly of Suez Canal for Technology settling (S.A.E) the "Merging Company" and Suez Canal Educational Services Company (S.A.E) the "Merged Company" approved the merger, with February 29, 2004 adopted as the basis for the valuation and the merger..
- On 4 November 2004, the Extraordinary General Assembly of both companies approved the valuation issued by the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones pursuant to the Authority's letter No. 1534 dated October 13, 2004.
- On December 27, 2004, the merger was approved by Prof. Dr. the Chairman of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones.
- The merger was registered in the company's Commercial Register on March 7, 2005.

1-2 Company's Activities

- Establishing and managing technology zones, science incubators, and training centers for preparing researchers, technology transfer, and providing related services.
- Software design and electronic content production – designing and developing software, operating systems, embedded systems, data entry using electronic means, and creating electronic data and information systems in various forms including audio, video, and data.
- Development of computer programs and systems – designing and producing computer programs and systems of all types, operating them, and providing training thereon.
- Housing – leasing units entirely for residential purposes (non-administrative), provided that the number of units is not less than 50.
- Establishment of integrated hospitals and all associated internal therapeutic or service activities for the purposes of the merging company, provided that 10% of the beds occupied are offered free of charge annually during the tax exemption period.
- Establishment and management of universities, institutes, schools, educational institutions, and higher education institutions.
- Investment property.

1-3 Company Headquarters

9 Abdel Qader Street – Garden City, Unit No. 301, 3rd Floor – Cairo. The company's branch was inaugurated at Plot 1/1, Central Axis – within the campus of 6th of October University, 6th of October City – Giza, and the registration has been recorded in the Commercial Register.

1-4 Commercial Register

Commercial Register No. 653 – Investment – Cairo.

1-5 Financial Year

The company's financial year begins on September 1 and ends on August 31 of each year.

The financial statements were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors in its meeting dated April 22, 2026.

1-6 Listing On The Stock Exchange & Central Depository

The company is listed in the official schedule of the Egyptian Exchange.

The company is registered with the Misr for Central Clearing, Depository, and Registration Company (MCDR).

2. Basis Of Preparation Of The Consolidated Financial Statement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared according to Egyptian accounting standards as well as in accordance with the applicable Egyptian laws and regulations

2.1 Basis Of Consolidation

- The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by combining the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries by aggregating similar items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, and expenses.
- The carrying amount of the parent company's investment in each subsidiary and the parent company's share of equity in each subsidiary have been eliminated.
- All intercompany balances, transactions, and unrealized profits among group companies have been eliminated.
- Non-controlling interests in the net equity and net profits of subsidiaries controlled by the parent company have been presented within equity in the consolidated financial statements under a consolidated caption "Non-controlling Interests" and have been measured at their proportionate share of the carrying amount of the net assets of the subsidiaries.

The Acquisition Cost Has Been Allocated As Follows:

1. The fair value of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities at the acquisition date, limited to the parent company's ownership interest obtained at that date.
2. Any excess of the acquisition cost over the parent company's share in the share capital of the subsidiaries is recognized as goodwill.

2. Basis Of Preparation Of The Consolidated Financial Statement (Continued)**2.1 Basis Of Consolidation (Continued)****Scope Of The Consolidated Financial Statements**

- The consolidated financial statements include companies in which the Company holds more than 50% of the share capital and exercises control, as well as companies in which the ownership percentage is less than 50% but over which the Company has the ability to control decision-making. The following is a list of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements:

	<u>Shareholding %</u>
6 th Of October University	%99.68

**2.2 Accounting Standards & Legal Principles**

- The accompanying Consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Egyptian accounting standards ("EAS")
- Significant Accounting policies applied on the company are disclosed in Note (3).

2.3 Functional Currency & Presentation Currency

The Consolidated financial statements are presented in Egyptian Pound referred to as "Egyptian Pound" or "EGP", which is the Company's functional currency.

2.4 Use Of Estimates & Judgments

- The preparation of The consolidated financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are based on past experience and other relevant factors. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
- The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.
- Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which those estimates were revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The Following Are the Explanatory & Main Items and Notes Used in These Estimates & Personal Judgments:

1. Fixed assets & Intangible Assets useful lives
2. Recognition of deferred tax assets and contingent liabilities.
3. Impairment of trade receivables, other debtors and Due from related parties.
4. Provisions
5. Classification of Lease Contracts
6. Revenue Recognition: Revenue is recognized in accordance with the detailed provisions of the applied accounting policies.

A- Personal Judgment

Information regarding judgments applied in the implementation of accounting policies that have a significant impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements includes the following:

- Revenue Recognition: Revenue is recognized in accordance with the detailed provisions of the applied accounting policies.
- Classification of Lease Contracts.

B- Uncertain Assumptions & Estimates

Information regarding assumptions and uncertain estimates that may result in an effective adjustment to the book value of assets and liabilities in the next financial period is:

- Revenue recognition and estimation of sales returns (if any).
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and liabilities: Key assumptions regarding the likelihood and magnitude of resource outflows.
- Measurement of expected credit losses on financial assets.
- Useful lives of property, plant, and equipment.
- Recognition of deferred tax assets.

C- Impairment Of Non-Financial Assets

On the date of preparing the financial statements, the company evaluates the asset whether there is an indication that the asset has decreased in value. If there is an indication of this, the company evaluates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of the asset is the fair value of the asset less selling costs or its value in use. Whichever is higher, when assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows of the asset are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. When determining the fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account.

If the recoverable value of an asset is estimated at less than its book value, the book value of the asset is reduced to its recoverable value, and the impairment loss is recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss.

If the impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the adjusted recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if there had been no impairment loss in the carrying amount of the asset in prior years. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss.

2. Basis Of Preparation Of The Consolidated Financial Statement (Continued)**2.4 Use Of Estimates & Judgments (Continued)****D- Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle this obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. The amount recognized as a provision represents the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows required to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Where it is expected that some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision will be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

E- Useful Lives Of Property, Plant & Equipment & Intangible Assets.

The company's management determines the estimated useful lives of fixed assets and intangible assets for the purpose of calculating depreciation and amortization. This estimate is made after taking into account the expected use of the asset or actual obsolescence. The management periodically reviews the useful lives on an annual basis at least and the depreciation method to ensure that the method and periods of depreciation are consistent with The expected pattern of economic benefits of assets.

F- Leases – Incremental Borrowing Rate Assessment

The Company is unable to readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease; therefore, it uses the incremental borrowing rate to measure lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow the necessary funds over a similar term, with similar security, to obtain an asset of a value similar to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. Accordingly, the incremental borrowing rate reflects what the Company would have to pay, which requires estimation when observable rates are not available or when adjustments are necessary to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

2.5 Fair Value Measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, as the fair value measurement depends on the assumption that the transaction concerning the asset or transferring the liabilities will take place:

In the principal asset's market or liabilities or

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

The fair value of the assets or liability is measured by using estimates that will be used by market participants when the asset or liability is quoted, assuming that the market participants act on their best interest regarding their economic benefit. The fair value measurement for the non-financial asset takes into consideration the participants' ability in generation of the economic benefits in the market by the optimal usage of the asset or selling it to another participant to use it with the same quality standards.

The company use evaluation techniques that is appropriate to the circumstances and the required information is sufficient for the fair value measurement, by optimizing the related noticed input benefit, limiting the unnoticed inputs. All the classified assets and liabilities are measured or disclosed in the financial statements with fair values which are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements.

3.1 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the date of the financial position statement are translated to Egyptian Pound at the foreign exchange rate in effect at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in OCI:

- A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective.
- Cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**3.2 Fixed Assets & Depreciation****Recognition & Initial Measurement**

- Fixed Assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
- Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.
- Where parts of an item of fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as items of fixed assets.
- Gains or losses resulting from the disposal of fixed assets are recognized in the income statement.

Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing a component of an asset is recognized in the carrying amount of the asset when the Company incurs the cost, provided that it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the replacement component will flow to the Company and the cost of the component can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized.

Major components of certain items of property, plant and equipment may require replacement at regular intervals. Such major components are accounted for as consolidated items of property, plant and equipment, as their estimated useful lives differ from the estimated useful life of the related main asset. All other subsequent expenditure is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as an expense when incurred.

Depreciation

- Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of fixed assets less their estimated residual values at the end of its estimated useful life. The residual value of an asset represents the estimated net amount that the Company would currently obtain from the disposal of the asset, assuming the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its estimated useful life.
- using the (straight-line method) over their estimated useful lives for each item, and is generally recognized in profit or loss.
- Land is not depreciated. Estimated depreciation rates for each type of assets for current period are as follow:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	50
Vehicles	6.67-5
Furniture & Office Equipment	10
Medical Equipments	10
Machines & Equipments	10
Computers	4
Tools	5
Literary Books	5
Gardens	10
Museams	10
Time Share	3



Depreciation begins when the asset is available for use. The asset's remaining values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each financial period.

3.3 Intangible Assets

Individually acquired intangible assets are initially recognized at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over the economic life of the asset. An impairment test is performed whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year.

Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset, as follow:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Years</u>
Computers Softwar	4

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**3.4 Investment Properties**

Investment properties represent properties held to earn rental income, for capital appreciation, or for both purposes, and are not held for sale in the ordinary course of the Company's business. Investment properties are initially recognized using the cost model, at acquisition cost or at the date of exchange, as applicable.

At the end of each financial year, investment properties are assessed for impairment, taking into account the conditions of an active market for such properties. Any decrease in the recoverable amount below the acquisition cost is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. In the event of an increase in the recoverable amount, such increase is recognized in the same line item, but only to the extent of impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss in prior financial periods.

Investment properties do not include properties held solely for subsequent disposal in the near future, or properties acquired for development or resale in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

Investment properties are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each investment property. The estimated useful lives of each category are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	50
Furniture, Machines & Equipment	5-10

3.5 Projects Under Construction

Projects under construction are recognized initially at cost less any accumulated impairment in its value. There is no depreciation until the project is completed and transferred to fixed asset.

It includes all direct expenses required to prepare the asset to be in a state of operation and for the purpose for which it was acquired. Projects under construction are transferred to fixed assets when they are completed and are ready for their intended use.

3.6 Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

3.7 Treasury Bills

These investments are initially recognized at acquisition cost. At the end of the financial period, the investments are measured at net realizable (redemption) value by amortizing the difference between the acquisition cost and the redemption value over the period from the acquisition date to the redemption date. The amortized amount is added to the carrying cost, with the corresponding amount recognized in the income statement.

3.8 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

3.9 Related Parties

- All transactions with related parties are booked by the company in the same manner as any other normal transaction with other parties.

3.10 Impairments**Non-Derivative Financial Assets****Financial Instruments & Assets Arising From The Contract****The Company Recognizes Loss Provision For Expected Credit Losses For The Following:**

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Investments in debt instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; And
- The assets arising from the contract.

The Company Measures Loss Allowances At An Amount Equal To The Lifetime Ecl, Except For The Following, Which Are Measured At An Amount Equal To The 12-Month Ecl :

- Debt instruments that were identified as having low credit risk at the reporting date; And
- The other debt instruments and bank balances in which the credit risk (i.e., the risk of default over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since the first recognition.
- Provisions for losses of commercial customers and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over their life.
- In determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportive information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and known credit assessment, including forward-looking information.
- The company assumes that the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly if it more than 30 days past due.



3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**3.10 Impairments (Continued)****The Company Considers A Financial Asset To Be In Impaired When:**

- It is unlikely that the borrower will pay its credit obligations to the group in full, without resorting to the company by measures such as liquidating the guarantee (if any); or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days old.
- The company considers debt instruments to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equal to the globally understood definition of "investment degree"
- The expected credit losses over the life span of the asset are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible failures over the life expectancy of the financial Instruments.
- Expected credit losses over 12 months are Part of expected credit losses resulting from possible failures within 12 months after the date of the report (shorter period if the instrument's life expectancy is less than 12 months) Maximum period taken into account when estimating expected credit losses and maximum contractual period in which the company is exposed to credit risks.

Measuring Expected Credit Losses

- It is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. The present value of all cash shortfalls is measured (that is, 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).
- Expected credit losses are discounted at the financial asset's effective interest rate.

Credit Impaired Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at FVOCI are credit-impaired. The financial asset is considered "credit impairment," When one or more events that have a detrimental effect on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset occur.

Evidence That Financial Assets Are Credit Impaired Includes Observable Data.

- Significant financial difficulty for the lender or issuer and
- Violation of the contract such as failure or being overdue for a period of more than 90 days and
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the company on terms that the company will not take into account in one way or another; And the
- The borrower is likely to enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active stock market due to financial difficulties.

Disclosure Of The Provision For Expected Credit Losses In The Statement Of Financial Position

- The loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost is deducted from the total carrying amount of the assets.
- For securities in debt securities that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is charged to the profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Write-Off

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

3.11 Cash Flows Statement

The cash flows statement has been prepared according to the indirect method.

3.12 Capital**Common Shares**

The direct costs related to ordinary shares issuance and shares subscription options are recorded as a decrease to shareholders equity.

Repurchase Of Share Capital (Treasury Shares)

When share capital recognized as equity is repurchased, the amount of consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, is recognized as a change in equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and presented as deduction from total equity.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability in the year in which they are declared and with the decision of the company's general assembly.

3.13 Reserves**Legal Reserve**

In accordance with the requirements of Law No. 159 of 1981, its Executive Regulations, and the Company's Articles of Association, at least 5% of net profit is appropriated to form the statutory reserve. Such appropriation may be discontinued when the statutory reserve reaches 50% of the issued share capital.



3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**3.14 Trade Payable & Other Credit Balances**

Creditors are stated at nominal value, and liabilities (accruals) are recognized for values to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

3.15 Provisions

- A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. It can be reliably estimated, and the company reviews the provisions at the date of preparing the financial position and adjusts it according to the best estimate.
- Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the book value of the provision resulting from using the discount to find the present value, which reflects the time value of money, is recognized as borrowing cost.

Legal Claims

The recognition of the provision for legal claims when there are legal claims against the Company and after receiving appropriate legal advice.

Other Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there are other expected claims from third parties with respect to the activities of the Company and, according to the latest developments and discussions and agreements with those parties.

3.16 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when the Company satisfies its performance obligations by transferring the service to the customer, which occurs upon the transfer of control, provided that the associated costs and any related returns can be reliably measured, management has no continuing involvement or effective control over the service, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) – Revenue From Contracts With Customers

Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) establishes a comprehensive framework for determining the amount and timing of revenue recognition and replaces the following Egyptian Accounting Standards EAS No. (11) "Revenue", EAS No. (8) "Construction Contracts"

- Revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining whether control is transferred over time or at a point in time requires the use of professional judgment.
- Incremental costs incurred to obtain a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset if the Company expects to recover those costs.

a. Finance Lease Revenue

Finance income is recognized over the term of the lease based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the finance lease. Finance income is allocated over the lease term on a systematic and rational basis. Lease payments relating to the period are applied against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal amount and the unearned finance income.

b. Operating Lease Revenue

Lease payments from operating lease contracts are recognized by the lessor as income on a straight-line basis or on another systematic basis.

An alternative systematic basis is used if it is more representative of the pattern in which the benefit from the use of the leased asset is diminished.

Interest income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method. Accordingly, interest income is allocated over the life of the asset using the effective interest rate, which discounts the estimated future cash payments. In determining the effective interest rate, the Company considers all contractual terms.

c. Investment Income

Income from financial investments is recognized to the extent of dividends received from investee companies, provided such dividends relate to profits earned after the date of acquisition. Dividend income is recognized from the date on which the shareholders' general assemblies of the investee companies approve the dividend distributions.

d. Finance Income

Finance income is recognized on a time-apportioned basis using the effective interest method. Where impairment exists in the receivable balance arising from the recognition of interest income, the carrying amount is reduced to the amount expected to be recovered.

3.17 Employees' Share In Profit

The Company pays 10% from cash dividends as employees share in profit and not exceeding total annual salaries for the employees. Employees' share in profit is recognised as dividends within changes in owner's equity statement and as a liability during the financial period whereas the Company's shareholders approved these dividends. No dividends to be recognised to the employees as a share in profits for the undistributed profits.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**3.18 Expenses**

All expenses, including administrative and general expenses and selling and marketing expenses, are to be reflected in the income statement for the financial period that such expenses were incurred.

A. Borrowing Cost

Debit Interest and interest related to interest bearing loans and credit facilities are recognized in the income statement using the effective interest rate method (applicable) according to the accrual basis.

The borrowing cost related to the acquisition or construction of fixed assets is capitalized and added to the cost of the assets and depreciated over its useful life, the capitalization starts when expenses have been incurred on the assets and during the period the company incurred Borrowing cost. The capitalization ceases in the period of temporary stopping construction of the assets or when it is ready for use.

B. Employees' Benefits

Benefit plans contribution schemes are recognized as an expense when the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that the advance payment leads to a reduction in future payments or cashback. The Company participates in the governmental social insurance of the employees' benefits according to social insurance law no.79 for the year 1975. The Company participate according to this law in the system by a fixed percentage of salaries basis. The Company's obligations are limited in its value of participation, the Companies participations are charged in the income statement according to accrual basis.

C. Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss statement except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised – in the same year or a different one - directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income "OCI".

1- Current Income Tax

The current income tax is recognized for the current year and prior years, as it is not paid as a liability, if the tax was already paid in the current year and prior years is more than the due value from these years, this increase will be recognized as assets. The value of the liabilities (assets) current tax for the current year and previous years is measured by the expected payment (retrieved from) to tax authority, by applying the applicable tax prices (and tax laws) or in the process to be issued at the end of the financial year. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

2- Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized for provisional differences between the accounting basis of assets and liabilities and the tax basis of those assets and liabilities. Deferred tax shall be recognized for all temporary discrepancies expected to be taxed except:

- First recognition of fame,
- Or first recognition of the origin or obligation of the process by which:
 - (1) It's not compilation.
 - (2) Does not affect net accounting profit or tax profit (tax loss).

Temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and sister companies and stakes in joint ventures to the extent that the timing of the reversal of such temporary differences can be controlled and such differences are likely not to be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

D. Finance Income & Finance Costs

The Company's finance income and finance costs include the following:

- Finance income
- Finance Cost
- Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from financial assets and financial liabilities

Interest income and interest expense are recognized using the effective interest rate method.

3.19 End Of Service Benefits

In accordance with Board of Directors' Resolution No. (175) dated 04 October 2022, the entitlement to end-of-service benefits is recognized at the rate of half a month's salary for each of the first five years of service and one month's salary for each subsequent year, calculated based on the employee's last total gross salary.

3.20 Dividend Distributions

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



3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**3.21 Earnings Per Share**

The Company presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares at the date of financial position.

3.22 Financial Instruments**1) Recognition & Initial Measurement**

Other current assets are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

2) Classification & Subsequent Measurement**Financial Assets**

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

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

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

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

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

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.
- All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.
- The accounting policies related to the application is similar to the accounting policies applied by the entity except the following accounting policy

Financial Assets- Business Model Assessment

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

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

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



3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**3.22 Financial Instruments (Continued)****2) Classification & Subsequent Measurement (Continued)****Financial Assets – Assessment Whether Contractual Cash Flows Are Solely Payments Of Principal & Interest**

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

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

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

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

Financial Assets – Subsequent Measurement, Gains & Losses

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

3) Disposal**Financial Assets**

The company excludes the financial asset when the period of validity of the contractual right to obtain cash flows from the financial asset ends, or transfers the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset in a transaction in which all risks and benefits of ownership of the financial asset have been materially transferred. Or if the company does not substantially transfer or retain all the risks and benefits of ownership of the financial asset and the company does not retain control.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers the assets recognized in its financial position list, but retains all or all of the risks and benefits of the assets transferred. In these cases, transferred assets are not excluded.

Financial Liabilities

The company excludes the financial obligation when it ends either by disposing of it, cancelling it or expiring its period of contract. The company also excludes the financial obligation when its terms are amended and the cash flows of the adjusted obligations are materially different. In this case, a new financial obligation based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

When the financial obligation is excluded, the difference between the book value paid and the payable (including any non-cash assets transferred or obligations incurred) in profits or losses is recognized.

4) Offsetting

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

Suez Canal For Technology Settling (SAE)

Consolidated Financial Statements For The Six Months Period Ended February 28, 2026

4. Fixed Assets (Net)

	Land	Buildings & Construction	Vehicles	Furniture & Office Equipment	Medical Equipments	Machinery & Equipment	Computers	Tools & Supplies	Library Books	Gardens	Museums	Time share	Total
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Balance At September 01, 2025	122,441	1,819,333	38,053	329,941	382,744	52,443	40,785	1,439	12,185	4,158	917	565	2,805,004
Additions During The Period	--	470	--	354	4,062	46	3173	--	--	--	--	--	6,045
Depreciation During The Period	--	--	[74,352]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[74,352]
Cost At February 28, 2026	122,441	1,819,803	23,671	330,295	386,806	52,489	43,898	1,439	12,185	4,158	917	565	2,799,667
Accumulated Depreciation At September 01, 2025	--	844,786	3,325	336,099	326,924	36,222	26,216	1,438	11,275	4,157	916	424	1,588,662
Depreciation During The Period	--	18,244	846	1,827	9,127	1,771	6,167	--	2,25	--	--	9	37,594
Accumulated Depreciation At February 28, 2026	--	--	[74,352]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[74,352]
Accumulated Depreciation At February 28, 2026	--	863,030	17,791	307,926	335,031	37,999	32,383	1,438	11,480	4,157	916	43	1,618,664
Net Book Value At February 28, 2026	122,441	956,773	5,880	22,369	51,775	15,190	11,515	1	705	1	1	152	1,180,803

	Land	Buildings & Construction	Vehicles	Furniture & Office Equipment	Medical Equipments	Machinery & Equipment	Computers	Tools & Supplies	Library Books	Gardens	Museams	Time share	Total
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Balance At September 01, 2024	22,441	1,844,23	32,023	323,341	35,254	51,455	42,750	1,439	12,062	4,158	917	555	2,754,616
Additions During The Year	--	4,520	6,850	6,600	31,490	988	35	--	723	--	--	--	5,006
Depreciation During The Year	--	--	[820]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[820]
Cost At August 31, 2025	22,441	1,819,333	38,053	329,941	382,744	52,443	40,785	1,439	12,185	4,158	917	565	2,805,004
Accumulated Depreciation At September 01, 2024	--	838,359	3,761	332,714	313,912	32,860	14,428	1,438	10,653	4,157	916	385	1,516,983
Depreciation During The Year	--	36,477	1,394	3,385	15,072	3,742	12,068	--	352	--	--	19	72,499
Accumulated Depreciation At August 31, 2025	--	--	[820]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[820]
Accumulated Depreciation At August 31, 2025	--	844,786	3,125	306,099	325,924	36,122	26,216	1,438	11,275	4,157	916	404	1,588,662
Net Book Value At August 31, 2025	122,441	974,547	6,728	23,842	56,820	16,321	14,569	1	910	1	1	161	1,216,342



DISCLAIMER: This English version is a translation of the original Arabic version. In the case of a discrepancy, the Arabic original shall prevail.

5. Intangible Assets (Net)

	Computer Software Thousand EGP	Total Thousand EGP
February 28, 2026		
Cost At September 01, 2025	264	264
Cost At February 28, 2026	264	264
Accumulated Amortization At September 01, 2025	115	115
Amortization For The Period	33	33
Accumulated Amortization At February 28, 2026	148	148
Net Book Value At February 28, 2026	116	116

	Computer Software Thousand EGP	Total Thousand EGP
August 31, 2025		
Cost At September 01, 2024	264	264
Cost At August 31, 2025	264	264
Accumulated Amortization At September 01, 2024	49	49
Amortization For The Year	66	66
Accumulated Amortization At August 31, 2025	115	115
Net Book Value At August 31, 2025	149	149

6. Investment Property (Net)

	Land Thousand EGP	Building Thousand EGP	Furniture & Office Equipment Thousand EGP	Total Thousand EGP
February 28, 2026				
Cost At September 01, 2025	48,499	123,073	36,207	207,779
Cost At February 28, 2026	48,499	123,073	36,207	207,779
Accumulated Depreciation At September 01, 2025	--	54,441	36,207	90,648
Depreciation For The Period	--	1,230	--	1,230
Accumulated Depreciation February 28, 2026	--	55,671	36,207	91,878
Net Book Value At February 28, 2026	48,499	67,402	--	115,901

	Land Thousand EGP	Building Thousand EGP	Furniture & Office Equipment Thousand EGP	Total Thousand EGP
August 31, 2025				
Cost At September 01, 2024	48,499	123,073	36,207	207,779
Cost At August 31, 2025	48,499	123,073	36,207	207,779
Accumulated Depreciation At September 01, 2024	--	51,980	36,207	88,187
Depreciation For The Year	--	2,461	--	2,461
Accumulated Depreciation August 31, 2025	--	54,441	36,207	90,648
Net Book Value At August 31, 2025	48,499	68,632	--	117,131

- There are fully depreciated assets with a total historical cost of approximately EGP 36 million.

Depreciation During The Period Appears In The Statement Of Profit Or Loss Allocation As Follows:

	Note No.	For The Six Months Period Ended 28/02/2026 Thousand EGP	28/02/2025 Thousand EGP
Cost Of Revenue	(18)	1,230	1,231
		1,230	1,231

Net Book Value As Follow:

	February 28, 2026 Net Book Value Thousand EGP	Net Fair Value For Investment Properties Thousand EGP
Sheraton Institutes & 6th Of October Engineers' Apartment	115,376 525	607,421 3,045
	115,901	610,466

7. Projects Under Construction

	28/02/2026	31/08/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Commodity Formation		
Guest House & Senior Care Building	342,286	342,286
Postgraduate Studies Building Design Project (Engineering Consultant)	283,842	266,701
Concrete Laboratory Project – Engineering	1,100	1,100
Fire Protection System Project For The Hospital & The University	44,368	36,858
Development, Insulation, & Drainage Works At The Hospital	3,217	3,217
Student Dormitory Hotel Development Works	2,127	2,127
Restoration & Renovation Of Building Facades	3,672	--
Capital Expenditure		
University Firewall System	4,881	4,881
Hospital Management System Software (Dms)	1,242	1,242
University Software & Applications	1,970	1,970
Total Projects Under Construction	688,705	660,382

8. Inventories

	28/02/2026	31/08/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Spare Parts	5,775	5,740
Hospitals Material & Tools	11,043	9,689
Chemicals	6,535	5,725
Stationery & Printing Materials	5,175	3,760
Dental Supplies	2,904	2,212
Food & Beverage Inventory	749	375
Total Inventories	32,181	27,501

9. Debtors & Other Debit Balances

	Note No	28/02/2026	31/08/2025
		Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Debtors – Misr Insurance Company*		470,000	470,000
Suppliers & Contractors - Advance Payments		28,443	35,036
Tax Authority		2,706	1,693
Government Authorities & Hospital Companies		19,884	19,108
Student – Tuition Fees (Prior Years)		25,873	32,980
Student – Tuition Fees		64,971	--
Prepaid Expenses		18,551	7,260
Cash Margins For Letters Of Guarantee		382	682
Accrual Revenue		20,171	13,955
Custody		11	--
Other Debt Balances		4,772	3,187
		655,764	583,901
(Less):			
Impairment In Student – Tuition Fees (Prior Years)	(9-1)	(25,873)	(32,980)
Impairment In Debtors – Misr Insurance Company**	(9-2)	(470,000)	(470,000)
Impairment In Government Authorities & Hospital Companies	(9-3)	(4,685)	(4,685)
Net Debtors & Other Debit Balances		155,206	76,236



9. Debtors & Other Debit Balances (Continued)**9-1 Impairment In Student – Tuition Fees Prior Years**

	01/09/2025	Used During The Period	28/02/2026
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Impairment In Student – Tuition Fees Prior Years	32,980	(7,107)	25,873
Total Impairment In Student – Tuition Fees Prior Years	32,980	(7,107)	25,873

9-2 Impairment In Debtors – Misr Insurance Company

Impairment In Debtors – Misr Insurance Company	470,000	--	470,000
Total Impairment In Debtors – Misr Insurance Company	470,000	--	470,000

9-3 Impairment In Government Authorities & Hospital Companies

Impairment In Government Authorities & Hospital Companies	4,685	--	4,685
Total Impairment In Government Authorities & Hospital Companies	4,685	--	4,685
Total	507,665	(7,107)	500,558

* The amount of EGP 475 million represents the value of the Settlement and Reconciliation Agreement dated 19 December 2017, in addition to an early settlement cheque amounting to EGP 5 million, concluded between Misr Insurance Company and Mr. Sayed Tounsy Mahmoud, in his personal capacity and in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of October 6 University. The balance of accounts receivable from Misr Insurance Company was reduced by EGP 5 million, representing the early settlement payment, pursuant to the Board of Trustees' Resolution No. (23) dated October 25, 2023, whereby the Board approved the adoption of the legal opinion regarding Misr Insurance Company's indebtedness to the University. In accordance with Article (362) of the Egyptian Civil Code, the University is entitled to offset its rights against those of Misr Insurance Company amounting to EGP 5 million, together with interest at a rate of 4% for the period from 30 November 2018 to 30 June 2023 (equivalent to 4.5 years), amounting to EGP 0.9 million. Accordingly, the total amount due to the University from Misr Insurance Company amounted to EGP 5.9 million. As a result, the total balance of accounts receivable from Misr Insurance Company amounted to EGP 470 million.

** The amount of EGP 360 million represents the impairment provision recognized in respect of amounts previously paid to Misr Insurance Company out of the total value of the Settlement and Reconciliation Agreement dated 19 December 2017, pending the resolution of the lawsuit filed by the University against Misr Insurance Company concerning the nullity of the aforementioned agreement. The lawsuit was scheduled for a hearing on 11 November 2019, adjourned to 6 October 2021 for examination, then adjourned to June 6, 2022, and subsequently dismissed subject to the outcome of Case No. 323 of 2017 (High Financial Crimes). An appeal (No. 1376) was filed against the judgment declaring the Settlement and Reconciliation Agreement dated 19 December 2017 null and void. On November 7, 2023, the Court rejected Appeal No. 1376 and upheld the judgment of first instance. A further appeal was filed and registered under No. 35750 of Judicial Year 93, and no hearing date has been scheduled to date. The purpose of the impairment provision previously recognized in the amount of EGP 5 million has ceased to exist. Accordingly, an additional impairment provision of EGP 115 million was recognized, resulting in a total impairment provision amounting to EGP 470 million.

10. Cash & Cash Equivalent

	28/02/2026	31/08/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Banks - Current Accounts With Daily Yield	1,781,815	1,456,485
Time Deposits	2,176,457	1,434,608
Banks - Current Accounts	561,042	17,694
Banks - Current Accounts Foreign Currency	46,838	995
Cheques Under Collection	265	1,051
Cash On Hand	159	90
Total Cash & Cash Equivalent	4,566,576	2,910,923

11. Capital Share

- The authorized capital of the company was determined to be EGP 4 billion, and the issued and fully paid-up capital amounts to EGP 909 million represented in 90,900,000 shares with nominal Value EGP 10 per share, all of which are cash shares
- The Company's shares are centrally deposited with Misr for Central Clearing, Depository and Registry (MCDR) and are traded on the Egyptian Exchange (EGX).



12. Reserves

	28/02/2026	31/08/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Legal Reserve	308,988	247,319
General Reserve*	342,768	342,768
Total Reserves	651,756	590,087

* Pursuant to the resolution of the Ordinary General Assembly held on November 28, 2018, the formation of an amount of EGP 100 million was approved under the General Reserve to strengthen the Company's financial position.

Furthermore, based on the resolution of the Ordinary General Assembly held on December 9, 2021, an additional general reserve amounting to EGP 242 million was established.

13. Provisions

	Balance As Of 01/09/2025	Used During The Period	Provision No Longer Required During The Period	Balance As Of 28/02/2026
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Provision For Contingent Liabilities	837	--	--	837
Provision For Legal Claims	31,609	(9,089)	--	22,520
Provision For Employees' End Of Service Benefits	13,935	(862)	--	13,073
Tax Provision	50,672	--	--	50,672
Provision For Staff Training & Qualification	31,941	--	(31,941)	--
Payroll Tax Provision	2,170	--	--	2,170
Total Provisions	131,164	(9,951)	(31,941)	89,272

14. Creditors & Other Credit Balance

	Note No	28/2/2026	31/8/2025
		Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Tax Authority		15,930	9,440
Students – Credit Balances (Overpayments)		749	2,570
Ministry Of Health – Solidarity Contribution For Health Insurance		5,876	8,216
Accrued Expenses		2,877	3,790
Innovation Fund & Support Of Innovators		31,645	--
Private University Education Fund		25,187	--
Educational Hospital Fund		16,275	--
Dividend Creditors		35,900	14,934
Other Credit Balance	(14-1)	68,757	33,725
Total Creditors & Other Credit Balance		203,196	72,675

14.1 Other Credit Balance

	28/02/2026	31/08/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Social Insurance Contributions	5,682	4,352
Insurance Payable To Third Parties	5,963	5,290
Trust Accounts – Employees, Physicians, & Students	1,309	1,309
Performance Guarantees	13,461	12,250
Other Funds	521	42
Withheld Amounts	2,328	2,235
End-Of-Service Gratuity	2,643	2,321
Other	36,850	5,926
Total Other Credit Balance	68,757	33,725



15. Trade, Contractors & Notes Payables

	28/02/2026	31/08/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Trade & Contractors Payables	12,800	11,068
Notes Payables*	119,725	120,400
Total Trade, Contractors & Notes Payables	132,525	131,468

*Notes payable comprise seven (7) cheques with an aggregate amount of EGP 4.725 Thousand issued to MOT for Investment and Development (the investment arm of the Ministry of Transport and one of the companies of the Egyptian National Railways Authority) in respect of the Monorail Project, in addition to a cheque issued to Misr Insurance Company amounting to EGP 115 million.

Pursuant to Court Session No. 1479 dated February 26, 2024, a judgment was issued obligating October 6 University to pay an amount of EGP 115 million, plus statutory interest at a rate of 4%, to Misr Insurance Company.

16. Accrued Income Tax

	28/02/2026	31/08/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Balance As Of September 01, 2025	543,308	363,080
Income Tax For The Period / Year	431,033	543,308
Taxes On Treasury Bills	--	11,372
Total Accrued Tax On Profit Or Loss	431,033	554,680
Prior Years' Income Tax Settlements	--	12,453
Paid During The Period / Year	(530,797)	(386,905)
Total Accrued Income Tax	443,544	543,308

17. Revenue

	For The Six Months Period Ended		For The Three Months Period Ended	
	28/02/2026	28/02/2025	28/02/2026	28/02/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
University Revenue	1,988,327	1,608,493	467,791	409,098
Hospital Revenue	61,215	62,900	26,702	42,153
Housing Revenue	9,881	14,264	7,824	9,874
Operating Lease Revenue	20,989	20,389	10,496	10,198
Total Revenue	2,080,412	1,706,046	512,813	471,323

18. Cost Of Revenue

	For The Six Months Period Ended		For The Three Months Period Ended	
	28/02/2026	28/02/2025	28/02/2026	28/02/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Cost Of University	216,691	213,656	110,853	110,040
Fixed Assets Depreciation	37,271	35,377	18,562	18,228
Cost Of Hospital	58,507	57,482	28,493	29,923
Realstate Tax	1,403	1,402	702	701
Cost Of Housing	6,991	8,465	3,158	3,486
Investment Property Depreciation	1,230	1,231	615	616
Total Cost Of Revenue	322,093	317,613	162,383	162,994



19. Other Operating Income

	For The Six Months Period Ended		For The Three Months Period Ended	
	28/02/2026	28/02/2025	28/02/2026	28/02/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Transportation Service Fees	2,838	2,888	1,671	1,611
Other Lease Income	1,966	1,615	1,017	925
Other Educational Service Revenues	3,690	1,857	958	1,187
Revenue From Sale Of Scrap	728	--	--	--
Provision No Longer Required	31,941	--	--	--
Other Operating Income	1,134	12,949	735	4,053
Total Other Operating Income	42,297	19,309	4,381	7,776

20. General & Administrative Expenses

	For The Six Months Period Ended		For The Three Months Period Ended	
	28/02/2026	28/02/2025	28/02/2026	28/02/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Wages & Salaries	48,035	46,757	24,524	23,224
End-Of-Service Benefits	322	309	29	10
Social Insurance Contributions	4,274	4,074	2,219	2,068
Fees & Subscriptions	5,633	4,865	3,647	3,752
Solidarity Fund	5,792	5,098	1,513	1,526
Legal Expenses	163	148	129	74
Professional & Consultancy Fees	732	937	506	547
Advertising & Promotion	114	221	6	6
Grants & Donations – Social Responsibility	--	138	--	46
Property Taxes – University	6,233	2,494	2,492	2,494
Maintenance Expenses	614	--	318	--
Rents	637	--	330	--
Value Added Tax	2,607	--	--	--
Stamp Duty Assessment Differences	278	--	--	--
Development Fee – Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA)	--	26	--	(2)
Other Expenses	8,558	5,096	5,929	3,098
Total General & Administrative Expenses	83,992	70,163	41,642	36,843

21. Earnings Per Share For The Period (EGP/Share)

	For The Six Months Period Ended		For The Three Months Period Ended	
	28/02/2026	28/02/2025	28/02/2026	28/02/2025
Net Profit For The Period (Thousand EGP)	1,512,235	1,234,896	375,729	310,757
Weighted Average Number Of Shares Outstanding During The Period (Thousand Shares)	90,900	90,900	90,900	90,900
Earnings Per Share For The Period (EGP/Share)	16.64	13.59	4.13	3.42



22. Deferred Revenue

	28/02/2026	31/08/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Balance At The Beginning Of The Year	6,994	1,986
Additions During The Period / Year	--	5,981
Total Cost	6,994	7,967
(Less) Amortization For The Period / Year	(830)	(973)
Total Deferred Revenue	6,164	6,994

*Donated Assets Represented in Gifts received from Egyptian Group for Import and Export consisting of medical devices valued at EGP 228,573, to be depreciated over five years.

- Medical devices received from Egyptian Group for Import and Export: EGP 1,068,010, BMI Egypt: EGP 566,000, Technowave: EGP 72,000, All to be depreciated over five years.

- HP laptop from BMI Egypt – Medical Equipment valued at EGP 4,500, depreciated over four years.

- Chairs, furniture, and fixtures from various donors valued at EGP 17,149, depreciated over ten years.

- Special gifts accompanying a respiratory device valued at EGP 143,360, depreciated over five years.

- Special gifts with a stress ECG device – Thermal Printer valued at EGP 107,905, depreciated over five years.

- Special gifts for the hospital: two tablets with accessories valued at EGP 15,400, depreciated over four years.

- Special gifts for the hospital: digital X-ray device – Philips valued at EGP 92,520, depreciated over five years.

- Special gifts for the hospital: digital mat scale valued at EGP 7,000, depreciated over ten years.

- Special gifts for the hospital: Endo motor device valued at EGP 20,000, depreciated over five years.

- Special gifts for the hospital: hospital bed with stand valued at EGP 22,000, depreciated over five years.

- Special gifts for the hospital from Philips: Ultrasound device, model Affiniti 30: EGP 1,782,720, Three recovery beds: EGP 222,840, Trolley: EGP 560,148, Transesophageal cardiac probe: EGP 1,089,440, Defibrillator: EGP 445,680, All to be depreciated over five years.

- Special gifts for the university: Tablet compression machine: EGP 2,000,000, Two air compressors with dryer: EGP 100,000, Special gifts for the hospital: Processor tablet valued at EGP 150,000.

23. Objectives & Policies Of Financial Instruments Risk Management**23.1 Financial Risk Management**

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

- Credit risk.
- Liquidity risk.
- Market risk.
- Foreign Currency Exchange Risk
- Interest Rate 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.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has established the Risk Management, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The company's current financial risk management framework is a combination of formally documented risk management policies in specific areas and undocumented risk management policies used in other areas.

a) Credit Risk

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

Investments

The company limits its exposure to credit risk by conducting detailed investment studies reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors. The company's management does not expect any counterparty to fail in fulfilling its obligations.

Guarantees

The Group's policy is to provide financial guarantees only to its subsidiaries if necessary and only after approval by the Board of Directors and the Extraordinary General Assembly.

b) Liquidity Risk

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

23. Objectives & Policies Of Financial Instruments Risk Management (Continued)**23.1 Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

The Company's Management Aims To Minimize The Potential Negative Effects Of These Risks On The Financial Performance Of The Company.

c) Market Risk

Market risk arises from the fluctuation of the fair value of the future cash flows of the financial instrument as a result of changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and equity instruments prices, which are risks that will affect the company's income, and financial instruments that are affected by market risk include interest loans and deposits, and the goal of market risk management is to manage and control risks within acceptable limits and at the same time achieve rewarding returns, and the company does not maintain nor issuance of derivative financial instruments.

d) Foreign Currency Risk

The company is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales and financial assets denominated mainly in U.S. dollars. For other foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities, the company ensures that its net exposure to currency risk is maintained at an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

The company does not hedge investments in its subsidiaries, as the currency positions of these subsidiaries are considered long-term in nature. The company does not enter into foreign currency risk hedging contracts.

e) Interest Rate Risk

The company's policy aims to reduce the risk of interest rate fluctuations. The management studies available financing alternatives and negotiates with banks to obtain the best possible terms and interest rates. Borrowing contracts are submitted to the Board of Directors, and the financing position and its costs are periodically reviewed by senior management. The company does not enter into interest rate risk hedging contracts.

Credit Risk**Credit Risk Exposure**

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure of the company. The maximum exposure to credit risk as of the reporting date is as follows:

	Note No	28/02/2026	31/08/2025
		Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Debtors & Other Debit Balances	(9)	105,124	31,565
Cash In Banks & Cheques Under Collection	(10)	4,566,417	2,910,833
		4,671,541	2,942,398

Liquidity Risk

The Following Are The Contractual Terms Of Financial Obligations As Per The Consolidated Financial Statements Date:-

	Note No	Carrying Amount	12 Month Or Less
February 28, 2026		Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Trade, Contractors & Notes Payables	(15)	132,525	132,525
Creditors & Other Credit Balances	(14)	145,471	145,471
		277,996	277,996
August 31, 2025			
Trade, Contractors & Notes Payables	(15)	131,468	131,468
Creditors & Other Credit Balances	(14)	40,380	40,380
		171,848	171,848



23. Objectives & Policies Of Financial Instruments Risk Management (Continued)**23.1 Financial Risk Management (Continued)****Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk**

Foreign currency risk arises from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, which affect payments and receipts in foreign currencies, as well as the valuation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. To mitigate this risk, the university maintains an open foreign currency position whenever possible. As a result, this risk is relatively low.

Furthermore, balances of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are measured using the official exchange rate at the reporting date. The primary currencies giving rise to this risk are U.S. dollars and euros.

The following table illustrates the company's exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations by major currencies:

Exposure To Currency Risk	USD	EUR	Total
28/02/2026	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Banks Current Accounts & Deposits	12,469	11	628,823
Time Deposit	12,107	--	589,480
Total Assets In Currency	24,576	11	1,218,303
Creditors Students Tutorial Fees	--	--	--
Total Liabilities In Currency	--	--	--
Surplus Exposure To Risk	24,576	11	1,218,303
Equivalent In Thousand EGP	1,217,661	643	1,218,303
31/08/2025			
Banks Current Accounts & Deposits	334	11	16,805
Time Deposit	19,006	--	922,171
Total Assets In Currency	19,340	11	938,976
Creditors Students Tutorial Fees	391	--	18,971
Total Liabilities In Currency	391	--	18,971
Surplus Exposure To Risk	18,949	11	920,005
Equivalent In Thousand EGP	919,381	624	920,005

23.2 Financial Instrument**Exchange Rates For Currencies Against Egyptian Pound: -**

	Closing Exchange Rate		Average Exchange Rate	
	28/02/2026	31/08/2025	28/02/2026	31/08/2025
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
USD	47.85	48.52	47.35	48.57
EUR	57.51	56.69	55.66	57.18

Sensitivity Analysis

The increase/(decrease) of exchange rate with 10% of other currencies against the Egyptian pound in February 28, 2026 would affect the financial instruments in foreign currencies and will affect the owners' equity and profit or loss with the amounts shown below assuming that all the variables especially the interest rates are stable ignoring the impact of the expected sales and purchases.

Profit Or Loss (Thousand) EGP

Decrease	Increase
(121,830)	121,830

The increase/(decrease) of exchange rate with 5% of other currencies against the Egyptian pound in August 31, 2025 would affect the financial instruments in foreign currencies and will affect the owners' equity and profit or loss with the amounts shown below assuming that all the variables especially the interest rates are stable ignoring the impact of the expected sales and purchases.

Profit Or Loss (Thousand) EGP

Decrease	Increase
(46,000)	46,000



23. Objectives & Policies Of Financial Instruments Risk Management (Continued)**23.2 Financial Instrument (Continued)****Interest Rate Risk**

This Risk Is Represented In Interest Risk Related To Financial Instrument At Balance Sheet Date As Follows:

	Carrying Amount	
	28/02/2026	31/08/2025
	Thousand EGP	Thousand EGP
Financial Instruments At A Fixed Interest Rate		
Financial Assets	4,005,110	2,892,088
	4,005,110	2,892,088
Financial Instruments At A Variable Interest Rate		
Financial Assets	561,042	17,694
	561,042	17,694

The company does not measure any financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss using a fixed interest rate. The company also does not designate financial derivatives (such as interest rate swaps) as hedging instruments under the fair value hedge accounting model. Accordingly, changes in interest rates as of the reporting date have no impact on the statement of profit or loss.

23.3 Capital Management

The policy of the company's board is to maintain strong capital to keep the confidence of the shareholders, creditors and market and to keep up with the activity's future development.

The board follows up the rate of the return on capital and monitors the dividends to the shareholders.

The board works on making a balance between the highest interests that may arise by the high level of borrowings and the collateral by maintaining strong capital position.

There are not any change of the company's strategy in the capital management during the year and there are not any commitment to the company's capital.

24. Legal Status**Legal Status (Suez Canal Company)**

According to the legal position prepared by the Company's legal advisors, there are ongoing and reciprocal legal proceedings between the Company and third parties, summarized as follows:

- Case No. 1931 of 2019 – Civil – Giza Primary Court, Circuit (11), filed against Misr Insurance Company and others. The case concerns the annulment of the settlement agreement dated 19/12/2017 between Mr. Sayed Tounsi Mahmoud and Misr Insurance Company. The primary court dismissed the case for lack of standing. The case was appealed under Appeal No. 1376 of Judicial Year 137, Cairo Appeal, and was initially scheduled for 7/5/2020 for review, then postponed to 10/9/2020, 2/11/2020 for documents, 2/2/2021 for review, and 8/4/2021 for documents and memoranda. At the session on 8/4/2021, the appeal was reserved for judgment on 6/7/2021.
- The case was resumed for hearing on 6/10/2021 regarding the complaint submitted to the Public Funds Prosecution in Case No. 323 of 2017, Supreme Public Funds. On the same session, it was postponed to 4/1/2022 to review a certificate from the Public Funds Prosecution, then to 5/4/2022, and 7/6/2022. At the last session, the court suspended the case pending the conclusion of investigations in Case No. 323 of 2017, Supreme Public Funds.
- The suspension was lifted by Misr Insurance Company for the session on 5/8/2023. At this session, the court postponed the case to 1/10/2023 and allowed the Suez Canal Company and the University to obtain a certificate regarding the Public Funds investigations mentioned above. The case was then reserved for judgment on 7/11/2023, when the court rejected the Company's appeal and upheld the lower court's ruling. The Company recorded a cash provision for the judgment under entry No. 35750 of Judicial Year 93, in the urgent proceedings, including scheduling the earliest session for the urgent matter and ordering a stay of execution of the contested judgment pending the outcome of the current appeal.

Legal Status (October 6 University)

According to the legal position prepared by the university's legal advisors, there are mutual lawsuits between the university and third parties as follows:

Case No. 1376-7 Appeal, filed by Suez Canal Company for Technology Settling against October 6 University and Misr Insurance Company, to cancel the amount due from the university of EGP 470,000,000 based on the annulment of the settlement agreement dated 19 December 2017 with Misr Insurance Company.

On 7 November 2023, the court rejected the appeal and upheld the first-instance judgment, and the appeal was filed under No. 35750 of 93 Q by Dr. Khaled Hamdi Abdel Rahman.

24. Legal Status (Continued)**Legal Status (October 6 University) (Continued)**

The stay of execution session is set for 13/10/2025, where the court accepted the appeal and stayed execution, with the main case set for 24/11/2025.

Case Status: On 7/11/2023, the court rejected Appeal 1376 and upheld the first-instance judgment, and the university filed an appeal under No. 35750 of 93 Q.

Case No. 173 Q / 2860, filed by Air Cond Company against October 6 University at Khartoum Court, Circuit 8 Appeal. The case concerns the appeal of rejection of supplementary claims for an amount of EGP 165,810, plus interest and compensation of EGP 50,000.

On 10 July 2023, the court rejected the appeal and upheld the university's right to EGP 28,000, and execution procedures are ongoing.

Case Status: ongoing.

Case No. 550, filed by MHN Company against October 6 University, Circuit 3 Commercial, Dar Al-Qada High Court, appealing judgment No. 214/2021 for EGP 1,100,000 and EGP 250,000.

On 14/5/2025, the court rejected the appeal and upheld the first-instance judgment. The university filed an appeal under No. 21865 of 95, and the first session to request stay of execution is scheduled for 18/11/2025.

Case Status: ongoing.

Case No. 10895/141, filed by October 6 University against Misr Insurance Company, Circuit 42, Dar Al-Qada High Court. The case concerns the appeal of judgment No. 1479/2020, obligating the university to pay EGP 115,000,000 plus 4% legal interest.

Case No. 21038/142 – Appeal of Judgment No. 5249 of the year 2025 (Civil), in the amount of 950,323 Egyptian Pounds, filed against the University. The first hearing session is scheduled for 26/02/2026.

**25. Tax Status****25.1 First: Suez Canal Company****First: Corporate Income Tax****Year From The Commencement Of Activity Until 31/08/2004:**

The company's accounts for this year have been settled, and there are no outstanding tax liabilities.

Years From 01/09/2004 To 31/08/2009:

The company's accounts for these years have been settled, and Tax Form 19 was issued on 26/06/2024. The taxes for these years are as follows: 01/09/2004 – 31/08/2005: EGP 24,551,400 ,01/09/2005 – 31/08/2006: EGP 1,275,758 ,01/09/2006 – 31/08/2007: EGP 3,078,126 ,01/09/2007 – 31/08/2008: EGP 2,936,680 ,01/09/2008 – 31/08/2009: EGP 18,830,613 ,Total: EGP 50,672,577. An appeal on this form was filed on 23/07/2024, and a provision has been made to cover this liability.

Years From 01/09/2009 To 31/08/2019:

The company's accounts for these years have been settled, and tax, Article 87, and late payment fees were paid.

A tax settlement was received from the Large Taxpayers Center confirming that all tax liabilities for corporate entities, including late payment fees, were fully paid up to 31/08/2019. A separate settlement for Article 87 confirming full payment was also received.

The company's accounts for the year 01/09/2019 – 31/08/2020 were settled. Tax Form 19 indicated a total audit difference of EGP 27,065,943, with a tax liability of EGP 6,089,837. An appeal was filed, and an internal committee reviewed the case:

- Audit differences: EGP 2,821,843 ,Tax liability: EGP 626,795 ,The differences and Article 87 payment of EGP 62,679 were fully settled. A settlement with the tax authority regarding Article 58 is ongoing. Years from 01/09/2020 to 31/08/2023: The accounts were settled as follows: 01/09/2020 – 31/08/2021 ,Corporate tax base: EGP 135,286,752 ,Article 58 base: EGP 8,570,000 ,01/09/2021 – 31/08/2022 ,Corporate tax base: EGP 187,389,282 ,Article 58 base: EGP 40,017,000 ,01/09/2022 – 31/08/2023 ,Corporate tax base: EGP 179,190,594 ,Article 58 base: EGP 132,412,000 An internal committee is currently reviewing these years.

Second: Payroll Tax

Year from the commencement of activity until 31/12/2019:

- The company's accounts for these years have been settled, and all business profits tax has been fully paid, including late payment fees of EGP 199,699 up to 31/12/2019. Based on the above, no business profits tax is due for the company up to 31/12/2019, according to the settlement issued by the Large Taxpayers Center.
- The company's accounts for the years 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2022 have been settled, and the company has paid all business profits tax differences up to 31/12/2022.

Third: Stamp Tax

Year from the commencement of operations to 31/12/2020:

- The Company was audited up to 31/12/2019, and the total tax due amounted to EGP 38,754, which has been fully paid.
- The Company was audited up to 31/12/2020, and the total tax due amounted to EGP 2,029, which has been fully paid, and no further liabilities exist.
- The Company was audited for the years from 01/09/2020 to 31/08/2022, and all amounts due have been fully settled

25. Tax Status (Continued)**25.1 First: Suez Canal Company (Continued)****Fourth: Withholding Tax**

- Withholding tax is paid in accordance with the statutory deadlines.

Fifth: Property Tax

- Payments have been made up to 31/12/2025.
- The Company received the real estate tax assessment for its headquarters located at 9 Abdel Qader Hamza Street, and the tax has been paid up to 31/12/2025 in the amount of EGP 43,641.9.

Sixth: Requirements Of Article (12) Of The Unified Tax Procedures Law No. 206 Of 2020

- In light of the issued financial statements, there are no transactions with related parties that would require the submission of a local file or a master file..

25.2 Second: October 6 University**First: Corporate Income Tax**

- The company was audited from the beginning of activity until 31/8/2017 and all taxes were fully paid (corporate tax, Article 56), as well as Article 87 and late payment penalties. Accordingly, no amounts are due by the university for corporate tax, according to the settlement sent by the authority on 22/5/2023, No. 2254.
- The years from 01/09/2017 to 31/08/2021 were audited, and the university was notified via Tax Form 19, No. 5919/31-12-2023. The tax according to Form 19 is as follows:
 - 2017/2018: Tax EGP 91,090,475 and Article 56 EGP 687,763, total EGP 91,778,238
 - 2018/2019: Tax EGP 120,328,348 and Article 56 EGP 491,698, total EGP 120,820,046
 - 2019/2020: Income tax EGP 148,273,260, Article 56 EGP 200,569, and Article 58 EGP 709,643, total EGP 149,183,472
- An appeal on this form was filed on 24/1/2024, and an internal committee is being formed for these years.
- The university was notified via SAP to prepare documents for audit for the years from 1/9/2021 to 31/8/2023. The documents have been prepared and uploaded to the SAP system, and the university is awaiting the audit results.
- The university was registered in the electronic invoicing system as of 26 May 2021.

Second: Payroll Tax

- The business profits file was audited up to 31/12/2019, and the tax due as well as late payment fees were fully paid, accordingly no amounts are due by the university for business profits tax or late payment penalties up to 31/12/2019, according to the settlement sent by the authority on 5/7/2023, No. 2880.
- The business profits were audited from 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2020, and the total tax due for 2020 amounted to EGP 7,709,745, with late payment fees of EGP 1,666,559, resulting in a total liability of EGP 9,376,304. An appeal on this form was filed, and an internal committee at the authority reviewed the case, reducing the tax to EGP 5,315,968.20, which was fully paid. The business profits penalty up to 12/2023 was calculated at a total of EGP 2,169,897.8 (1,173,153.8 + 996,744).
- The accounts for the years 2021/2022 were settled, and Form 38 was issued. The tax due was EGP 9,001,214.48 for 2021 and EGP 9,054,331.2 for 2022. An appeal on this form was filed, and an internal committee is currently reviewing.

Third: Value Added Tax (Sales Tax Previously)

- The value-added tax (VAT) was audited up to 2018 and fully paid, and monthly VAT returns are submitted regularly.
- The university was audited for the years 01/08/2018 to 31/08/2021, and the audit results determined the tax due as follows:

2018/2019: EGP 5,795,750.20
 2019/2020: EGP 5,931,627
 2020/2021: EGP 7,268,425

- A meeting report discussing the audit results was prepared, and the taxes due were reduced as follows:

2018/2019: EGP 4,475,793.2
 2019/2020: EGP 5,525,028
 2020/2021: EGP 6,885,794

- These amounts were approved, assessed, and fully paid.
- The university paid additional VAT for the years:

2018/2019: EGP 2,752,612.82
 2019/2020: EGP 3,149,265.96
 2020/2021: EGP 2,892,033.48

- Accordingly, no VAT or penalties are due by the university up to 31/08/2021. A settlement is in process to obtain a clearance confirming no amounts are due by the university up to 2021.
- The years from 01/09/2021 to 31/08/2024 were audited in SAP, and the audit differences are as follows:

01/09/2021 – 31/08/2022: EGP 5,266,555.69, fully paid
 01/09/2022 – 31/08/2023: EGP 4,370,165.35, fully paid
 01/09/2023 – 31/08/2024: EGP 10,535,095.75, fully paid
 A settlement with the tax authority is in progress.



25. Tax Status (Continued)**25.2 Second: October 6 University (Continued)****Fourth: Stamp Tax**

- The file was audited up to 2016, and the tax due was fully paid.
- The audit from 01/09/2016 to 31/08/2020 resulted in a total stamp duty (specific, proportional) and development fees of EGP 99,609.35, which was fully paid. Accordingly, no stamp duties are due up to 31/08/2020, and a settlement with the authority is in progress.

Fifth: Withholding & Payment Under Tax Account

- The file was audited from 2012 to 2016, and all amounts were fully paid, with Form 41 submitted in accordance with statutory deadlines.
- The audit for the years 01/09/2016 to 31/08/2022 resulted in total tax differences of EGP 10,942,832. An appeal was filed on this form, and an internal committee is reviewing. EGP 3,845,769 was approved, and the university is being notified for assessment.

Sixth: Real Estate Tax

- Regarding the real estate tax for the university, the academic building, and the library, all claims were fully paid up to the end of 2021.
- For the year 2022, the total claim amounted to EGP 17,007,538.54, of which EGP 14,965,316.91 was paid, leaving a balance of EGP 204,221.63. The claim was appealed, and the annual assessment for the university was determined at EGP 15,309,668.78, which the university paid in full up to 31/12/2024.
- The university paid the first installment of the real estate tax due up to 31/12/2025.

Seventh: Medical Stamp Duty

- The medical stamp duty for 6 October University Hospital has been paid up to 31/12/2024.

Eighth: Requirements Of Article (12) Of The Unified Tax Procedures Law No. 206 Of 2020

- In light of the issued financial statements, there are no transactions with related parties that would require the submission of a local file or a master file

**26. Significant Events**

- a- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on 10 January 2019 approved the Dispute Settlement Agreement regarding the ownership of 6 October University, signed on 6 December 2018, which included an acknowledgment of the company's ownership of 99.68% of the university's capital.

The assembly reviewed the consolidated financial statements of the university for the years 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018, as well as the financial position as of 30 December 2018, which had been amended, corrected, and approved by the university's auditors. The assembly confirmed that the amended financial statements reflect that Canal for Technology Settling Company owns 99.68% of 6 October University's capital, according to the statements approved by the University Board of Trustees, the University President, and the Chief Financial Officer, and certified by the university's auditors.

It should be noted that the company and its auditors' review of these statements is limited to the balances between the company and the university and the company's share in the university's capital. The preparation and approval of the consolidated financial statements of the university are the responsibility of the Board of Trustees and the University President in accordance with the law. This approval remains valid after the university delivers the documents to the company and the resignation of the current President and Board of Trustees members.

The assembly also approved releasing Mr. Sayed Tounsi Mahmoud from any obligations and liabilities toward the university and the company, in accordance with the above, while reserving the company's right to take legal action in case of any previously undisclosed violations.

Furthermore, the assembly confirmed that all legal measures will be taken to protect the rights of Canal for Technology Settling Company in the university, and any agreements detrimental to the company or its investments will be subject to legal action.

On 6 December 2022, pursuant to Power of Attorney No. 4665 of 2022, Mr. Sayed Tounsi Mahmoud acknowledged that he does not own any shares in 6 October University's capital. He also acknowledged that he will not dispute Canal for Technology settling Company's ownership of 6 October University, now or in the future, and waived any rulings issued in his favor under a special power of attorney.

- b- The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt, at its meeting on Thursday, February 12, 2026, decided to reduce the overnight deposit and lending rates, as well as the Central Bank's main operation rate, by 100 basis points to 19.00%, 20.00%, and 19.50%, respectively. It also decided to reduce the discount rate by 100 basis points to 19.50%.

c- Geopolitical Developments & Their Economic Impacts

As of **February 28, 2026** there has been a significant escalation in geopolitical tensions in the Gulf and Middle East regions. These events have resulted in broad economic repercussions affecting both local and regional business environments. The key impacts include the following:

26. Significant Events (Continued)

c - Geopolitical Developments & Their Economic Impacts (Continued)

Exchange Rate Volatility: The local currency (Egyptian Pound) has experienced a decline against major foreign currencies, potentially impacting import costs and outstanding foreign currency-denominated liabilities.

Energy & Logistics Costs: These developments led to a surge in both global and local fuel prices, resulting in a direct increase in transportation and shipping costs.

Supply Chain Disruptions: The ongoing tensions have caused global supply chain interruptions and delays in deliveries, which may affect operational and production schedules.

Accounting Impact

These occurrences are classified as "Non-adjusting Events" in accordance with accounting standards, as they originated after the balance sheet date. The Company's management is currently evaluating the quantitative impact of these events on future cash flows and results of operations, which will be reflected in the 2026 financial statements. At present, management believes that the "Going Concern" assumption remains valid and has not been fundamentally compromised

27. New Standards Or Amendments To The Accounting Standards

On October 23, 2024, the Prime Minister issued Decree amending some provisions of the Egyptian Accounting Standards, and the following is a summary of the most important of those amendments:

New Amended Standards	Summary Of The Most Significant Amendments	Impact On The Financial Statements	Effective Date
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (51) "Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Economies"	On October 23, 2024, the Egyptian Cabinet issued a decision to add Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (51) "Financial Statements in Hyperinflationary Economies." The standard shall apply to the separate and consolidated financial statements of any company or group whose recording currency is in a hyperinflationary economy. This standard shall also apply to any group that has a foreign currency (including a branch, subsidiary, sister company, joint venture, etc.) in a hyperinflationary economy. This standard essentially requires adjusting the financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.	No decision was issued by the Prime Minister or his authorized representative specifying the dates of the financial period or periods during which this standard must be applied.	This decision shall be implemented and activated by a decision from the Prime Minister or his delegate.



Mr. Ashraf Mohamed Ibrahim
General Manager - Financial Affairs

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Amr Ali El-Garhy
Chairman Of The Board